

THE BARNARD BULLETIN

Vol. XXVIII, No. 4016 FRIDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1923 PRICE NINE CENTS

A MAN OF THE HOUR

MAUDE A. HUTTMAN

On November 23rd Stresemann resigned the Chancellorship of the German Republic. As I read the account of the Reichstag's failure to give him a vote of confidence and the English press tributes to his honesty, courage and ability, my mind went back to August 14th in Berlin.

The mark had been tumbling spectacularly, marks were soaring like larks, banks had closed for lack of cash, strikes had tied up busses, street cars and gas works. Cuno had resigned and President Ebert had turned to Stresemann, the leader of the German National Party. On Aug. 14, after two days of anxious effort, Stresemann had come to an understanding with the Social Democrats and had constructed a coalition cabinet.

I went to the Reichstag that afternoon when Stresemann made his first speech as Chancellor. Hopefulness was in the atmosphere. Perhaps the mark's value would cease evaporating and political chaos might be averted. The speech was well received and afterwards distinguished Germans and foreigners crowded the lobby. There was Stinnes, that inconspicuous man whom you could easily overlook unless you chanced to notice those penetrating dark eyes. Albert Thomas was there too. His jovial face assumed a serious expression when I inquired what he thought of the new ministry. "It has possibilities," he replied. In all quarters Stresemann was dubbed the man of the hour. If he could not save the situation no one else could.

Later the same day I heard him address the foreign press at the Chancellor's palace. It was impressive to go to 77 Wilhelmstrasse from which Bismarck had dominated Europe.

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GOING TO COLLEGE

CHARLES SEARS BALDWIN

"You cannot go to college in a street-car." This jest of a prominent statesman was aimed some years ago at Columbia. As a graduate of Columbia, I resented it. Though I was confident that my alma mater needed no other justification than her serene progress on her own way, I felt a slur upon my college life. It was not college, forsooth, that I had gone to; for I had gone in a street-car! What remained so warm in memory and so active in growth was to be ruled out because it did not conform to type. "You cannot go" is no formula for youth. Youth will go to college as it can. The only real hindrance is a weakness in the will to go.

Let us not pretend that any virtue inheres in street-cars. The daily oscillation to and from work, the human ebb and flow in all our large cities, must rather be thought of as the waste motion of maladjustment. Doubtless men and women should work where they live, or live where they work. But going to college is not like going to business. It is a choice, and again a choice, and always a choice.

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THE BULLETIN

is very pleased to have the honor of publishing this Faculty Number. The Faculty is the most important—and undoubtedly the most discussed—group in the modern college community. The enthusiasm which the announcement of this issue has aroused is added proof of the extreme interest of the students in the ideas and activities of the members of the Faculty. It is they who set the intellectual tone of the college, and who have unlimited opportunities for influencing the interests and pursuits of the students. Most students come to college with few decided tendencies or interests; they are more eager for inspiration and more prone to idealize their professors, than the latter realize. There is, we suspect, a certain reticence on both sides. We hope that the present BULLETIN is a slight move toward even greater student-faculty cooperation in the future.

THE PROBLEM OF CORRELATION

HELEN HUSS PARKHURST

Of all the complaints made by the College student regarding the variegated program of studies to which an American education commits her, perhaps the most frequent is the complaint that correlation between those heterogeneous studies is impossible. Now it is of course easy to parody the characteristic American curriculum and offer for ridicule some of the mixed menus by means of which intellectual nourishment is sometimes attempted. Equally easy however is it to parody the extreme of over-specialization which carries with it the danger of a different sort of intellectual malnutrition. But my purpose here is neither to indulge in satire nor to decide as between intensive and extensive study. I wish merely to dwell for a moment upon the two-fold character of any proper education.

The dualism I have in mind is the very old one of concrete and abstract, partic-

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THE MEDICAL EDUCATION OF WOMEN IN CHINA

MARIE REIMER

Now that the opportunities for professional education of women are becoming so numerous here at home as to be taken almost as a matter of course, it is of interest to compare with our own conditions those of women in foreign countries. I was very much impressed while in China last summer with the facilities for medical education open to Chinese women as well as men. The Peking Union Medical College in Peking, which is the medical school connected with the Rockefeller Hospital, has many women students. Since the pre-medical science taught in the colleges of China has not been of sufficiently high grade for entrance into a first class medical school, the Rockefeller foundation has established in Peking its own pre-medical school open to men and women, where this preliminary training is given. Students from the farthest province come for this

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THE QUALITY OF THE ORGANISM

H. L. HOLLINGWORTH

Studies of the typical Barnard intelligence rating, on the basis of the Army mental tests, yield averages considerably above those usually reported by colleges. Whether or not this finding is valid, it suggests certain facts about intelligence and its relation to the organism,—facts possessing definite social importance. A brief indication of some of these facts may not be out of place in the Bulletin.

Biologists will probably agree that intelligence evolved in the history of animal development as a means of better adaptation,—a tool for handling environment obstacles. Shortly it also played a part in adjustment to the social environment, in the formation of which it participated. Economic and vocational success varies with intelligence, and social or moral adaptation, on a high level, is impossible without it. In all these the role of intelligence is a protective or defensive one.

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"YOUTH ONLY HOPE OF THE WORLD," SAYS DR. BUTLER

LACK OF LEADERSHIP UNIVERSAL PROBLEM

President Nicholas Murray Butler was the speaker at the annual Thanksgiving service held in St. Paul's Chapel at 1 P. M. on Tuesday, November 27.

Dr. Butler believes that youth and the future are the only hope of a leaderless world. "It is a troubled and a broken world upon which we look and we cannot conceal from ourselves the extent and the variety of its difficulties and its worries."

"We have new facts, but the old problems of the spirit. It is the same world that troubled the humanist of old. There is so much good and so much hate, so much zeal and so much energy spent in putting obstacles in the way."

"Never in history were so many men and women instructed in the elements of learning and never before in history were so many men and women walking the streets with starvation and want staring them in the face."

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TO THE SOUTH SEAS AGAIN

HENRY E. CRAMPTON

Given the request to write something for the Faculty number of the Bulletin there may be hesitancy but there can be no refusal. And given the suggestion that the subject be either "some experience" or "some recent experience" the choice is a matic in favor of the latter, bringing part at least of every day.

recalls the scenes and incidents of the past summer's field work among the islands of the South Seas. This is so mainly on account of the necessary study of the research collections now safely transported from the distant lands to the laboratory shelves; and it happens also because so many of the incidents of life in that fascinating region of Polynesia are pleasant to recall as they were delightful to enjoy at the time. It is true that the joy of existence is not unalloyed: the mountains are lofty and majestic, but they are broken and rough to traverse; the jungle is beautiful and stimulating to the scientific senses of the observer, but its fevers are not to be escaped. Yet when the experiences are viewed in retrospect—preferably about six months after returning—they prove to have been well worth while indeed.

Tahiti was the first port of call after leaving San Francisco and it served as the base for the studies in the Society Group, of which it is the largest and most famous member. During five previous journeys the same island had been visited, and hence its huge mountains and tropical valleys were very familiar; many friends among the native chiefs and traders were met again, although the terrible pandemic of influenza in 1918 had sadly reduced their numbers. Most

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GOING TO COLLEGE

WILLIAM HALLER

Providing that you leave home in order to go to college and that you do not stay in college after you get there, I suppose that going to college is a good thing in its way. When Professor Baldwin speaks of going to college, I put my foot again upon a certain elmy campus on a certain late September afternoon; I mount again to a certain ivy-windowed, ink-stained, battered dormitory room; I trudge again up a certain hill to morning prayers and sing "Praise God from whom all blessings flow" with a certain five hundred other youths, who also came to college. But among the five hundred, I recollect were certain executive spirits, law-giving minds, busy bodies. They made us march out of that chapel in proper step and set to work to train us to cheer the same cheers, sing the same songs, wear the same kind of clothes, speak the same kind of language, think the same kind of thoughts. They shaped a little cosmos for us, walling past and future and the world out, wall-

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VOL. XXVIII BARNARD BULLETIN No. 10

Published weekly throughout the College Year, except vacation and examination periods, by the Students at Barnard College, in the interests of the Undergraduate Association.

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Subscription—One Year\$2.00 Mailing Price\$2.25

Strictly in advance. Entered as second-class matter December 14, 1908, at the Post Office, New York, N. Y. under the Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage, provided for in Sect. 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized November 12, 1918. Address all communications to

BARNARD BULLETIN
Barnard College, Columbia University,
Broadway and 119th St., New York
NEW YORK, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1923.

GOING TO COLLEGE

CHARLES SEARS BALDWIN

a quest. He who cannot go in one way will go in another. To arrive, he will put up with a street-car, as he used to put up with a garret or short commons, or anything but a bad teacher. You can go to college in a street-car; and you cannot go to college by merely herding in Tudor dormitories set in an appropriate landscape. Barnard ought to have more dormitories. We ought not to drive to street-cars students who are free to live on the spot. They have a great advantage; and in turn they make their distinct contribution to the corporal life. But Barnard must always have a large proportion of students living outside. The assumption that these must be outsiders, strangers to college life, betrays a conception curiously provincial and quite exploded by even our brief Barnard history. What is college life? Does it languish in women's colleges for lack of military discipline of football? Is organized cheering really one of its causes, or merely one of its by-products? Is it so essentially rural that it cannot thrive in one of the most interesting cities of the world? Students who are really going to college, not merely living there, will always make college life. They will not always make the college life that is standardized by inside and outside publicity; but they will surely find new and delightful and suggestive meanings in community. Some of the most significant expressions of community arise in colleges unknown to professional organizers. Standardized forms of community may temporarily suffice for intercollegiate athletics and labor unions; but college life can reveal forms better adapted to free societies and more helpful toward freeing society. A common object of many forms of college life is to turn social variety from misunderstandings and suspicions and wasteful competition toward effective fellowship. American colleges can make no better social contribution; and no college has a better opportunity than Barnard.

TO THE SOUTH SEAS AGAIN

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of the available four months in the field were devoted to a re-survey of the neighboring island Moorea, famous as the scene of Melville's experiences recounted in "Omoo," and the most picturesque among all of the many islands of the South Seas with which I am familiar. And there, day by day, the journeys were made in the "bush" of the interior valleys and mountains where the collections of the special research were obtained. The fruits are many. First in the scientific connection, there are unquestionable evidences that changes in certain species and varieties of land-organisms had taken place since the earlier studies of 1907 and 1909 in the same island. Among the more general results, there is the refreshing experience of getting away from the complex turmoil of high civilization to a place where life involves little else beyond the fundamentals of shelter and subsistence; the perspective thus gained is valuable, and it remains when one returns home, for a time at least. And the romance of life in the South Seas? Much has been written about this, and some of it is true. But the rosy clouds of illusion are dispelled by closer acquaintance, and, with cleared vision, the realities capture the attention. The real charm of the South Sea Islands, as I believe, consist in the unfamiliar and unusual qualities of the places and peoples. The natives are primitive, but they are very real human beings, and it is delightful to live among them, even though in many ways they are uncultured according to our standards. Often the mountains are high and imposing, the tropical vegetation is luxuriant, and the coral reefs are interesting in a variety of connections. And the whole combination of jungle, sea, reef, and mountain makes a strong appeal to that basic love of wild nature which is part of the heritage from our remote ancestors who lived in the open.

EDUCATION IN CHINA

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training and thus are enabled to fit themselves for entrance into the medical college. The buildings of the Rockefeller Hospital and the medical college are very beautiful, following the lines of the finest of the oriental architecture. They are of soft gray stone, low and beautifully proportioned with graceful pagoda-like roofs similar to those of the Imperial palaces, covered with shining tiles of green instead of the Imperial yellow. The wood work of the porches is hand carved and decorated with gay paintings like those of the summer palace of the "Old Empress" and one could easily imagine oneself to be at the doors of an ancient temple, made miraculously clean and bright until one stepped across the threshold into the twentieth century where is to be found the latest and best of hospital arrangement, efficient organization and scientific equipment; things not commonly found elsewhere in China. The opportunities for medical study are unexcelled. The teaching staff is made up of many well known physicians and surgeons, trained for the most part in this country, and a smaller number of Chinese physicians trained here or in Europe. Each year there are one or more distinguished physicians from abroad invited to take part in the work; men of great reputation like Dr. Emmet Holt who is there this year. The library contains all the important medical periodicals published anywhere in the world. The laboratories for medical research have the very best equipment. These opportunities for laboratory research have attracted many young physicians from abroad to China where medical education has been until quite recently practically unheard of. This field is of course of especial interest to young Chinese physicians who have been trained abroad with work among their own people in view. Many diseases common in China are almost unknown elsewhere and a great field for study into the causes, spread and prevention of these is open to the laboratory worker. The International Health Board of the Rockefeller Foundation, the China Medical Board and various societies interested in the study of tropical medicines are helping in this work. It is not to be wondered at that the young men and women of China have an immense interest in and appreciation of the value of the training of the medical school and the opportunities for service to science and to their countrymen which it affords.

IMPORTANT ASSEMBLY NOTICE
President Aydelotte of Swarthmore College will speak at next Tuesday's College Assembly in the Theatre on the Honor Course in English and American Colleges. All students are urged to attend.

QUALITY OF THE ORGANISM

H. L. HOLLINGSWORTH

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But recent discoveries show us that those qualities of the organism on which intelligence depends are even more fundamental than these familiar facts indicate. They suggest that what we call intelligence is only one of several indices of the general quality of the organism, of its systemic tone, caliber and integrity. What are these new discoveries? Three of them may be mentioned briefly. First, the study of people with neurotic make up and with an array of symptoms that constitute them hysterics, and the like, shows that they are intellectually feeble and have been so constitutionally. Intelligence is related to neurosis, it is at least not on the score of intelligence. Furthermore, the degree of intelligence, by measurement, varies with the clinical picture these patients present,—the lower the intelligence the more hysterical, the higher the intelligence the more psychasthenic is the personality picture. Intelligence, in other words, not only keeps one out of jail and increases one's salary,—it also plays a formidable role as a defender of nervous and mental health. The second discovery is no less interesting. Doctors know very well that some people are more easily affected by a drug (as well as by certain foods) than are others. A peculiar susceptibility of this sort is called "idiosyncrasy", and the cause of idiosyncrasy has been pretty much of a mystery. Recent studies of individual differences in susceptibility to such drugs as alcohol and caffeine show very clearly that, among other influences, intelligence is an important one. The stupider the person the greater is his susceptibility to the effects of the drug. Individuals with effective drug resistance are not only best in mental tests at the beginning, but they are also the best learners,—that is they show more improvement with practise. Intelligence thus not only deters a man from beginning drug addiction, but it also handicaps him in the effort if his resolution fails. Finally, and quite unbelievably, intelligence quotients are fairly reliable indices of personal beauty. Studies have been made in which individuals were rated for mental ability and for personal beauty, by other people who were well acquainted with the whole group. Intelligence tests were then given, and the scores compared with the estimated traits. Ability in mental tests correlated favorably with estimated intelligence. But it also correlated favorably with estimated physical charm and almost as well as with intelligence. Many related observations could be cited if space permitted. The general point is that the quality of an organism is a systemic feature of its constitution. Quality will show itself,—the superior organism is not only organically sounder, but it is mentally more alert, it is physically well proportioned, it is naturally immune to the disastrous effects of neurotic stress, and it even has high resistance to the influence of poisons artificially introduced. Intelligence is an index of this quality, and a group that averages high in intelligence will, on the whole, be a superior group in many other important respects, though individuals may vary.

WIGS AND CUES TO GIVE CHRISTMAS FESTIVAL

Wigs and Cues is bending all its efforts just now, toward turning out a typical old English Christmas festival which is to be held in the gymnasium on the evening of December 14th. The chief aim will be to catch the medieval spirit of cheer and heartiness as well as of beauty, and to this end, it has been decided to present three interludes, this being the type of play which real medieval folk would have hit upon in their Christmas merrymaking. An interlude is one of the earliest types of drama which developed in England, and those who have watched Miss Latham's miracle plays with delight and wonder will find a kindred enjoyment in this new Wigs and Cues undertaking. The interludes are to be presented on as typical a medieval stage as possible, and to add to the general spirit and atmosphere Christmas carols will be sung and folk dances will be danced.

This is the first time that such a Christmas festival has been planned for Barnard and Wigs and Cues is most desirous that the whole college turn out in force
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Dr. BUTLER GIVES ADDRESS
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"We must try to understand each other for everyone is staggering under a load. President Butler pointed out that the unemployment in Great Britain, the inconceivable suffering in Germany should check us in our pride and vain-gloriousness.

"What has been, what is happening, no man is wise enough to say. We have in this generation no great religious voice no great philosophic voice, no great poet's voice to tell us what it means and to point us the way to a solution of these grave problems.

"The world is without adequate leadership. That is the meaning of the almost daily record of establishment somewhere, somehow, of a new dictatorship. Men are turning back to an old instrument."

"There are two, only two directions in which to look. One is backward and the other forward. The greater our knowledge of history the more carefully we study the rise and the fall of the tide whose movement and record we call civilization, the better prepared we are for hope, even in difficult circumstances and conditions.

"And then we can look forward. Where else is there such encouragement for tomorrow? Rudyard Kipling speaking to the students of the University of St. Andrew said, that the only revenge an older man could take upon a younger man was to lecture him. There is something else that the older man can do as Dr. Butler showed, besides lecturing him. He can trust youth. He can have faith in youth. He can beg youth to prepare itself adequately for the leadership that youth is to assume tomorrow. Youth is to understand what tomorrow's leadership means from contemplating the leadership of yesterday.

In closing President Butler said, "No matter how troubled the world, no matter how difficult its problems, we give thanks with a full heart for youth, for its opportunities and for the use which, we have faith, it will make of its opportunity."

PROBLEM OF CORRELATION

(continued from page 1)

ular and universal. But familiar as the distinction is, it can never be considered too often in connection with the problem of how to train for wisdom. For certainly most people behave—and older people no less than College students—as if of the two aspects of the world and of experience only one was important. Not that all are agreed as to which is important and which unimportant. One group is quite convinced that concrete details and particular facts are entirely devoid of intellectual significance. The other group is equally certain that abstract ideas and large generalizations possess no serious value. A few of course are so unlucky as to be indifferent alike to the project of acquiring new strange particulars and to that of pursuing abstractions. Such individuals, it is to be hoped, stay out of college altogether, unless they come in humbleness and with the fixed determination to learn the glamour and the excitement of both kinds of mental exercise. But there are also the few lucky ones for whom no painful effort is necessary either to cultivate theories or to go out in search of facts. For such, I should venture the expectation, there is no real problem of correlation. For, it seems to me, the problem of correlation has really very little to do with the integrating of a multitude of particular facts on the one hand, or on the other hand with the harmonizing of a multitude of abstract theories. Rather it is a matter of reconciling fact as such with theory as such. If a student is concretely minded, the difficulty she experiences is just the sense of conflict induced by the effort to take an interest in abstract problems. Or, conversely, if she is temperamentally inclined toward theory and abstraction, her "problem of correlation reduces to an inhibition in relation to those studies which call for accuracy and fidelity to detail. In the one case her difficulty is to find room in a world of fascinating particular little hard facts for the abstract. In the other case her puzzle is to reconcile herself to the intrusion of insistent little facts which appear trivial and impertinent in the presence of glamorous abstractions for which she has a spontaneous liking. The truth of the matter is that each element is absolutely essential and that an education which fails to take account of the two-fold character of experience and of knowledge is a failure. The presence or absence of a comma, the distinction in connotation between two almost perfect synonyms, the difference of a hair's breadth in weight or size or age, these things should, every one, be felt to possess an absolutely vast significance. But also, the relative merits of an assortment of hypotheses, none of them provable, many of them improbable, should equally be understood to be a matter for supreme concern. Until one has achieved both kinds of enthusiasm one has not even begun to be educated.

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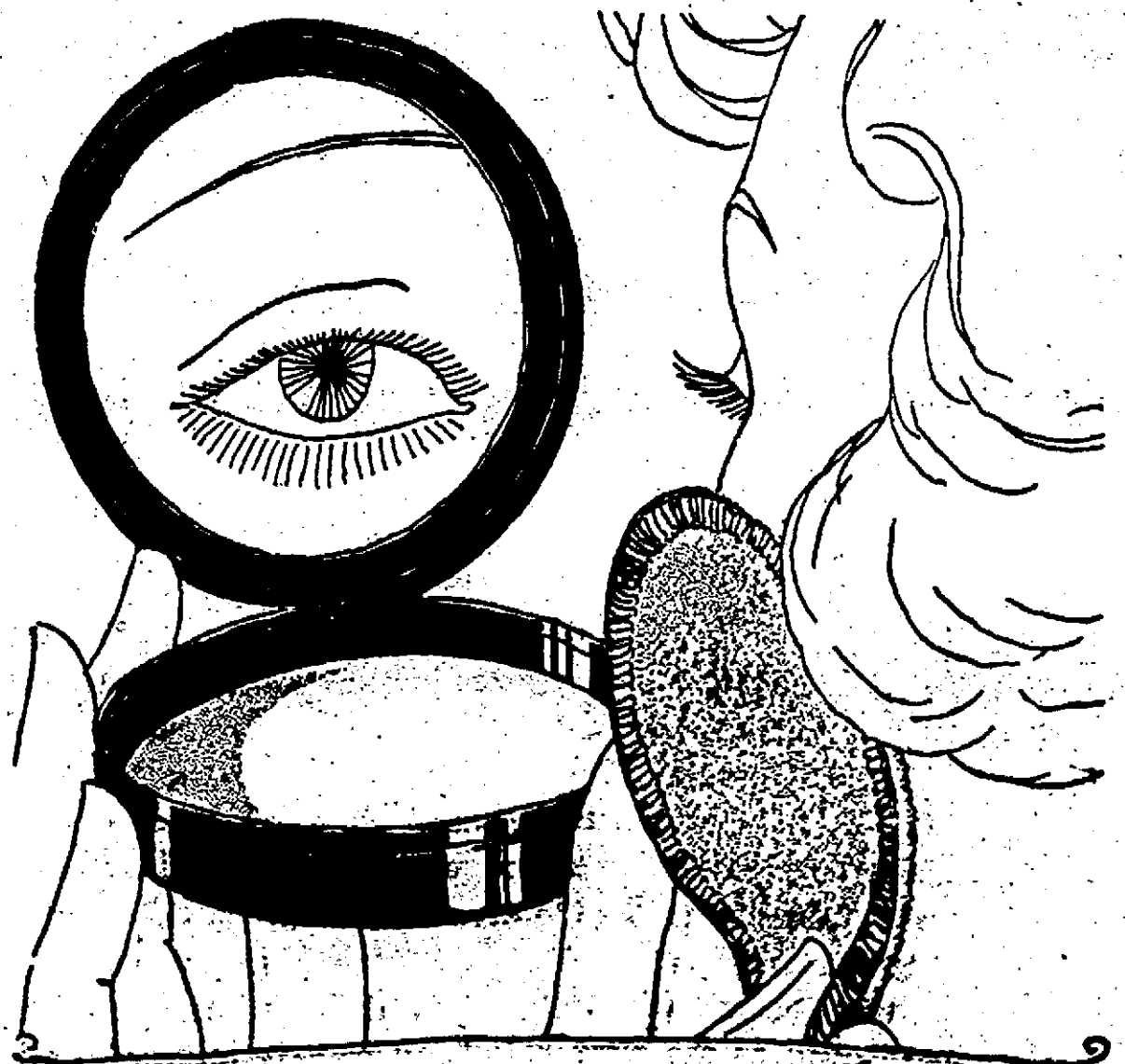


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GOING TO COLLEGE

WILLIAM HATLEY

(continued from page 1)

ing ourselves, emphasizing all to one scale of self-contained and self-sufficient. They told us, was college life. That we came to college. Possibly we might have believed that for the professors and other serpents in this Eden who tempted us with the forbidden knowledge, jangled the harmony of our little spheres, pook-pooed the table of our laws. Lured by these serpent voices, we—some of us at any rate—escaped from college not too late after going to college.

Let none of us be baffled by the difficulty of going to college at Barnard. Let none of us at Barnard be wistful after college life. If we seem to have less college life at Barnard, that may be because we have more life. We are too many and too diverse to be easily organized and regimented by our executive and law-giving spirits. Life too has a way of being fecund and diverse, and our rulers have to be more alive to deal with it. So much the better for them and none the worse for us. Escape from the concentric, from the coagulate, from the narrow norm is easy at Barnard. In other words, life here is less thwarted than at some places on the way to more abundance. I was not at all surprised to learn that our Barnard representatives at the recent conference on student government nearly disrupted all proceedings by questioning the importance of college life as it is generally conceived. Their own college life was not the less alive on that account. The important thing about going to college at Barnard is that you never really get there, but you have to keep on going and "step lively" along the way.

Dr. FRIDTJOF NANSEN TO SPEAK

On Wednesday afternoon at four o'clock Dr. Fridtjof Nansen will speak to the college and its friends in Brickerhoff Theatre. Dr. Nansen has had a career of distinction in several fields. We knew him first as an explorer of the Arctic, then as author of a fascinating book on his northern adventures, and now as High Commissioner of the League of Nations, working especially in Russia, Asia Minor to repatriate refugees. He has been working to help solve some of the gravest of European problems. It is hoped that many students may take advantage of this opportunity to hear Dr. Nansen.

The regular college tea will begin at five instead of four on that day.

SWIMMING NOTICE

The Interclass Swimming Meet is scheduled to take place on Thursday, December 13 at 4:30 P. M. Contestants must qualify according to eligibility rules in Blue Book. The results of this meet count toward the Interclass trophy awarded at A. A. banquet at the end of the year. And the events will be the same as in Varsity meet.

For information see Class Managers.

A MAN OF THE HOUR

In a room often used by the Iron Chancellor correspondents of every country congregated that afternoon to hear the Chancellor of a desperate Germany. Presently Stresemann, looking very fagged entered and took his seat at the long oval table in the centre of the room. He spoke in a rather harsh voice, rapidly, but clearly, picturing briefly Germany's great difficulties. He was very solemn as he declared every people had the right to possess its soul in peace and to exercise its creative powers. The Rhine was part of Germany's soul and the Ruhr her great technical achievement. Germany would never consent to having the Rhine or the Ruhr torn away. He begged the press not to judge Berlin by the Hotel Adlon but from actual conditions in the city. The shallow frivolous night life of Berlin was not Germany—it was the sign of a feverish condition of a sick body. Paris had shown the same during the French Revolution. The real Germany was industry, order, economy. Now she was disarmed Germany had no protection but that of public opinion. He besought the press to spread the truth.

There was a death-like stillness while Stresemann spoke and I thought there were tears in his eyes as he finished.

And now after the brief space of three months he too has resigned.

CHRISTMAS FESTIVAL COMING to make this one a success. It is hoped that Miss Gildersleeve will be present as the Lady of the Manor, and besides the actors in the interludes, there will be many ladies, courtiers and pages in her train all appropriately costumed. It is also hoped that the gymnasium will be decorated in a manner befitting the occasion. All in all this promises to be one of the most delightful things that has happened to Barnard for a long while. The whole performance which is in accord with the Wigs and Cues workshop policy will be closed to outsiders and is entirely a college affair.

The interludes themselves will serve to present to the college some new aspirants to dramatic producing and costumeing honors, for they are being used, in part, as tryouts for permanent Wigs and Cues membership though under direct Wigs and Cues supervision. The interested members of the Freshman class are presenting "Tom Tyler's Wives", this interlude is being directed by Miss Baldwin, costumed by Miss Adler and is under the supervision of Maud Cabot. The Sophomore interlude, "The Play of the Weather", is being directed by Miss Larson, costumed by Miss Kahn and supervised by Miss Brainwaine. The Senior and Junior classes are uniting in producing "The Marriage of Wit and Wisdom" of which Miss Maryon is the manager. Miss Kahn is coaching, Miss Carter is directing and Miss LePage is the Wigs and Cues supervisor.

Wigs and Cues wishes to emphasize that this is an entirely informal festival for the college and for the whole college. Tickets may be obtained in Student Union beginning Monday.

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