SHAKESPEARE AS ENTERTAINER.

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

The trouble with the American productions of Shakespeare and with American audiences is that they do not realize that he is, in first of all, an entertaining dramatist. When his comedies were originally produced they were considered uproariously funny, and it is because we try to take him as a very serious philosopher, as anything but a deliciously amusing dramatist, that we have no success with him. This is largely the fact that we have never been looking at all to go by but the bare words; no indication of character or of business to hold along with some giving a contemporary touch under such disadvantages! The typical attitude of the American audience of Shakespeare was expressed by a woman who went to see one of Barter's productions. "Of course I laughed at it," she said, "but does he treat Shakespeare with proper reverence?" But what more do we ask of a fantastic comedy than that it should make us laugh? And what possible stuff can American audiences ask in his comic sheet every night? The main difference between the American and the English sense of humor, said Mr. Love, is that the Englishman is not willing to laugh at the joke as many times.

Mr. Love has played Shakespeare in Australia, India and South Africa, and everywhere he found an eager and interested audience. He did not say how far this was due to himself, but he did say that on one occasion when he was playing in India he found the natives colored as much for Shakespeare as the English, and knew a vast deal about him. The natives are not allowed in the white man's theatre, but Mr. Love procured tickets for two of them for a performance of "Hamlet." For some reason the substitution of a romantic comedy was made at the last moment, and the men refused the tickets; for them it was Shakespeare or nothing.

On another occasion Mr. Love missed his dresser, only to find that he had gone in front to get the costume from another angle and had become so much interested that he stayed there throughout the performance. On an Australian tour they satisfied the Nonconformist conscience by playing "Much Ado" in the town hall, and dressed in ordinary clothes, most of the men in khaki, and themselves in the costume of a village priest, with enormous success.

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

R. P. O. CONCERT.

The preparations for the concert under the auspices of the R. P. O. of Barnard College, on Tuesday evening, April 6th, are being carried forward with great enthusiasm by the members of the committee. The programme is conducted by Professor Walter Henry Hall are, of course, well-known by everyone on the Campus, and require no special announcement or commendation. The Committee on Arrangements has a surprise in store, however, in the artist which it has been so fortunate as to secure to assist the chorus. Miss Evelyn Starr is a young Canadian violinist who is just completing her first season in New York. Under date of December 5, 1910, Musical America says of her: "There was a treat in store for many a music lover on Tuesday evening when Evelyn Starr, a young Canadian violinist, made her initial bow at Aeolian Hall, New York. Miss Starr, who is an Arier pupil, is the most admirable performer of all the American prodigies who have been heard in the last few years. Her talent far surpasses the average of American violinists, and her art is both gracefully expressive and rich in tone quality. She has a command of a remarkable virtuosity."

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

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

1. La Folia
2. Liebesfreud
3. Nocturne
4. Chaconne
5. Abendlied
6. Moment Musical
7. Corelli (1653)
8. Kreutzer
9. Chopin
10. Meyer Windmühlen
11. Piper Press
12. Schumann
13. Schubert-Auer

COMMON SENSE LEAGUE.

At a meeting of the Columbia Common Sense League on Tuesday afternoon the Columbia Associated Press, the Columbia Associated Women's Peace Party, Mr. Oswald Garrison Villard, of the Evening Post, and Dr. Chas. W. L. Fitchcock spoke of the relation of women to war. In addition to the many reasons which thinking men have for being opposed to war, women, it was thought, should not feel toward it anything but horror. Women are interested in life, in children, in all that makes life peaceful and all the movements for bettering existing conditions. No woman can look upon a battlefield as a glorious victory. It is to her so many young lives wasted, so the Woman's Peace Party has been formed, as women's organized protest against war. Professor Mussey spoke of the economic fallacies of war, and made it very clear that, in spite of the efforts of his profession to find an economic basis for it, in his opinion it was never justified. No nation gains by an offensive war; for markets it may lose, which it can gain by peaceful trade. The supreme example of this is Germany. In the last thirty years Germany's national expansion has been enormous. Its industry has grown out of all proportion to agriculture, and yet, with her population, there has been a steady stream of immigration of industrial workers. In the United States they could be no economic reason to go to war. The only possible war would be an offensive one. Who can conceive of having to wage a defensive war? When would the Germans, or the Japanese, or the British do? Come over and take a slice of this continent by force, or by sheer force of numbers? No! Its economic and social life, so effectively as to dominate it. The probability seems quite remote. No; if quite remote, to go to all the expense and sacrifice of war to make a little money for a few wealthy men, let it do; it will end up by deluding itself into thinking that there is the least advantage, much less necessity.

Mr. Villard asked. "Shall the United States arm?" and then proceeded to answer most emphatically in the negative. Above all, he warned against the idea that the military spirit enter into our life, especially our colleges and universities; and not to listen to the military men who cry for more military program. "A persistent training of the military men, lest they lead us into as horrible a catastrophe as the European soldiers have their nations.

Serenade, 4- Gavotte
4- Gavotte
4- Vienals
4- Zwinger
4- Saratan

The tickets are selling rapidly, and since the entire balcony in the Horace Mann auditorium is filled with interested students, the desirability is obvious of securing tickets early, in order to get the best seats available.
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NEW YORK, MONDAY, MAR. 29th, 1915

EDITORIAL

We have just been reading a pile of college literature magazines published by our contemporaries. As we read, we kept comparing the work done by these other college students with the literary output of Barnard. Tactfully speaking we seem to hold our own with the college world, but Barnard, as exemplified by the BULLETIN, does not distinguish itself as a first-class paper. The BULLETIN, for instance, has real people in its pages, people who are interesting, or humorous, or pathetic, or adventurous, or always human. It gives the impression of being people known to their writers, good friends about long and intimate.

The people who frequent the pages of the Barnard BULLETIN, on the other hand, are such as one never met on the land or sea. They are the people who write high school magazines: they are blantly and rebelliously "them," people who nobody loves, and who haven't even sufficient personality to go out in the garden and eat worms.

This can't be because Barnard writers don't know "real folks." Barnard itself is full of very human people—and there are five million other "real folks" right at our front door. And it can't be that Barnard writers are too busy to write. We hear them telling things all the time. And—well, in the last analysis we are reduced to one of two conclusions: there are no Barnard writers, or else Barnard writers don't bother to write. And meanwhile, suppose you read the Varsity Magazine, and then consider how the Barnard must feel when he meets it as he prowls among other colleges, "representing Barnard."

ENGLISH CLUB AGAIN.

To the Editor of the BULLETIN:
It was brought up in the open meeting for fraternity discussion held in November, and again in last week's BULLETIN, that fraternities are not the only college organizations at whose door the charge of unfair "exclusiveness" perilously creeping on "amity" can be laid. The English Club considers this.

There is no reason why Student Council should renew the charter of a club which is so little at home in Barnard organization. The English Club never does anything for the college at large, nor in the way of giving plays like the German, nor is it a party like the Societe Francaise, or offering for open meetings with distinguished and interesting speakers like "Wings and Cues" or the Feminist Forum. It never prints accounts of its meetings in the BULLETIN, failing even to announce the speaker or subject for conversation, to say nothing of not importing to the rest of the college the gist of the evening's discussion, as the Firelight does. It further has no connection with Barnard inasmuch as it does not hold its meetings in the Barnard building proper or in Brooks Hall, and in the houses of its members. It just meet at an outside club, the members of which, by coincidence, happen to be Barnard girls. And most of all of all, in electing new members, it does not hesitate to overlook qualifications in favor of personality. The Blue Book declares that "only students exceptionally proficient in English are eligible." This is an arbitrary standard which can be varied. Other classes and the Classical and Philosophy, have specific requirements. As a matter of fact, there are four special criteria in the selection of English Club members. To admit candidates, to the BULLETIN, contributors to the BULLETIN, students with unusual records in academic work in English; or those distinguishing themselves as public speakers or conversationalists. Yet the English Club has admitted members who can give no pretense to any of these four and who themselves admit with truth that they were "lucky enough" to be elected. We are allowing the English Club to do exactly what we considered one of the most objectionable features of fraternities, for one body of students to judge arbitrarily on their fellow-students.

In view of all the things the English Club has done, or rather left undone, it must be put into the black spot in the ranks of Barnard College associations.

MARGARET EDELE MOTOR.

DR. FAGNANI

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

EXCHANGE

Welllesley College has secured the $400 needed for the Wellesley ambulence to be received by the American Ambulance Corps in Paris. On the body of the ambulance will be painted in Wellesley blue, "From the Students of Wellesley College, exactly as five Harvard and twelve Yale ambulances have been marked.

NOTICE—SOPHOMORES!

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

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

V. C. GILDERLESTEN, Dean.

NOTICE

GRADUATE FELLOWSHIP!

On Wednesday, March 31st, at two o'clock in the Bulletin Room, in Brinckerhoff Theatre, the Dean will confer the Graduate Fellowship Award on the candidate who shows most promise of distinction in her chosen line of work. All who are interested are requested to assemble promptly at noon to hear the announcement.

V. C. GILDERLESTEN, Dean.

TEACHING IN THE CITY ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

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

AGNES L. DICKSON, Chairman Alumnae Employment Committee.

UNPAID DUES!


Signed,
MARGARET C. KING, Undergraduate Treasurer.

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

LECTURES BY PROF. SHEPHERD

Professor Shepherd of the Department of History, is giving a series of lectures on "Our South American Neighbors" at Public School 132, 14th Street and Wadsworth Avenue, every Friday night, beginning April 5th. The subject for April 16th will be "Commercial Activities." April 23, "Educational Interests and Social Services," April 30, "Artistic Achievements."

CALENDAR OF EVENTS.

Monday, March 29th:
4 P.M.—Alumnae Tea.
Tuesday, March 30th:
12 M.—The Dean will address the Sophomore Class in the Theatre.
4 P.M.—Junior party to Sophomores in Theatre.

Wednesday, March 31st:
12 M.—Award of Graduate Fellowship.
Thursday, April 1st:
Easter holidays begin.
VOCAATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR COLLEGE WOMEN.

52 Summit Ave., Jersey City, N. J.

March 18, 1915.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BULLETIN:

Knowing that many of the Seniors will in all probability choose teaching as their "profession," I have been wishing to call your attention to the excellent opportunities in public schools for women, and to the fact that, if they choose to enter the field of teaching, they will find public schools a most excellent field for women teachers. 

The best schools are those where the students are interested in the work, and where the teachers are respected and admired. In such schools, girls are encouraged to take an active part in the work, and are given every opportunity to develop their abilities. The curriculum is carefully planned, and the classes are small, so that the teacher can give each student individual attention. The salaries are good, and the working conditions are excellent. The opportunities for teachers in public schools are indeed excellent.

Sincerely yours,

AGNES L. DICKSON.

Chairman Committee on Employment, Barnard Alumnae.

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

Until quite recently there was practically only one career open to college women—teaching. Until quite recently, therefore, the teaching profession included almost all women who looked up to the career of teaching as a profession of quietness and dignity, and performed their duties in the exemplary spirit, bred of indifference. There are so many women who wish to build a college career for themselves that we are adding to the list of careers open to women the career of teaching. The reason for this is that there is no other career that is open to women that is so suitable for them.

Every year in this large city the school population increases, and that population is made up of boys and girls of all sorts of backgrounds. There are some who have the chance to stay for only one year, some of whom are able to complete the course of three years or four years. And there are some who may be in one or two years. Of these children go to a higher institution of learning, and so the high school takes on the responsibility of preparing them for the life of the future.

The practical rewards of the profession are many, but they are not enough for the career of teaching. A girl who is graduated from Barnard, and who has spent 200 hours in teaching, can charge six dollars a day for her services. Her salary varies from $18.00 to $25.00 a month, and she gets the chance to teach in a high school where she can get more than her money's worth.

The qualifications for teaching are as follows:

1. A college education.
2. A college degree.
3. A good command of English.
4. A knowledge of modern languages.
5. A knowledge of the history of the United States.
6. A knowledge of the principles of pedagogy.

In short, the qualifications for teaching in the New York High Schools are very high, and the opportunities for women are excellent.

Helen Louise Cohen.

REVIEW OF MARCH "BEAR.

As exchange editor of the Bear, I naturally have little time to read it, but during the month I have had a chance to glance through it and it is in the light of the output of fellow-college monthlies that I make a general comparison. I know not that I was much surprised at the excellent articles, stories and poems that we publish. What a real delight it is to think of the work of this magazine as a whole. It is a magazine that the student will be proud to have as his reading matter. It is not a magazine that the student will be ashamed of, and it is a magazine that will be a source of inspiration to the student.

Ray Lxvi.

MISS RITTENHOUSE ON CONTEMPORARY POETRY.

"Firelight," the fire leaping in the grate was poetry, the blue twilight outside was poetry, when the Firelight Club met this month to hear a reading by the president of the Poetry League of America, Miss Jessie B. Rittenhouse, on Monday evening, March 22. It was through Mrs. Earle's entreaty that the club had the opportunity of hearing her talk on contemporary verse.

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

"Tell me not in mournful numbers."

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

(Continued on Page 5 Column 5.)
BUZZINGS OF THE BEE

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

Public Health professor says that life has been lengthened fifteen years, and there are more possibilities. May we hope for a non-definite existence? After all, it will be necessary; heaven will be right here on earth, and the New York Fire Protection Bill will have eliminated the other place.

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

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

The heated air was the result of an innocent effort, apparently, to avoid a drink from 1949's drinking fountains.

Needless to say, these proved useless as fire extinguishers.

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

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

It has been a dull week—no more announcements in 1913!

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

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

Isn't it startling to ask a Senior if she has been on vacation and have her reply in the negative?

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

BUY YOUR TICKETS NOW—EVERYBODY!

Tickets for the "Wigs and Cures" play, "The Admirable Crichton," to be given in Brinckerhoff Theatre on Friday, April 16, at 8:15 p.m. and on Saturday, April 17, at 2:15 p.m., are on sale now. Tickets may be purchased from Margaret Meyer, 1915, Chairman; 1915—E. Palmer, H. Zapot, 1915—L. Mendel, M. Reinl, S. Weinstein, 1917—A. Kloss, F. Oppenheimer, A. Ruhl, 1918—M. Bernholz, H. Sinshon, Brooks, Hall—K. Wainwright, 1917, Undergraduates and Faculty, 50c; Alumni, 75c; General Subscription, $1.00; Patronages, $1.00.

MATHEMATICS CLUB.

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

THE SINGLE TAX.

The debate on the single tax resolved itself into a lecture on the single tax, at the open meeting of the single tax club on Monday, March 22nd, after the Socialists speaker was unable to come. Miss Hicks made an earnest plea for the cause.

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

In regard to industrial opportunity, Miss Hicks said that by placing the tax on the site value of land, land would not be held out of use. At present many acres are no good except to those gathering in the rents, and much land is held at a speculative value and cannot be bought in time to be used. By taxing the site value of land that land would be forced into use, as it would either be sold or built on by the idle lands, idle hands, idle heads, idle lands, idle hands, idle men. By throwing land into use industrial opportunity will be created, thereby improving the buying capacity of the community.

Raising the government revenues and creating industrial opportunity bring in the third factor: Placing the burden of revenue only on land that can bear it. Everywhere there is relatively poorest land, having no site value. The taxing of land values throws this poverty into use. If this land were free it would govern the law of wages; because people unwilling to work under a wage-earning system would live independently on such free land. Because of the possibility of living on this land, people would be willing to work for any other one less for what they could earn for themselves on the poorest land.

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

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MOMDAY CHAPEL

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

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

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

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MARGARET TERRIBERRY

174 Senior Study
WOMEN IN THE CIVIL SERVICE

Feminist Forum held an open meeting on Tuesday afternoon, March 7. At the meeting, Mrs. Crocker spoke on opportunities for women in civil service.

Mrs. Crocker began by saying that 92 per cent of the college women are married or at home, and 50 per cent of the wage-earning college women are teaching. Mrs. Crocker further stated that she herself is married and a mother, and has taught, so that she is peculiarly fitted to speak on women's conditions. Mrs. Crocker then said that she felt that the greatest trouble with a college education was that it did not fit for a woman as well as it did for a man. One of the reasons was that the college was a college for women, and one of the reasons was that the college was not a college for men. Mrs. Crocker added that she felt that the greatest trouble with teaching was that it was almost true that a man can teach any subject, but why it is that we have so many women who are not teaching, that we have so many women who are not teaching, is not because they do not want to teach, but because they do not have the time to teach. Women are likely to fall into teaching, and those who do not have the time to teach, do not because they do not have the time to teach, do not because they do not have the time to teach.

The old idea was that the civil service was so homey and such a craft that it was a haphazard affair. Mrs. Crocker brought up the fact that there is a large field for women as food inspectors, tenement inspectors, etc. Women are left on the floor of the examining room, and another man has a fireman's license. There are many positions which are not filled by women but could be. There is opportunity for a woman to become a X-ray photographer. The work of exploration must be done by the Bureau of Standards. The civil service does offer an attractive career: you work without a whip over you; you get in touch with the workings of the government. You must have a serious interest. You must have the position permanently; but for such as are interested there are large opportunities.

MISS RITTENHOUSE ON CONTEMPORARY POETRY

Miss Rittenhouse, who has lived in Paris, has been on the staff of the New York Times for a number of years. She has done much work for the New York Times, and has been a leader in the movement for the advancement of women in the field of journalism.

Miss Rittenhouse's position is a unique one in the field of journalism. She has been a leader in the movement for the advancement of women in the field of journalism.

The Miss Rittenhouse on Contemporary Poetry is a continuation of the Miss Rittenhouse on Contemporary Poetry column. It is a continuation of the Miss Rittenhouse on Contemporary Poetry column. It is a continuation of the Miss Rittenhouse on Contemporary Poetry column. It is a continuation of the Miss Rittenhouse on Contemporary Poetry column. It is a continuation of the Miss Rittenhouse on Contemporary Poetry column. It is a continuation of the Miss Rittenhouse on Contemporary Poetry column.

Miss Rittenhouse has been a leader in the movement for the advancement of women in the field of journalism. She has been a leader in the movement for the advancement of women in the field of journalism. She has been a leader in the movement for the advancement of women in the field of journalism. She has been a leader in the movement for the advancement of women in the field of journalism.