

1909

Bryn Mawr Alumnae Quarterly, 1909-1911

Bryn Mawr College, Alumni Association

[Let us know how access to this document benefits you.](#)

Follow this and additional works at: http://repository.brynmawr.edu/bmc_alumnae


 Part of the [Liberal Studies Commons](#), and the [Women's History Commons](#)

Custom Citation

Bryn Mawr Alumnae Quarterly vol. 3-4 1909-1911 (Bryn Mawr, PA: Bryn Mawr Alumnae Association 1909-1911).

This paper is posted at Scholarship, Research, and Creative Work at Bryn Mawr College. http://repository.brynmawr.edu/bmc_alumnae/29

For more information, please contact repository@brynmawr.edu.



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2012 with funding from
LYRASIS Members and Sloan Foundation

THE BRYN MAWR ALUMNAE QUARTERLY

VOL. III

APRIL 1909

No. 1

STUDENT RIOTS IN PARIS

For the last two months the usually peaceful Sorbonne has been the scene of frequent tumults, some arrests, a little bloodshed. To us outsiders at least, the excitement at first seemed to concern only a small group of students who expressed their disapproval of a university lecturer. Towards the end of November, M. Thalamas, in his course on The Pedagogy of History, criticised Jeanne d'Arc with unnecessary bluntness. His aspersions on her sanctity offended the religious feeling of the Catholics, while his criticism of her virtue shocked the traditional loyalty of Frenchmen for "le vierge de Domrémy." Furthermore the Royalist students were triply angered, as Jeanne d'Arc stands as the emblem of their party (the Duc d'Orléans being their king). The tale of this insult to the "great liberator of France" soon passed through the Sorbonne, and Thalamas was vigorously "conspué'd" by indignant students. The following Wednesday—when the next lecture was due—the course, although a cours libre, was closed to all but matriculated students, and a thick mass of policemen about the entrance to the amphitheatre Michelet preserved Thalamas from molestation.

Since then, every Wednesday has seen the Sorbonne equipped like a military garrison. It is said that 800 policemen and several companies of the Guard are detailed to keep order on those days. Under the arcades at the north side of the court are stacked muskets and bayonets guarded by silent rows of red-epaulettes soldiers and policemen with their picturesque hooded capes. Others almost block the entrance from the rue de la Sorbonne, so that students are often obliged to enter in single file. The excitement spreads even for several blocks on all sides, and one sees knots of men gathered on the corners and peering down the streets for the expected manifestants. Policemen and guards also await orders

on all the streets which lead toward the Sorbonne—the rue des Écoles, rue St. Jacques, Boulevard St. Michel. But this week things have advanced to a further stage. On Wednesdays, only one entrance to the Sorbonne is open, and that is so well guarded by the police that only matriculated students who show their green cards are allowed to enter. One of the professors remarked to his class that he himself had great difficulty in passing. Notices are posted in the vestibule of the Library to the effect that in the interest of order any course—even open courses—may without notice be closed to all but students who had registered for it. Large posters may be seen—for example in the rue de l'École de Médecine or the Place St. Michel, blue representing the republican students and yellow, the royalists

Early in January the republican students formed themselves into a "Federation"— "to defend at the same time the Republic and our masters. . . . We do not permit that men shall discuss, still less that they shall attack the republican principle; and those who try to do so will find us united to repulse them."

The blue posters call upon the student body to join in protecting the Sorbonne and the Republic; the yellow posters call for help in punishing the "insulter of Jeanne d'Arc, and Croiset, the Dean of the Faculty of Letters, who has made himself an accomplice of Thalamas, because he allows him to remain on the Faculty. Two months, even one month, ago the cries were "Thalamas, hon, hon; Thalamas, hou, hou" (-U-,—) and "Vive Jeanne d'Arc." Now one hears also "Vive le Roi!" and on the other side "Vive Croiset!" and "Vive la République!"

At first the word royalist was hardly mentioned in connection with the affair; while on the yellow placards of last Wednesday I read: "Those who wish to draw supporters from us, charge us with being royalists. So we are and we are proud of it. But we call now upon all who are FRENCHMEN to join us in purifying the Sorbonne from the presence of him who has insulted the liberator of our France." Further than this, every Wednesday in *l'Action Française*, the journal of the royalists, is published in a conspicuous place a notice like this:—

"Today at quarter of five M. Thalamas, the insulter of Jeanne d'Arc, will again occupy at the Sorbonne the chair which the power of the Jews and the cowardice of Dean Croiset have given him. In spite of repeated protestations from the youth of France this scandal continues. The innumerable patriots who have taken part in the magnificent manifestations of the last month will meet again at the Sorbonne today."

Within the amphitheater of the Sorbonne also there are innovations. Locks have been changed on all the doors and electric bells have been introduced between the various lecture-rooms and police headquarters. In some of the classes we find groups of students by the doors, with blue-neckties or blue stripes sewed on the left sleeve, and we are scrutinized as we enter. Other young men with the same blue badges are stationed about the desk and remain until the professor who is to lecture has entered and begun.

These last precautions are necessary because of two attempts on the part of the anti-Thalamists or royalists, to give "open courses" on Jeanne d'Arc in the very amphitheater of the Sorbonne. It happened to be my fortune—good or ill—to be present at both these very vigorous "manifestations." The first took place on the twenty-third of December, a Wednesday, when the policemen and soldiers were on hand as usual. I was placidly re-reading my notes of the preceding lecture on Euripides' *Alcestis*, and inwardly approving the large audience of young men, which seemed to evidence a keener interest in Greek than usual. (Usually, alas! Greek seems to appeal here chiefly to men above fifty and rather faded women.) Ten minutes before M. Puech, the lecturer, was due, a big man of thirty-five, with a full black beard and aggressive black eyes, sprang down the steps, and behind the desk, and began a speech on Jeanne d'Arc and Thalamas, prefacing it with the words, "We are in the French Sorbonne and nothing but force can make us leave it."

Frightened by the cheers which arose at that, the women left the room and fled to the court. The arrival of M. Puech and his janitor, both furious and excited as only Frenchmen can be, was the moment for a further outburst. Canes seemed to fill the air and a tumult of shouts drowned the eloquence of the disputants. M. Puech was ignominiously seized by the collar and hustled from the room, his hand being injured in the transit, and the black bearded Royalist—a former student of the Sorbonne, byname Pujo—continued his discourse on Jeanne d'Arc. His allies tore ropes from the windows and with these fastened the knobs of the door, and so held the hall until policemen with bayonets and guards with rifles forced their way in and dispersed the manifestants. To guard against further demonstrations even the students who were peacefully studying in the library overhead were turned out, in single file between double rows of soldiers. Some eighteen of the manifestants were arrested, but their brief stay in prison, to judge from Pujo's account of it in *l'Action Française*, was not disagreeable enough to discourage further "mani-

festations." He describes them as talking over their exploits like old campaigners and drinking to the king!

Soon after the new term began, on January 11, Pujo, then only just released from confinement, attempted to deliver his second lecture on Jeanne d'Arc, this time with consummate impudence, interrupting the course of the lecturer, Dean Croiset. The attitude of the Anti-Thalamists was more vicious than that of three weeks before, for they had been incensed in the meantime by M. Croiset's opposition and by his refusal to oust Thalamas from the faculty. It was therefore with malice aforethought that they chose the amphitheatre Richelieu for the scene of their "manifestation." Perhaps the sense of this hostility to a professor whom we admired and revered aroused our own more vigorous animosity, for we were not frightened but angry. From a corridor adjoining I could see much that passed and hear the lusty shouts of "Thalamas, hon, hon!" "Vive Jeanne d'Arc!" "Vive le Roi!" and the fainter cries of "Vive Croiset!" Croiset himself was splendid. He is a small man, very slight, with white hair and beard, beautifully trim to the minutest detail, and wearing the red button of the Legion of Honor,—an absolute contrast also in his perfect calm and dignity to the gesticulating and screaming mob around him. His students sprang over the desk and gathered about to protect him. One, a young Jew, parried with his cane a blow which would otherwise have fallen on the Dean, and was so seriously injured himself that he had to be carried out. Meanwhile the police had been summoned, the shouts of "Vive Croiset!" became louder and less interrupted by "Vive Jeanne d'Arc!", and the ringleaders were arrested. Thus after half an hour of confusion, peace was restored and, with only one word of apology for the interruption, M. Croiset proceeded with his lecture in perfect happiness. How gladly most Frenchmen would have welcomed such an opportunity for an impromptu oration!

Pujo's next lecture on Jeanne d'Arc was given on the following Wednesday in the court of the Sorbonne and was attended by many thousands, a peaceful enough crowd. But on the Wednesday after that, 2000 royalist students and almost as many republicans met in what I hear described as a real battle, first in the court of the Sorbonne, then in the streets near it. Police and soldiers were active and made nearly 200 arrests, but the mass of anti-Thalamists uncontrolled marched through the streets of the Latin quarter until late in the evening, "expressing their just indignation against the villain Thalamas."

Since this time the authorities are taking pains in every way to keep-

the manifestants from the Sorbonne, but, as their method is one of defense only, the deadlock is likely to continue indefinitely. I can not believe that the Faculty of the Sorbonne will require the resignation of M. Thalamas, and yet the royalist students declare that they will continue their demonstrations until, as they say, "this scandal" is removed. At present, and for the last few days, a trial is in process; one royalist has been condemned to six months in prison, another to two. But it appears that mere disturbance of university routine is not punished with real severity; the men who are imprisoned for a term of months or who are heavily fined are those only who have inflicted personal injuries on others.

One is tempted to philosophize, to discuss at least the probable outcome of the riots, but I have neither the information nor the insight to do so profitably. Certain young Americans here exaggerate the importance of the tumult and predict that another revolution is not far off. And one of my friends overheard one Frenchman remark to another, as the sounds of shouts and hisses reached them, "Is it social war?"

To the ordinary Parisian, on the other hand, all this is a matter of small moment—merely the outbreaks of noisy students, and the ordinary papers have little to say about "riots in the Latin quarter." But the indifference which attributes it all to youthful delight in noise is not quite fair to the seriousness of purpose and ideals which characterizes at least some of the royalists. Two little boys who were arrested in the "manifestations" of last Wednesday, were gently and humorously reproved by the judge who told them they were far too small to "conspuer" Thalamas. "Monsieur," replied one of them, drawing himself up with pride, "one is never too small to fight for France!" There is no doubt that the royalist students are in earnest, and that the religious feeling and race prejudice which enter into their hostility are vital matters to them. One of the royalists in his defense yesterday shows this, stating that for fifteen years they had recognized the dangers of the foreign invasion of the Sorbonne, which was coming more and more under the control of "a Jewish and a protestant clergy," of "individualism and anarchy." He adds that in a few years there will triumph in France the ideal of a "state with *one* head, with *one* brain, with a *king*." But the party is too small to have a real influence in France. The riots are, in my opinion, bound to be simply riots and not revolutions. Still to most of us, "metics," as the royalist students scornfully call the foreigners at the Sorbonne, the manner of these uprisings is intensely

interesting; for although they may not be themselves history in the making, they give a fair idea of the course of some incidents in the real revolutions of earlier times—July, 1830; June, 1832.

ELIZABETH SEYMOUR, '97.

Paris, January 30, 1909.

BRYN MAWR COLLEGE ENDOWMENT

Editorial Reprinted from the Philadelphia Ledger, February 4, 1909.

One of the crowning glories of Bryn Mawr College has been the devoted loyalty which it has ever been able to inspire in its alumnæ. A striking evidence of this has been given within the last few days by the completion by them of a first contribution of \$100,000 toward the academic endowment so urgently needed to enable the institution to maintain its place in the forefront of those engaged in the higher education of women. These young women and the college for which they have labored so valiantly have now received the highest compliment which could be paid to them—a tribute coupled, however, with an obligation and a duty so onerous that an appeal for help to the wealth and intelligence of the country is fully justified.

The General Education Board, the body which administers the vast Rockefeller endowment for higher education, has made an exhaustive examination into the methods of administration and into the resources of Bryn Mawr College, and as a result of that inquiry has promised to give to the college \$250,000, conditional upon the payment of the present indebtedness of the college—amounting to \$130,000—and the raising of \$250,000 additional, the \$100,000 collected by the alumnæ being accepted as part of the latter sum. This means that to benefit by the offer the friends of Bryn Mawr will have to secure in cash or in legally valid subscriptions by June 30, 1910, the sum of \$280,000.

As the General Education Board has never before allotted so large a sum to a single educational institution, and never before made such a contribution upon a "dollar for dollar" basis, the friends of Bryn Mawr have reason to feel elated. But that elation is tempered by a realization of the magnitude of the task before them, a task rendered more difficult in the case of a woman's college, because it has no wealthy graduates to whom to appeal. This makes it imperative that every friend of woman, and of the higher education of woman, should come to the aid of Bryn Mawr to secure this endowment. The alumnæ are to be depended upon to do their full part, but they cannot do all. They have a good cause, a college the fair name of which sheds luster upon the entire nation, and the obligation to

sustain and strengthen it is one that is not limited by any narrow boundaries of locality or personal interest. The General Education Board have shown that they think it one of the most worthy in the land, and that opinion is shared by the intelligence of the country. There will be difficulty in meeting the conditions of the gift, and for that very reason an immediate response to the college's appeal will go a long way toward smoothing the way to the completion of the endowment.

To the Alumnæ and Former Students:

The first \$100,000 of the alumnæ endowment fund was completed and handed over to the Trustees of Bryn Mawr College on January 15, 1909.

On January 26, in response to an application from President Thomas, the General Education Board promised to Bryn Mawr College \$250,000 for academic endowment on condition that \$250,000 (including the \$100,000 already given) be raised for endowment, and that the outstanding debt of \$130,000 be paid.

This means that if the debt can be paid, and in addition the alumnæ can raise \$150,000 by June, 1910, one-half of the proposed \$1,000,000 endowment fund will be completed.

The Finance Committee therefore asks all alumnæ and former students:

1. To read carefully the enclosed statement of the finances of the College and of the conditions under which the General Education Board's gift is to be made.

2. To be prepared to make a generous response to the appeals of their class collectors this spring.

3. To send, if possible, with this year's class contributions pledges for further contributions payable in 1910 and 1911.

4. To assist the Finance Committee and local committees in arousing interest in Bryn Mawr and in securing gifts of any amount from outside sources. Cheques representing such gifts should be made payable to the Alumnæ Association of Bryn Mawr College and sent through local chairmen, or directly to Miss Jane B. Haines, Treasurer, Cheltenham, Pa.

FELLOWSHIPS

The Bryn Mawr European Fellowship is awarded this year to Miss Margaret Bontecou of Orange, N. J., who was prepared by Miss Beard's School, Orange. Her principal subjects of study are History and Economics. She held in 1908-1909 the Brooke Hall Memorial Scholarship. The other students who have such high grades as to be included in the "roll of honor" are Miss Margaret Sidner Dillin of Radnor, Penna., pre-

pared by the Radnor High School; Miss Helen Du Bois Rumrill of Philadelphia, prepared by the Girls' High School, Philadelphia; Miss Ruth Anita Wade of Helena, Montana, formerly a student of the University of Chicago, Miss Mary Merrick Goodwin of Philadelphia, prepared by the Girls' High School, Philadelphia; Miss Anne Garrett Walton of Media, Penna., prepared by the Westtown Boarding School, Westtown, Penna.; Miss Katharine Fleming Branson of Coatesville, Penna., prepared by the High School, Coatesville, by the Misses Shipley's School, Bryn Mawr, Penna., and by private tuition; Miss Bertha Sophie Ehlers of Philadelphia, prepared by the Girls' High School, Philadelphia; Miss Pleasaunce Baker of Grasmere, Florida, prepared by the Pennsylvania College for Women and by private tuition; and Miss Shirley Putnam of Washington, D. C., prepared by Miss Ingol's School, Cambridge, Mass.

The present holder of the Fellowship is Miss Mayone Lewis of Philadelphia, who spent the first semester at the University of Munich and is spending the second semester at the University of Paris. Out of the twenty students who have held the Fellowship six have studied at the Collège de France and the Sorbonne, three at the University of Berlin, three at the University of Leipzig, three at the University of Munich, two at the University of Zürich, one at the University of Heidelberg, one at the University of Göttingen, three at the University of Oxford, one at the University of Cambridge, one at the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, the students often dividing their time between two universities.

The President's European Fellowship is awarded to Miss Grace Potter Reynolds of Stamford, Connecticut, a graduate of Smith College, 1904, and A.M., Columbia University, 1905. From 1905-1908 Miss Reynolds has been Assistant in Chemistry at Barnard College and engaged in research in Chemistry. During the year 1908-1909 she held the Resident Fellowship in Chemistry at Bryn Mawr College. The President's European Fellowship is of the value of \$500 and has been given yearly for the past thirteen years, the present holder being Miss Cornelia Catlin Coulter of Ferguson, Missouri, who is now studying Classics at the University of Munich.

The Mary E. Garrett European Fellowship is awarded this year to Miss Mary Hamilton Swindler of Bloomington, Indiana, a graduate of the University of Indiana, 1905, and A.M., 1906. She has held a scholarship in Greek at Bryn Mawr College in 1906-1907 and the Resident Fellowship in Greek for the two years 1907-1909. Miss Swindler has specialized in Greek and Archæology. This is the sixteenth award of this Fellowship,

the present holder being Miss Helen Hawley Nichols of Marietta, Ohio, whose specialty is Semitic Languages and who is now studying Hebrew and Syriac at the University of Oxford. An analysis of past awards shows that this Fellowship has been awarded five times in Classics, twice to students of Mathematics, twice to students of Biology, and once each to students of English, Romance Languages, Archæology, Chemistry, Physics and Semitic Languages.

The present occupations of the holders of fellowships are of interest. Of the twenty former Bryn Mawr European Fellows, four are now teaching in colleges, one is an adviser of women in a university, seven are teaching in schools, one is studying, seven have no special occupation (of these six are married), and five have received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

Of the fifteen former Mary E. Garrett Fellows six are teaching in colleges, one is holding an executive position in a college, three are teaching in schools, two are studying, two are married (of these one is a student and one has no occupation), and one is unmarried with no occupation. It is noteworthy that of these fifteen former Fellows ten hold the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

Of the thirteen former President's European Fellows two are teaching in colleges, five are teaching in schools, three are studying, one is married with no occupation, and two are unmarried with no occupation.

The Anna Ottendorfer Memorial Research Fellowship in Teutonic Philology, of the value of \$700, founded in 1907 by Mrs. Anna Woerishoffer in memory of her mother, has been held during the past two years by Miss Anna Sophie Weusthoff of New York City, a graduate of the Women's College of Baltimore, who has spent the past two years studying at the University of Berlin. It is awarded this year to Miss Esther Harmon of Toledo, Ohio, a graduate of the University of Michigan, 1906, who was a graduate scholar in Teutonic Philology at Bryn Mawr College in 1906-1907, was awarded the President's European Fellowship and studied at the University of Berlin in 1907-1908 and then returned to Bryn Mawr College as Resident Fellow in German and Teutonic Philology for the year 1908-1909.

The interest these foreign fellowships have aroused abroad has induced the Directors of Bryn Mawr College to offer five resident scholarships to be held at Bryn Mawr College by German women and five resident scholarships for English, Scottish, or Irish women. These scholarships are of the value of \$405 and cover the cost of board, residence, and tuition for the academic year.

Applications for the scholarships should be accompanied by full particulars of the candidate's academic work, by diplomas or certificates, and by letters of recommendation from professors and should be addressed to

The President of Bryn Mawr College,
Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania, U. S. A.

In 1909 applications will be received up to May 1st, but in the following years they should be received before April 1st of the year in which the scholarship is desired.

FOUNDATION OF A NEW FELLOWSHIP

LECTURES BEFORE THE COLLEGE

At the last meeting of the Board of Directors an additional resident fellowship of the value of \$525 was founded to be awarded in Archæology. Bryn Mawr College has had since its foundation in 1885 a number of resident fellowships of the value of \$525 each, which have been increased in number by this recent addition to twelve, one in each of the Departments of Greek, Latin, English, German, Romance Languages, History and Economics, Philosophy, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Biology, and Archæology. These are open to well qualified candidates from any part of the world. Candidates who are unsuccessful in obtaining fellowships are also eligible for eighteen resident graduate scholarships of the value of \$200 each. These are awarded each year by April 15th. The Graduate School of Bryn Mawr College is well provided with fellowships and scholarships. Two European traveling fellowships of the value of \$500 are open to students in their first and second years of graduate study, one special research traveling European fellowship of the value of \$700 is awarded each year in Teutonic Philology, one graduate resident research fellowship in Chemistry of the value of \$750, and as a prize to the best student in the senior class the Bryn Mawr European traveling fellowship of \$500 is given each year.

The new gymnasium was opened on February 22d at half-past four and the gymnastic classes have regularly begun in the new building which is greatly appreciated by the students.

On Thursday, February 25, Mrs. Alexander of Castle Point, N. J., addressed the members of the Christian Union on "Prison Work and the

New Reformatory for Girls in New York." On Friday, February 26, Mr. Charles Johnston, a former member of the Bengal Civil Service, gave an illustrated lecture entitled "A Tour Through India." On Saturday, February 27, Professor Kirby Flower Smith lectured before the Graduate Club on "The Problem of Sappho and Phaon." On Saturday evening Mr. Benjamin Marsh of New York addressed the Consumers' League.

THE SARAH BERLINER RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP FOR WOMEN

The committee in charge of the Sarah Berliner Research Fellowship for Women will offer, every two years, a fellowship to the value of twelve hundred dollars, available for study and research in physics, chemistry, or biology in either America or Europe. This fellowship is open to women holding the degree of doctor of philosophy, or to those similarly equipped for the work of further research; it will be awarded only to those who give promise of distinction in the subject to which they are devoting themselves.

Applications for this fellowship must be in the hands of the chairman of the committee by March 1 of the year of each award (March 1, 1910, for the second award). They should state as clearly as possible the candidate's claim to the appointment, and they should contain, in particular, (1) testimonials as to the value of work already done, (2) copies of published contributions, or other accounts of investigations already carried out, (3) evidence of thoroughly good health, (4) detailed plans for the proposed use of the fellowship. The members of the committee are Mrs. Christine Ladd Franklin, Chairman, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore; Miss M. Carey Thomas, President of Bryn Mawr College; Miss Laura D. Gill, President of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae; President Remsen, of the Johns Hopkins University; and Professor Howell, Dean of the Johns Hopkins Medical School. The donor of this fund is Mr. Emile Berliner, of Washington, well known as one of the perfectors of the telephone and the inventor of the gramophone. It is named in honor of the donor's mother.

Almost all fellowships accessible to women hitherto are given to recent graduates of colleges, to enable them to proceed towards the degree of doctor of philosophy. Valuable as such assistance is, it often happens that the Ph.D. degree comes to be looked upon rather as the final goal

of the scholar's endeavor than as the starting-point of a career. The object of the Sarah Berliner Fellowship is to give to women who have shown in work already accomplished real promise as investigators an opportunity to pursue special scientific researches. It is hoped that a year or two of leisure for study and research, after she has already become a doctor of philosophy, will make the Sarah Berliner Fellow the sort of material out of which instructors in colleges are properly selected.

ADDITIONAL EUROPEAN SCHOLARSHIPS

The second name on the Roll of Honor this year for the Mary E. Garrett European Fellowship, is that of Helen Estabrook Sandison, of Terre Haute, Indiana, A.M., Bryn Mawr, 1907; and such excellent work has Miss Sandison done, that three donors have given, anonymously, the sum of \$500 to send her abroad to study the coming winter of 1909-1910.

An additional European fellowship of \$500 has also been given this year to Margaret Sidner Dillin, of Radnor, Pennsylvania, group Latin and German, prepared by the High School of Radnor. At the end of her Junior year, Miss Dillin was given half of the Brooke Hall Memorial Scholarship, as her grades were at that time equal to those of Miss Margaret Bontecou, to whom this year the Bryn Mawr European Fellowship has been given.

The Bryn Mawr Quarterly

EVANGELINE WALKER ANDREWS, '93
Editor-in-Chief

MARGERET LADD FRANKLIN, '08
Acting Business Manager

The Annual Subscription is One Dollar

VOL. III APRIL, 1909 No. 1

EDITORIAL

I

The readers of the QUARTERLY will learn with regret of the resignation of Miss Marian T. MacIntosh as Editor-in-chief. Owing to her energy and interest this alumnae publication has been brought successfully to the beginning of its third year; and to the first Editor-in-chief and her two able business managers the alumnae owe a distinct debt of appreciation and gratitude.

The task of any editor is a thankless one, and especially is this true of the editor who undertakes to manage a magazine for an association as widely scattered as an association of college alumnae inevitably is. Such a magazine makes its appeal not through literary or scientific articles, which can be found in numbers elsewhere, but through its news of the college, of its graduates, and of its present and former students, for all of which material it must depend upon its subscribers, so to speak. The success then of the QUARTERLY must, in the end, depend upon the hearty co-operation of those who are willing to use it as a clearing house for ideas and news, of all those whose affection for Bryn Mawr entitles them to a place in the ranks of loyal Bryn Mawrtyr.

II

The Report of the Endowment Fund Committee fills one with pride, the elaborate, well-matured plans for future campaigns fill one with awe; but Bryn Mawr

students have never been known to quail before large undertakings. That we must have in cash or in promises by June, 1910, the sum of almost three hundred thousand dollars, in order to secure the generous gift of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars from the Education Board is, after all, a desirable obligation; for how better can we celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the college than by bestowing upon it a new academic endowment that will enable it to accomplish the work which it undertook so bravely a quarter of a century ago?

Already our faith in the College and in our own power seems about to be rewarded, for there is a well-founded rumor on the campus that a member of one of the recent classes has promised \$60,000 and her mother \$20,000 if the other members of the class will raise the remaining \$15,000 necessary to secure the \$5000 promised by the Baldwin Locomotive Company of Philadelphia. Would there were more such rumors. Already the QUARTERLY has visions of the completed gift!

A FEW COLLEGE PLAYS

College dramatics are as interesting to the students of the drama as they are amusing to the students who act the plays and to those before whom they are acted. In our cry for higher things in the current drama, and our lament that the old comedies and the so-called "legitimate drama" seem to be a thing of the past, we lose sight of the fact that the author has ever fashioned his plays after the manner of the times, and the actor has held "the mirror up to nature," and especially to the "nature" of our everyday existence. So, we must look to the colleges for the plays seldom seen on the professional stage, and one often finds more satisfaction in a play so presented than in the same play given by trained actors, where tradition has so elaborated and distorted the text and the general arrangement of scenes that it is hard to know where the author leaves off

and the desecrating hand of Time begins. One does not forget that Garrick dealt ruthlessly with the last act of *Romeo and Juliet*, Colley Cibber treated *Richard III* mercilessly, and in our own day some one has said of Joseph Jefferson's performance of *The Rivals* that it was a case of "Sheridan fifty miles away." I would not for a moment cry down the memory of that wonderful comedian for his performance of Bob Acres, nor his boast that there was no complete prompt book of his version of *The Rivals*. His defense of the liberties he had taken with Sheridan was that that worthy writer had taken the same liberties with certain earlier writers, and one does not doubt that, as with Mr. Jefferson's adaptations, more amusing plays had been the result. But these desecrations are the very reason for our looking to colleges for the plays not hampered by tradition, and not sacrificed for "dramatic effects."

Le Bourgoise Gentilhomme, given in English by the Sophomore Class at Bryn Mawr early in the season is a case in point. To be sure this play is repeated several times a year at the *Comedie Française*, but we have not the privilege of seeing it presented in its own home, and if we had, I think our attitude towards it would be much the same that we find in seeing the play given by students: we like it for its historical association, Molière's place in dramatic literature, and the amusing picture of other days and other ways. I should even venture the belief that the comedies of Molière through their presentation at the French national theater have come down to us more directly from the period in which they were first presented than those of any other author. This is digression, and one does not compare students of Bryn Mawr with trained comedians of the Français—an ambition to which they do not aspire; but it is saying that in the excellent performance of last October one got a true sense of enjoyment such as one seldom finds in professional acting.

The mimetic sense is so marked in women that it is never remarkable that girls always play better than men in amateur performances. That they should move easily about the stage is part of the natural grace of woman; also that they should suggest the different characters by the aid of make-up, and as I have said, their mimetic ability; but that they should take an old comedy, with the stilted manners and style of two hundred years ago, and bring out all the wit and humor of the lines and situations, is due to the very remarkable training they had received.

The Junior play of last year, when the students undertook the difficult performance of *Romeo and Juliet*, showed even more remarkably what voice training can accomplish. The beauty of the poetry was perfectly brought out, and all because their voices had been so trained, the manner of speaking so improved. Here one realized that it is not only the class of plays presented in colleges, but the value of the spoken line, the beauty of the poetry which makes us grateful for these occasional performances.

The recent presentation of Browning's *In a Balcony* given by three members of the Alumnae Association, and for the very worthy cause of the Endowment Fund, gave further proof of the excellent result of voice training. This complex dramatic poem seemed an ambitious undertaking under any circumstances—the meanings are so subtle, the situations so tense, the characters so complex. But these three young women had acquired an easy grace in the acting of occasional plays, they had the appreciation of poetry, and they had also the benefit of voice training to aid them in making clear the meanings and beauty of the difficult verse. The result was a performance truly memorable. One doubts whether students of Browning—be they professional actors or members of any dramatic society—could have brought out more interestingly the psychology of this masterpiece, Browning's great love theme.

A NEW OPPORTUNITY

We are all more or less familiar with the collegè woman who spends the first years after graduation in looking about vaguely for something to do. There is a growing tendency, especially among Bryn Mawr alumnae, to feel impelled to "do something"—not some one thing as opposed to others, but just something as opposed to nothing. The distinction is like that which Chesterton makes between "the man that wants to read a book and the man that wants a book to read." For those of us who are in this restless and yet unadventurous mood, who feel that teaching is too obvious a solution of the problem, law or medicine too distasteful to our families, and most of the paths untrodden of women too precarious—for these a field, or one might say a garden, is now being prepared. Plans are well under way for starting the "Pennsylvania School of Horticulture for Women." The courses of study offered in the prospectus are: flower and kitchen gardening; care of lawns and shrubbery; orchards; poultry raising; bee-keeping; garden carpentry; marketing of produce; with possible additions of forestry, maple sugar growing, and preserving of fruits and vegetables. This is surely a most attractive curriculum, especially to one who has a chance to contrast it with a course in library training, or in stenography.

Moreover, a thorough knowledge of horticulture presents a great number of interesting possibilities. One might undertake market-gardening or fruit-growing as an independent venture; one might be a consulting gardener in a suburban town; one might carry the matter further and become, finally, a landscape architect. There is also a great opportunity for enriching the lives of the poor, especailly in small manufacturing towns, by showing them how to make gardens of what are otherwise "back yards." And even if one uses one's knowledge only in making a garden for oneself, one cannot help giving pleasure to one's fellow towns-

men—unless by raising a very high wall indeed. Grace Ellery Channing has lately shown, in a touching story called "The Cool of the Evening," how a single private garden may become the delight and pride of a whole village. There is no more effective and yet unofficial way of setting a good example to one's neighbors.

One of the special advantages of this sort of work for a woman is that she can carry it on if she marries as well as if she does not—it serves either as a vocation or as an avocation. And for the college woman who would like to be a scholar but cannot afford to devote her life to scholarship, it is much better suited than any but the highest places in the intellectual professions. If her regular day's work involves strenuous mental exertion, she cannot, as a rule, make any great demands upon her mind in leisure hours; she must deliberately relax, and get air and exercise. The result is that even if she is teaching the subject she cares for most, she does not really progress in her knowledge of it, or have time for carrying on any original work in it. But if she can support herself by such healthy out-door work as gardening, or market gardening, she can easily devote her leisure to any sort of scholarly work, the one occupation serving as a relief from the other. Such a custom as this, if it becomes wide-spread, might do a great deal towards bringing scholarship into closer connection with everyday life; "the humanities," which are now being gradually dehumanized, might receive new life, and the modern passion for practical efficiency be tempered with a certain liking for things of the mind.

ALUMNI REPRESENTATION AT
JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY

Coöperation on the part of alumni in the management of American colleges and universities is becoming an important factor in educational history today. The Johns Hopkins University and the University of Maryland are among the most recent institutions to adopt a form of

alumni organizations adapted to this purpose. Each is about to inaugurate an alumni council, which in the case of the Johns Hopkins University has been established in the following manner. A committee of four named by the president of the Alumni Association nominated a few weeks ago twenty-four representative alumni, graduates of ten or more years' standing, of whom six were doctors of philosophy, six doctors of medicine, six bachelors of arts, and six at large. From this ticket of twenty-four candidates, the graduates of the University selected by ballot sixteen, four in each group, six of whom are non-residents of Maryland. This board of sixteen, with the president of the Association ex-officio, constitutes the Alumni Council, which will hold its

first meeting on Saturday, May 1. The functions of the Council have not been determined, and no attempt will be made to give them exact definiteness until the experiment is well under way. Should the Council prove its efficiency and usefulness, it will receive increased powers and become in time a legally recognized University body, acting in conjunction with the president and the board of trustees. The members hold office for four years, one-fourth retiring each year, but the period of tenure of the members of the first board will be determined by lot at the first meeting. One new member must be elected annually, but retiring members are open to reelection. The experiment will be watched with great interest.

NEWS FROM THE CAMPUS

The alumnae of Brooke Hall, who already give each year \$100 to that member of the Junior Class having the highest grades for her three years' work, will this spring put in the Library Cloister a memorial tablet in honor of Maria L. Eastman.

The college invited its friends to be present in Taylor Hall, on Thursday evening, April 15, at 8 o'clock to hear Mrs. Marion Craig-Wentworth of Boston read Maeterlinck's *Ariadne and Barbe Bleue*. In the course of the reading Mrs. Craig-Wentworth explained the message of Maeterlinck to women.

On April 16, in Taylor Hall at 8 o'clock, Mr. James Wood of Mt. Kisco, New York, lectured on "Pre-historic Ruins in Yucatan," illustrating his lecture with lantern slides. Friends of the college were invited to be present.

Commencement falls early this year, on June 3, and there is a rumor that the exercises may be held in the new gymnasium, the acoustic properties of which are said to be excellent. On May 29, the Sunday

before Commencement, at 8 o'clock, in Taylor Hall, Dean Hodges of the Episcopal Theological School, Cambridge, will preach the baccalaureate sermon; and on Thursday, June 3, President David Starr Jordan of Leland Stanford University will deliver the Commencement address.

Those of us who are lovers of the beautiful cannot do better than be at Bryn Mawr on June 1 at 3.30 p.m., for at that hour in the lovely court of the cloisters will be presented "The Canterbury Pilgrims," a comedy by the well known playwright, Percy Mackaye. The Coburn Players, who present the comedy, are under the direction of Charles Danville Coburn of New York. The principal characters of the comedy are Geoffrey Chaucer; Ale-soun, the wife of Bath; Madame Eglantine, the prioress; and Johann, Marchioness of Kent. The time of the action is in April 1387, and the scenes are the Tabard Inn, Southwark; another tavern on the road; and the exterior of Canterbury Cathedral. The story deals with Chaucer's adventure with the wife of Bath and

his love for the prioress; and all who are familiar with the other plays of Percy Mackaye, such as his *Jeanne d'Arc* and his *Sappho and Phaon*, cannot but believe that this play, too, will have the same fine literary and dramatic qualities.

The Oxford Chronicle says of the comedy:—

“For a twentieth century author to take the characters of Chaucer’s famous stories and give them parts in a new comedy in verse, is a bold, nay, a perilous undertaking. But Mr. Percy Mackaye has carried it through with a large measure of success. He has drunk deep of the great Father of English poetry’s well, so that the comedy’s delightfully quaint language has the real Chaucerian ring. With much skill he portrays the pilgrims, picturing their respective failings and virtues so deftly that they appeal as strongly to modern taste as they did to our ancestors, yet preserving generally the mediæval tone. . . . Specially amusing is Friar Hubert, a jovial mischievous rogue, whose drollery is irresistible.”

And where could Mr. Coburn find a more beautiful stage than the green court of the Cloisters, where a more poetic background than the gray walls of the Library? Classes that are planning reunions would be wise to include this entertainment among their own.

The College is giving this play at commencement time for the pleasure of students and their friends, and for the benefit of the Endowment Fund for which, as all know, almost three hundred thousand dollars must be raised by June, 1910. Tickets at the regular prices (\$1.00 or \$1.50) may be procured from the College office.

On April 3, under the auspices of the general committee of the Endowment Fund, Miss Katherine Goodson gave a piano recital in the new gymnasium. In spite of bad weather the committee cleared about \$200 for the fund; and apart from its financial success, the concert was

said by all who were present to be most delightful.

It may be of interest to the readers of the the QUARTERLY to have the final report on the cost of the new gymnasium.

Athletic Association	
and Students	\$21,000.00
President Thomas—	
from friends of the	
College in \$1000.00	
subscriptions	13,000.00
Students’ athletic as	
sociation, for leaded	
glass	800.00
Friends	1,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$35,800.00

Of the \$28,000 raised by the athletic association, \$15,800 was subscribed by the four undergraduate classes and their friends, and \$6000 by alumnæ.

Thanks to the generosity of a musical friend of Bryn Mawr, the students and friends of the College have had this winter four musical recitals given by Mr. Arthur Whiting. On April 23 at eight o’clock in Taylor Hall, Mr. Whiting gave his fifth and last recital. Mrs. Charles Rabold (soprano) of New York sang accompanied by Mr. Whiting.

THE FACULTY SHOP CLUB

An institution called to life under the inspiration of a few socially inclined people of Bryn Mawr College and surrounding places.—As the name indicates, the aim of the Society is to talk shop; further to drink chocolate, and be amiable in any possible way.—*Meetings*: Each member receives the club once a year, more or less (rather *more*) as it suits him or her.—*Constitution*: Borrowed from that of the French Academy, namely, (1) a limited number of members; and as soon as some one departs for another world, elections take place; (2) no President, but a “Secrètaire perpétuel;” (3) a few “membres correspondant” are elected in other insti-

tutions of learning the standard of which is thought to be up to that of Bryn Mawr College. There are, however, differences between the French Academy and The Shop Club, for the members of the latter wear no uniform; women members are admitted (women marrying, however, lose at once the privilege of actually continuing as "members"); they draw no salary, and they prepare no dictionary.

This last year's meetings have proved interesting to all. Prof. Johnson "membre correspondant" from Harvard, spoke under the auspices of The Shop Club on the Diary of Margaret Fuller, the original copy of which he had been able to consult. Professor Mussey, spoke of new theories in economics. Professor Ten-nent explained some of his researches on heredity in lower forms of life. Professor Schinz summarized "l'affaire J. J. Rousseau." Professor DeLaguna tried to

make his hearers believe that he believed that they would believe that he believed in the "Existence of fairies." Professor Foulet took his audience to England with Voltaire, the witty observer. One member was brave enough to undertake the task of explaining the evolution of the "Legend of Salome." Professor Leuba exhibited a formidable machine, the pride of the psychological laboratory, a cobweb of electrical wires, which connected coils with levers, big wheels with small wheels, and experimenting professor with experimented-upon students; the whole instrument extending over two different rooms and requiring at least three persons to control it. Finally, Professor Andrews, "membre correspondant" from Johns Hopkins, closed the series of entertainments by an illuminating talk on the "Preservation of Manuscripts in America".

SGANARELLE.

NEWS FROM THE BRYN MAWR CLUBS

BALTIMORE

The Bryn Mawr Club of Baltimore is now in its third year. It has about fifty members who are interested and enthusiastic, but the activities of the club are greatly limited by the lack of a club house. This winter the club raised money for the endowment fund by subscription, and no entertainment was given. The annual dinner of the club takes place on April 23, and with this, the present season closes. The club has been handicapped this year by the departure last month of its president, Ellen Kilpatrick, for Spain.

The need of a club for Bryn Mawr people is largely filled, in Baltimore, by the General College Club. This club was started in 1894, but until this year it has had no club house, having simply met for tea every two weeks at the house of some one of its members. This year Miss Julia Rogers, who has been a member from the first, has given up her house to the club

for three years. The difference that this makes in the atmosphere and activities of the club life is of course enormous. There has been especially this winter a great deal of interest in woman suffrage, and several enthusiastic meetings have been held.

BOSTON

The Bryn Mawr Club of Boston has held its usual monthly meetings during the winter at the club room, 40 Commonwealth Avenue.

At one of these meetings the club was informally addressed by Miss Breed and by Antoinette Cannon '07. Their subject was social service.

Early in November the club gave a tea, and the officers of the club a luncheon, to meet the members of the academic committee who were in Boston for their preliminary meeting.

On January 23 the club had a luncheon

at which President Thomas was the guest of honor. About forty members were present. After the luncheon President Thomas gave an interesting talk.

CHICAGO

The Chicago club decided not to give any benefit for the endowment fund this year, but to spend all its efforts in begging for the fund. The begging is largely to be done this spring. On Saturday, April 10, the club had its annual luncheon, at which Dean Reilly was the guest of honor. She gave a talk on endowment fund plans, and other matters of present interest to alumnæ.

NEW YORK

If the expectations of those New York alumnæ who accomplished the installing of the New York Bryn Mawr Club in a building of its own, had not already been justified, this last year of the club's existence could leave no doubt in any mind of its success. The facilities for transient guests, for example, have been enlarged, there now being accommodations for three at a time, instead of two as formerly, and yet the demand has kept pace with these new conditions and the rooms are always filled by club members or their friends. In addition to these guests there have been seven members in permanent residence during the winter. The drawing-room of the club has furnished an excellent meeting place for the various committees in which Bryn Mawr alumnæ are interested—those working for the Endowment Fund making very frequent use of it.

Fifty-five new members have been admitted during the year, sixteen of these being from the class of 1908, and the courtesy of the club has been extended to all members of Bryn Mawr Clubs in other cities and to the women of the College Faculty.

Tea has been served to club-members and their friends on the first Wednesday of each month from December to April, three members kindly acting as hostesses on each of these occasions.

A series of fifteen lectures on "Contemporary Ideals" has been given by Mr. Dickinson Miller of Columbia to a class of twelve members. Several speakers invited by the Entertainment Committee have addressed the club as a whole, among them being Miss Costello and Miss Rendal of Newham College and Miss Miner of the New York Probation Court Association.

These various activities of the club culminated in the annual dinner held on April 2. Fifty-eight persons sat down to table in the club-house and were entertained by speeches from President Thomas, Dr. Allen of the Bureau of Municipal Research, Mr. Hapgood of Collier's Weekly, Mr. Miller of Columbia University, and Mr. Gilder of the Century Magazine. The speakers were introduced by Mrs. Julia Langdon Loomis, '95, a notably tactful and eloquent toastmistress.

Dr. Allen spoke on the ineffectiveness of college men and women in municipal affairs: "They are too idealistic to be practical." Mr. Hapgood spoke on the "The Drama," Mr. Miller on "The College," and President Thomas on "Suffrage."

The athletic committee of the club, with Carola Woerishoffer '07, for chairman, has provided for the members water-polo and basket-ball during the fall and winter months, and is now furnishing them with outdoor tennis once a week, morning and afternoon.

Altogether the board of governors feel that this second year of the club in its new home has been a noteworthy one, and not only have the various activities mentioned been carried on with real success, but the treasurer reports a steadily increasing monthly surplus which seems to endorse the enterprise from a practical side.

WASHINGTON

The Bryn Mawr Club of Washington, which has, since its inception boasted several very active interested members, has itself as a club been unusually active of late.

At the first meeting, held at the house of the President, Mrs. M. J. Rosenau (Myra Frank, 1900), the guest of honor, Mrs. Herbert Parsons, led a most interesting informal discussion on Equal Suffrage. Mrs. Parsons is the president of the College Equal Suffrage League of the District of Columbia.

The Bryn Mawr Club of Washington was the guest of the Columbian Women of the George Washington University at the first of their Saturday afternoons "at home," in the tea-room of the Woman's Building.

The club, in its effort to raise money for the Endowment Fund, has assisted Dr. Emily Noble in her children's Health Crusade. Under its auspices, and for the same purpose, Miss Ethel A. Arnold gave her lecture on "The Progress of Women in Europe."

A member of the club wishes to call the attention of other Bryn Mawrtys to a collection of water colors recently exhibited in Washington and about to be exhibited in other cities. The collection comprises thirty or more paintings and constitutes a record of a trip taken by Mr. William H. Holmes, chief of the bureau of American Ethnology, while a delegate to the first Pan-American Scientific Congress held last January in Santiago, Chile. The titles of some of his pictures, such as, "Glimpse of the North End of Teneriffe Island," "Argentine Meadows," "On the Bolivian Plateau," "Chilean Lane," show the character of his subjects. Mr. Holmes' work has been highly praised and is well worth seeing.

NEWS FROM THE CLASSES

The news of this department is compiled from information furnished by the class secretaries, secretaries of Bryn Mawr Clubs, and from other reliable sources for which the Editor is responsible. The value of this department would be greatly increased if Bryn Mawr students everywhere would constitute themselves regular contributors to it.

1889

The class of '89 is planning to celebrate its 20th anniversary at Bryn Mawr on June 2. It will be pleasant to see the members of our first class on the Campus once more, and they may count on a warm welcome.

Anna Rhoads Ladd has returned to Bryn Mawr to live.

Emily Smith Putnam has sailed for Europe with her husband.

1892

Annie Emery Allinson has resigned as a member of the Board of Directors of Bryn Mawr College. On April 22, *The Nation* will publish an education number, "and among other special features" (so runs the announcement) "will be an article on

The Present and Future of Collegiate Co-Education, by Mrs. F. G. Allinson of Providence."

Helen J. Robins, has accepted a position, for 1909-10, to teach English in Miss Madeira's school, in Washington, D. C.

A letter from Elizabeth W. Pearson, on her retirement from the Academic Committee is as follows:—

"The mind of one retiring in due course from the Academic Committee is likely to be torn by two conflicting desires. On the one hand, she ingenuously wishes that she may serve another term as speedily as the law allows; on the other, she honestly hopes that the privilege of serving on the committee may be made to travel as widely throughout the members of the Association as is compatible with the three simple requirements that the

office imposes: viz; interest in the work to be done, years sufficient for weight, and a habitat near enough to Bryn Mawr to make attendance at meetings reasonably certain and to put the sum total of the committee's traveling expenses well within the means of the Association. Fortunately she need not decide as to which of these two desires is really her choice. Practically, of course, she need not decide, for the practical choice will never lie with her, and this being so, it must be a satisfaction to her to feel that her two apparently irreconcilable desires are really one in substance. Both mean one and the same thing, and that is that service on the Academic Committee brings with it a pleasure and an enlightenment that all daughters of Bryn Mawr ought to desire and as many as possible ought to have."

1893

Bertha Haven Putnam, who is a member of the Historical Faculty at Mt. Holyoke College, has recently published her thesis. Her work, which has been highly praised by scholars, is reviewed in this number of the *QUARTERLY*.

Louise Brownell Saunders has been elected chairman of the Academic Committee.

Amy Rock Ransome, on March 31, gave a lecture before the Y. W. C. A. of Washington on "Bleaching of Flour," which she will repeat before several other organizations. Representing the Housekeepers' Alliance she spoke in favor of "unbleached flour," November 20, before Secretary Wilson and the Pure Food Commission. She also published recently in the *Woman's National Daily* an article on the nature of bleached flour for the enlightenment, chiefly, of the women of rural districts.

1894

Abby Brayton Durfee (Mrs. Randall Nelson Durfee) has a daughter born in March, 1909.

Helen Hopkins Thom, who has been president of the Saturday Night Class of Baltimore since its organization, recently conducted a debate on the subject of Equal Suffrage. Among those speaking in favor of equal suffrage were Edith Houghton Hooker '00, and Evangeline Walker Andrews '93.

1896

Dora Keen, who returned in the autumn from a prolonged trip abroad with her father, has been traveling in South America. Science of March 19, 1909, notes the following articles contributed by Miss Keen to the Pan-American Scientific Congress: "Nurses as Assistants in the Medical Inspection of Schools;" "Pensioning Mothers who Depend on the Labor of their Sons, to Enable the Latter to Pursue their Studies."

Georgiana Goddard King, reader in English at Bryn Mawr, has recently written an allegorical poem entitled "The Way of Perfect Love" (Macmillan and Company), which has been very favorably reviewed by *The Nation* and other reviews. It is reviewed in this number of the *QUARTERLY*.

1897

Mildred Minturn Scott's translation of Jaurès' *Socialism* is in its second edition, and the publishers expect to bring out a cheap edition in the United States this year. Mrs. Scott is now living at Riverside Farm, Liphook, England.

Eilizabeth Bethune Higginson was married to Mr. Charles Jackson on Wednesday, March 31, in New York City.

Laurette Potts Pease has a son, born April 10.

Susan Follansbee Hibbard and her husband have been spending part of the winter in Egypt.

Corinna Putnam Smith (ex. '97) has been spending the winter in Egypt, where her husband has been carrying on his artistic studies.

Masa Dogura Uchida is living near Vienna. Her husband, Baron Uchida, until

recently Japanese ambassador to China, has now been appointed by the Emperor of Japan as ambassador to Austria and minister plenipotentiary to Switzerland.

Margaret Nichols Smith has a son, born April 10.

1898

Grace Constant Lounsbury, who now lives in Paris, produced last spring a play, "*Le Baiser d'Aphrodité*," which ran for a month in an open-air theater in the Bois. The play was very successful and gained much praise. The altar used in the play was copied from a beautiful Greek altar of Venus in the Louvre.

1899

Anna M. Bedinger is teaching at the Florence School, in Washington, D. C.

It is, of course, unnecessary to remind the Class of '99 that our decennial reunion comes this year; but the committee in charge of the meeting wishes to give a preliminary sketch of the plans that are being made. A single suite on the ground floor of Pembroke West has been reserved for the great occasion; this will be known during commencement week as "'99's Headquarters." The decennial class meeting will be called to order by the president on Tuesday, June 1. At one o'clock of the same day, the decennial feast will take place, in the form of a luncheon (without toasts!). All '99's children are cordially invited to this party, at which the class baby expects to make her *début*. The plans for amusement have not yet been completed, but we are hoping for a new verse to the class song from the pen of the Sweet Singer of Connecticut; possibly we shall have a duet from the famous singers from Boston and Dubuque; surely we shall drink to the class with Highland Honors.

On Wednesday come the college breakfast and the Senior garden party. When the campus begins to grow cool, the class will reassemble at headquarters, to be entertained by its most talented members in a High Class Histrionic Exhibition.

On Thursday, June 3, we shall attend the conferring of degrees in the morning, and the alumnae supper in the evening.

A few rooms in Pembroke are being reserved for '99, and may be engaged through Miss Martha Thomas. The children will unfortunately not be allowed to sleep in the college halls, but possibly rooms might be engaged at the Students' Inn or at Low Buildings.

Finally the committee makes these urgent requests:—

If you hope to come, write at once to Mrs. Edward H. Waring, Glen Ridge, New Jersey; and especially, if you can come to the luncheon, write to Sibyl Hubbard Darlington (Mrs. Herbert S. Darlington, Villa Nova, Pennsylvania), who is chairman of the luncheon committee. If you can't come, send your latest photograph, and a good long letter telling of what you are doing and what you are planning to do. If you are married, bring with you, or send, pictures of your home, your husband and the babies. Send in your decennial dues (three dollars) without further reminder. And above all, be sure to come!

1900

Edna Fischel Gellhorn has been made Honorable Corresponding Secretary for the College in St. Louis. She has a daughter, Martha Ellis, born in November.

Margaretta Morris Scott has a daughter, Eleanor, born December 26.

Grace Campbell was married October 7, to Sydney Gorham Babson. They are living in Mt. Hood, Oregon.

Julia Streeter Gardner has left Pittsburg, and is living in White Plains, New York.

Alletta Van Reyepen Korff expects to spend the spring and the summer of 1910 in America with her parents. Her husband, Baron Serge Korff, has leave of absence from the University of Helsingfors to give a course of eight or ten lectures on the general subject of "Recent Russian

History and Law" at the Johns Hopkins University.

Edith Houghton Hooker, who has been doing much good work for Baltimore and has become prominent in the equal suffrage movement, has recently been elected President of the Children's Playground Association of Baltimore.

Mary Grace Kilpatrick is traveling in Europe with her mother and her sister, Ellen Kilpatrick (ex. '99).

Gertrude Summer Ely, (ex. '00,) has been spending the winter with her father and sister in Egypt. She is now on her way to Greece.

1901

Marion Reilly addressed the College Women's Club of Washington, D. C., on March 27, on "Civic Efficiency of College Women." Dean Reilly has spent the Easter holiday visiting the Universities of Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Chicago.

1902-1903

Edith Totten '02 and Gertrude Dietrich Smith '03 were a committee of two who had charge of the lecture given recently by Miss Ethel Arnold in Washington for the benefit of the Endowment Fund.

1903

Louise Atherton Dickey has a son, Parke Atherton Dickey, born March 3.

Elizabeth Bryan has announced her engagement to Dr. John E. Parker.

Margaret E. Brusstar is doing graduate work at Bryn Mawr.

Grace L. Meigs, who graduated last year with the highest honors from the Rush Medical College at the University of Chicago, is now an interne at the Cook County Hospital, Chicago.

Flora S. Gifford is associated with the University Art Shop in Providence, R. I.

Emma D. Roberts is teaching at the Germantown Friends' School.

Eleanor Burrell spent the winter at Redlands, California.

Mary Montague was married in February to Mr. George M. Guild. They are living in Chattanooga.

Myra Smartt Kruesi has a second daughter, born on Thanksgiving Day.

Mabel H. Norton is at Berkeley, California, teaching Latin.

Helen Ditmars Sewall has a son, Millard Truman Sewall, Jr., born December 17.

Eleanor Deming has set up for herself an Art Shop in New York City, 108 Fulton street, room 617. She is making jewelry, among other things.

Monica Railsbach spent last winter in Paris. This winter she is studying in Chicago in preparation for next winter in Rome.

Amanda Hendrickson visited friends and relatives in Italy last spring.

Charlotte Holden has married Mr. George S. Jamieson. They are living in New Haven.

Helen Raymond O'Connor was married to Dr. O'Connor in September. They are living in Manchester, New Hampshire.

Agnes Sinclair has moved to Cedar Rapids, Iowa, her old home.

Ethel Hulburd Johnston is interested in the Cribside Society of the Children's Memorial Hospital, and is Chairman of its visiting committee. She is also Secretary of the Chicago Bryn Mawr Club.

Ethel Girdwood expects to graduate from the Johns Hopkins Medical School this year. Next year she expects to be at the New York Infirmary for Women.

Margaret Field de Motte has announced her engagement to Mr. Gratten Henry Wheeler.

Marianna Taylor is an interne at the Woman's Hospital of Philadelphia.

Elizabeth Eastman is Secretary of the Schuylkill Students' Shakespeare Society, the oldest club in the Pennsylvania State Federation of Women's Clubs; Secretary of the Mahtonga Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution; Superintendent of two mission bands; substitute church organist; pianist for the

Missionary Society, and President of Section I of the Women's Church Association.

Emma W. Crawford is helping to publish the Washington Chapel Chronicle.

Mary C. Burns spent last summer abroad.

Ethel Baron is married to Mr. Aaron Levering Smith, and is living now in Joplin, Missouri.

Martha R. White is posing for Mr. F. M. L. Tonetti, the sculptor, who is making a head of Athena to go over the central doorway of the New York Library at 42d street and Fifth avenue.

1904

Hope Woods has been traveling in the south, spending some time on a coffee plantation in the mountains of Jamaica, and visiting friends in Florida and in Washington, D. C. She spent the first week of April in New York on her way back to Cambridge. She is to be married in June.

Louise Peck White has recently met with a sad loss. During her return from Dalmatia, early in March, her small daughter, 1904's class baby, died at sea.

Virginia Rolette Chauvenet (ex. '04) acted last winter under the name of Miss Rolette in one of the New York Companies playing *The Devil*.

1905.

Marguerite B. Armstrong is teaching at Miss Madeira's School in Washington, D. C.

Isabel Ashwell has come back to America and is living at Plainfield, New Jersey.

Florence Waterbury has lately visited Louise Marshall in Chicago.

Alice Jaynes has been appointed Chairman of a New York Committee for securing donations to the Endowment Fund.

Elizabeth Henry is going to spend the summer with her family in England.

Clara Phelps Porter announces her

engagement to William Mr. Page Yarnelle of Fort Wayne, Indiana.

Clara Herrick Havemeyer (Mrs. Arthur Havemeyer) has a daughter, born in February, 1909.

Eva Frederica Le Fevre has gone to Europe for a year, to travel and go on with her singing lessons.

Alice Meigs Oer (Mrs. Arthur Oer) wife of the Second Secretary of the United States Embassy in London, was presented at Court in March.

Louise Marshall has taken the position of director of athletics at Miss Ely's School in Greenwich, Connecticut, during the spring term.

1906

The class of 1906 will hold its third annual reunion during commencement week.

Katherine Gano has gone abroad to spend several months. She will be in Spain the greater part of the time.

Frances Simpson Pfahler (Mrs. George E. Pfahler) will move into her new house at Merion about May 1.

Augusta French and Jessie Thomas have returned from Europe.

Ethel de Koven sailed for Europe on April 11.

Helen Sandison, who has been doing graduate work at College this winter, has been awarded a European fellowship for next year.

Dorothy Congdon is traveling in Europe.

Erma Kingsbacher Stix (Mrs. Ernest William Stix) has a daughter, Elizabeth, born January 26.

Ruth Archbold has been traveling in the south.

1907

Julie Benjamin sails for Europe on April 24.

Esther Willaims spent some days in New York early in April, stirring up class interest in the endowment fund.

Elizabeth Thompson, a former member of the class, who married Mr. Herbert Mal-

colm Remington, has a daughter, '07's class baby.

Carola Woerishoffer has been investigating conditions among working girls in New York. Some of her experiences were recounted in an article in the New York Times.

Mabel Foster has been secretary to a committee of the House of Representatives in Washington.

1908

Margaret Copeland has been in California for several months.

Anna Dunham and Margaret Washburn have been spending part of the winter in the South—Anna Dunham in Florida and Margaret Washburn in Cuba.

Adelaide Case is teaching at St. Faith's Episcopal School, Poughkeepsie, New York.

Lydia Sharpless is teaching at Wyckham Rise School, Washington, Connecticut.

Adda Eldredge is substituting at the same school during the spring months.

Margaret C. Lewis is teaching English and French at the Hartford High School.

Anna Carrère has gone abroad for the spring.

Edith Chambers, whose engagement to Mr. Edgar Rhoads was announced last spring, expects to be married next autumn.

Myra Elliot and Emily Fox and Eunice Schenck, '07, gave "In a Balcony" for the benefit of the endowment fund, and cleared \$480. This was the first play given in the new gymnasium.

Dorothy Merle-Smith and Mary Waller visited Bryn Mawr on their way home from the south.

Ethelinda Schaeffer was married to Alfred L. Castle on December 8.

Hazel McLane has announced her engagement to Mr. John A. Clark, of Evanston, Illinois.

NEWS FROM THE FACULTY

PAST AND PRESENT

FORMER MEMBERS OF THE BRYN MAWR FACULTY

Dr. Herbert Weir Smyth (Bryn Mawr 1888-1901) returned to Cambridge, Mass., last October after a year's absence in Europe and the East. Dr. Smyth traveled extensively in Asia Minor and Greece, and both he and Mrs. Smyth spent much time in Egypt. Dr. Smyth is acting Dean of the Graduate School of Harvard.

It will interest members of the early classes to know that both of the children of Prof. Franklin H. Giddings (Bryn Mawr 1888-1894) have recently married.

Dr. Charles M. Andrews (Bryn Mawr 1887-1907) has been elected one of the Alumni Council of the Johns Hopkins University.

Dr. Henry Mussey, associate professor of Political Economy (Bryn Mawr 1905-1907), has been called from the University of Pennsylvania to Columbia University.

Dr. Sidney Mezes, associate professor of Philosophy, (Bryn Mawr 1892-1893), has been elected President of the University of Texas.

NEWS OF THE FACULTY AND OF THE DEPARTMENTS

President Thomas and Miss Garrett sail on June 9 for Europe, to spend the summer in England, Holland, and Austria.

Miss Garrett has met the expense of rebuilding the deanery, and has made it a gift to the college.

Dr. Lucian Foulet has leave of absence from Bryn Mawr for the academic year 1909-1910. He will give courses this summer in the Summer School of Columbia University, sailing in the autumn for Paris where he will spend several months doing special work. Mrs. Foulet will spend the summer in Germany and will join her husband in Paris in the autumn.

Dr. and Mrs. Leuba and their children will spend the summer in Switzerland, at Vers l'Eglise, where they also spent the summer of 1908. Dr. Leuba will attend the International Congress of Psychology, which meets this year at Geneva.

The marriage of Dr. David H. Tennent, Professor of Biology at Bryn Mawr to Miss Esther Margaret Maddox of Ashland, Virginia, took place Thursday, April 8. Dr. and Mrs. Tennent will live for the present at Low Buildings.

Dr. Charlotte A. Scott will spend the summer in England, sailing from New York, June 12.

Miss Donnelly, who is having a year's leave of absence, spent the winter at Iffley, near Oxford, and is expected to spend Easter in Devonshire with the Russells and the Murrays.

Miss Fullerton was at Iffley with Miss Donnelly until December. Since then she has been at the Convent au Sacré Coeur at Tours, where, according to rumor, she is writing a novel. She has also been visiting at French chateaux, and she expects to spend the spring in Italy, probably with Nellie Neilson, '93.

Miss Lily R. Taylor expects to spend the summer at some German University.

Dr. Weyhe is planning to attend the five hundredth anniversary of the founding of the University of Leipzig, of which university he is a Ph.D.

Dr. and Mrs. de Laguna will spend the summer in camping near Puget Sound, Washington.

Dr. Bascom will spend June, July and August in field-work on the Phoenixville and Honeybrook quadrangles.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Wright are going to Europe for the summer. Miss Maddison also will spend the summer in England.

Miss Edith Hall (A.B. Smith College, 1899; Ph.D. Bryn Mawr College, 1908) is substituting as lecturer in archæology at Mount Holyoke College. She is to be there during the present semester and during the first semester of 1909-1910, after which she is going to pursue investigations in Crete.

Dr. Ransom went to Egypt in February on a semester's leave of absence. She has been inspecting the excavations that are being made this year in Upper and Lower Egypt. She will attend and read a paper before the International Archæological Congress, which holds its meetings at Cairo and at Alexandria, beginning April 10.

Miss Eleanor Francis Bliss '04, and Miss Anna Isabel Jones '04, have just completed the unpacking, classification, and arrangement of the Theodore D. Rand rock collection. This collection forms a part of the gift to the college by Mrs. Eldredge of her father's geological and mineralogical collections, containing over 20,000 specimens.

LITERARY NOTES

All publications received will be acknowledged in this column, and noticed or reviewed as far as possible. The Editor begs that copies of books by or about the Bryn Mawr Faculty and Bryn Mawr students may be sent to the QUARTERLY for review.

BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS RECEIVED

A GREEK LITERATURE. A Short Story of Greek Literature from Homer to Julian. Wilmer Cave Wright, Ph. D.

When a writer has successfully conducted a working course of lectures on Greek Literature for successive collegiate generations, it is to be expected that, when the results of these years of preparation and experiment are put in book form the material at least will be satisfactory. The mass of material at hand for a history of Greek Literature is enormous when one considers the hundreds of years in which Greek has been the vehicle of education—frequently punitive—and the inspiration of philosophers and artists, not to mention the decades in which it has been the medium of advertisement to struggling doctors of philosophy. Add to this the standard of accuracy and detail demanded by American Graduate Schools, and it is not to be wondered at when we find American scholars following the easier route of the specialist or haply following the line of least resistance in the paths of etymology. Few scholars in fine have the ability to balance the weight of modern scholarship on the point of a pen. If Mrs. Wright has been successful, her opportunities have been rare. Her post-graduate studies in Bryn Mawr and Chicago were superimposed on the solid foundations of an English training. As a lecturer she has been traversing the ground of Greek Literature from Homer to Julian regularly year by year with undergraduate classes of good mental caliber; as an investigator she has conducted graduate research in most of the varied fields covered by her book; her original contributions, reviews, and critiques have won her an enviable place in the philological Journals. Scholars will expect much from Mrs. Wright's *Short History of Greek Literature from Homer to Julian*. But then scholars have a way of expecting much; they expect for instance complimentary copies; they expect elementary students to pay for their works of authority. And scholars will be disappointed; they will continue to be disappointed until they are more generous in their work and in their criticism.

Mrs. Wright's work is disappointing solely in that she gives abundant evidence that she could write a history of Greek Literature on a par with the most exhaustive tomes published in Europe; could, with the subsidized collaboration of some of our American specialists, produce a work worthy of the vast outlay of money invested in educational centers in America; and, frankly, it is disappointing to see so much good work put in the straight-jacket of an A B C series.

But the *Short History* is not for the mature scholar, who has his library and his Bursian and his card catalogues. Yet I am not surprised to find that graduate scholars, given a subject for a paper, start their investigation with the lists of authorities given so handily by Mrs. Wright at the close of each chapter. The *Short History* is primarily, one must suppose, for the same class of readers as the other volumes of the series in which it appears, the same class that will learn syntax from Harry's *Prometheus Vincetus*, dramatics from Bate's *Iphigenia in Tauris*.

One might suppose so, but fortunately no considerable work on Greek Literature is doomed to that. The inheritance of Greek Literature is so general, the knowledge of Greek Language so exclusive, that the over-educated, uninformed public is curious. Greek Literatures are found in curious hands. True, the curiosity seems easily satisfied. It is satisfied by the silky fabric of Gilbert Murray's Greek Literature. Does not that author feed on the leaves of Helicon? As if Helicon produced leaves that were suitable diet for even a silkworm. It is satisfied by Lawton's Classical Greek Literature, because the public likes Flaxman's outlines, and Rivière's pigs. It remains satisfied until the next allusion to a Greek author sends one on a fruitless quest for information. Now Mrs. Wright's book will satisfy a quest for information, and it will not fail to give direction for further investigation, and so far as material is concerned this *Short History* is thoroughly satisfactory, and has the rare merit of an index of mathematical precision.

Whether it will appeal to the public is a different matter. That is largely a question of rhetoric. Theoretically a Greek scholar knows rhetoric, he can crack his whip; practically he refuses to show his hand. Your master of rhetoric selects his vehicle; his style is not the man himself. The student of Dionysius of Halicarnassus will relish the interplay of styles in, for instance, Butcher's Harvard Lectures; but it is another matter to convey a history of Greek Literature from Homer to Julian in the compass of some five hundred legible pages. The style Mrs. Wright has adopted is not the style of her contributions to the American Journal of Philology; it is not the style of her criticisms in The Nation; it is the English equivalent of the logographic style as perfected by Lysias, the work is done in low relief, no unevenness, no dithyramb, no frigidity. A critic has pilloried the words "antiseptic" and "unchaperoned," but no one who had read Pindar, or Plato, or even Sappho, with a knowledge of the sphere of words could object to so thoroughly Greek a trait. How that critic must wince at St. Basil the Greater! But he makes honorable amends; he offers the name of a dissertation, presumably written under his ægis. Said dissertation has frequently been on the seminary table at Bryn Mawr; it could not have escaped the writer's eye; nor could it escape her discrimination.

The History is written in low relief, with a constant background of allusion very suggestive to those familiar with the literature of other languages. The work as a whole presents the appearance of a frieze, and like a frieze depends much on the light of reflection for full appreciation. The measure of appreciation will be a very fair indication of the measure of enlightenment in the reader.

THE WAY OF PERFECT LOVE. By Georgiana Goddard King '96. Macmillan and Company.

Miss King's poem is, properly speaking, an idyl or masque, and given the right audience, entirely suitable to be acted. It is built not on any theories of what masque and idyl should be, nor on precedents of what these have been to the English stage, but out of the very spirit of them all, and from a mind full-fed with the Elizabethan and Carolian masterpieces of that beautiful kind now obsolete. To say so much means that the thing is a success. It is true in form, in color, and in tone. The atmosphere seems clarified, not made hazy, with dreams, dreams never super-æsthetic, nor decadent; the landscape, Italian-Arcadian, runs away in ribs of honest country rock, not in waves of cloud-carpet such as that which can hardly be said to support the tenuous personages of Maeterlinck and of W. B. Yeats. Here the incidents are slight, but touching and attractive; man and maid have character; there is a charming and ingenious theme,

richly embroidered with worthy praises of Love; and the diction, almost without exception, is unaffectedly noble and wholly poetical. In short, if these sylvan and scholarly pages in rhymed octo-syllabics had come down to us from the year of grace 1609, what a hearty hue and cry we should make over them!

Now for flaws, or what may strike some thoughtful readers as such! Passing over the moral basis of the conception (which if limited to Arcadia, works no social havoc), one comes to wonder whether Argument and Interpretation be not too much of a concession to a dunderhead generation which cannot digest verse naturally. Argument and Interpretation are in the tradition, perhaps, and as good as can be, by themselves: but not good here, unless absolutely necessary. And necessary they cannot be to "the blessed few," outside Bryn Mawr, who have relish for abstract beauty. "Piepowder" (unconscionable name!) sticks in the throat. When it gets tortured into Piepow-dáre, the magian spell is nearly broken. The word is a rude slap at the believer in Messer Peregryn, and an unresolved discord in the play. Again, a certain trick of teasing inversion spoils the fine simplicity of many passages. Some of the interpolated songs are mere rhetoric, though three of these have more than enough inspiration to redeem all the others. Lastly, the "Dome" of Saint Peter's shows up oddly on p. 82. No date is given to the action, but the speech is mediæval, perhaps approximately that of the early fourteenth century: and was there a Dome over the tomb of the Apostles, so long before the Renaissance?

But away with hypercriticism! for the gift offered is too acceptable. A few of our contemporary men and women of English speech have been able to read the world and life as imaginatively as they were read by a majority long ago, and have been able, at large, and in good degree, to

"recapture

That first fine careless rapture."

Dramatic idealists such as Michael Field, and Stephen Philips, and Mr. Yeats, more original than either, have done it, over sea. On our side of the world, stands Mr. William Vaughn Moody, with the late Richard Hovey as his outrunner, and the late Arthur Upson as a somewhat distanced but appealing third. Beside Mr. Moody, the survivor, may well be placed Georgiana Goddard King, youngest of a band who have hidden much modern wisdom, much ageless wistfulness, in a strong panoply of romantic poetry. One patrician book like "The Way of Perfect Love," one book "bellettristic" and nothing else, how it does glorify the publishing trade, topheavy today with upstart and perishable work!

THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE STATUTES OF LABORERS. By Bertha Haven Putnam '93.

Volume XXXII of the Columbia Studies in History, Economics, and Public Law is a book of over 700 pages containing text and documents of a study, entitled the Enforcement of the Statutes of Laborers During the First Decade after the Black Death, by Bertha Haven Putnam, Ph.D., graduate of Bryn Mawr College of the Class of 1893. If any one doubts the willingness of women to indulge in prolonged and tedious investigation of a highly scientific nature, or to become interested in a phase or period of history that offers few attractions of a dramatic or picturesque character, let him peruse this book. Devoted to a subject that is exceedingly obscure and at best little understood, it lays bare with great minuteness the operation of the ordinance and statute of laborers of 1349 and 1351 for the decade following the adoption of the ordinance. The belief has

generally prevailed that the act was not enforced, or if enforced, was ineffective in its results. Dr. Putnam's study will necessitate a revision of this statement of the case and a very considerable revision of opinion as far as the economic effects of the act are concerned. Hitherto generalizations have been based on wholly inadequate data and no one has had the courage to attack the subject in the right way. Very little of the material upon which to base conclusions has been printed and the unprinted sources have been difficult to find and difficult to use when found. Poring over parchment rolls and membranes is dreary work, but it has all the fascination of exploration, and among the most important of Dr. Putnam's "finds" are sixteen quarter session records of date 150 years earlier than any that were known to exist. As any one familiar with the Public Record Office knows, that repository is a veritable land of delight to the searcher who has the antiquarian instinct and is willing to spend arduous hours in following up clues. Dr. Putnam's account of finding documents is most encouraging, but her path was no broad highway of rapid travel. Records wrongly entered, like books misplaced on a library's shelves, are practically lost and must be hunted for. Membranes crumbled and thick with dust and fastened together with parchment strings so tightly drawn as to render decipherment almost impossible are not easy material to handle. Standing on one's feet for long hours of a day and scrutinizing illegible, abbreviated, and difficult Latin in an indifferent light is trying even to a hardened expert. Such were some of the conditions that Dr. Putnam was called upon to meet.

The results of this study are doubly important. For the first time the historian has a firm foundation of exact knowledge upon which to base his conclusions, and the specialist has placed before him the example of a successful search for unknown documents which will encourage him to believe that there is a vast deal of equally valuable material still to be discovered.

DAS WORT *Boom* IN DEN VEREINIGTEN STAATEN. By Clara Hechtenberg Collitz, Graduate Student at Bryn Mawr, 1904-1907.

We are apt to associate the phrase "origins of language" with the dim past, and it is slightly jarring to one's instincts to find the origin and nature of the American word "boom" treated with all the dignity that befits "hoti's business." But that such a treatment is a perfectly legitimate bit of philological inquiry is evident; and Mrs. Clara Hechtenberg Collitz, in a contribution to *Englische Studien* (vol. 40, no. 2), makes out a good case for her thesis that, contrary to the view of some standard dictionaries, the word has nothing to do with noise or tumult, but derives its origin from the navigator's art. The saying that "Politics makes strange bedfellows" receives a quite novel kind of illustration in the American newspaper headlines which find themselves so unexpectedly cheek by jowl with the solemn German of Mrs. Collitz's paper. These are a few of the citations: "*Boom* Pleases Deemer;" "Bryan's *Boom* Has Hearst Tail;" "Gets a Line on His *Boom*;" "But this and all other *booms* lack ginger."

A SELECTED LIST OF POEMS, SUITABLE TO BE LEARNED BY CHILDREN. Press of W. F. Roberts Company, Washington, D. C.

This little volume, recently published by the Washington Branch of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae, is of special interest to students of Bryn Mawr, because Jane B. Haines ('91) is one of the committee of fifteen who compiled it. The selections on the whole are well chosen, and both teachers and children are to be congratulated on having this suggestive guide to aid them in their wanderings through the fields of English poetry.

The title of the volume is cumbersome. "Suitable for Children to Learn" seems more simple and direct. In the "Note" following the "Preface" the name J. L. Hutton is evidently a misprint for J. L. Hatton. The moderate price of twenty-five cents is charged for the attractive little pamphlet which can be bought of the Committee on Poetry for Children, The Madeira School, Washington, D. C.

A LITTLE WORLD. By Alice Gerstenberg, '07. The Dramatic Publishing Company, Chicago.

Two years ago there appeared on the stage a play called "Brown of Harvard," which aroused a great deal of excitement among Harvard men, graduates and undergraduates. It gave such a very unseemly and misleading picture of the university life that a great many of the students felt called upon to make a demonstration—hissing, hooting and so forth—when the play was acted in Boston. There are two elements of the case either of which would prevent "A Little World" from meeting a similar fate at the hands of Bryn Mawr people: first, that not having had practice as suffragettes, we cannot adopt the methods of Harvard boys; and second, that these little plays seem destined to be given on no stage broader than that of a boarding school parlor. But it is hardly possible for one who cares at all for Bryn Mawr to read the plays without a great deal of inward anger. The idea one receives of the college, not mentioned by name, to be sure, but sufficiently designated by references to Japanese willows, *La Princesse Lointaine*, and so on) is that it is a place made up of petty ambitions, lies (including plagiarism), dishonesty (including kleptomania), and preposterous snobbish barriers, which can be crossed only by a heroine—and even a heroine cannot cross them without being renounced by most of her "set." "There is a much bigger world outside these college walls where one may learn to forget," says one of the heroines, melodramatically. We rejoice in the reflection that even the college, small as it is, is a very much bigger world indeed than the "little world" of these plays. Perhaps the saddest part of the whole matter is that the book is apparently written without any unfriendly purpose.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS BY MEMBERS OF THE BRYN MAWR FACULTY

DR. WILLIAM H. ALLISON:

To appear next summer: an article for the new edition of the "Schaff-Herzog Encyclopedia," on "Special Collections in the Libraries of the Theological Seminaries of the United States;" "An Inventory of Unpublished Manuscript Material Relating to American Religious History" (to be published for the Department of Historical Research of the Carnegie Institution of Washington).

DR. CLARENCE D. ASHLEY:

"Should there be Freedom of Contract?" *Columbia Law Review*, June, 1904.

"Conditions in Contract," *Columbia Law Review*, June, 1905.

In preparation: "Text-book on Contract; Collection of Cases on Contract."

DR. JAMES BARNES:

"On the Spectrum of Calcium," *Astrophysical Journal*, vol. xxvii, March, 1908, pp. 152-157. Published by the University of Chicago.

DR. FLORENCE BASCOM:

"The Relation of Streams in the Neighborhood of Philadelphia to the Bryn Mawr Gravel," *The American Geologist*, vol. xix, 1897.

"Anhydrite Twin from Aussel," *American Journal of Science*, series 4, vol. 24, 1907. Numerous reviews and editorials in the *American Geologist*.

In preparation: "Geologic Folios Covering Eastern Pennsylvania."

DR. GEORGE A. BARTON:

"The Astro-Mythological School of Biblical Interpretation," *Biblical World*, vol. xxxi, pp. 433-447.

"A Critical and Exegetical Commentary on Ecclesiastes," as a volume of *The International Critical Commentary*. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, and T. T. Clark, Edinburgh, 1908.

"Friends' Ministry in the Early Eighteenth Century," *American Friend*, vol. xv, pp. 520-523.

"The Origin of Some Cuneiform Signs," *Old Testament and Semitic Studies in Memory of William Rainey Harper*, vol. ii, pp. 227-258., Chicago, 1908.

"Recent German Theories of Foreign Influence in the Bible," *Biblical World*, vol. xxxi, pp. 336-347.

"The Text and Interpretation of Ecclesiastes 5 : 19," *Journal of Biblical Literature*, vol. xxvii, pp. 65, 66.

"The Spiritual Development of St. Paul," *New World*, vol. viii, p. 111 ff.

In preparation: "The Haverford Library Collection of Cuneiform Tablets," or "Documents from the Temple Archives of Telloh," Part II; "The Origin and Development of the Cuneiform Syllabary;" "A Commentary on the Book of Job," for the "Bible for Home and School" series; a series of articles for the forthcoming volumes of Hasting's "Dictionary of Religion and Ethics."

DR. CARLETON F. BROWN:

"The Etymology of *bicched bones*," *Modern Language Notes*, vol. xxiii, p. 126, April, 1908.

"Additional Note on *bicched bones*," *Modern Language Notes*, vol. xxiii, pp. 159-160. May, 1908.

"The Autobiographical Element in the Cynewulfian Rune Passages," *Englische Studien*, September, 1907.

MR. CLARENCE E. FERREE:

"The Intermittence of Minimal Visual Sensations," *American Journal of Psychology*, vol. xix, pp. 58-129. Worcester, Mass.

"The Streaming Phenomenon," *American Journal of Psychology*, vol. xix, pp. 484-503.

MISS ROSE CHAMBERLIN:

"Selection for Advanced Light Translation," Heath & Co., 1907.

In preparation: "Selections from Tieck, Eichendorff," etc.

MISS LUCY MARTIN DONNELLY:

"A Defense of Finery," *Atlantic Monthly*, April, 1908.

"The Heart of a Bluestocking," *Atlantic Monthly*, October, 1908.

DR. C. E. FERREE:

Ready for publication: "The Intermittence of Minimal Visual Sensations of Point Area;" "The Spatial Values of the Visual Field Immediately Surrounding the Blind Spot and the Question of the Associative Filling-in of the Blind Spot;" "Some Cases in which After-images and Contract Sensations are Aroused by Retinal Excitation which does not itself Directly Condition Sensation."

In preparation: A series on Systematic Psychology, the first of which, "Visual Sensation," is nearing completion; a laboratory manual, with special reference to the courses given at Bryn Mawr.

DR. GEORGE SHANNON FORBES (in collaboration with T. W. RICHARDS):

"Die Quantitative Synthese von Silbernitret und die Atomgewichte von Stickstoff und Silber." *Zeit. Anorg. Chem.*, 55:34, 1907.

Ready for press "A Quantitative Study of the Photochemical Relation between Quinine and Chromic Acid."

DR. LUCIEN FOULET:

"Un Emprunt de Ronsard à Rabelais," *Revue d'Histoire de la France*, January-March, 1907.

"Les Strengleikar et le Lai du Lecheor," *Revue des Langues Romanes*, vol. li, pp. 97-110, Montpellier, 1908.

"Marie de France et la Légende de Tristan," *Zeitschrift für Romanische Philologie*, vol. xxxii, pp. 161-183, 257-289. Halle, 1908.

"Marie de France et la Légende du Purgatoire de Saint Patrice," *Romanische Forschungen*, vol. xxii, pp. 599-627. Erlangen, 1908.

DR. TENNEY FRANK:

"Claudius and the Pavian Inscription," *Classical Quarterly*, vol. ii, no. 2, pp. 89-92, April, 1908.

"On Constructions of Indirect Discourse in Early Germanic Dialects," *Journal of English and German Philology*, vol. vii, no. 1, pp. 64-80, January, 1908.

"The Semantics of Model Constructions, II," *Classical Philology*, vol. iii, no. 1, pp. 1-21, January, 1908.

MISS KATHERINE FULLERTON:

"In Defense of the Verb," *Atlantic Monthly*, February, 1909.

MR. ASA RUSSELL GIFFORD:

"The Pragmatic α & η of Mr. Schiller," *Journal of Philosophy, Psychology and Scientific Methods*, vol. v, no. 4, p. 99, February 13, 1908.

Review of Bax's "The Roots of Reality," *Psychological Bulletin*, May 15, 1908.

DR. M. KATHERINE JACKSON:

Sylvester's "Du Bartras," *Sewanee Quarterly Review*.

DR. ORIE LATHAM HATCHER:

"John Fletcher: A Study in Dramatic Method." Scott, Foresman & Co., Chicago, 1905.

"An Elizabethan Revival," *Modern Language Notes*, June, 1906.

"The Sources of Fletcher's *Monsieur Thomas*," *Anglia*, February, 1907.

"Greene's Menaphon and the Thracian Wonder," *Modern Language Notes*, December, 1908.

In preparation: "Fletcher's Habits in Dramatic Collaboration."

Dr. Hatcher is to give a course next year in Shakespeare criticism.

DR. RICHARD THAYER HOLBROOK:

In preparation: An Italian grammar; a book on The Known Portraits, and One Unknown Portrait, of Dante; a critical edition of the *Farce of Maître Pierre Patelin*; a book, based in large measure on Italian sources, entitled "A Poet and his Music": An Account of Milton's relation to Music and to Musicians."

Dr. Holbrook and three other scholars have been collaborating with Mr. W. S. Booth on a book which appeared in April, "Some Acrostic Signatures of Francis Bacon." The *QUARTERLY* expects to have in the June number an account of Mr. Booth's investigation, to be written by Dr. Holbrook.

DR. WILLIAM B. HUFF:

"Observations on the Structure of the Arc," *Astronomical Journal*, p. 7, July, 1908.

DR. KARL D. JESSEN:

In preparation: A book of German essays, literary, historical, philosophical and biographical.

MR. SAMUEL ARTHUR KING:

"Graduated Exercises in Articulation," second edition.

Mr. King is planning to write, when he has more leisure, a comprehensive work on articulation.

DR. ELMER P. KOHLER:

"Reactions between Unsaturated Compounds and Organic Magnesium Compounds."

IX. "Reactions with Stereoisomers." *American Chemical Journal*, vol. xxxvi.

DR. THEODORE DE LAGUNA:

Review of Abel Rey's "La Theorie de la Physique," *Philosophical Review*, January 1908. "The Interpretation of the *Apology*," *Philosophical Review*, January 1909.

In preparation: "Dogmatism, Past and Present" (in collaboration with GRACE A. DE LAGUNA).

DR. JAMES H. LEUBA:

"Religion as a Factor in the Struggle for Life," *American Journal of Religious Psychology and Education*, vol. ii, pp. 307-343, 1907.

DR. LILLIE D. LOSHE:

"The Early American Novel," Columbia University Press, New York, 1907.

MISS UNA MACMAHON, demonstrator in the History of Art and Classical Archæology:

"Une Exposition Documentaire en Pennsylvania," *Gazette des Beaux-Arts*, February, 1909. This article gives an account of the Bryn Mawr exhibit of photographs of paintings now owned in the United States which are earlier in date than 1700. The exhibit was held last spring under the auspices of the Department of Archæology.

DR. HARRIET RANDOLPH:

"On the Spermatogenesis of the Earwig *Anisolabis Maritima*," *Biological Bulletin*, July, 1908.

MR. CHESTER A. REEDS:

"City and Village Water Supplies and Systems," pp. 62-73; "Geology of District," pp. 18-28.

DR. ALBERT SCHINZ:

"A Century of Monthyon prizes," *Bookman*, February, 1908.

"Essai sur les termes Idealisme et Realisme en art," *Revue des Idées*, pp. 35, September, 1908.

"French Literature in 1907," *International Yearbook*. Dodd, Mead & Co.

"Jules de Gaultier's Theory of the Principles of Ethics," *Journal of Philosophy*, May 21, 1908.

"La butte entre instituteurs et institutrices aux Etats-Unis," *La Revue* (*Am. Revue de Revues*) pp. 18, Paris, February 15, 1908.

"La reforme de l'orthographe en France et en Angleterre," *Revue Germanique*, November-December 1907.

"Les fili graves," *Bookman*, April, 1908.

"Selected Poems by Victor Hugo," edited by A. Schinz. Pp. 254, Heath & Co., 1908.

"Spelling Reform in French and English," *Educational Review*, November, 1907.

"The Tragic End of Guy de Maupassant," *Lippincott's Magazine*, May, 1908.

"Anti-Pragmatisme. Examen des Droits Respectifs de l'Aristocratie Intellectuelle et de la Democratie Sociale." Paris: Felix Alcan, 1909.

DR. CHARLOTTE ANGAS SCOTT:

"Cartesian Plane Geometry." J. M. Dent & Co., 1907.

DR. W. ROY SMITH:

"Recent Studies in English Political Biography," *Putnam's Monthly*, June, 1907.

To appear in June in the *Political Science Quarterly*: "Sectionalism in Pennsylvania during the Revolution."

In preparation; "A History of Transportation in Pennsylvania." Dr. Smith is to give a new graduate course next year on "The Revolution, the Confederation, and the Constitution."

MISS LEILA C. SPAULDING:

Review of "Incubation," by Mary Hamilton, *Classical Weekly*, March 28, 1908.

DR. NETTIE MARIA STEVENS:

"A Study of the Germ Cells of Certain Diptera with Reference to the Hetero-Chromosomes and the Phenomena of Reduction," *Journal of Experimental Zoölogy*, vol. v, no. 3, March, 1908.

"The Chromosomes in *Diabrotica vittata*, *Diabrotica soror*, and *Diabrotica 12-punctata*," *Journal of Experimental Zoölogy*, vol. v, no. 4, April, 1908.

DR. DAVID HILT TENNENT:

"Further Studies on the Parthenogenetic Development of the Starfish Egg," *Biological Bulletin*, vol. 13, 1907.

"A Study of the Life-History of the *Bucephalus Haimeanus*," *Quarterly Journal of Microscopical Science*, vol. 49, 1906.

PRESIDENT M. CAREY THOMAS:

"Dr. Thomas on Woman's Ballot." From address made at the College evening of the National Woman Suffrage Association at their thirty-eighth Annual Convention held in Baltimore, February 8, 1906. *Political Equality Leaflet*, vol. 2, no. 2.

"Women's College and University Education." Address delivered at the Quarter-centennial meeting of the Association of Collegiate Alumnæ in Boston, November 6, 1907. Published in the *Educational Review*, January, 1908.

"In memory of David Scull." Memorial address delivered to the students of Bryn Mawr College before the Thanksgiving vacation, November 27, 1907. Reprinted.

To be published within a few weeks: "An Old-fashioned Argument for Women Suffrage," an address delivered at the College Evening of the National Woman Suffrage Association's Convention at Buffalo on October 17, 1908.

To be published in the summer: A statistical study of Collegiate Alumnæ, together with similar statistics of 1000 College brothers of these college women and 1000 non-college sisters.

DR. JOSEPH W. WARREN:

Twelve or fifteen book notices in *The Nation* and *Evening Post*.

DR. HANS WEYHE:

"König Ongentheoros' Fall," *Englische Studien* (Leipzig, O. R. Reisland), vol. xxxix, pp. 14-39.

"Zur Palatalisierung von in und auslautendem *sk* im *Altenglischen*," *Ibid.*, vol. xxxix, pp. 161-188.

DR. ARTHUR L. WHEELER:

"Hieremias de Montagnone and Catullus," *American Journal of Philology*, vol. xxix, pp. 186-200, 1908.

DR. CHARLES C. WILLIAMSON:

Review of Agger's "The Budgets in the American Commonwealth," *American Political Science Review*, May, 1908.

DR. WILMER CAVE WRIGHT:

"Short History of Greek Literature," American Book Company, 1907.

Several reviews in *Classical Philology* and *The Nation*.

PROF. J. EDMUND WRIGHT:

"The Ovals of the Plane Sextic Curve," *American Journal of Mathematics*, July, 1907.

"Double Points of Unicursal Curves," *Bulletin of the American Mathematical Society*, May, 1907.

"Invariants of Quadratic Differential Forms." Cambridge University Press, 1908.

In preparation for the *American Journal of Mathematics*: "Differential Equations that Admit a given Group;" "Abelian Functions of Genus 3."

OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES

FOR THE YEAR 1909-1910.

Officers

President, EVANGELINE WALKER ANDREWS (MRS. CHARLES M. ANDREWS), '93, 1527 Bolton Street, Baltimore Md.
Vice-President, EDITH THOMPSON ORLADY, '02, Huntingdon, Pa.
Corresponding Secretary, MARTHA GIBBONS THOMAS, '89, Whitford, Pa.
Recording Secretary, ELIZABETH NIELDS BANCROFT (MRS. WILFRED BANCROFT), '98, 3303 Hamilton Street, Philadelphia.
Treasurer, JANE BOWNE HAINES, '91, Cheltenham, Pa.

COMMITTEES

Academic Committee

	Term of office
LOUISE BROWNELL SAUNDERS, <i>Chairman</i> , Clinton, N. Y.	1907-1911
ELEANOR L. LORD, PH.D.	1907-1910
LOUISE ATHERTON DICKEY, '03.	1907-1911
RUTH FURNESS PORTER, '96.	1908-1912
EVELYN WALKER, '01.	1908-1912
BERTHA HAVEN PUTNAM, '93.	1909-1913
GERTRUDE DIETRICH SMITH, '03.	1909-1913
EVANGELINE W. ANDREWS (<i>ex-officio</i>)	

Conference Committee

MARIAN T. MACINTOSH, '90.	1909-1910
FRIEDRIKA M. HEYL, '09.	1909-1910
EDNA A. SHEARER, '04.	1909-1910
MYRA ELLIOT, '08.	1909-1910

Loan Fund Committee

MARTHA G. THOMAS, <i>Secretary</i> , Bryn Mawr, Pa.	1906-1911
SYBIL HUBBARD DARLINGTON, '99.	1905-1910
MARY T. MASON, '92.	1907-1912
FRANCES M. SIMPSON, '06.	1908-1913
MABEL H. AUSTIN, '05.	1909-1914

James E. Rhoads Scholarships Committee

MARION PARRIS, <i>Chairman</i> , Bryn Mawr, Pa.	1909-1912
LUCY M. DONNELLY, '93.	1907-1910
EVELYN MORRIS COPE, '03.	1908-1911

Health Statistics Committee

DR. KATHARINE PORTER, '94	ISABEL MADDISON, PH.D.
ELEANOR L. LORD, PH.D.	

Nominating Committee

EVELYN WALKER, <i>Chairman</i> , 119 Park Street, Brookline, Mass.	1907-1911
LOUISE CONGDON FRANCIS, '00.	1907-1911
ALICE H. DAY, '02.	1909-1913
SUSAN B. FRANKLIN, '89.	1909-1913
MARGARET S. OTHEMAN, '05.	1909-1913

Finance Committee

MARTHA G. THOMAS, '89, <i>Chairman</i> , Whitford, Pa.	1908-1912
MARY CRAWFORD DUDLEY, '96.	1908-1912
ELIZABETH CALDWELL FOUNTAIN, '97.	1908-1912
ELIZABETH B. KIRKBRIDE, '96.	1908-1912
CLARA VAIL BROOKS, '97.	1908-1912
MARION PARRIS, '01.	1908-1912

Committee on Athletics

C. ELIZABETH HARRINGTON, '06, <i>Chairman</i> , 201 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.	1908-1913
EUGENIA FOWLER, '01.	1908-1912
HELEN R. STURGIS, '05.	1908-1911
E. CAROLA WOERISHOFFER, '07.	1908-1910
CLARIS CRANE, '02.	1909-1914

OFFICERS OF BRYN MAWR CLUBS

NEW YORK. *Term*—May, 1908, to May, 1909.

President, MRS. C. L. TIFFANY (KATRINA ELY, '97), 128 E. 36th Street.

Vice-President, MRS. E. E. LOOMIS (JULIA LANGDON, '95).

Treasurer, LOUISE HYMAN, '08.

Secretary, JULIE DE F. BENJAMIN, '07.

Assistant Treasurer, EDITH CHILD, '90.

BOSTON. *Term*—May, 1908, to May, 1909.

President, ELINOR DODGE, 81 Clark Street, Belmont, Mass.

Vice-President and Treasurer, MRS. INGERSOLL BOWDITCH, 19 Buckingham Street, Cambridge, Mass.

Corresponding Secretary, EVELYN WALKER, 119 Park Street, Brookline, Mass.

Recording Secretary, C. ELIZABETH HARRINGTON, 205 Beacon Street, Boston.

PITTSBURGH. *Term*—October, 1908, to October, 1909.

President, MISS MARY A. GLEIM, 827 S. Negley Avenue.

Secretary, MISS HELEN SCHMIDT, 157 Dithridge Street

Treasurer, MISS AMELIA MONTGOMERY, Penna. College for Women, Fifth Avenue.

WASHINGTON. *Term*—1908 to 1909.

President, MRS. MILTON J. ROSENAU 3211 13th Street N. W.

Secretary, HELEN STEVENS, 1628 16th Street N. W.

Treasurer, VIOLET FOSTER, The Marlborough, 18th and I Streets N. W.

BALTIMORE. *Term*—November, 1908, to November, 1910.

President, ELLEN KILPATRICK, 1027 St. Paul Street.

Vice-President, ADELAIDE NEALL, 12 E. Read Street.

Corresponding Secretary, CALVERT MYERS, 1428 Linden Avenue.

Treasurer, FRANCES SETH, Windsor, Walbrook, Md.

HARRISBURG. *Term*—1908-1909.

President, MRS. JOHN C. STINE, 210 Pine Street.

Secretary, MRS. PAUL JOHNSON, 1721 North Second Street.

Treasurer, MRS. PHILIP T. MEREDITH, 1605 North Front Street.

CHICAGO

President, ISABEL ADAIR LYNDE, 6 Ritchie Place.

Secretary and Treasurer, ETHEL HUBBARD JOHNSTON.

Finance Committee

RUTH FURNESS PORTER (MRS. JAMES PORTER), Chairman.

GRACE DOUGLAS JOHNSTON (MRS. MORRIS JOHNSTON).

ATHEL HULBURD JOHNSTON (MRS. HUGH JOHNSTON).

MARION REAMS STEVENS (MRS. REDMOND STEVENS).

ELEANOR MASON MANIERRE (MRS. ARTHUR MANIERRE).

LOUISE MARSHALL.

NATHALIE FAIRBANK.

LOUISE CONGDON.

ALICE GERSTENBERG.

ISABEL LYNDE.

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION OF BRYN MAWR COLLEGE

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE ALUMNÆ ASSOCIATION

Members of the Association:—

It gave me great pleasure to hear yesterday that more than two hundred of you had accepted the cordial invitation of President Thomas and Miss Garrett to take lunch at the Deanery today, for I had hopes that we might count on most of the two hundred being present at the meeting to help discuss the important questions of the conduct of the QUARTERLY and the desirability or undesirability of raising the dues. I also wished to have the pleasure of telling as many Alumnæ as possible the good news that our first one hundred thousand dollars of the Endowment Fund has been collected and is now in the hands of the Trustees of Bryn Mawr College.

I consider it a great privilege to have been President of this Association during this particular period of its history when all of us were working shoulder to shoulder for Bryn Mawr; because I feel that the great need of the College for this Endowment and our interest in supplying it have brought us all more closely together, have aroused energy and enthusiasm in the various clubs and among members far away from Bryn Mawr, and have, as it were, unified and strengthened the Association as a whole. I assure you that when I signed my name to the deed of gift and met the Directors of the College to hand it over formally to them, I felt a real thrill, and was more happy than I can say that at last we were able to express in tangible form our interest in and our affection for the College.

The Special Committee appointed to draw up the Deed of Gift ceases to exist, now that its particular task is finished, and it therefore falls to my lot to read to you the Deed of Gift in the form in which it was finally given to the Trustees. That you may get all the details regarding it, I shall read the letter sent me by Mr. Bettle, the Secretary of the Board of Directors, and the minute of the Directors' meeting bearing upon our oint.

Mr. Bettle says:—

“Enclosed I hand certified copy of minute, adopted by the Board of Directors of the Trustees of Bryn Mawr College, at meeting held 15th inst. in reference to the transfer of the first installment of \$100,000, on account of the Endowment Fund which the Alumnae Association of the College is collecting. The copy is signed by C. J. Rhoads who was Secretary pro tem. of that meeting.”

The minute follows:—

“At a stated meeting of the Board of Directors of the Trustees of Bryn Mawr College, held First Month 15, 1909:

The chairman announced that the Alumnae Association of Bryn Mawr College desired at this time to transfer to the Trustees of Bryn Mawr College the first installment of \$100,000 on account of the Endowment Fund which the Association has been collecting. The following draft of a letter transmitting the gift, together with the Indenture setting forth the terms of said gift, was submitted for consideration:

To the Trustees of Bryn Mawr College:

We hand you herewith a deed, making a donation of \$100,000 as a part of the Alumnae Endowment Fund, to be held by you in trust, in accordance with the terms thereof.

We have already advanced or agreed to advance to you the sum of \$26,000, to be used as follows:

For construction of Dolwen.....	\$9,000
For Gwynfa improvements.....	1,000
For Tan y Bryn improvements.....	6,000
For construction of new house for Dean Reilly.....	10,000

It is understood and agreed that this \$26,000 invested in the above mentioned improvements, shall be considered as part of the fund donated by the accompanying Deed of Gift, and that you are hereby released from any future payment of the principal sum, provided that each year you shall pay into the income of the Alumnae Endowment Fund an amount equal to interest on said \$26,000, at the rate of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per annum.

It is our wish that the interest upon this fund shall first be applied to the purpose expressed in the deed during the College year 1909–1910, and that during that year all full professors who are heads of departments during the year 1908–1909 shall participate in the benefits of the fund; not, however, meaning by this to exclude any other full professors, who are heads of departments and whom you may see fit to include.

With regard to the chair to be endowed by us, as set forth in the accompanying Deed of Gift, we suggest the Chair of Mathematics.

Will you kindly advise us, by letter, whether you accept this gift, upon the terms stated, and agree to our suggestion of the Chair of Mathematics as the one to be endowed.

Yours very truly,

ALUMNÆ ASSOCIATION OF BRYN MAWR COLLEGE,

By EVANGELINE W. ANDREWS,

President.

Attest:

MARTHA G. THOMAS,

Secretary.

This Indenture made this fifteenth day of January, A.D., 1909, between the Alumnæ Association of Bryn Mawr College, a corporation organized under and by virtue of the laws of the State of Pennsylvania, of the first part, hereinafter called the Donor, and the Trustees of Bryn Mawr College, a corporation organized under and by virtue of the laws of the State of Pennsylvania, of the second part, hereinafter called the Donee;

WHEREAS, It is the intention of the Donor to add to the Endowment of Bryn Mawr College a fund, of which the income may be used for Academic salaries;

AND WHEREAS, It is the intention of the Donor in making this gift to increase salaries paid to professors, and not to enable the Donee to expend for other purposes money which but for this gift would have been used to pay professors;

AND WHEREAS, The Donor at a meeting of its members, duly called, passed a resolution as follows:

Resolved, That as soon as One Hundred Thousand Dollars have been collected, the Board of Directors of the Alumnæ Association of Bryn Mawr College be empowered to hand over this sum to the Trustees of Bryn Mawr College under a Deed of Gift, embodying the following conditions:

The conditions therein mentioned being the same as are hereinafter more fully set forth:

NOW THIS INDENTURE WITNESSETH, That the Donor for the purposes above mentioned has given, granted and confirmed and by these Presents does give, grant and confirm unto the Donee, its successors and assigns, the sum of One Hundred Thousand Dollars (\$100,000) in Trust to invest the same and keep invested and use the income thereof in accordance with the following conditions, and for the following purposes:

1. It shall be held as a fund for the Endowment of a Chair, the holder of which shall be the head of a department of Bryn Mawr College, the department to be decided on by the Donor in conference with the Board of Directors of Bryn Mawr College.

2. The annual income of the fund shall be devoted primarily to payment of the salary of the holder of the endowed Chair. If, in order that disproportionate salaries in the College shall not be paid, it is deemed inadvisable by the Board of Directors of Bryn Mawr College to pay the whole of said amount in any year to the holder of the endowed Chair, the surplus shall be used to increase the salaries of other heads of departments, who are full professors: *Provided*, that the amount which but for this, endowment should be required to be expended for the salary of the holder of the Chair endowed shall be used in the same manner to increase the salaries of other full professors, who are heads of departments.

3. The Donee shall have full power to invest the fund at its discretion without being restricted to so-called legal securities, provided that no part of it shall be invested in halls of residence for students.

4. The Board of Directors of Bryn Mawr College shall make an annual report of the fund, showing income and expenditures to the Board of Directors of the Donor.

5. If any of the terms of this deed are not carried out, the fund hereby granted shall revert to the Donor, and its successors; *Provided, however*, that the terms of the deed may be changed by the mutual consent of the Donor, and Donee, upon request of the Board of Directors of Bryn Mawr College.

6. This gift is to be part of a larger endowment fund for academical purposes, to be hereafter created, and the Donor reserves the right, in connection with future gifts, to make any changes or further stipulations which may then be provided for in reference to the management or use of the fund hereby granted.

7. It is mutually understood and agreed that the terms of this deed are to bind the successors and assigns of the parties hereto.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, The Donor, the Alumnæ Association of Bryn Mawr College, has caused this Indenture to be signed by its President, attested by its Secretary, and its corporate seal to be hereto affixed, and the Donee, the Trustees of Bryn Mawr College, has caused this Indenture to be signed by its President, attested by its Secretary, and its corporate seal to be hereto affixed the day and year first above written.

ALUMNÆ ASSOCIATION OF BRYN MAWR COLLEGE,

By EVANGELINE W. ANDREWS,

President.

Attest:

MARTHA G. THOMAS,

Secretary.

THE TRUSTEES OF BRYN MAWR COLLEGE,

By HOWARD COMFORT.

Attest: C. J. RHODES.

Whereupon, on motion duly carried, it was resolved that this Board accepts, on behalf of the Corporation, the gift endowing the Chair of Mathematics at Bryn Mawr College, on the terms set forth in the above recited letter and Indenture of Gift, with grateful appreciation and requests the proper officers of the Corporation to execute the Indenture of Gift under the seal of the corporation.

Mrs. Charles M. Andrews, the President of the Alumnae Association of Bryn Mawr College, was then introduced and on behalf of the Alumnae Association formally tendered a list of securities and checks representing the \$100,000 gift above mentioned, which the Chairman accepted with the cordial thanks of the Directors.

Taken from the minutes.

C. J. RHODES
Secretary, pro tem."

You thus see that in accordance with your wishes there has passed out of our hands the first hundred thousand dollars—a gift which, as a financial statement you will soon receive states, "makes it possible to increase the salaries of full professors by \$500 a year each, in October, 1909."

The report of the Finance Committee will put you in possession of the facts concerning the present state of the Endowment Fund, and will show you that we are already at work upon the second hundred thousand. Needless to say the Faculty have expressed great appreciation of our gift, and the following note from President Thomas expresses to us the gratification and pleasure of Professor Scott:

"There has not yet been time for Professor Scott to receive the formal notification of the Board of Directors of the College that in response to the request of the Alumnae they have founded the Alumnae Professorship of Mathematics, but in an informal letter to me Professor Scott writes:

"Thank you very much for your kind note of congratulation. I am naturally very much gratified that the Alumnae have selected the Chair of Mathematics as the first to endow; but my feeling is much deeper than gratification. I appreciate most keenly this recognition of my work for the College, especially as coming from those who have had every opportunity of judging of my interpretation of the duties of my position.

'I have had no formal notification of the action of the Alumnae and perhaps none is needed; my one regret is that this gives me no opportunity to tell them how touched I am by this recognition of my relation to the College.'"

Such a notification to Professor Scott will be given immediately after

the next meeting of the Board of Directors of the College, which will be held the third Friday in February."

But even with this excellent showing, the result of incessant work on the part of the central Finance Committee, local committees and class collectors, the Association itself is in need of funds. The proposed amendments to the By-Laws which you are to consider this morning were offered last year by your Board of Directors, not with any recommendation that they should be passed in the form proposed, but that they might bring to your notice in concrete form the necessity of thoroughly discussing the questions of the dues and the QUARTERLY. The annual report which you should have received last March is only just printed, our Recording Secretary having found there was not money enough in our treasury to pay for printing it. I will add, however, that our prospects at the moment are a little brighter because the dues are coming in promptly and because many have paid up back dues. Also the acquisition of fifty-two new Associate Members helps to the extent of fifty-two dollars a year—a very material gain.

The main work of the Board of Directors of the Alumnae Association during the past year has been of a financial character, pertaining to the investment of the \$100,000 as it was collected, but these details I shall omit, inasmuch as you will soon hear them from the Finance Committee and the Students' Building Committee. You may be interested to know that, upon a request from the College, the Association has transferred to it for the purpose of decorating the ceiling of the reading-room \$485.54, the amount remaining from our collection for the Library Building. The Library is open and you are cordially invited to inspect the ceiling if you care to do so.

You will also notice that Miss Reilly's house is completed and that the gymnasium, which has been entirely remodeled, is nearing completion. The money for the Dean's house was loaned to the Trustees by the Alumnae Association; that for the gymnasium, \$34,000, was raised by the Athletic Association—\$21,000 through the efforts of the Association itself, and \$13,000 through President Thomas.

That we may the sooner get to the question of interest in today's program I am going to ask that you accept certain reports this morning without hearing them read. The report of the Loan Fund Committee is one of these, and I therefore wish to call your attention to the fact that this is one of the most needy and the most helpful funds of our Association. The Senior Classes of the past two years 1907, 1908, have each

contributed \$100 to this fund, and we are hoping that future classes will see to it that this practice becomes a custom. The Alumnæ, too, are urged to give annual donations, no matter how small, to the fund, which enables many students to pursue their studies at Bryn Mawr.

The Board of Directors of the Alumnæ Association wish to call attention to the fact that the Association must elect two Directors this coming May. Mrs. Allinson, who was elected for six years, is obliged to resign, and the term of Miss Kirkbride expires in May, 1909. The election of our Directors is a matter of great importance to us, and the members of the Association who are eligible to vote, those who have been graduated at least five years, are earnestly requested to use their privilege of suggesting candidates and of voting. I should like to read Mrs. Allinson's letter:

"I regret very much that I must present to the Directors of the Alumnæ Association my resignation of the office of Alumnæ member of the Board of Directors of Bryn Mawr College. The condition of my acceptance of the nomination three years ago was that I might be allowed to resign if I found it impracticable to take the journey from Providence to Philadelphia so many times during the winter. Experience has proved that to attend even half of the meetings is altogether too difficult for me.

I have greatly appreciated the honor the Alumnæ did me and I have greatly enjoyed my privileges and opportunities. I trust that the Alumnæ Directors will believe that I am resigning only because I feel that I must. The detailed reasons why the journeys are too difficult for me depend, of course, upon the circumstances of my individual life, and would not interest the Directors. I am only anxious that they should believe in my regret and my gratitude."

It is with great regret that I have to announce the resignation of Agnes Sinclair as Recording Secretary of the Association. The death of her brother's wife has made it necessary for her to live in Iowa and the Association can therefore no longer claim her services. The Board has appointed Martha G. Thomas to fill out Miss Sinclair's unexpired term.

The Board wishes to commend for your approval the following Associate Members:—

GERTRUDE ALLINSON TAYLOR

(MRS. CHARLES S. TAYLOR)

EDITH AMES STEVENS

(MRS. BROOKS STEVENS)

HELEN LAMBERT

MARY R. LAWTHER

MARGARETTA LEVERING BROWN

(MRS. THEODORE E. BROWN)

HELEN ARNY	ANNIE LOGAN EMERSON
ALICE BAIRD ROESLER	(MRS. O. F. EMERSON)
(MRS. MAX ROESLER)	HAZEL McLANE
ETHEL M. BEGGS	CORA A. MARSH
HELEN BERNHEIM	MARY G. MOODY
MARY BOUDE WOOLMAN	FRANCES MARTIN BREED
(MRS. HENRY WOOLMAN)	(MRS. CHARLES H. BREED)
JOSEPHINE E. BRADY	MARY CALVERT MYERS
HELEN DAVENPORT BROWN	HELEN A. READ
JANE MESICK BROWN	HELEN ROCHE TOBIN
ANNE BUZBY PALMER	(MRS. ARTHUR C. TOBIN)
(MRS. LOUIS J. PALMER)	MARGARET T. RYAN
JOSEPHINE CAREY THOMAS	IRENE SHEPPARD
(MRS. HENRY M. THOMAS)	MARY STEPHENS SHAW
ANNA CLAPP RADIGUET	(MRS. RALPH SHAW)
(MRS. LIONEL RADIGUET)	MARY STEVENS HAMMOND
GRACE W. COLLINS	(MRS. O. H. HAMMOND)
MARGARET DUDLEY WALKER	RUTH STRONG McMILLIN
(MRS. WILLIAM E. WALKER)	(MRS. STERLING McMILLIN)
REBECCA M. EVANS	ETHELWYN SWEET
MIRIAM FREDERICK HOLTZINGER	MARION TAYLOR WOODS
(MRS. HORACE K. HOLTZINGER)	(MRS. CHARLES G. WOODS)
KATHARINE V. GANO	GENEVIEVE THOMPSON
ALICE GERSTENBERG	MARY TUDOR GRAY
ALICE HEULINGS	(MRS. ROLAND GRAY)
LINDA S. HIRES	ANNIE WAGNER DICKEY
ALICE G. HOWLAND	(MRS. FRANKLIN C. DICKEY)
MARGARET KENT	LURENA WALLACE
FLORENCE KETCHUM CORBUS	LOUISE B. WARREN
(MRS. FREDERICK CORBUS)	DOROTHY WIGHT
ELLEN KILPATRICK	ALICE A. WILLIAMS
ERMA KINGSBACHER STIX	ESTHER WILLITS THOMAS
(MRS. ERNEST STIX)	(MRS. ARTHUR H. THOMAS)

The next annual meeting will be held in the Chapel of Taylor Hall.
Saturday, January 29, 1910.

EVANGELINE W. ANDREWS,
President.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting of the Alumnae Association of Bryn Mawr College was held in the Chapel of Taylor Hall, January 30, 1909, the President, Evangeline W. Andrews, in the chair. There were about one hundred and thirty three members present.

The reports of the Board of Directors and the standing committees were accepted by the meeting.

The Chairman of the Academic Committee reported on behalf of the sub-committees appointed to propose some scheme for the grading of academic salaries that might be submitted to the Trustees when the Endowment Fund was given them, that two sub-committees have worked for two years on this question and have each made very thorough reports to the Academic Committee. Rather unexpectedly to us, every bit of evidence has pointed in one direction, and as a result we recommend, That the Deed of Gift be conditioned only so far as to ensure the addition of the Endowment Fund to the salary budget of the teaching staff; that even a recommendation, accompanying the gift, of any automatic scheme of promotion would be inadvisable, since no scheme of the sort has been found that would materially better conditions of service at Bryn Mawr without unwisely hampering the action of the College; that the matter of the final Deed of Gift be laid on the table in the Alumnae Association until nearer the time of completing the donation, and that it then be handled by a special Finance Committee of those alumnae who have had most experience in connection with it up to now."

Martha G. Thomas, on behalf of the Students' Building Committee, said:

"I thought it might interest the members of the Association to know that the plan for acquiring the Inn property has been carried out. Mr Kennedy, who owned the Kennedy estate, had determined to dispose of the property. It seemed to some of us so important that the College should eventually own the property that two alumnae members of the Students' Building Committee decided to see if we could not get hold of this property. The lowest price that would be considered by the owner was \$32,500. This seemed rather high in comparison with the cost of land adjoining, but that was bought years ago and value has risen. On this basis we decided to ask the Alumnae Association to take a mortgage of \$20,000. Mr. Kennedy left \$5000 on the property, and we borrowed on our own notes on behalf of the Students' Building Committee \$7500 at the rate of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. This came through Alumnae, and in one case through the father of a stu-

dent now in college, and in one case through one of our neighbors. We felt this money could be paid, as the Inn makes money, and eventually the property might be absorbed by the College. This mortgage has now been taken over by the trustees of the College as part of the Endowment Fund so that we feel that the interest now paid on that, which used to be our rent, helps the academic side of the College. The Students' Building Committee controls besides, Cartref and Dolgelly. The only way to make any money was to have a larger plant. In this way we have all of the dining room facilities in the Inn with the exception of the tea-room in Dolgelly. The rooms are roomed out in all three houses, and the meals taken at the Inn. Cartref is changed so as to be used as two living apartments. The fourth floor is arranged for rooms. We cannot report very much money made per year on this scheme as yet, but we feel that for the first time the Inn and other houses are in a way really to make money. The undergraduate members of the Students' Building Committee were interested this year in bringing out a Calendar on the plates that had been used in 1901 and 1902, designed by Miss Smith and Miss Green. It will pay expenses, but we shall not make money on it. The undergraduates are bringing out post-cards. They are making money in small ways, but they feel that all the large sources of income should be turned towards the Endowment Fund. Some of us felt that money might be raised as easily for a Students' Building as for a Gymnasium, but at present we do not want to push it, until the Endowment Fund is farther on its way. The Students' Building Committee has about \$15,000 in investments."

The Supper Committee reported that the annual supper took place in Pembroke Hall on June 4, 1908, at 7 o'clock in the evening. Evangeline W. Andrews acted as toast mistress and more than one hundred Alumnæ were present. In addition, there were about twenty specially invited guests, among whom were Honorable Wayne MacVeagh, Professor Robert M. Johnston, Professor Gonzalez Lodge, Baron Serge Alexander Korff, Mr. Talcott Williams, Professor Paul Shorey, President Thomas, and Dr. Nellie Neilson, who responded to toasts.

In order to facilitate discussion of the proposed amendments to the By-Laws concerning the management of the *QUARTERLY* it was moved and seconded that the Association be resolved into a Committee of the Whole.

The discussion was opened by Louise Brownell Saunders, who made a plea for a bulletin of immediate current news of the college rather than a literary magazine. The Editor, Marion MacIntosh, told of the editor's difficulties in collecting news from the Alumnæ, and the time it

took to collect even from the College. She called attention to the news in fine print on the last pages of the QUARTERLY. Constance Leupp proposed that the Association pay a salary of \$500 or \$600 for the partial time of some Alumna to edit and manage the magazine.

After some discussion it was moved and seconded that the Committee of the Whole rise and report.

It was then moved and seconded that all the proposed amendments to the By-Laws be laid on the table.

The following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That the Publication Committee for the year 1909-1910 shall consist of an Editor and Business Manager, authorized to issue THE BRYN MAWR ALUMNÆ QUARTERLY, and that the profits accruing from that publication shall be divided between them in the proportion of two to one, respectively.

The Treasurer gave the report of the Alumnæ Fund and there was some discussion as to using the life memberships and interest (about \$2800) for a pension fund for the teaching staff, or for the Loan Fund.

It was moved and seconded that when necessary for the current expenses of the Alumnæ Association the Directors of the Association may use the interest on the life memberships for such expenses, and the discussion of the use of the principal be deferred to a future time.

The Board of Directors offered the following resolution, which was adopted by a silent rising vote:

WHEREAS, The College has suffered a great loss by the death of Charles Hartshorne, one of the original Trustees appointed by the Founder of the College, and serving as President of the Board, at the time of his death.

Resolved, That we the Alumnæ Association of Bryn Mawr College record our gratitude for his services so long and so generously rendered, and our sense of the loss the College has sustained.

Resolved, further, That copies of this resolution be sent to his family and to the Directors of Bryn Mawr College.

Marian MacIntosh offered the following resolution which was also adopted by a silent rising vote:

Since by the death of Katherine T. Willetts Gardner, a beloved member of the Class of '90, the Association has been deeply bereaved, be it

Resolved, That we record our sense of loss, and our reverence for the memory of the one whose unswerving loyalty and unfaltering courage won the admiration and affection of all who knew her; and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to her family.

The meeting then adjourned.

RUTH W. PORTER.

Secretary pro tem.

REPORT OF THE ACADEMIC COMMITTEE

On the occasion of the preliminary meeting in November, held again this year in Boston, all eight members of the committee were present and enjoyed the hospitality of the Bryn Mawr Club at tea and that of the officers of the Club at luncheon; for the meetings in Bryn Mawr on January 28 and 29, with their attendant hospitalities on the part of the President, the Dean, and Miss Martha Thomas, only one of us was unable to be on hand. The members of the Faculty invited to attend our first conference with President Thomas were Dr. De Laguna, Professor of Philosophy, and Dr. Leuba, of Psychology.

The conferences included some fruitful discussions, notably those on the general supervision of the students, the watching of nervous trouble among them, the system whereby entrance examinations may be taken in more than two parts, and the possibility of making a simple examination in physics the one science required for entrance.

For the benefit of future members, the Academic Committee is engaged in systematizing and summarizing the contents of its file, and it is of the opinion that the Association will be interested in a short presentation of what it has been doing during the fifteen years of its existence. The subjects we shall enumerate are those on which the committee has done independent thinking or investigation; of course there are many more concerning which it has merely asked information from the President, or about which the President has volunteered information.

1. Relations of the Alumnae to the College.

Formal recognition of the committee by the Trustees, Faculty representation at conferences of committee, attainment of Alumnae Directors (this in coöperation with other Alumnae), form of deed of the Endowment Fund (with other Alumnae) plan for scale of academic salaries.

2. Academic Matters.

Requirements for Ph.D., requirements for A.M., A.B. with honors, merit rule, supervision of students' work, quality of work, graduate school, research fellowship, school of pedagogy, entrance examinations (uniform entrance examinations, English requirement, science requirement).

3. Student Affairs.

Social life, self-government, expense of living, number of students, health of students.

In respect of all these matters there can be no doubt that the committee

has had a real influence on the policy of the College. At the time of the appointment of the Alumnae Directors, the committee which was originally organized by the Alumnae largely for the purpose of ultimately securing some such share in the government of the College, half supposed that its own course was run, but the suggestion was met by President Thomas with an emphatic negative; the Alumnae Directors and the Academic Committee, she declared, performed functions utterly different. Just now, again, in talk with us, she has reiterated her sense of the great value of a committee which, like this one, having no final powers, does not work in the shadow of the dread of committing itself and making decisions that are irrevocable.

Respectfully submitted,

ELIZABETH WARE PEARSON,
Chairman.

REPORT OF THE JAMES E. RHOADS SCHOLARSHIPS COMMITTEE

At the annual meeting of the Alumnae Association in 1908 the James E. Rhoads Scholarships Committee was instructed to become a Committee of Conference between the Trustees of the College and the Association, to discuss the renewal of the terms of the gift of the scholarships.

The Alumnae members of the Scholarships Committee met the Finance Committee of the Board of Directors of the College on April 23, 1908.

The Committee was reminded that at a stated meeting of the Trustees of Bryn Mawr College held May 14, 1897, the following was adopted:—

“On consideration, it was on motion unanimously decided that the Trustees of Bryn Mawr College accept the sum of \$8000 raised by the Alumnae Association of the College in memory of Dr. James E. Rhoads, its first President, and that the corporation in consideration of this loving memorial gift and in testimony of its appreciation thereof, agree to pay to the Alumnae Association of the College \$500 annually for ten years, for such scholarships. At the end of that time the amount of this annual payment is to be readjusted, but the corporation hereby agrees that it shall never be less than \$400 per annum. The first payment to be for the college year 1897–1898.

Signed: EDW. BETTLE JR.”

The ten years had expired and the Finance Committee questioned whether it could now make the combined value of the scholarships higher than \$400. The Finance Committee, however, consented to suggest to the Directors that the additional \$100 should be supplied for the one year 1908-1909. This was arranged and the scholarships have been continued at their full value of \$250 each, for this year.

The twelfth meeting of the James E. Rhoads Scholarships Committee was held in the President's office, Taylor Hall, Monday, April 27, 1908. There were present: On behalf of the Faculty, President Thomas, Dr. Arthur L. Wheeler and Dr. Fonger De Haan; on behalf of the Alumnae, Lucy M. Donnelly, chairman, and Katharine M. Shipley.

The number of applicants for the Junior Scholarships was eight, the number of applicants for the Sophomore Scholarships also was eight. After full consideration of the claims of the applicants on the grounds of scholarship and need, the Junior Scholarship was awarded to Mary Ethel Ladd, and the Sophomore Scholarship to Marion D. Crane.

KATHARINE M. SHIPLEY.

REPORT OF THE LOAN FUND COMMITTEE

Balance from 1907.....	\$155.07	
Donations:		
Class of 1907.....	\$100.00	
Class of 1908.....	100.00	
Helen S. Hoyt.....	20.00	
Repayments on loans made to 8 former students.....	1010.00	
Interest on loans.....	15.45	
Interest on deposits.....	15.53	
Transferred from General Treasury.....	17.10	
Total.....		\$1433.15
Loans made to 9 students.....		1275.00
Balance on hand.....		\$158.15
	MARTHA G. THOMAS,	
	Secretary.	

January 30, 1909.

REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE

The completion of the first installment of the Endowment Fund has been reported by the Board of Directors. The fund was handed over in the form of securities and cash as follows:

Bonds at par \$56,000, market value Jan. 1, 1909.....	\$57,585
Bond and Mortgage.....	20,000
Loans to Trustees of Bryn Mawr College.....	18,100
Accrued interest on loans.....	215
Cash.....	4,100

Bonds for \$51,000 were bought by the Treasurer with the approval of the Finance Committee in December, 1907, and January, 1908, at a total cost of \$49,782.50 and the increase in their value since that time represents a gain to the Fund of \$2802.50. The contribution of the Baldwin Locomotive Works was made in the form of five first mortgage 5 per cent bonds of the Standard Steel Works. The mortgage was taken by the Alumnæ Association when the Inn was bought by representatives of the Students' Building Committee, in order to secure friendly control of this important piece of adjoining property.

This first \$100,000 represents a total of 416 contributions, apart from the 403 contributors to last year's class collections. There were only 239 gifts of \$1000 or over, and of these only two were over \$10,000. Some anxiety at the last moment as to whether there was sufficient cash to complete the Fund for the January meeting of the Board of Directors, was relieved by two very timely gifts, one of \$888 from the Baltimore Committee, and one of \$500 from Mr. Charles J. Rhoads of the Board of Trustees.

A system of annual class collections for the Endowment Fund was inaugurated by the Finance Committee in the spring of 1908. In each class a collector was appointed, to whom letters of instruction, record books, and printed report forms were sent, and the collections were made in time to announce the results at the Alumnæ Supper on June 4. The total collected, including all contributions sent in up to December 31, amounted to \$2843.25. The total number of contributors was 403.

This is a most satisfactory showing for the first year's work, especially as several classes were engaged in collecting money for other special objects, and a number of Alumnæ could not contribute through their classes as they were still paying amounts promised by them through

local committees. The Class of '98 made a special anniversary gift of \$500 to the Endowment Fund, choosing this method of celebrating its tenth reunion. The Classes of '03 and '05 also made reunion gifts of \$325 and \$320, respectively, although they were both collecting for other class gifts. Before the regular class collections were started, the Class of '96 had in the same way celebrated its decennial by giving \$576.60 to the Fund. The Finance Committee hopes that it may become more and more the custom for returning classes to mark their reunions by special gifts to the Endowment Fund, and in this way make doubly effective the general system of class collections. There have been no changes in the list of class collectors. Helen Crane has been appointed collector for the Class of '09.

The Finance Committee held a meeting in New York in November, and in December it sent letters to the chairmen of all local committees asking for reports and suggesting an outline of work.

The Baltimore Committee, Juliet C. Baldwin, '98, chairman, has made a thorough canvass of its members, and has collected from them \$888 to help complete the first \$100,000. It is planning an out-of-door entertainment for next spring.

The Boston Club has appointed Elizabeth Winsor Pearson, '92, chairman of its Finance Committee, and proposes to work among its own members.

The Chicago Club has elected Ruth Furness Porter, '96, chairman of its Finance Committee.

The Philadelphia Committee, Elizabeth B. Kirkbride, '96, chairman, has held three meetings this winter, and is making a canvass of all the Alumnae and former students of the neighborhood to find out what work they are willing to do. In December the Committee was invited to luncheon in Pembroke Hall. It was much gratified by the interest shown among the students in College. In response to several inquiries about the Fund, it decided to give a tea to the Senior Class in Pembroke Hall, at which members of the committee spoke informally, explaining the reasons for raising the Fund, and its present status. A Bryn Mawr Alumna who is doing graduate work, gave a tea in the graduate club rooms, at which members of the Philadelphia Committee spoke about the Fund. If the Association continues the plan of endowing Chairs in order of seniority of their holders, the Chair of Biblical Literature would come next on the list. The Philadelphia Committee finds that this suggestion meets some response from possible donors who are not otherwise

very much interested in the College, and it reports a promise of \$1000 conditioned on the endowment of such a Chair.

The Pittsburgh Committee, under the chairmanship of Mary A. Gleim, '97, is planning work for this spring. Edith Totten, '02, is still chairman of the Washington Committee, which will begin by working among its own members.

The New York Committee is organizing ten sub-committees, each one of which will work rather independently, although the sub-chairmen will form a central committee which will meet to compare notes and prevent duplication in their work. Alice Day, '02, is chairman of the New York Committee.

During the last two weeks of January, the chief work of the Finance Committee was to coöperate with the College authorities in drawing up a financial statement suitable for use in begging. The Committee felt that it was useless to ask for really large amounts unless some such statement could be presented. The statement will be distributed to all Alumnae and former students. They are urged to master its facts, and to apply to members of the Finance Committee for any further information.

This year the custom was started of having a dinner given by the Finance Committee to the class collectors and local chairmen on the evening before the annual meeting. Twenty-one were present, and all felt the encouragement of getting together to talk over plans for the year. We begin our work for the next installment of the Fund with promises for about \$10,000 already in hand. Under improving financial conditions, and with the incentive of what has been already accomplished, the Finance Committee believes that the Alumnae are ready to set to work with fresh courage.

For the Finance Committee,

MARTHA G. THOMAS,
Chairman.

January 30, 1909.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON ATHLETICS

In each of the five cities, Washington, Baltimore, Chicago, Pittsburgh, and Boston, which boasts a Bryn Mawr Club, the chairman of the Committee on Athletics has appointed an athletic representative, and also

in Philadelphia, where there is no club, but a large number of Bryn Mawr graduates. This representative with a small committee of two appointed by herself is to organize teams in hockey, basket-ball, and tennis as far as it is possible with the number who are interested, to find places to play and to arrange matches with other clubs and teams.

It is hoped that in this way, the central committee with the aid of the club representatives will be able to pick alumnæ teams which being made up of girls who have done more or less playing will be a better match for the Bryn Mawr Varsity teams than the ordinary alumnæ teams.

In Washington, Miss Edith Totten is athletic representative; in Baltimore, Miss Claris Crane; in Philadelphia, Miss Alice Hawkins; in New York, Miss Carola Woerishoffer; in Pittsburgh, Miss Margaret Hall; in Chicago, Miss Louise Marshall; in Boston, Miss Marjorie Young.

In Washington and Pittsburgh the number of Bryn Mawr Alumnæ is so small that the athletic representatives have found it impossible to form hockey teams.

In Baltimore, there not being enough Bryn Mawr Alumnæ to play hockey, there has been formed an athletic club which outsiders have been asked to join.

In Philadelphia there is no Bryn Mawr Club and as most of the Bryn Mawr Alumnæ who are interested in hockey have been playing on one or another of the numerous Philadelphia teams, it was thought best not to form a Bryn Mawr Alumnæ team, but to let the athletic representative there keep track of all the Alumnæ playing and report to the central committee.

In New York there has been no hockey team this fall.

In Boston the athletic representative was able to get together a small team, which played once.

In the spring, however, it is hoped that it will be easier to form basketball teams, a smaller number of players being required, and a greater number of Alumnæ knowing how to play the game.

On November 7, the Bryn Mawr Alumnæ played the Varsity in hockey. The final score was 8 to 1 in the Varsity's favor.

On Wednesday of Commencement week the regular Varsity-Alumnæ basketball game will be played. During that week a tennis tournament will be held between the winners of the club tennis matches, the final winners playing the College champion, and the two best players being chosen to play the College tennis team.

ELIZABETH HARRINGTON,
Chairman.

TREASURER'S REPORT

BALANCE SHEET

December 31, 1908

ASSETS

Endowment Fund Assets:

Investments at cost.....	\$87,882.50	
Subscriptions.....	\$5,008.00	
Subscriptions without written pledge.....	5,400.00	
	<hr/>	
	10,408.00	
Cash uninvested.....	2,026.97	
	<hr/>	
		\$100,317.47

Loan Fund Assets:

Loans to Students.....	\$6,585.00	
Cash.....	158.15	
	<hr/>	
		6,743.15

Cash belonging to Alumnæ Fund and for General Purposes.....		2,575.82
---	--	----------

Total.....		<hr/> \$109,636.44
------------	--	--------------------

LIABILITIES

Endowment Fund:

Balance January 1, 1908.....	\$91,357.42	
Contributions and Subscriptions.....	8,960.05	
	<hr/>	
Balance December 31, 1908.....		\$100,317.47

Loan Fund:

Balance January 1, 1908.....	\$6,475.07	
Donations and Interest.....	268.08	
	<hr/>	
Balance December 31, 1908.....		6,743.15

Alumnæ Fund:

Principal—Balance January 1, 1908.....	\$1,895.71	
Life Membership received during year.....	160.00	
	<hr/>	
		\$2,055.71
Interest—Balance January 1, 1908.....	296.92	
Accretions during year.....	43.64	
	<hr/>	
		340.56

Balance December 31, 1908.....		2,396.27
--------------------------------	--	----------

Accumulated Fund for General Purposes.....		179.55
--	--	--------

Total.....		<hr/> \$109,636.44
------------	--	--------------------

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

January 1, 1908, to December 31, 1908

GENERAL TREASURY

RECEIPTS

Balance January 1, 1908		\$60.91
Dues	\$854.98	
Interest on Deposits	1.48	
Alumnae Supper:		
Sale of Tickets	\$266.00	
Expenses	259.75	
	<hr/>	6.25
Loan from J. B. Haines, Treasurer	20.00	
	<hr/>	
Total Receipts		\$882.71
		<hr/>
Total		\$943.62

DISBURSEMENTS

Miscellaneous expenses	\$68.70	
Typewriting and Clerical Services	253.00	
Printing	72.25	
Postage and Stationery	87.07	
Traveling Expenses	64.80	
Expenses of Academic Committee Meeting		
1907-1908	\$196.85	
Less amount donated by Bryn Mawr College ..	76.85	
	<hr/>	120.00
Expenses of Athletic Committee	36.15	
Repayment of Loan to J. B. Haines, Treasurer	20.00	
Special Scholarship Fund transferred to Loan Fund	12.11	
Scholarship Fund transferred to Loan Fund	4.99	
Endowment Fund Expenses	25.00	
	<hr/>	
Total Disbursements		\$764.07
Balance December 31, 1908		\$179.55
		<hr/>
Total		\$943.62

LOAN FUND

RECEIPTS

Balance January 1, 1908		\$155.07
Donations	\$220.00	
Repayments of Loans by Students	1010.00	
Interest on Loans	15.45	
Interest on Deposits	15.53	
Transfer of Special and Scholarship Funds	17.10	
	<hr/>	1,278.08
		<hr/>
Total Receipts		\$1,433.15

DISBURSEMENTS

Loans to students.....	1,275.00	
Balance December 31, 1908.....	158.15	
	<hr/>	
Total.....		\$1,433.15

ALUMNÆ FUND

RECEIPTS

Balance January 1, 1908.....		\$2,192.63
Life Memberships.....	\$160.00	
Interest on Deposits.....	43.64	
	<hr/>	
Total Receipts.....		203.64
		<hr/>
Total.....		\$2,396.27

DISBURSEMENTS

Balance December 31, 1908.....	\$2,396.27
--------------------------------	------------

LIBRARY FUND

RECEIPTS

Balance January 1, 1908.....	\$511.42
Interest on Deposits.....	18.22
	<hr/>
Total.....	\$529.64

DISBURSEMENTS

Paneling in New Library Building.....	\$485.54	
Balance transferred to Endowment Fund.....	44.10	
	<hr/>	
Total.....		529.64

ENDOWMENT FUND

RECEIPTS

Balance January 1, 1908.....		\$20,995.23
Donations.....	\$12,104.07	
Interest on Deposits.....	1,120.78	
Income from Investments.....	2,794.39	
	<hr/>	
Total Receipts.....		16,019.24
		<hr/>
Total.....		\$37,014.47

DISBURSEMENTS

Investments.....	\$34,987.50	
Balance December 31, 1908.....	2,026.97	
	<hr/>	
Total.....		\$37,014.47

STATEMENT OF ENDOWMENT FUND ACCOUNT

From Opening to December 31, 1908

Donations:

Year ending December 31, 1904.....	\$750.00
Year ending December 31, 1905.....	38,908.53
Year ending December 31, 1906.....	13,607.17
Year ending December 31, 1907.....	17,344.21
Year ending December 31, 1908.....	12,104.07

\$82,713.98

2,875.51

Income from Investments.....

Interest on Bank Balance:

Year ending December 31, 1904.....	\$3.66
Year ending December 31, 1905.....	675.49
Year ending December 31, 1906.....	1,626.47
Year ending December 31, 1907.....	893.58
Year ending December 31, 1908.....	1,120.78

4,319.98

Total Cash Receipts.....

\$89,909.47

Unpaid Subscriptions.....

10,408.00

Total Fund.....

\$100,317.47

Investments:

\$5000 Canada Southern 1st Mtge. 6's.....	\$5,056.25
\$5000 Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Ill. Div. 4's.....	4,858.75
\$5000 Chicago, Rock Island & Pac. Gen. Mtge. 4's.....	4,701.25
\$5000 N. Y. Central & H. R. R. 3½'s.....	4,487.50
\$5000 New York City Corporate Stock 4½'s.....	5,356.25
\$5000 New York & Erie 1st Mtge. 4's.....	4,900.00
\$5000 Penna. R. R. 10 yr. 3½'s.....	4,362.50
\$5000 Phila., Balto. & Washington 4's.....	5,050.00
\$5000 P. C. C. & St. L. Cons. Mtge. 4½'s.....	5,122.50
\$6000 Phila. & Reading Imp. Mtge. 4's.....	5,887.50
Bond and Mortgage Kennedy Property, Bryn Mawr....	20,000.00
Note—Trustees Bryn Mawr College, dated July 16, 1906	8,000.00
Note—Trustees Bryn Mawr College, dated April 5, 1907	1,000.00
Note—Trustees Bryn Mawr College, dated January 6, 1908.....	1,000.00
Note—Trustees Bryn Mawr College, dated July 23, 1908	2,500.00
Note—Trustees Bryn Mawr College dated October 19, 1908.....	5,600.00

Total Investments.....

\$87,882.50

Balance:

Cash.....	\$2,026.97
Unpaid Subscriptions.....	10,408.00

12,434.97

Total.....

\$100,317.47

JANE B. HAINES, *Treasurer.*

AUDITORS' CERTIFICATE

We have audited the accounts of the Alumnæ Association of Bryn Mawr College for the year ending December 31, 1908, and we certify that the annexed Balance Sheet and relative accounts are properly drawn up therefrom so as to exhibit a correct view of the financial position of the Association at December 31, 1908, and of its operations for the year ended on that date. We have also inspected the Endowment Fund securities and have verified the cash.

DICKINSON, WILMOT AND STERRETT,
Certified Public Accountants.

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS OF THE ALUMNÆ ASSOCIATION

A list of associate members, with their addresses, is contained in the "Register of Alumnæ and Former Students" published by the college and sent to each member of the Alumnæ Association.

BY-LAWS

ARTICLE I

Membership

SECTION 1. Any person who has received the degree of Bachelor of Arts or of Doctor of Philosophy from Bryn Mawr College is entitled to full membership in the Alumnæ Association of Bryn Mawr College, and to all privileges pertaining to such membership.

SEC. 2. Former students of the College who have not received degrees may become Associate Members of the Alumnæ Association upon unanimous election by the Board of Directors. Applications for associate membership must be made to the Board of Directors at least two months before the annual meeting, and the names of the applicants elected by the Board of Directors must be presented at this meeting.

To be eligible for associate membership a former student must have pursued courses in the college for at least two consecutive semesters, and if a matriculated student, at least four academic years must have elapsed since the date of her entering the College. A return to the College for undergraduate work shall terminate an associate membership, and render the student ineligible for reelection during the period of this new attendance at the College.

Associate members are entitled to all the rights and privileges of full membership, except the power of voting and the right to hold office in the Board of Directors, or to serve on standing committees.

ARTICLE II

Meetings

SECTION 1. There shall be each year one regular meeting of the Association. This meeting shall be held at Bryn Mawr College in February, on a date to be fixed annually by the Board of Directors.

SEC. 2. Two weeks before the annual meeting notices of the date and of the business to be brought before the meeting shall be sent to each member of the Alumnæ Association. If it should be necessary to bring before the meeting business of which no previous notice could be given, action may be taken upon such business only by a two-thirds vote of the members present at the meeting.

SEC. 3. Special meetings of the Association may be called at any time by the Corresponding Secretary at the request of the President, or of five members of the Association, provided that notice of the meeting and of all business to be brought before it be sent to each member of the Association two weeks in advance.

SEC. 4. In cases demanding immediate action on matters clearly not affecting the financial or general policy of the Association, special meetings may be called by the Corresponding Secretary with less than two weeks' notice at the request of the Board of Directors or of ten members of the Association. At special meetings called on less than two weeks' notice action may be taken only by a two-thirds vote of the members present.

SEC. 5. Fifteen members of the Association shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

ARTICLE III

Management

SECTION 1. The Officers of the Association shall constitute a Board of Directors, to which shall be entrusted the management of the affairs of the Association in the interim of its meetings.

ARTICLE IV

Dues

SECTION 1. The annual dues for each member of the Association shall be one dollar, payable to the Treasurer at the annual meeting. Associate members shall pay the same dues as full members of the Association, but shall be exempt from all assessments.

SEC. 2. The dues for each member that enters the Association in June shall be fifty cents for the part year from June to the following February, payable to the Treasurer on graduation from the College.

SEC. 3. Any member of the Association may become a life member of the Association upon payment at any time of twenty dollars; and upon such payment she shall become exempt from all annual dues and assessments.

SEC. 4. The names of members who fail to pay the annual dues for two successive years shall be stricken from the membership list. The Board of Directors may at its discretion remit the dues of any member *sub silentio*.

ARTICLE V

Committees

SECTION 1. There shall be two Alumnae members of the Board of Directors of Bryn Mawr College in accordance with the by-laws of the Trustees of Bryn Mawr College.

SEC. 2. The Standing Committees of the Association shall be: an Academic Committee, consisting of seven members, a Conference Committee, consisting of four members; a Students' Loan Fund Committee consisting of five members; a James E. Rhoads Scholarships Committee, consisting of three members; a Nominating Committee, consisting of five members; a Finance Committee, consisting of three members and the Treasurer *ex-officio*; and a Committee on Athletics, consisting of five members.

ARTICLE VI

Elections and Appointments

SECTION 1. Elections for Officers shall be held biennially and elections for members of the Academic Committee annually, before the regular meeting, and the results of the elections shall be announced at that meeting; in every case the candidate receiving the greatest number of votes shall be declared elected. No ballot shall be valid that is not returned in a sealed envelope marked "Ballot."

SEC. 2. The elections for the nomination of an Alumnae Director shall be held every three years on the last Thursday in May. No ballot shall be valid that is not signed and returned in a sealed envelope marked "Ballot." The Alumna receiving the highest number of votes shall be nominated to the Trustees for the office of Alumnae Director. At the first election in the year 1906, and at other elections when there is a vacancy to be filled, the Alumna receiving the highest number of votes shall be nominated to the Trustees for the regular term of six years, and the Alumna receiving the second highest number of votes for the term of three years.

SEC. 3. The Officers of the Association shall be nominated by the Nominating Committee, and elected by ballot of the whole Association. They shall hold office for two years or until others are elected in their places. The Board of Directors shall have power to fill any vacancy in its own body for an unexpired term.

SEC. 4. The members of the Academic Committee shall be nominated

as follows: The Board of Directors shall make at least twice as many nominations as there are vacancies in the Committee. Furthermore, any twenty-five Alumnæ may nominate one candidate for any vacancy in the Committee; provided that they sign the nomination and file it with the Recording Secretary by December 1, preceding the annual meeting. The members of the Academic Committee shall be elected by ballot of the whole Association and shall each hold office for four years or until others are elected in their places. The Board of Directors shall have power to fill any vacancy in the Committee, such appointment to hold until the next regular election.

SEC. 5. (a) The Alumnæ Directors shall be nominated as follows: The Board of Directors of the Alumnæ Association shall make at least three times as many nominations as there are vacancies among the Alumnæ Directors. It may at its discretion include in such nominations names proposed in writing by any 25 members of the Alumnæ Association qualified to vote for Alumnæ Directors.

(b) Every Bachelor of Arts or Doctor of Philosophy of Bryn Mawr College shall be qualified to vote for Alumnæ Directors, provided that at least five years shall have elapsed since the Bachelor's degree was conferred upon her, and provided that she shall have paid her dues up to and including the current year.

(c) Every Bachelor of Art or Doctor of Philosophy shall be eligible for the office of Alumnæ Director, provided that at least five years shall have elapsed since the Bachelor's degree was conferred upon her, and provided that she is not at the time of nomination or during her term of office, a member or the wife of a member of the staff of Bryn Mawr College, nor a member of the staff of any other college.

(d) An Alumnæ Director shall serve for six years or so much thereof as she may continue to be eligible. Whenever a vacancy shall occur among the Alumnæ Directors a nomination for such vacancy shall be made by the Board of Directors of the Alumnæ Association to the Trustees. An Alumnæ Director so nominated shall hold her office until her successor has been voted for at the next regular election for Alumnæ Director and duly elected by the Trustees.

(e) In case by reason of a tie it should be uncertain which Alumna has received the nomination of the Alumnæ Association for Alumnæ Director, the Board of Directors of the Alumnæ Association shall nominate to the Trustees one of the two candidates receiving an equal number of votes.

SEC. 6. The members of the Conference Committee shall be appointed

annually by the Board of Directors and shall each hold office for one year or until others are appointed in their places.

SEC. 7. The members of the Students' Loan Fund Committee shall be appointed by the Board of Directors from candidates recommended by the Loan Fund Committee. They shall each hold office for five years or until others are appointed in their places. One new member shall be appointed each year to succeed the retiring member, and no member, with the exception of the Treasurer, shall be eligible for reelection until one year has elapsed after the expiration of her term of office.

SEC. 8. The members of the James E. Rhoads Scholarships Committee shall be appointed by the Board of Directors, and shall each hold office for three years, or until others are appointed in their places. One new member shall be appointed each year to succeed the retiring member, and no member shall be eligible for reelection until one year has elapsed after the expiration of her term of office.

SEC. 9. The Health Statistics Committee shall be a permanent committee, appointed by the Board of Directors in consultation with the President of Bryn Mawr College. The Chairman of this Committee is empowered to fill vacancies in the Committee; a vacancy in the chairmanship shall be filled by the Board of Directors in consultation with the President of Bryn Mawr College.

SEC. 10. The members of the Nominating Committee shall be appointed biennially by the Board of Directors, and shall each hold office for four years, or until others are appointed in their places. Two members of the Committee shall be appointed in the year preceding an election for officers, and three members in the year preceding the next election for officers, and thereafter in the same order before alternate elections.

SEC. 11. The members of the Finance Committee shall be appointed by the Board of Directors and shall each hold office for four years, or until others are appointed in their places.

SEC. 12. The members of the Committee on Athletics shall be appointed by the Board of Directors, and shall each hold office for five years, or until others are appointed in their places. One new member shall be appointed each year to succeed the retiring member.

SEC. 13. The appointments of the Board of Directors for the year ensuing shall be made in time to be reported by the Board to the annual meeting for ratification by the Association.

ARTICLE VII

Duties

SECTION 1. The President shall preside at all meetings of the Association and of the Board of Directors, and shall perform such other duties as regularly pertain to her office. She shall be a member *ex-officio* of all the committees of the Association and shall countersign all bills presented to the Treasurer before they are paid. She shall appoint such committees as are not otherwise provided for.

SEC. 2. The Vice-President shall perform all the duties of the President in the absence of the latter.

SEC. 3. The Recording Secretary shall keep the minutes of the Association and of the Board of Directors, and shall perform such other duties as regularly pertain to the office of clerk. She shall have the custody of all documents and records belonging to the Association which do not pertain to special or standing committees, and she shall be the custodian of the seal of the Association. She shall notify committees of all motions in any way affecting them; she shall receive all ballots cast for the elections, and with the Chairman of the Nominating Committee shall act as teller for the same; and she shall be responsible for the publication of the Annual Report, which should be mailed to the Alumnae within two months after the annual meeting.

SEC. 4. The Corresponding Secretary shall conduct all the necessary correspondence of the Association; she shall send out all notices, and shall inform officers and committees of their election or appointment; she shall approve all bills before they are sent to the President for her signature. She shall send to each class secretary in January of each year the forms for the collection of class records; she shall receive and arrange these records for the Annual Report, and shall also assist the Recording Secretary in the further preparation of this report.

SEC. 5. The Treasurer shall be the custodian of all funds of the Association, and shall pay them out only upon the joint order of the President and Corresponding Secretary. She shall collect all dues and assessments, shall take and file vouchers for all disbursements, and shall keep an account of all receipts and expenditures. She shall be ready at any time to make a report of the finances of the Association to the Association itself or to the Board of Directors, and she shall make to the Association at the annual meeting a full report, the correctness of which must be attested by a certified public accountant.

SEC. 6. The Board of Directors shall prepare all business for the meetings of the Association, and shall have full power to transact in the interim of its meetings all business not otherwise provided for in these by-laws. It shall have control of all funds of the Association; it shall supervise the expenditures of committees, and it shall have power to levy assessments not exceeding in any one year the amount of the annual dues. At least one month before each annual meeting it shall send to each member of the Association a ballot presenting nominations for the Academic Committee in accordance with Art. VI, SEC. 4; biennially at least one month before the annual meeting, it shall send to each member of the Association the ballot prepared by the Nominating Committee in accordance with Art. VII, SEC. 13. Every three years, at least one month before the last Thursday in May, it shall send to each member of the Association qualified to vote for Alumnae Directors, a ballot presenting nominations for Alumnae Directors in accordance with Art. VI, SEC. 5. Through the President and Recording Secretary, it shall certify to the Trustees the names of persons voted for and the number of votes received for each person in elections for Alumnae Directors. It shall appoint before each annual meeting the members of the Conference Committee, and fill such vacancies on the Students' Loan Fund Committee, the James E. Rhoads Scholarships Committee, the Finance Committee, and the Committee on Athletics, as may be necessary by reason of expiration of terms of office. It shall also appoint, in alternate years before the regular meeting preceding the biennial election, the members of the Nominating Committee; and in case a vacancy occurs it shall appoint, in consultation with the President of Bryn Mawr College, the chairman of the Health Statistics Committee. It shall report all appointments to the regular meeting next following for ratification by the Association. A majority of the Board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. The Board of Directors shall be at all times responsible to the Association.

SEC. 7. The Academic Committee shall hold at least one meeting each academic year to confer with the President of Bryn Mawr College on matters of interest connected with the college. It shall have full power to arrange the times of its meetings.

SEC. 8. The Alumnae members of the Board of Directors of Bryn Mawr College shall perform such duties as are prescribed by the by-laws of the Trustees and Directors of Bryn Mawr College.

SEC. 9. The Conference Committee shall hold at least two meetings each academic year, one in the autumn and one in the spring, to confer

with committees from the Undergraduate Association and the Graduate Club at Bryn Mawr College, on matters of interest to the three associations. It shall have power to call special meetings at its discretion.

SEC. 10. The Students' Loan Fund Committee shall have immediate charge of the Loan Fund, and its disbursements, subject to the approval of the Board of Directors. It shall confer with the President of Bryn Mawr College regarding all loans.

SEC. 11. The James E. Rhoads Scholarships Committee shall, with the President of Bryn Mawr College and the Committee appointed by the Academic Council of the Faculty, nominate annually the candidates for the James E. Rhoads Scholarships to be conferred by the Board of Trustees of Bryn Mawr College according to the provisions contained in the Deed of Gift.

SEC. 12. The Health Statistics Committee shall collect from the members of the Association information that may serve as a basis for statistics regarding the health and occupation of college women. The Committee, subject to the approval of the Board of Directors, shall have power to determine the best methods of carrying out the duties assigned to it.

SEC. 13. The Nominating Committee shall biennially prepare a ballot presenting alternate nominations for the officers of the Association and shall file it with the Recording Secretary by December 1, preceding the annual meeting.

SEC. 14. The Finance Committee shall devise ways and means of raising money for purposes indicated by the Association and shall take charge of collecting money for these purposes from the members of the Association. It shall have power to add to its number.

SEC. 15. The Committee on Athletics shall try to stimulate an interest in athletics among the members of the Alumnae Association, and shall take official charge of all contests that are participated in by both Alumnae and undergraduates.

SEC. 16. The Board of Directors and all Committees shall report to the Association at the annual meeting, and the Students' Loan Fund Committee shall report also to the Board of Trustees of Bryn Mawr College.

ARTICLE VIII

Rules of Order

The rules of parliamentary practice as set forth in Robert's "Rules

of Order" shall govern the proceedings of this Association in so far as they are not inconsistent with any provisions of its charter or by-laws.

ARTICLE IX

Amendment of By-Laws

These by-laws may be amended or new ones framed by a two-thirds vote of the members present at any regular meeting of the Association, provided that details of proposed amendments and additions have been given in writing at a previous regular meeting of the Association, either by the Board of Directors or by five members of the Association.

THE BRYN MAWR ALUMNAE QUARTERLY

VOL. III

JUNE 1909

No 2

WHO WAS WILLIAM SHAKE-SPEAR ?

I

Had this question been put to me a year ago, with or without the hyphen, I might have answered it in any one of many ways, according to my mood or to the tone and personality of the questioner; but every answer would have led to Stratford-on-Avon, not less surely than for other orthodox believers all roads lead to Rome. My ignorance is easily explained: from the age of eight, or thereabouts, till the summer of 1908, I had read no book in which the authorship of Shakespeare's works was seriously questioned; no one had ever told me that he doubted that authorship; I had never been tempted to inquire into the matter for myself. For me there was no mystery, no veil to be drawn aside, no enigma to be solved. To be sure, I had read fragmentary arguments from time to time as they were reported, or misreported, in the newspapers, and found that some representative citizen had valiantly dispatched some new proponent of a "Baconian" paradox. I had also heard of Delia Bacon and of Ignatius Donnelly, and by various persons who had probably never read a word of either I was led to suppose that these two authors were humbugs, that their theories were absurd, and that they both belonged intellectually to the same class as Darius Green and other harmless lunatics. I was aware, also, that there existed a sect of heretics, known as Baconians; yet, so far as I can remember, I had never met a Baconian myself, either alive in the body or dead in a book; and having no suspicions of my own that there might be some sense in their beliefs, I heard them scolded, laughed at, and even reviled, without having any clear notions as to their arguments, or feeling any strong propensity to examine them for myself.

This experience is common and the attitude naturally follows it. Allow me to offer an explanation for both that lights up the scene a little farther back. There is not a school or a college here or in Europe where anything else is taught and tolerated save the orthodox doctrine; to society as a whole "this monstrous heresy" seems either absurd or repugnant, and the followers of it are generally regarded as fools. Dr. W. J. Rolfe, and before him, Mr. Andrew Lang, if I mistake not, speak of the Baconian theory as something that nobody believes in but fools or Baconians. Similar compliments were once applied to Copernicus and Galileo, and, if I mistake not, society, including again nearly all the clergy, pounced upon Darwin for his monstrous assertion that "man is descended from a monkey." Any new idea that controverts what everybody believes must be strong if it is to live. Few of us are inclined by nature to share sympathetically and openly in what society plainly opposes or disapproves. Heresy is rarely profitable, and is often dangerous. It is all very well to invent something or to "have an idea;" but beware of anything likely to shock the good people to whom tradition and their own opinions are far dearer than anything you can demonstrate.

Were I once more a candidate for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, and were I somewhat more diplomatic and somewhat more timid than I am, I should think twice before offering to most of our college faculties a thesis to the effect that all the so-called "contemporary allusions to Shakespeare" either do not allude to him at all, or fail to establish the identity of the actor and the author, or at all events in no wise overthrow the hypothesis that Shakespeare may have been a pseudonym. Again, I should hesitate before I declared my intention to prove that all so-called "portraits of Shakespeare," including that substituted bust at Stratford, are either wholly unauthentic or were frauds faked up to give somebody his share of notoriety or to benefit his pocket; yet this is what Mr. G. G. Greenwood has clearly proved in *The Shakespeare Problem Restated* (1908), a pitiless exposure of "standard biographers." Canon Beeching naïvely remarks that the Baconian paradox, as he calls it, seems to have a particular attraction for lawyers; Mr. Greenwood is a lawyer and a member of Parliament. Again, I should think at least twice before offering a dissertation on the Shakespeare-Bacon controversy. To be sure, I could make merry with Mrs. Gallup, and lay bare the weaknesses and the delusions of Delia Bacon and Ignatius Donnelly; but, if I were even moderately brave and honest, what should I do with Lord Campbell, Judge Holmes, R. M. Theobald, Edwin Reed, Walter Begley, and Mr. Greenwood? To most of the ortho-

dox these names are either unknown, because the orthodox do not read unorthodox books or anything that tends to gainsay "established facts," or they are as red rags to fiery bulls. So, if I were shrewd, I should confine my investigations to Donnelly, Mrs. Gallup, *et id genus omne*, and be discreetly silent as to the rest. That, in fact, is precisely what "the recognized authorities" are accustomed to do when they see fit to deal with Baconian arguments.

In a word, the orthodox creed is firmly rooted in the minds of the orthodox; yes, and in their hearts. The mere suggestion that Bacon had something to do with the works of Shakespeare has been known to make good men grow pale, or flame with rage and "irrepressible indignation." The orthodox faith is embedded in one of the most tenacious and popular traditions I can mention. If an American army should ever invade England, it might decide to burn the Houses of Parliament; but it would regard all Stratford as hallowed ground. A noble reverence this is, in all who are sincere; but if the investigations of the earlier Shakespeareans had been more thorough, less credulous, and more methodical, the thousands of pilgrims who now flock to Stratford might easily be paying tribute at another shrine, not marked by a bogus monument; and a far different belief might have become an organic part of the body of living traditions.

Let me now sum up the situation in a few words, and state why I have become a heretic.

It has often been affirmed that no contemporary of Shakespeare ever doubted the authorship of the Shakespearean works. This dogma, as the late Walter Begley has shown in his book *Is it Shakespeare?* (1903), is in truth a mere dogma, carelessly formulated and constantly repeated by innumerable persons who have never put it to the test of wide reading and impartial reflection. But the intimations of these contemporaries are so cautiously veiled that it took a Begley's learning and shrewdness to gather and explain them; unfortunately, however, the very title of Begley's book puts it on the Index, and the orthodox scholars have ignored it, in both the French and the English sense of that word. The truth is that no book of an unorthodox character stands a good chance of being fairly tried in the orthodox courts, that is, in the best-known English, German, and American periodicals; for in this matter they do not desire, or cannot afford, to offend nine-tenths of their subscribers, even when the editor happens to be a skeptic or a heretic. To quote Mr. Sidney Lee, the Baconian theory is a "foolish craze," "madhouse chatter," and the Baconians themselves are "unworthy of serious attention from any but professed

students of intellectual aberration." (*The London Times*, December 20, 1901.)

Whoever may have been suspicious during the author's life, only a short while after his death all suspicion ceased; the evidence supposed to be furnished by the "testimonies" in the First Folio (1623) was accepted without any serious misgivings, and no further doubts were expressed, so far as I am aware, till about 1850. Who the first "Baconian" was, I do not know; but I do know that a book by that highly strung and ingenious but mystic woman, Delia Bacon (1857), was received with a chorus of vituperation. Her delicate mind, so generously and subtly analyzed by Nathaniel Hawthorne, gave way, and she died insane. The orthodox faith was then firmly established. But her thesis did not die, and the work she had so inadequately begun was taken up by abler hands. Since her failure to prove that disturbing hypothesis hundreds of books have been written to demonstrate either that William Shakspeare of Stratford was not the author, or that somebody else, generally Francis Bacon, was. Thus there are now two hostile parties.

The orthodox party is composed of all who believe that the actor and the author were identical; these persons may be conveniently designated as Stratfordians. The Stratfordians can claim the majority of Shakespearean scholars, and as most of the public and nearly all the vested interests are on their side, they are, strategically speaking, strongly intrenched. The Stratfordians exercise an influence analogous to that of the Church. Their official See is Stratford-on-Avon; they have a pope whose opinions are accepted by all except the few who reveal "modernistic" tendencies; they have, also, what amounts to a Sacred College, presiding over what is unofficially known as "Shakespeare's Shrine": thither flock innumerable pilgrims to see the poet's tomb, and the house in which he is said to have been born. Stratford has thus come to bear a striking likeness to various holy places whither many good people repair to satisfy their curiosity, to meditate on the miracles of genius, or to pay their tribute to greatness and often to the guardians of the shrine.

All persons who maintain that Shakspeare the actor was not Shakespeare or Shake-speare, the author, and that this cult is therefore misplaced, are necessarily heretics. Heretics are almost invariably in the minority, and, politically speaking, can hardly win at the polls,—a sign of weakness. When they become more numerous than the orthodox, or more powerful, the names must be reversed, or, possibly, orthodoxy ceases to exist. So far as the Shakespearean question is concerned, the neutrals exist, but do

not require our attention, though it seems correct to say that among actual students of Shakespeare the neutrals are so few that they hardly count. Now for the immediate cause of my becoming a heretic.

In the spring of 1908 I received from my friend, Mr. W. S. Booth, a brief note inviting me to visit him that summer in Lexington, Massachusetts. Mr. Booth said he had a surprise for me, but did not say what it was. My curiosity, aroused for the moment, soon dwindled almost to the disappearing point, and when I reached Lexington, about the first of September, I had almost forgotten the promise; but that promise was fulfilled in a manner never to be forgotten. At dinner nothing startling was said, but as soon as we had settled down for our after-dinner smoke, Mr. Booth told me quite the greatest secret that I have ever shared. Not to keep it longer myself, he proceeded to show me that the works of William Shakespeare contain in many significant places the signature, carefully hidden, yet unmistakably present, of Francis Bacon, and he told me that he had found it also in other works.

There was no escape. Once the secret had been revealed and as soon as its reality had been made evident, there was no other course open to me than to share it loyally and, I may add, joyfully; for one must be fanatical indeed not to yield speedily to the charm of a discovery that not only satisfies the reasoning powers, but opens a new world to the imagination and to scientific research. After an hour or two of careful examination I had tested the various examples, or signatures that Mr. Booth then showed me and found that they stood the test. I shall now endeavor to set forth very briefly the character of Mr. Booth's discovery, though I cannot hope to enter into discussions of probability and intention, a question to be dealt with properly by mathematicians rather than by men of letters; nor can I hope to do justice within the little space at my disposal to the many absolutely relevant and indispensable documents, arguments, and explanations offered in Mr. Booth's extraordinarily fascinating and, to my mind, conclusive book.¹

This book discloses not less than two hundred and thirty acrostic, or hidden, structural signatures of Francis Bacon, "to be found in works which, with few exceptions, as, for instance, Bacon's *Essays*, appeared under the names of other men, for example, Marlow and Spenser, as well as "William Shakespeare," or with no names at all . . . Ben

¹ *Some Acrostic Signatures of Francis Bacon*, now for the first time deciphered and published by William Howe Booth. 1909. Houghton Mifflin Company. Boston. Pp. 643. Facsimiles and acrostic signatures, 207. \$6.00.

Jonson, Bishop Hall, and John Milton, also, are represented by some remarkable acrostics, hitherto unknown." Mr. Booth has shown that not only the *Sonnets*, and all the other non-dramatic poems commonly ascribed to the Stratford actor, are signed with Bacon's name; but that this name is to be found in all the plays of William Shakespeare, not "here and there," but in significant places such as the beginning and the end. Furthermore, the so-called "testimonies" in the First Folio (1623) upon which the orthodox Shakespeareans have always brought forward as incontrovertible proof that the Actor and the Author were one and the same person, are fairly permeated with Bacon's name. Not only does it occur in each play, but, by running through the first spoken verse of all the plays, "keying" on the first letter of *Richard II*, it joins them all. To suppose that all these signatures are due to chance, and not to intention, is to suppose a miracle, and, nowadays, "miracles do not happen." To disprove Mr. Booth's thesis in part or *in toto* it will be necessary to demonstrate scientifically that all the acrostics in a given typographical unit, such as the *Sonnets* (1609), the First Folio (1623), etc., or in all the works offered in evidence, are, or may be, due to chance. So long as a single acrostic cannot be explained away Mr. Booth's thesis remains valid. Finally, it behooves all who regard Mr. Booth's thesis as proved, to be extremely cautious about making inferences.

II

Following up several vague yet brilliantly suggestive theories propounded by Begley in his *Is it Shakespeare* (though for some unknown reason, Begley never developed his theory, never set patiently to work to test it thoroughly, and thus to correct it for himself), Mr. Booth discovered, after many experiments, what may be called henceforth the hidden structural signatures of Francis Bacon, or the Baconian acrostics; for, though many kinds of acrostics have existed, these differ in some important features from all kinds of acrostics hitherto known. Were this not so, the authorship of what are generally regarded as the greatest poems and dramas in our language would probably have long since been disclosed, and a secrecy upon which the author relied, not only to obtain high offices that would never have been offered to a playmaker, but also to enjoy domestic peace and to avoid such a fate as for a moment threatened the author of *Ricdard II*² would quickly have been ended and his

²Begley: *Is it Shakespeare?* p. 324.

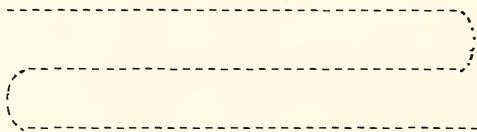
hopes of preferment would have been cut off, even if there befell him no worse calamity. In fact, had the secret been revealed to any one save the author's "good pens" and his most loyal friends, the peril would ultimately have been as great. Therefore, if he were to lay perpetual claim to these children of his waiting years, these heirs of his invention, "first" and last, he could do so only by using a pseudonym, and by signing them with signatures so devised as to be visible to himself alone, or to whomsoever else he chose to trust. Whether the system of hidden structural signatures now disclosed by Mr. Booth's independence, originality, skill, and patience, was invented by Francis Bacon, or by his brother Anthony, an expert in such matters, is not particularly relevant at the present moment; the important fact is that after more than three hundred years (and but for Mr. Booth it might easily have been five hundred or a thousand), the greatest problem imaginable in modern literature and biography (*me judice*) has been solved. We believe now that the orthodox biographers have sanctified the wrong man, and that their zealous rather than scientific endeavors to identify a man, of whom "we know almost nothing, yet far too much," with a great genius whose works give us few clues as to his life, and none that unmistakably and exclusively fit the Stratford actor, have resulted only in building up one of the strangest legends that my memory can recall—strange because it was unwittingly started by Bacon himself, and plausible, evidently, because many intelligent men who have spent their lives studying Shakespeare have believed in it with never a flash of genuine doubt, and have regarded all skeptics as half-educated meddlers or as cranks and fools. Such has been the attitude of the more tolerant and courteous devotees of the Stratfordian faith; the rest have manifested prejudices and passions still less compatible with good manners and still more harmful to the interests of honest and truthful research.

Let us now pass to an explanation of the acrostics, or hidden structural signatures, which indicate (whatever else they may mean) that Shakespeare, or Shakespeare, was the pseudonym of Francis Bacon, though they by no means indicate that he composed every line that we find printed under that sonorous and well-chosen name.

The term acrostic, as its etymology implies, may have been applied originally only to a name composed by the terminal letters, initial, final, or both, running up or down one side or both of a poem or a block of prose. But, though things change, the words that describe them often remain; for a golf-green may be made of tar and still be called a golf-

green, so the word acrostic may be correctly applied to various fashions of weaving a name through prose or verse. Any name so woven assumes the character of a cipher, or secret message, or better still may be regarded as an indentifying mark, and is a structural or organic part of the passage in which it occurs.

Briefly restated,³ the method employed by or for Francis Bacon and the others in his circle is discovered thus:—suspecting any name to be hidden in a block of type, begin to read at one of the four corners, or, in some cases, wherever a *double entente*, or some hint, such as *Who's there?* or *Look now*, gives a signal or a clue to the cipher. If we are to read on *all letters*, take each letter of the suspected name as it comes in the *string of letters* by which each line is formed, considering the whole series of lines as forming a long figure resembling a rope laid down zigzag fashion in a number of unbroken parallel loops, open at alternate ends; thus:—



Read alternately to right and left, or *vice versa*, upon *all letters*, upon *terminals* (*i. e.*, letters at *either* end of a word), or upon *initials* only. Thus we shall find the acrostic if it is really there. But every letter of the infolded writing must be taken upon its first occurrence in the string. All letters not used, except to infold those that are used, are known technically as “non-significants,” or “nulls.” Finally, the acrostic must end either at the end of the string, or it must “key” in the manner presently to be shown, or as exemplified by many signatures in Mr. Booth’s book.

Hamlet will furnish an example which I particularly like—not because it is “more convincing” than others, for it is not; but rather because it is in *Hamlet*, compact, and, finally, because it recalls Ben Jonson’s saying⁴ that Bacon’s “language (where he could spare or pass by a jest) was nobly censorious.” In this case, it seems, Dominus Verulamius could not spare or pass by a jest. The acrostic now to follow can be found at the beginning of *Hamlet* as printed in the Folio of 1623, but not in the Quartos of 1603 and 1604, where the text is very different and where other acrostics occur. None of these acrostics can be found in any of some seven

³In Mr. Booth’s chapter on Method the reader will of course find a fuller and therefore more adequate explanation.

⁴Borrowed from Seneca.

or eight modern editions that I have examined. I need not add that Mr. Booth has regularly provided facsimiles of the oldest known editions.

Signature 202

Enter Barnardo and Francisco two Centinels.

Barnardo.



Ho's there?

Fran. Nay answer me. Stand & vnfold
your selfe.

Bar. Long liue the King.

Fran. Barnardo?

Bar. He.

Fran. You come most carefully vpon your houre.

Bar. 'Tis now strook twelue, get thee to bed *Francisco*.

Fran. For this releefe much thanks: 'Tis bitter cold,
And I am sicke at heart.

Bar. Haue you had quiet Guard?

Fran. Nor a Mouse stirring.

Bar. Well, goodnight. If you do meet *Horatio* and
Marcellus, the Riuals of my Watch, bid them make haile.

Enter Horatio and Marcellus.

Fran. I thinke I heare them. Stand .who's there?

Hor. Friends to this ground.

Mar. And Leige-men to the Dane.

Fran. Giue you good night.

Mar. O farwel honest Soldier, who hath relieu'd you?

Fra. *Barnardo* ha's my place: giue you goodnight.

Exit Fran.

Begin to read on the large ornamental letter W, with which the first line of the text begins; to the right; on all letters of *all* words (including stage-directions); downwards; spelling WILLIAM SHAKE-SPEARE,⁵ you will arrive at the initial E of the word '*Exit*.'

Begin to read from the initial F of the name '*Fran*,' which stands under the words 'Who's there?'; to the right; downwards; on all the letters of *all* the words; spelling FRANCIS BACON, you will arrive at the letter N in the word 'thaNkes' (ninth line).

Begin to read from the initial F of the word '*Fran*,' which follows the word '*Exit*'; to the right; upwards; on all the letters of all the words; spelling FRANCIS BACON, you will again arrive at the same letter N of the word 'thaNkes'.

⁵ N. B.—The name William Shakespeare may be spelled with or without the hyphen.

The complete acrostic figure here is:—

W^{Ho's there?}
 Fran
 R
 I A
 L N
 L C
 I I
 I S
 A B
 M A
 C
 S O
 For this releefe much thaNkes
 H O
 A C
 K A
 E B
 S S
 P I
 E C
 A N
 R A
 R
 Exit Fran

My second and last specimen is from *The Rape of Lucrece*, as printed in the earliest known edition (1594).

Signature 14.



THE RAPE OF LVCRECE.

FROM the besieged Ardea all in post,
Borne by the trustlesse wings of false desire,
Lust-breathed TARQVIN, leaues the Roman host,
And to Colatium beares the lightlesse fire,
VWhich in pale embers hid, lurkes to aspire,
And girdle with embracing flames, the wast
Of COLATINES fair loue, LVCRECE the chaste.

Hap'ly that name of chaste, vnhap'ly set
This batelesse edge on his keene appetite:
VWhen COLATINE vnwisely did not let,
To praise the cleare vnmatched red and white,
VWhich triumpht in that skie of his delight:
VWhere mortal stars as bright as heauē's Beauties,
VWith pure aspects did him peculiar dueties.

B

The phrase in the dedication to Southampton, 'whereof this Pamphlet without beginning,' is suggestive to a man on the look-out for a cipher.

The eye is at once caught by the big monogram F_B^R at the head of the first stanza of the poem.

Begin to read on the large F of the monogram; on the initials of the words; in the usual zig-zag string fashion; to the right; downwards; spelling FRAN, you will find yourself at the initial N of the word 'name' in the first line of the second stanza.

Begin again to read on the initial B of the monogram; to the right, or to the left; on the initials; downwards; spelling BACON, you will again arrive at the initial N of the word 'name' in the first line of the second stanza.

Begin to read on the letter B used as the printer's 'signature' at the foot of the page; to the right, or to the left; upwards; on the initials of the words; spelling BACON, you will again arrive at the initial N of the word 'name.'

Here we have the signature keyed from point to point, and spelling in its entirety FRAN BACON, which is the form of signature used by him in the dedication to his brother Anthony of the first edition of the *Essays*, a facsimile of which is given in Mr. Booth's book, page 78.

The acrostic figure here is:—

F	F_B
R	A
	C
A	O
	Name of, etc.
	O
	C
	A
	B [The printer's 'signature'.]

My aim in reproducing these acrostics has been, not so much to convince my readers, as to give them some inkling of the character of Mr. Booth's book. To that book I am happy to have contributed something, for until someone can convince me by legitimate methods that all the two hundred and fifty and more signatures there set forth are, or may be, due to chance, I shall continue to regard Mr. Booth's discovery not only as

valid but as the most important that has ever been made in the field of biography. That Mr. Booth's thesis will be honestly and carefully studied by most of the reviewers, I do not believe. In the *Boston Herald* for May 16th will be found a judicious editorial article and an able essay in which Mr. John Macy sums up the evidence and arguments offered by both parties, the orthodox and the non-orthodox; but by various journals Mr. Booth's book has already been prejudged and deliberately misunderstood. This very day, in a New York paper, famous for its piquancy of style, rather than for its love of truthfulness and fair dealing, I find an editorial production whose writer has combined his preconceptions and his misunderstanding of an article in *Collier's Weekly* in such a fashion that he manages to insert the name of Theodore Roosevelt in the verses—

This Figure, that thou here seest put,
It was for gentle Shakespeare cut; etc.

With all this is mingled a fling at Mark Twain, and a rebuke is administered to *Collier's Weekly* for speaking "reverently" of Mr. Booth's achievement. To all such persons I would say, "Gentlemen, let us read this book before we air either our knowledge or our ignorance."

RICHARD T. HOLBROOK,
Associate Professor of French Philology and Italian.

THE IMPORTANCE OF SCHOOLS OF PHILANTHROPY IN THE TRAINING OF WOMEN.

It is half laughingly said that the extraordinary awakening among women all over the world is an example of mutation; that a new species of human being has all at once appeared without the necessary transitional steps to prepare society to receive her.

It may be maintained that this awakening has been caused by the fact that women have perceived that the old environment in which they lived has suddenly vanished, and that unless they bestir themselves and take the necessary steps to fit themselves to do good work under these changed conditions they are in danger of being forced into the position of idlers. If a woman wishes to use her abilities in ways that seem to her valuable, she is warned not to venture outside her legitimate province, and this is alarming to the beginner, because there is still much confusion on this point, and until women agree among themselves in regard to it, it acts as

a deterrent to active work; or she is told not to interfere in matters that belong to the trained social expert, which stops her at once, because she understands scientific methods well enough to know that the intention to do good is not a sufficient reason for action.

Again the "womanly" women, who would like to conform to the old theory that their energies should be confined within the four walls of their own houses, are in just as bad a plight, for with the best intentions in the world only a small number can do it successfully, simply because conditions have so changed that it is impossible. Cleverness in the invention of mechanical devices and the advance of civilization has been too much for women, and they have been pushed out of their hives like so many drones.

But if their home life has been denuded of the duties that for centuries made their work of value and their intelligence of use, it does not follow that these duties have vanished forever. The fact is women's old work has only been obscured by the upheaval of progress, and has reappeared as if by some conjurer's trick, so altered and so vastly increased in importance that some people fail to recognize it as such and would refuse to woman all active responsibility in its management. There are many women who take this attitude.

It can be asserted that to insist upon a pure food and water supply, clean and decent streets, and better housing and working conditions is woman's old business. In exercising these duties she is performing the work of a housekeeper on a larger scale. And because it has become socialized and effects not only the comfort, health, and morals of her own family, but that of the rest of the community as well, is no valid reason for declaring such vitally domestic matters outside her province.

One reason women have not been more insistent in the discharge of these duties is that, in the past, there was no way in which they could be properly trained for the work. That charitable effort, which was the stronghold of woman's recognized sphere, has had its revolution as well as social economy and industry is not to be doubted. The woman can no longer act within her immediate surroundings as almoner, as the Lady Bountiful, as visitor to her poorer neighbors and as consoler of the sick; she can no longer do this sort of work successfully apart from the community as a whole. But here again women have no cause for alarm. Efficient training only is necessary before women can venture forth into the large fields of municipal activity that await them, and they must restrain their natural inclination to practice charity until they have some knowledge of the subject.

Largely through the efforts of the Charity Organization Societies in England and America the public is being educated in the wise use of personal service in the giving of money and in the power of coöperation between charitable and municipal undertakings. Schools of Sociology and Philanthropy are the outcome of this modern necessity for efficient work. They are technical schools where the student is trained in the fundamental general practice of charity and sociology, and where the operation of municipal laws and the government of public and private institutions of all kinds can be studied.

The first training class in applied philanthropy was opened by the Charity Organization Society of New York in 1898, but there are now schools in London, Boston, Chicago, and other cities. The New York School of Philanthropy, among other opportunities, offers a two-hour course throughout the year (October–May) in Maladjustment and Exploitation and their Elimination, a course which includes the consideration of bad living and working conditions under the heads: Ill-distributed population; housing conditions and housing reforms; disease and its elimination; child labor; employment of women; and inadequate compensation, unemployment, and destructive working conditions. It also includes the subjects of Commercially Organized Forces making for Degeneracy, prostitution, saloon gambling, patent medicine, and quackery; industrial insurance, burial, temporary loans, investment of savings; and the further subject of deficiencies in government and the possibilities of readjustment. Other courses are given in the Economic Basis of Social Work and Social Progress, including the newer needs in neighborhood life, recreation and amusement, education, vocational training, and their economic and psychological foundations. A course in the Application of Efficiency Tests explains the methods used in research, with practice in the Devices for Gathering Information and the Presentations of Results. Students are trained in dealing with families in their homes, through the district offices of the Charity Organization Society, the Child Labor Committee, visiting in the interests of the public or trade schools, probation work and social service in the hospitals.

It will be seen how closely these subjects are connected with women's larger work. Such training is of value to all women, whether they are caring for children or doing paid or volunteer work; for when they are educated in matters that vitally concern their every-day life, they have a foundation upon which action can be safely imposed.

One result of this indecision in regard to women's work has been a profound dissatisfaction among all kinds of women on account of a feeling of wasted abilities. The pæans that still continue to be sung to their old-time glories to keep them contented, no longer charm all women, nor sound to them entirely sincere.

The economic independence of women is suggested as a sovereign cure for this unrest, and for some no doubt this is a complete remedy; but for the women who have no possible reason to become wage earners there is an artificiality about the cure which under the present social conditions makes it anything but satisfactory. The right to work calls these women even more strongly than those that earn, for they have the surplus of life's favors to spend for the benefit of others. Their leisure and their freedom from a necessary routine is a special talent to be put out at interest, not to be thrown away for money or buried in disuse. To cure their discontent and to make their leisure of value to others they can do no better than take a course in a school of Philanthropy.

To enter into the life and thoughts of the professional worker, it is necessary to go through the same preparation as the regular student. And if, after the course is finished, volunteers will agree to give to society a certain amount of time, if only four hours a week, with absolute regularity, they will become in time experts, bringing to the difficulties of the solving of social questions, training, experience, and the fresh enthusiasm of people with outside interests and points of contact. Before the modern well-trained woman, whether paid or unpaid, lie the fields of her old duties enlarged to include a concern in the management of her municipality and her country, and in the social and moral betterment of her race.

MARY GRACE WORTHINGTON.

(*Bryn Mawr, Ex. '89.*)

ON THE USE OF ENGLISH IN FINLAND.

Just now, when there is so much consternation felt in England over the question of a German invasion both peaceful and otherwise, it is somewhat reassuring to find that on the Continent, in the Scandinavian countries at least, English influence is rapidly increasing. Today throughout Scandinavia it is the fashion to speak English, to adopt an English style of dress and English habits of life. Even granting that this admira-

tion for England and for all things English may be in part a fad, it is nevertheless indubitable that there are many very good and sufficient reasons for the movement.

In Sweden it is doubtless largely due to the recent industrial development of the country and somewhat also to the newly awakened interest in applied art. In Norway there are many bonds of commercial interest uniting the country to England and to America, and the ever-increasing influx of English and American tourists makes it quite necessary that all the people who cater to them should speak English. In Denmark also the English language is being more and more used, both as a language of commerce and a language of culture. It was from Denmark that the initiative came for a Danish-American exchange of professors, and when Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler lectured this autumn at the University of Copenhagen, the auditorium of the University was filled to overflowing.

In Finland a generation ago the most enterprising tradespeople were Germans, or of German extraction, and almost all dress-stuff, articles of wearing apparel, and household utensils were imported from Germany. Now, each year, more and more things are imported from England, and there are several shops which advertise an exclusively English stock. Some years ago nearly all the young men, when they had finished their university course here, went to Germany for a year or two of work at some German university. Now, with the increase in the number of technical schools, and the larger scholarships given by such schools for foreign study, many of the more ambitious men go, if possible, to England, both because of the better practical training obtainable there, and because if they leave Finland, they have much better chances of finding a good opening in the English colonies or in America, than anywhere else. Consequently, English is being more and more taught in all the technical schools, especially the schools of engineering. In all branches of applied art also, Finland looks rather to England than to Germany for inspiration.

But English is not only replacing German as a language of trade, commerce, and science; it is also rapidly replacing French as a language of culture. In the middle of the last century the social ties between Finland and Russia were much closer than they are at present, and as French was then the official court language, it was very much spoken in society in Finland also, and very many of the wealthier families sent their daughters to the imperial institutes in St. Petersburg. After the relations between the two countries became less cordial, however, there

was little intercourse between the Finns and the Russian officials resident in Finland. Many of the wealthier Finnish families became somewhat impoverished, and the old aristocratic tendencies gradually began to give way to the new democratic ones. Drawing-rooms modelled on the French plan came to be looked upon as anachronisms; there were so many questions of vital importance to be discussed and decided that little time was left to cultivate the art of conversation. Even French furniture disappeared, to be replaced by more practical and serviceable English furniture, and families which had before employed French governesses began to employ only English ones. Now, young girls instead of going to France to finish their education, go either to some English school in Switzerland or to England, and come home, of course, with a great admiration for all things English.

Thus English influences are becoming more and more noticeable among all classes of people and in all departments of life. Politically, the people look for moral support to the countries that have carried constitutional government to its highest development; industrially, they look also to England and to America for a solution of labor problems, and for the kind of training that best enables them to meet the new requirements of their life; and, finally, they look to Anglo-Saxon culture as the culture most in harmony with the needs of a democratic people.

ALLETTA VAN REYPEN KORFF.

Helsingfors, May 1909.

THE ECONOMIC ASSOCIATION OF BRYN MAWR COLLEGE.

For the past two years the Department of Economics and Politics has been trying to solve a problem that must confront every college that is fortunate enough not to be placed in a large city; that is, how to give the students first-hand information as to present-day movements for social betterment and political reform, and a practical knowledge of the institutions and organizations which are working today either to mitigate existing evils or to prevent future ones. Courses in Applied Economics do not meet this need. No college professor with sufficient training to give theoretical and critical work can have at the same time a first-hand knowledge of the organization or management of charitable institutions, reform organizations, bureaus of research, etc. Second-hand information gained from reading, lectures, conversation with social workers,

and investigation and observation seem to come naturally to every college student who is awake to the problems of her time, as it should to every citizen of the State. College courses which simply describe existent social conditions, and existing reform movements without their historical antecedents, and apart from economic theory or political philosophy, simply perform for a student a task which she, as a responsible citizen, should do for herself. Such courses are not on the same academic level with mathematics, natural science, or philosophy; they do not represent the same grade of mental discipline or training; and they make, in the humble opinion of the writer, for superficiality and mental laziness.

Nevertheless, every college student should be alive to the social, economic, and political problems which are confronting her generation, especially the specific problems of her own locality. She should know, in general, the movements on foot for reform, the organizations which are already working, who the leaders are, and their headquarters. Such information is a part of the equipment of every responsible citizen, and the college considers no other group. The problem is how to convey this information.

The greater number of the problems of modern political, economic, and social life are discussed in connection with theoretical lectures on economics, politics, and sociology as examples and illustrations, but such discussions bring out necessarily second-hand impressions. The lecturer can in few cases have had immediate experience in the practical work of administrator, social worker, or legislator. In the past two years, the Department of Economics and Politics has been trying to supplement its official work in this important respect through the activities of the Economic Association, the title of which is its only claim to glory. This association consists of an informal group of people who are primarily interested in present-day problems; it consists of the members of the faculty in the department, any scholars or fellows, and the officers of the Consumers League, College Settlement Chapter, the Equal Suffrage League and the Law Club, and any friends whom they may invite. Their modest ambition is to remain unorganized, and they meet every once in a while to talk over some present problem with somebody who knows all about it. They have had conferences on Industrial Education: Mr. Lyman Beecher Stowe talked on Problems in Immigration; Mr. Benjamin C. Marsh, on City Planning; Mr. Alexander Johnson, on Methods of Dealing with Defective Children. Solution to the most vital problems may not be given *ex cathedra*; they must be talked over between friends

often and earnestly. The people who are in the thick of the fight are those with the power to fire their listeners with zest to join them; and four years at college are all too short to sow the seeds of interests which are to flower and bear fruit in long lives of activity.

MARIAN PARRIS '01.

CONFESSIONS OF A SUFFRAGE SPEAKER.

To an English suffragist the first and most unexpected impression of America is this, that everywhere people seem to agree with the principle of Woman's Suffrage. If it were not for expediency, for political conditions, and a whole train of utilitarian reasons it seems as if the "anti" could not exist. This may not be the case; it seems hardly possible that it should be so, but it is at any rate the immediate impression of the visiting suffragist, and it has the most lamentable results upon her—for she comes fresh from battle. She has heard that man is man, and woman, woman, and she has heard that this is an argument against suffrage! So she has written speeches whose point is to prove that all women are not necessarily inferior to all men in all matters, and she has gone on the supposition that this is the underlying difficulty to be dealt with. Then suddenly it must all be changed. She stands on a platform and finds in front of her an audience satisfied in theory, and infinitely skeptical in practice. Being a stranger she cannot produce the necessary facts; being unprepared with a suitable line of argument to prove the advisability of a connection between theory and practice, she is quite at a loss, and that is the moment of danger. She makes jokes! She talks of things really irrelevant. She tells stories of what happens in England. She tries to entertain the audience. And from that moment, her fall is rapid. Every day her stories have less and less likeness to truth; every day they deal with things more and more irrelevant; and if, at the end, she has withstood the temptation of singing comic songs, it is probably only because she cannot sing a note.

The dangers of public speaking are always great. A lie from a platform seems almost the truth, and the unscrupulousness of people who are trying to make a good story is probably unparalleled; but for the English suffragist in America all these dangers are multiplied until they are irresistible.

In the first place she is a "suffragette." No matter how constitutional she may be in England; no matter even, if she deplores and condemns militant tactics, she is a suffragette, and should have been sent to Holloway. And though at first she probably tries to be honest, she soon finds that laborious explanations of the differences between "gists" and "gettes" only bore and disappoint her audience. So her honesty becomes less active, and when she goes home, she does not dare to think of what she has said on the other side. Then she begins to boast of the activity in England, and then to prophesy immediate success; and soon she believes her boasts and her prophecies, and starts off on a new career of exaggeration. This leads her very far.

If she is a fortunate stranger she will be sent to speak in the women's colleges. There her dangers are past. She has an audience both open-minded and serious-minded, and an unlimited number of delightfully friendly friends; and only if she has carried her comic songs with her, will she meet with disaster and criticism. There is one thing about this agitation that produces very pleasant results for a suffragist in a foreign country. It is that every one who wants a vote is ready to make friends with every one else who wants the same thing. Not wanting a thing you haven't got, is not half so strong a bond as wanting it, and this is one of the advantages the "antis" lose.

There are two kinds of college girls: those who trust themselves and everybody else—and these are suffragists—and those who trust themselves and nobody else. These are neither converted nor convertible until they change. When they do, they are convertible. And convertible people do not long go unconverted. The college Equal Suffrage League attends to them.

RAY COSTELLOE.

*Court Place,
Iffley, England.*

The Bryn Mawr Quarterly

EVANGELINE WALKER ANDREWS, '93
Editor-in-Chief

ELIZABETH T. DALY, '01
Acting Business Manager

The Annual Subscription is One Dollar

VOL. III JUNE, 1909 No. 2

STORIES OF GIRLS' COLLEGE LIFE

More and more as new stories come out dealing with life at women's colleges, one marvels why they are written, and what demand can make the supply of them worth while. There are a good many of them now, a series brightly bound, and in some cases, expensively illustrated. We of Bryn Mawr can even boast (or deplore) two such books: one, published in 1901 and containing tales by different authors, all Bryn Mawr students or graduates; and one, published in 1908, containing several plays. The latter does not explicitly state itself a Bryn Mawr production, but to anyone who knows anything about the college, its source is unmistakable.

No doubt the reason why publishers welcome, or at least consent to bring out, such books is because they know that men's college stories sell well, and are sometimes, as in the case of the Harvard *Diary of a Freshman*, good reading in themselves, and popular literature. It is perhaps natural for the publishers, traditionally purblind, to think that a woman's college ought also to supply material for fiction that will pay. As for the motives that influence the writers of feminine college stories, it is kind to suppose that the chief one is a natural affection for their own college life, which makes them wish to show it in its delightfulness to the world. No doubt these writers are convinced that what was so amusing to them in their undergraduate experiences will be amusing to others;

that a girl's life in college is as interesting a subject for fiction as that of a man; and that they will be doing their Alma Mater a pious service in immortalizing her natural beauties, her traditions quaint and serious, and the cleverer and finer types of her daughters.

These are not bad reasons for writing and publishing tales of feminine college life; and we have often wondered why they are continually set at naught by the plain fact that no such tales are ever successful. They are bought to some extent by contemporary undergraduates, from curiosity, or a desire for satiric amusement; but they are hardly ever taken seriously, and the contemporary undergraduate is usually their bitterest critic. We have never found any college woman who had a good word to say for the book of stories that is supposed to represent her Alma Mater; when one mentions such a book to such an unfortunate, apologies, gibes, or lamentations are the order of the hour.

The trouble is to be found, we think, beyond any mere inferiority of treatment, or bad taste in the choice of the subject—to be sure, the subject always seems badly chosen, the treatment inferior. The very best of the class under discussion is perhaps a collection of Smith College stories by a well-known writer, and it really comes near to being amusing in itself. Yet even it, in spite of well-drawn characters and ingenuity of incident and dialogue, seems a little cheap and second-rate, pretentious and smug. All its fellows are ruined by the same qualities, and their heroines display the same and other worse ones, vulgarity, priggishness, narrow-mindedness badly masked under a surface unconventionality, littleness of motive, and a self-sufficiency pitiable to the point of tears. There is nothing really frank, natural, and humorous about the characters of these books. Of course it may be objected that the sterling virtues and the average intelligence do not make particularly good subject-matter for short stories, and that it is the exceptional per-

son, in exceptional circumstances, helped out with liberal supplies of local color, that must in every case be used. But the man's college story deals with the usual man, and his more or less usual doings in college; and when it is a good story, this usual man is a very pleasing person, and his casual performances are full of interest. Why is the local color in his case so much more potent than in the case of the feminine undergraduate?

In the first place, the majority of men's colleges are older, and have more traditions, and more interesting traditions, to draw upon. Men's college "sights" are often worth seeing, their relics valuable, their memories of wide, sometimes of national, interest. Women's colleges have as yet few such interests, and the story that deals with them must substitute for the excusable and often charming sentiment attributed to the Yale or Harvard man in his softer moments, an unreal and stilted sentimentality about associations that cannot be valued at second-hand, and have no meaning when expressed. Sobs at parting are all very well, and love for the campus is very laudable, but it can easily be overdone in print.

In the second place, the personages in the successful masculine college tale are usually natural, and do natural things; and the things they do are in themselves interesting. They win races, and play football, and initiate each other into fraternities, and fail in their examinations. But the otherwise astute author of some Wellesley stories makes her heroine, a recent A.B., confute at dinner the arguments of famous mathematicians; the authors of our Bryn Mawr stories attribute to the undergraduates knowledges of all things human and divine, and make them weep and tremble over the distribution of fellowships, and converse learnedly on those works of the illustrious dead which they happen to be studying. And that is not the worst: we who wondered at those world-weary beings of the Bryn Mawr stories, with their gentle tolerance of the

outer universe, little knew that there was in store for us another collection—the above-mentioned one of plays—in which, instead of harmlessly quoting the poets and spreading their floors with priceless Persian rugs, the undergraduates would be portrayed as lunching in town continuously with young men who owned motors and yachts, receiving proposals from the faculty, and, as a consolation for accusations of theft, clasping upon their basket-ball shirts the "Frat" pin of a male friend, and promising to meet him in a few minutes under the Japanese cherry-tree.

This is certainly a poor choice of subject matter; but, in fact, while the usual every-day performances of the college man are often amusing, and have a place in fiction, those of the normal college woman are not interesting as literature. The college man has liberty of action, of speech, of manners; he is slangy and profane, he has escapades, he keeps his clothes in disorder and mixes drinks in a tooth-mug with a shoe-horn, and he is appealing and funny. But the poor college girl, probably well-bred, who tries to imitate him in order to show that she is also free, and is forced after all to use "Dog Biscuits!" as an expletive, and to limit her daring to cutting lectures, borrowing clothes, and imitating the faculty, seems in print to anyone outside an indulgent circle of immediate friends, cheap, silly, and above all, unnatural. This was all delightful, clever, brilliant, from inside the magic circle, but a short distance off, it seems very, very slight as a theme for fiction.

In his novel, *Tono Bungay*, Mr. H. G. Wells comments with a good deal of sympathy on the fact that at no time of a woman's life is she so happy as at school or college. In that community of women, where her gifts and tendencies are encouraged pretty much according to their worth, and where she herself is valued for much the same reasons that a man is valued by his friends, she expands in all sorts of unusual directions, and becomes

occasionally endowed with some of the so-called manly virtues in addition to her own feminine ones. Thus she often develops into a charming person, and no wonder that those who watch her wish to immortalize her charm! But the process of her development is attractive as a spectacle to only a few, and even those prefer to study it from life.

A POINT OF VIEW

It has been said that Boston is the only city in the United States that has a conscience, and the contention is supported by the fact that a certain prominent and wealthy man of Boston cannot gain admittance to the principal men's clubs of that city, because Boston has never forgiven him for selling his vote on an occasion a great many years ago. One certainly hears of no such restrictions in New York, Philadelphia, or Chicago, and if this instance of virtue can be supported by others similar, Boston must be awarded the palm for civic conscientiousness.

For several years the alumnae of Bryn Mawr have been showing much interest in College affairs; they have come back in ever-increasing numbers to the Alumnae meeting in February and to the Alumnae supper in June; and besides showing genuine, active interest in the Endowment Fund and the needs of the College, some of them—notably in Chicago, Pittsburgh, Washington, Baltimore, New York, and Boston—have formed Bryn Mawr Clubs. Even the Constitution and By-Laws of the Alumnae Association testify, by their many changes, to the growing interest and activity of the alumnae at large.

Three years ago they saw the results of much labor, when they secured the privilege of representation on the Board of Directors of Bryn Mawr College. When it was announced that its alumnae could themselves elect two of their own members as Directors, a great wave of enthusiasm spread over the Alumnae Association, and keen was the interest shown in the elec-

tion that followed. This year when one of the Alumnae Directors resigned and the term of the other expired, the Executive Board, relying on the enthusiasm of three years past—only three years—notified all the Clubs of the fact, and sent them complete lists, both of those alumnae who might run for office, and of those who were qualified to vote, asking for nominations for the two Directors and giving the Clubs a month or more in which to deliberate. That no information might be omitted the By-Law was quoted which gives any twenty-five alumnae who have been out of College six years the privilege of suggesting nominations.

On the date indicated in the notices, a radiant and hopeful Board met at Bryn Mawr, ready to receive and consider the innumerable nominations with which the Secretary would be burdened. Imagine its chagrin when the Secretary announced that not one nomination had been received! It seemed incredible! "What! Energetic Chicago had not responded? "No." "Surely brilliant, critical New York had not missed this opportunity of expressing an opinion?" "Yes." "But what of conscientious, steadfast, dependable Boston that had always responded promptly and generously to all calls before?" "Boston had not been heard from." A disconsolate Board sadly took up its task; but before it adjourned, the nominations from Boston, delayed by accident, arrived, and Boston's honor was saved. Its suggestions were incorporated in the ballot which was sent later to all members of the Association qualified to vote, and which will be most liberally criticised by the individuals and the Clubs that had neither time nor interest themselves to make nominations.

Surely it is true, we thought, that if, in America, we wish to find models for forms of government, for civic improvement, if we wish to find high standards of thought and action, if we wish to find a city with a conscience, we must turn to Boston. And it dawned upon us that

perhaps Mr. Kipling was not entirely wrong when he compared Americans in general to the active, chattering Banderlog, who, one moment, are all excitement

and interest over a project, and who at the next moment forget that a project of any kind ever existed.

NEWS FROM THE CAMPUS

TWO INTERPRETATIONS OF MAETERLINCK'S *BARBE BLEUE*

A dozen years ago one would scarcely have heard the word "Socialism" on the Bryn Mawr Campus, for it was confined to the class-rooms of the sociologist and political scientist; nor could much interest have been aroused on the question of Equal Suffrage. Today, the college woman, whether graduate or undergraduate, knows that she must treat as live and burning issues both Socialism and Equal Suffrage, must weigh arguments, and come to some sort of conclusion regarding the advisability or non-advisability of advocating one or both of these causes. It is not surprising, therefore, that Marion Craig Wentworth's reading and interpretation of Maeterlinck's *Barbe Bleue* should have aroused much interest and discussion at Bryn Mawr. Mrs. Wentworth is a well-known reader of plays; her personality is charming, and her presentation of plays of the school to which Ibsen and Maeterlinck belong, is artistic and forceful. *Barbe Bleue*, she believes, brings a special message to the woman of today, and she sums up her views in some such way as this:

Maeterlinck has given his opinion of woman and her high place in the spiritual life of the world in one of his songs included in the volume, *The Treasure of the Humble*. No higher praise, no finer tribute has ever been given woman and the potential qualities of her nature. It is not the ordinary tribute floridly expressed by the sentimentalist, but the deep feeling of the mystic, the seer, the man, and the poet. Maeterlinck is the apostle of the spirit, the intuitions, the subtle, unseen forces of life, and woman, he holds, is very near these mysteries: therefore she commands his reverence and his worship.

But this is not all. Maeterlinck gives his opinion of the social status of woman, her slavery and subsequent unhappiness, her lack of will to be free when the call comes, and pictures the ideal, emancipated woman who would deliver her sisters from bondage, in his little play, *Ardiane and Barbe Bleue*, a modernized and wholly Maeterlinckian version of the old Blue Beard tale.

Between the writing of the *Essay on Woman* and the creation of this little play, some time must have elapsed, for there is a decided change in the poet's attitude. Not that he recedes an inch from his first position, but in the later expression of opinion we have an added clarity of vision, a tangibility, a consideration of the actual and the practical, rather than of the remote and the purely spiritual. He sounds distinctly a new note, a note that reveals itself in all his later work.

In his early writing, we have him portraying the failure and defeat of life, showing us Destiny, as a lurking, malignant, all-powerful force, awaiting man at every turn only to destroy him. Later, Maeterlinck deprecates this attitude, and urges the conquest of life, and sings of man as the Vanquisher of Destiny and all evil forces. The note of rebellion is sounded. Georgette, facing her series of tests, replies to the oft-reiterated question, "Will you obey?" with an insistent, determined, "No! No! I will not obey!." In the end she triumphs because she refuses to obey the obvious thing. Vanna cries, "I would say to Destiny, 'Stand from out my path.'" It is no longer submission, nor even self-sacrifice with Maeterlinck, but fulfillment, growth, freedom; so *Ardiane* is shown as a glorious rebel.

"The silver keys are ones to use,
 The golden is forbid; *that* is
 The only one of import."
 In all we must be insubordinate."

The point to be particularly noted in the play is the part that the peasants take in the deliverance of the women. It is they who understand the suffering imposed by the tyrant, and they who rush *en masse* to their rescue. Both peasants and women have suffered as slaves of the same Barbe Bleue. In this, Maeterlinck makes a profound observation of the way great social forces are working out today.

Ibsen made the same observation when he said in an address at a dinner of his countrymen, "An element of aristocracy must be infused into our democracy, not the aristocracy of purse or of birth, nor of education or position, but the aristocracy of character and of will. These two elements I believe will be given our democracy through our working-men and through our women." Thus the Norwegian dramatist and the Belgian look alike upon the two great movements for freedom of our age on the part of the working-men and the women, two enslaved classes.

Such is the message of Maeterlinck to Mrs. Craig Wentworth, but, in all justice, let us hear the other side of the question.

"Has Maeterlinck a special message for women," asks the masculine critic?

Aristotle, who lived 350 years before Christ, was in the Middle Ages considered the greatest authority for Christian philosophy; Augustine, the greatest theologian of the Roman Church, was, with St. Paul, the inspirer of Luther, the founder of Protestantism in Germany; La Fontaine, the exquisite epicurean, is used in schools and by mothers to teach ethics to children; the Bible provided with arguments both the partisans and the opponents of slavery in America . . . why should Maeterlinck not be interpreted as preaching the gospel of the new woman in his *Ardiane and Barbe Bleue*?

But, continues the critic, what would Maeterlinck have thought if he had heard the introductory words of Mrs. Wentworth, before she read his play? And what ought we to think of Maeterlinck as a playwright? Suppose for a moment that Maeterlinck means really to preach revolt to woman, how can one explain the final scene? Blue Beard, pinioned down tightly by the peasants, is at the mercy of the six women, and one has no reason to believe that he has changed his attitude since the beginning of the play. Ardiane is going away, "far away from here," away from that man, and she asks, "Selysette, do you come?" "No!" "Melisande, will you?" "No!" "Ygraine?" "No!" "Bellangere?" "No!" "Alladine?" "No!" Then Ardiane "in tears" (*tu quoque!*) goes out "hastily." Now, if Maeterlinck meant the message of protest, the last scene cannot mean possibly anything but this, that the message cannot be understood; that it is doomed to failure; that the best teacher, Ardiane, and the most exquisite pupils are of no avail; that woman is hopeless. One must grant that preaching "the deaf to hear," would be a new way of advocating a cause.

Is not this a reasonable interpretation of the play, which from the point of view of thought has not, in any case, much unity?

First Act. The theme of the traditional Blue Beard, feminine curiosity. Ardiane has heard of the mysterious fate of five women wedded by Blue Beard; they may be dead, they may be alive suffering some awful fate; curiosity is stronger than fear; she must know the secret, and for that, she will disobey, not because she wants the ballot.

"He loves me: I am beautiful:
 So I shall learn his secret. But ere all
 We must be insubordinate"

She gets seven keys, six of silver for the treasure chests, one of gold that she shall not use.

"The golden is forbid.

That is the only one of import. These

The six, I cast away: the last I keep."

And again:

"For me, I seek for the forbidden door." (The others)

"They are but there to turn aside our minds."

Eve in Paradise, Psyche and Cupid, Elsa and Lohingrin, an adventure of the voyage of Sindbad the Sailor, in the *One Thousand and One Nights*, not a new theme indeed, but always fascinating.

Add a little incident to characterize the Ardiane of the first act. Her curiosity for the secret of the seventh door is, for a while, stopped by her love of jewelry; but that is all. Thus: vain or dangerous curiosity of the daughters of Eve, and love for emeralds, sapphires, diamonds—the connection with the new woman is not clear to me.

Second Act. Maeterlinck wishing to write a more than one act play had to change the legend: the curious and vain Ardiane becomes a rescuer of her sisters. "O why have you come here?" They ask. "To set you free."

Third Act. Here it is that we best realize what Maeterlinck thinks on the woman question. How shall a woman assert her claims? By revolt? No! Ardiane tells us, Blue Beard is coming;

"the eventful hour

Draws nigh; we must be very beautiful."

And Ardiane proceeds to make them "beautiful" in order to conquer.

"Again I come to liberate the light!"

She removes Melisande's veil, cuts the fillets that confine her tresses; she takes "the loveliest arms" of Selysette out of her silver sleeves; the mantle of Ygraine she throws on the floor; the shoulders, the throats of the others she uncovers.

"Come, I must liberate you all, my sisters"

And now *he* comes. After a scene that shows that the women still can love him, he is brought in, fettered tightly; but Ardiane at once goes to free him, knowing there is no danger in doing so, for, conquered by beauty and love, he will not feel like harming them any more, even if they disobey his orders. Possibly Blue Beard had been guilty of locking the wives up for the venial offense of curiosity; but they were guilty too because they did not rely upon their womanly charms, their beautiful arms, their abundant hair, their resplendant shoulders So, be beautiful, be sweet, be forgiving if need be; this, if one absolutely must have a message, is the very old fashioned one that is contained in Maeterlinck's play. But is it absolutely indispensable that one should look for messages *all the time*?

A MUSICAL COMEDY

When Knighthood was in Favour, a musical comedy, composed, written and presented by the Class of 1909, was given in the Gymnasium in April. The authors are given as Pleasaunce Baker, Shirly Putnam, and Barbara Spofford, but we understand that, with a return to the simplicity of the earlier drama, many, if not most, of the actors also contributed lines.

From the Class that, in its Junior year, gave such a sympathetic and finished performance of *Romeo and Juliet*, a high average of dramatic ability may reasonably be looked

for, even on occasions where the Class is not taking itself so seriously as when upholding the traditional standards of the Junior-Senior supper play. This *Musical Comedy* makes no pretensions. The performance was strictly an amateur one. Composers and authors alike are still unknown to the public, and no professional manager or expert critic was allowed the opportunity of marring the spontaneity and grace of an altogether pleasurable performance.

The characters include a country hostess, played with considerable aplomb by Julia Boyer; a German duenna, Mrs. Asker Hammerstein, famed as a "manager," to whom Fannie Barber imparted an original and humorous personality; and, Rutledge van Stuyvesant Dibs, admirably given by Georgina Biddle. The rest of the caste is composed of six modern young men, six charming, demure, early-Victorian maidens. The time-honored standby of the amateur play is also not neglected, for the serving-man and the smart maid, who, in dusting my lady's boudoir, enlighten, in simple language, the audience on the development of the plot and explain away all difficulties that have arisen in the first act, are discovered where they belong on the rising of the curtain. Instead, however, of one man and one maid engaged in the familiar "business," six men and six maids open the second act with a character dance and a "dusting chorus," given with immense spirit.

The plot, following the precedent of the best operettas, does not fatigue the intelligence by over-subtlety or undue complications. Six exceedingly modern young men and six maidens bred in convent simplicity meet at a week-end house party. The maidens in their simple dresses, with their little work-bags and inevitable crochet were as pretty as pictures, and, though early-Victorian in appearance, had apparently traveled far from the age when it was "indelicate" for a maiden to be able to construe a line of Latin. In the chorus of the Eclectic School they explain that they have been

"Formed by mingled methods
Drawn from different times and places,"

and the list of their studies includes

"German, French, and china-painting, music and mythology,
Pyrographic plaques and panels, Hebrew and cosmology,
Alchemy and chivalry, samplers and theology."
"That is all," they repeat, "we know as yet!"

The plot is concerned with the efforts of the six modern young men to capture the hearts of the demure maidens, and the almost successful attempts of Rutledge van Stuyvesant Dibs to frustrate his rivals, and win the devotion of the romantic six. Finding their modernism a stumbling block, the disheartened lovers take council with their hostess, who advises a return to the fair and flowery ways of chivalry, and suggests a serenade and other mediæval methods. The play ends with the triumph of the modern young men and the downfall of Dibs. The six modern young men, led by Mary Nearing, played their part with a good-tempered spontaneity that made an excellent contrast to the well-sustained reserve of the maidens.

The music throughout, if simple, is bright, varied, melodious, and of a quality quite remarkable among girls, at the moment neither engaged actually in studying music, nor living in a specially musical atmosphere. One offers one's comment with a certain diffidence, feeling that, on matters musical, only an expert opinion can have any value. The work of Katherine Ecob, however, as musical manager and conductor, and as composer of eleven out of the fifteen songs, struck one as something quite unusual and unexpected. Several of the songs have much of the gay catching quality dear to the street band and the hand organ, notably the character song of the six young men, "Then it's on

with the Comfortable Canvas Shoe," and its refrain, "We're off to the Shore for the End of the Week," and the final song, "The Ricketty Ship of Love," both of which were given with great effect. The chorus, "Mediævalism," with its more martial and stately harmonies, struck a happy contrasting note and was one of the favorite songs of the evening. Other songs that were specially popular were, the duet, "The Prison of Fashion," the solo, "The Bee and the Butterfly," and two of the choruses, "The Eclectic School" and the "Dusting Chorus."

The stage manager, Mary Nearing, was fortunate in having a particularly sympathetic and harmonious "company." Still, since the rehearsals were limited to four, since the play called for the larger part of the caste of fifteen almost constantly on the stage, and included several choruses with a considerable amount of action, not a little credit is due to Miss Nearing for her very adequate handling. At no time did the stage appear overcrowded, the action was quick without being hurried, the "business" was spontaneous, and the actors were thoroughly familiar with their parts. Slight and unpretentious though the dialogue is, it added much to the pleasure that it was so clearly enunciated. The most trivial lines were given their proper weight, and were spoken with effect and the absence of apparent effort that comes only with thorough training.

As inventor and leader of a charming May dance, with a garland as a skipping rope, Pleasaunce Baker was in her natural element, and contributed to the play the prettiest of all the scenes. The happy effect of the empty stage, with its quiet-colored background and the white-robed maidens with their green ribbons, gave to the pretty dance an additional quality of youthfulness and reserve that was beautifully in character with the demure little schoolgirls.

No comment on the *Operetta* is complete without some mention of Georgina Biddle's representation of Dibs. Dibs is a youth, lean, long-haired, æsthetic, of the type that made the joy of the movement so shamelessly laid at the door of Burne Jones and William Morris. Dibs is borne down with the affliction of his patronym, which, till the last scene, he successfully conceals with the more elegant Van Stuyvesant. In confiding his secret grief to the audience, he admits mournfully, "'Tis true 'taint pretty, and pity 'tis 'tis true!" In other words Dibs might have developed into a clown, or remained flat and insipid, but with Miss Biddle's handling, he gained and kept the affection of his audience, even in the ignominious scene of his downfall, and the sad revelation of his deception. Dibs was really funny; and Miss Biddle seems to have something of the quality of the true comedian, who can portray genuine funniness without losing the sympathy of the audience for the underlying human element.

As the last public effort of a class that has been signally successful in such undertakings, the *Musical Comedy* of 1909 deserves to go on record as an unqualified success.

THE MEDEA OF EURIPEDES BY THE CLASS OF 1910.

To the majority of us who have an inherent dislike of doing new things, the courage of youth is appalling, but when the results are entirely satisfactory we marvel that we, too, have not seen all the while that the thing was perfectly feasible. This has been exemplified recently by the class of 1910, which chose for the Junior-Senior play nothing less ambitious than Gilbert Murray's beautiful translation of the *Medea* of Euripides.

One cannot, in truth, call a Greek play a new thing, but to see one acted is so unusual, that one may almost call it a *novelty*. Few of us ever saw a Greek play, few of us would know how to set about producing one, and fewer of us would risk a task where so little standard of other performances, so little authority can be found to aid one in the presentation of such a performance. In the first place we know we cannot attempt to repro-

duce the plays as the Greeks gave them. The cumbersome masks would be ludicrous, and the actor who strutted about in thick-soled buskins, fettered as certain authorities claim the ancient actors were, would be entirely lacking in dignity.

Tradition offers for the Greek play no such helpful suggestion as may be found for the Elizabethan drama. As there is almost no background of other attempts to help one reproduce with faithfulness the Attic tragedies, it remains for one to be perfectly sincere and consistent in one's method of presentation. In this the Juniors were thoroughly convincing; sincerity was the dominant note of their performance, and their dignity and unbounded enthusiasm carried their audience with them from beginning to end. That these young women should succeed at all in creating an atmosphere of tragic horror was creditable, that they succeeded so admirably was remarkable.

The chief interest centered naturally in Jeanne Kerr's "*Medea*." In appearance she was not the heroic figure one pictures the wronged *Medea*; she came on the stage a dazed, distraught creature, suggesting the pathetic helplessness of a hunted animal that does not realize for the time its own terrible peril. As the play progressed she grew more and more into the spirit of the part, until, at the news of Creon's death, she rose to the full height of tragic power. Her pose as she sat on the steps awaiting the return of the children was full of suspense and terror. Even of more importance than her acting was the excellence of her reading of the lines, which she gave with true appreciation of their beauty, and her slight foreign accent added much to the value of *Medea*'s being of a different country than the other characters.

To Elsa Denison great praise is due for her performance of the unsympathetic Jason. Her ease of manner was even more difficult to sustain than in the case of *Medea*, for after all there are not many women who can assume masculine rôles with any marked success. To Miss Denison further credit is due for the stage management. Her enthusiasm, her genius for hard work, brought about the excellence of the performance. She arranged the grouping of the chorus and trained the supers for the most unusual music. The speaking voices of the chorus leaders left something to be desired, but their attitudes, their attention to the progress of the tragedy—always apprehensive but never obtrusive—made an impression one cannot soon forget.

A word must be said in praise of the stage setting, which represented the front of a house with a pillared portico, while in the distance there was a perspective of pleasant landscape with a few tall cypress trees.

The ushers were in Greek costume, and the two beautiful girls who held back the curtains stood like figures in an antique frieze.

As the audience passed out one member of an early Bryn Mawr class said, "How much better the plays are done than in our day." "True," said another, "but do they have any more fun?"

Possibly not so much, but after all, is not the labor worth the pains, when the result is as impressive as was this presentation of *Medea*?

THE NEW PSYCHOLOGICAL LABORATORY

Three years ago the Psychological Laboratory was moved from the temporary quarters it had occupied, on the fifth floor of Dalton Hall, to the first floor of the east wing of the Library. The addition to the teaching force of Mr. C. E. Ferree, formerly Assistant of Professor Titchener at Cornell University, has made possible new graduate experimental courses and a long desired rearrangement of the undergraduate courses.

The present Laboratories consist of two rooms for general laboratory practice and

GENERAL PSYCHOLOGICAL LABORATORY



ADVANCED PSYCHOLOGICAL LABORATORY





ADVANCED PSYCHOLOGICAL LABORATORY



GENERAL PSYCHOLOGICAL LABORATORY

research, each 30 x 24 feet, and a dark room and workshop in the Library Building, and a special optics room provided with sky-light, achromatic furnishing, etc., at the top of Dalton Hall.

The rooms in the Library Building are furnished as required with gas, water, and direct current, and are connected by an elaborate wiring system so that all of them, if need be, can be employed in a single investigation. In this circuit is also included a seconds clock to interrupt the current in case time measurements are wanted. All current needed for experimental work is taken directly from the lighting circuit by means of suitably graduated rheostats.

The Laboratory is amply equipped with apparatus and materials, qualitative and quantitative, for undergraduate instruction, and is rapidly acquiring instruments of precision for psychological research. The equipment is undergoing continual improvement, and special apparatus for problem work is procured at once. Adjoining the Laboratory is the Seminary, containing all the leading periodicals dealing with the experimental phases of the subject, also the representative systematic treatises. The accompanying photographs give some idea of the spacious quarters of the new Psychological Laboratory. Many of us will feel this new arrangement is a far cry from the old days when we stumbled up dark stairways into a primitive laboratory tucked away under the roof of Dalton Hall.

REPORT FROM THE BRYN MAWR COLLEGE LIBRARY.

It may prove of interest, at least to the Class of 1893, to know that the first set of books on the fund they gave for books in English literature is on the shelves. It is the Malone edition of the *Plays and Poems of William Shakespeare* published in 1790, in eleven volumes, full calf binding, extra illustrated by many portraits of actors of that time.

The income from the gift of the Class of 1902 is being spent this year for books in philosophy.

We are just beginning to spend the thousand dollars given by Mrs. Woerishoffer for books in German literature.

Miss Marion Reilly, Miss Garrett, and Mr. Rosengarten have each contributed funds for the purchase of books in Early and Middle English. We have thus been able to procure almost a complete set of Catalogues of Manuscripts in the British Museum and other English libraries from these funds, besides other valuable works, such as a set of the Hunterian Club Publications.

Miss Garrett's chief gift for the year has been a set of the British Museum Catalogue in 94 volumes.

MARY L. JONES, *Librarian*.

REPORT OF THE STUDENTS' BUILDING COMMITTEE.

Those who were in college in the spring of 1900 remember the enthusiasm with which the suggestion of giving a representation of an Elizabethan May-day was received by the undergraduates. With no capital but good spirits and energy, the student body of Bryn Mawr decided to give an entertainment which should start a fund for a much needed Student's Building, a sort of Club House that should supply rooms for all college organizations, a theatre for entertainments of various sorts, and dining-rooms large enough for class suppers, the college breakfast and the alumnæ supper. A committee was formed, consisting of two alumnæ, Evangeline Walker Andrews, '93, Chairman, Martha Gibbons Thomas, '89, a member of the Graduate Club, Marie Reimer, and a representative of

each of the four undergraduate classes, Edna Fischel Gellhorn, Grace Douglas Johnston, Anne Kidder Wilson, and Marion Reilly.

This Committee, the personnel of which changed slightly from year to year, successfully carried through the Elizabethan revival of 1900 (a special May-day Committee carried through the second May-day of 1906), published two calendars, illustrated by Elizabeth Shippen Green and Jessie Willcox Smith, compiled and published the Bryn Mawr College Song Book, and began the undertaking officially known as The Inn, popularly as The College Inn.

Inasmuch as the need of an Academic Endowment Fund has become of paramount interest, the Students' Building Committee has recently undertaken nothing on a large scale, fearing to divert interest by doing so, but has rather sought to keep the need of a Students' Building before the College by other means. It has this year published a Calendar consisting of the best pictures of the two former calendars; it has published picture post-cards (the new engraved series consisting of eight views are very much in demand): and it has charge of the printing and the sale of the Bryn Mawr College Song book, a supplement to which it hopes to bring out in the autumn. The Secretary of the Committee (Miss Isabel Rogers, Rockefeller Hall) will gladly give information regarding the prices of post-cards, calendars, etc.

The chief interest of the Committee at the moment centers in the management of The Inn, which consisted originally of Llanberis, and was leased for a term of years only. It is now held for the Committee by the present alumnae members, and such has been the demand for rooms that the Committee has been encouraged to include Dolgelly (known as the Tea Room), and Cartref, consisting of two apartments and extra bedrooms. Cartref and Dolgelly are leased from the college. The Tea Room is open from 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. daily except Sunday, and here one may get a light luncheon or afternoon tea *à la carte*, the prices being very moderate, that every student may feel she can help along the venture as well as enjoy the use of the room. "Tea" on the wide piazza is a feature during the spring and early autumn, and many picnics are catered to by Miss Christy who has the Tea Room in charge.

Miss Eleanor Laws continues to manage the dining-room in Llanberis successfully and has the renting of the two apartments and the nineteen bedrooms in her charge. She would especially like to hear of those wishing to spend the summer months in Bryn Mawr. It is not possible to close the houses during the summer, and demand for rooms naturally falls off after the College closes. The rates are reasonable, and the large rooms are especially adapted to summer use. The Committee feels that The Inn continues to offer the parents and friends of students a pleasant opportunity to see the College and learn of its needs, and is now in a position, with a large plant and the possibility of renting rooms in advance, to make money for the future Student's Building.

The members of the Committees for the years, 1909-1910 follow: Students' Building Committee, Alice Whittemore, 1910, Chairman; Isabel Rogers, 1911, Secretary; Ruth Cabot, 1910; Catherine Delano, 1911; Elizabeth Pinney, 1912; Charlotta Welles, 1912. Standing Committee on Finance, Martha G. Thomas, 1889; Treasurer, Marion Reilly, 1901.

REPORT OF THE ALUMNAE ENDOWMENT FUND

The Alumnae and the College must raise \$300,000.00 by June 4, 1910, in order to obtain \$250,000.00 from the General Education Board.

1. *Pledges:*

- (a) One member of the Class of 1907 has pledged \$80,000.00 on the condition that the Class raise \$15,000.00, which, with the Baldwin Gift, will amount to \$100,000.000

ACADEMIC HONORS CONFERRED FOR THE YEAR 1909-10. RESIDENT FELLOWSHIPS AND GRADUATE AND UNDERGRADUATE SCHOLARSHIPS AND PRIZES

Nominations have been made by the President and Faculty of Bryn Mawr College for a number of the fellowships, scholarships, and prizes which are open to students for the coming academic year.

The resident fellowships of the value of \$525 have been increased in number to twelve by the addition of a fellowship in archæology just created.

The nominations follow.

RESIDENT FELLOWSHIPS

- Latin.* CORNELIA CATLIN COULTER, of Ferguson, Mo. A.B., Washington University, 1907. Graduate Scholar in Latin, Bryn Mawr College, 1907-08; President's Fellow and Student, University of Munich, 1908-09.
- English.* EUNICE CLARA SMITH, of Pawtucket, R. I. A.B., Brown University, 1907; Graduate Student, Brown University, 1907-09.
- German.* JANE ANNETTA HARRISON, of La Plata, Mo. A.B., University of Missouri, 1906; A.M., 1907. Graduate Student, University of Missouri, 1908-09.
- French.* HELEN MAXWELL KING, of Olivet, Mich. A.B., Olivet College, 1907; A.M., 1908. Graduate Student, Bryn Mawr College, 1908-09.
- Mathematics.* EULA ADELINE WEEKS, of Butler, Mo. A.B., B.S., University of Missouri, 1908. Graduate Student, University of Missouri, 1908-09.
- Physics.* MABEL KATHRYN FREHAFFER, of Philadelphia. A.B., Bryn Mawr College, 1908. Graduate Student, University of Wisconsin, 1908-09.
- Chemistry.* ANNIE LOUISE MACLEOD, of Glace Bay, N. S. A.B., McGill University, 1904; M.Sc., 1905. Graduate Student, Barnard College, 1908-09.
- Biology.* MAY MASON JARVIS, of Austin, Tex. A.B., University of Texas, 1906; A.M., 1908. Graduate Student, University of Texas, 1906-09.
- Archæology.* HELEN COX BOWERMAN, of Point Pleasant, N. J. A.B., Mount Holyoke College, 1901; A.M., University of Rochester, 1903. Graduate Scholar in Archæology, Bryn Mawr College, 1908-09.

The nominations in Greek, History and Economics, and Philosophy have been deferred.

GRADUATE SCHOLARSHIPS

- Greek.* MARIA HAWES ALBEE, of Killingly, Conn. A.B., Bryn Mawr College, 1904; Graduate Student in Greek and Archæology, Yale University, 1904-05, and in Latin and Archæology, 1905-06.
- Latin.* ELEANOR JAMES, of Philadelphia. A.B., Bryn Mawr College, 1902; Graduate Student, Bryn Mawr College, First Semester, 1908-09.
- MARGARET SIDNER DILLIN, of Radnor, Pa. Bryn Mawr College, Class of 1909.
- EMILY C. CRAWFORD, of Montreal, Can. A.B., McGill University, 1907; Graduate scholar in Greek, Bryn Mawr College, 1907-08; Graduate Scholar in Latin, Bryn Mawr College, 1908-09.
- English.* LOUISE BAGGOTT MORGAN, of Providence, R. I. A.B. and A.M., Brown University, 1907; Graduate Scholar in English, Bryn Mawr College, 1907-09.
- MARY CAROLINE SPALDING, of Bryn Mawr, Pa. A.B., Vassar College, 1901. Graduate Student, Bryn Mawr College, 1906-08; Graduate Scholar in English, Bryn Mawr College, 1908-09.

LOUISE DUDLEY, of Georgetown, Ky. A.B., Georgetown College, 1905; Graduate Student, Bryn Mawr College, 1905-06; Fellow in English, Bryn Mawr College, 1906-07. To be held *in absentia*.

ELSIE GETZENDANNER CLARK, of Baltimore, Md. Woman's College of Baltimore.

German. HELEN STIEGLITZ JURIST, of Philadelphia, of the present senior class of Bryn Mawr College.

Semitic Languages. HELEN HAWLEY NICHOLS, of Marietta, O. A.B., Marietta College, 1906; Graduate Student, Bryn Mawr College, 1906-07, and Graduate Scholar in Semitic Languages. 1907-08; Holder of the Mary E. Garrett European Fellowship and Student, University of Oxford, 1908-09.

ELLEN SETON OGDEN, of Albany, N. Y. L.B., University of Nashville, 1895; Graduate Student in Teutonic Philology and Semitic Languages, Bryn Mawr College, 1896-08; Student in Semitics, Columbia University, 1901-02.

History and Economics. MARY MERRICK GOODWIN, of Philadelphia, of the present senior class, Bryn Mawr College.

Philosophy. CAROLINE FLORENCE LEXOW, of Brooklyn, N. Y. A.B., Bryn Mawr College, 1908.

Physics. SARAH G. T. BARKER, of Welland, Ontario, Can. A.B., University of Chicago, 1907.

Geology. HELEN B. WHITE, of Bradford, Pa. A.B., Allegheny College, 1909.

CENTERS AT WHICH MATRICULATION EXAMINATIONS HAVE BEEN HELD

MAY 27 TO JUNE 2, 1909

Center	Proctor	Schools Represented
New York City.....	Elise Gignoux.....	Brearley School
		Veltin School
		Flushing High School
		Gordon-Winston School
		Brooklyn Heights Seminary
		The Misses Kayson's School
		Mrs. Dow's School, Briarcliff Manor
		Dwight School, Englewood, N. J.
		Gilbert School, Winsted, Conn.
		Benjamin-Deane School
		St. Mary's School, New York City
		Montclair High School, N. J.
Pittsburgh.....	Elizabeth Congdon Barron..	Hoboken Academy
		Miss. Gleim's School
		Stuart-Mitchell School
		Wilkinson High School, Pa.
		Pittsburgh High School
Chicago.....	Eleanor Mason Manierre..	Jeannette High School, Pa.
		University School for Girls
		Evanston Township High School
		The Francis Parker School
		Kewanee High School.

		Miss Winsor's School
		Miss Haskell & Miss Dean's School
		The Misses May's School
		Dana Hall, Wellesley, Mass.
Boston.....	Sylvia Scudder Bowditch....	Milton Academy, Milton, Mass.
		The Misses Smith's School, Cambridge
		Mount Ida School, Newton, Mass.
		Medford High School, Medford, Mass.
		Bryn Mawr School
Baltimore.....	Margaret Thomas Carey.....	St. Timothy's School, Catonsville, Md.
		Girls' Latin School
		Friends' School
		Oldfields, Glencoe, Md.
Portland, Ore.....	Elizabeth Norcross Esterly..	Portland Academy
Minneapolis.....	Helen Griffith.....	Stanley Hall
		Mrs. Backus' School, St. Paul
Richmond.....	Virginia McKenney.....	Miss Ellett's School
Washington, Conn...	Charlotte Holden Jamieson ...	Wykeham Rise
London.....	Lydia Albertson Tierney.....	Edgbaston High School
		Rosemary Hall
		Miss Low and Miss Haywood's School, Stamford
Greenwich, Conn....	Mary Swindler.....	Ely Court
		Miss Knox's School, Briarcliff Manor, N. Y.
St. Louis.....	Edna Fischel Gellhorn.....	Mary Institute
		St. Charles High Schools
Fort Wayne.....	Lucile Porter Weaver.....	Fort Wayne High School
Milwaukee.....	Clara Landsberg.....	Milwaukee-Downer College
Fond du lac, Wis...	Mabel Frehafer.....	Grafton Hall
Providence.....	Constance Robinson.....	Miss Wheeler's School
Wilkes-Barre.....	Alice Belin.....	Wilkes-Barre Institute
		Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, Pa.
New Rochelle.....	Edna Shearer.....	Oaksmere
Asheville.....	Florence Leftwich Ravenal....	Asheville High School, N. C.
Los Angeles.....	Elizabeth Marble.....	National City High School, National City, Cal.
Cleveland.....	Leslie Clark.....	Laurel School, Cleveland
		Baldwin School
		The Misses Shipley's School
		The Misses Kirk's School
		Philadelphia High School
Bryn Mawr.....	The College.....	Agnes Irwin School, Philadelphia
		Camden High School, N. J.
		Miss Gordon's School, Philadelphia
		Lower Merion High School, Ardmore

Bryn Mawr.....The College

- Miss Roney's School, Bala, Pa.
- Westtown Boarding School, Pa.
- Allegheny Co. Academy, Cumberland, Md.
- Miss Jeffers
- Stevens School
- Friends' School, Wilmington
- Miss Masters' School, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.
- Miss Barrington's School, Harrisburg
- National Park Seminary, Forest Glen, Md.
- West Chester High School
- Miss Waring's School, Montclair, N. J.
- Pennsylvania State College
- Central High School, Washington, D. C.
- George School, Bucks Co., Pa.
- Saratoga Springs High School, N.Y.
- The Misses Hebb's School, Wilmington, Del.
- Huntingdon High School, Pa.
- Norristown High School, Pa.
- N. J. State Model School, Trenton, N. J.
- Yeatman High School, St. Louis, Mo.
- Butler High School, Pa.
- Swarthmore Public School, Pa.
- Friends' School, Germantown
- Friends' Central School, Philadelphia.

NEWS FROM THE BRYN MAWR CLUBS

BALTIMORE.

On April 24, the Baltimore Club gave its annual dinner at the College Club, Charles Street, The invited guests were Mr. and Mrs. Summerfield Baldwin, Dr. and Mrs. Fabian Franklin, Dr. Donald Hooker and Dr. Charles McLean Andrews of Baltimore, and Miss Reilly and Miss Parris of Bryn Mawr. Mrs. Donald Hooker was toast-mistress, and the dinner, which was attended by almost half the members of the club, was most success-

ful and enjoyable. Miss Parris spoke on the present state of the Endowment Fund and Miss Reilly on Bryn Mawr Clubs.

BOSTON

The annual election was held on April 6 at the Club Rooms, 40 Commonwealth Avenue. The officers for the year are: Elizabeth Hannington, President; Sylvia Scudder Bowditch (Mrs. Ingersoll Bowditch), Vice-president and Treasurer;

Evelyn Walker, Corresponding Secretary; Emily Storer, Recording Secretary; Mary Richardson Wallcott (Mrs. Robert Wallcott), Director.

On April 22, the Club gave an entertainment, arranged by the Finance Committee for the benefit of the Endowment Fund. It consisted of "Stories of East Side Life in New York," told by Miss Mary Best, at Mrs. M. Richardson's, 224 Beacon Street. Miss Best told a very interesting series of stories, imitating the various dialects of the East Side very cleverly, and giving some comic, some pathetic pictures of the life and people. The talk was very successful, the rooms being crowded, the audience enthusiastic, and the receipts large—over \$150 being cleared. The Finance Committee is planning another and larger entertainment for next year, but has not yet decided what it is to be.

A basketball team was formed by Marjorie Young, the athletic representative of the Club, which played the Milton Academy, a large school for girls, in Milton, every week through May.

A very successful tennis tournament was held in May, the matches being played at different country clubs.

CHICAGO

The Club through its Finance Committee has raised \$5000 within a month, and is hoping to have more in a short time.

CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA

The Bryn Mawr Club of Central Pennsylvania will hold its fourth annual luncheon at the Country Club of Harrisburg on Wednesday, June 9. It has been the custom of the Club that the June meeting should be held soon after College closes, since at this time the undergraduate members and college girls visiting in town may be present. In this way, those who are not able to go to Bryn Mawr can have the interesting news of Commencement week and are brought into close touch with College affairs. It is

hoped that the luncheon this year will be even larger and more enthusiastic than those of former years.

NEW YORK

Elizabeth Sergeant '03 spent three weeks at the Club in late January and early March.

Doris Earle '03 and Philena Winslow '03 also spent a number of weeks here in March.

Virginia Chauvenet '04 stayed at the Club off and on during February, March and April.

Gertrude Hartman '05, one of the tenant members of the Club, has been ill and absent for a couple of months.

Harriet Seaver '07 was expected for a couple of weeks in April.

Miss Costelloe and Miss Rendell were extended the privileges of the Club when they came to New York to speak in favor of Woman's Suffrage.

On February 3 the annual business meeting was held and the following officers were elected: President, Katrina Ely Tiffany, '97; Vice-president, Julia Langdon Loomis, ex '95; Secretary, Julie Benjamin, '07; Treasurer, Louise Hyman, '08; Assistant Treasurer, Edith Child, '90; Chairman of Committee on Admission, Mary Campbell, '97.

On April 7, the Club gave its monthly tea. Louise Congdon Francis '00, Helen Howell Moorhead '04, and Dorothy Forster '07 received.

The Club admitted during April and May eight new members: Madeleine Palmer Blackwell '99, Susan Bean '05, Mabel Goodnow ex '09, Mildred Pressinger '09, Frances Brown '09, Amelia Montgomery '05, Frances Brooks Ackermann (Mrs. F. T. Ackermann) '98, Cornelia Bruyere Rose (Mrs. A. T. Rose) '02.

The Club has started outdoor tennis for its members, and in May gave a tournament.

The Club is planning to remain open during June, July, and September, for transient guests. Breakfast and dinner only will be served, and during August

the Club will be closed for repairs. Terms for board and lodging during the summer months will be at the rate of \$10 a week for the large rooms and \$8 for the small rooms. All the rooms have already been applied for next winter, and the House Committee wish they had more at their disposal.

WASHINGTON

At the annual business meeting of the Bryn Mawr Club of Washington, D. C., held May 12, at the residence of Mrs. Ransome, the following officers were elected: President, Gertrude E. Dietrich Smith (Mrs. Herbert Knox Smith); Secretary, Miss Edith Totten; Treasurer, Miss Mabel Foster.

PITTSBURGH

The Bryn Mawr Club of Pittsburgh has been deeply interested in the formation of the College Club of Pittsburgh, modeled after the College Clubs of Philadelphia, Boston, and Chicago. It has two commodious rooms on the third floor of the Women's Exchange Building, Olive Avenue, in the downtown district. These will be used as a reading and rest room and an assembly room. They have

been furnished by the generous gift of Mrs. William Thaw Thompson, first president of the club.

Although the club was organized as late as February this year, it already has more than 300 members, who hope that the college women of the city by working together will accomplish more in educational matters, and will have greater influence in social life than they now do in their separate college clubs. Miss Mary Agnes Gleim, President of the Bryn Mawr Club, was elected a member of the Board of Directors of the College Club and had by far the largest number of votes of any woman on the Board.

Miss Gleim's School, which is recognized by Pittsburghers as the Bryn Mawr preparatory school of this city, has been consolidated with Miss Thurston's School, an old and well-established school in Pittsburgh. The new corporation, known as the Thurston-Gleim Company, will operate three schools: the Thurston-Gleim preparatory day school for girls, the George H. Thurston day school for boys, and the Thurston-Gleim home school for girls. We hope that the new school will become even more of a Bryn Mawr center than Miss Gleim's school has been.

NEWS FROM THE CLASSES.

1890

Marion T. MacIntosh will sail June 2, and will spend the summer abroad.

1892

Helen Bartlett, who went abroad in 1907, is staying indefinitely, traveling, and studying foreign languages. Her address is care of the American Express Company, 11 Rue Scribe, Paris, France.

1893

Mary B. McMullin sails in June and expects to spend a year abroad.

Amy C. Ransome spoke in behalf of Bryn Mawr at a Roll Call of Colleges

and Social Meeting of The College Woman's Club of Washington, on Friday, April 13.

Margaret Hilles Johnson (Mrs. J. E. Johnson, Jr.) and her young son are spending three months in Wilmington, with Mrs. Johnson's mother. Her address until further notice is 1002 King Street, Wilmington, Del.

Evangeline Walker Andrews (Mrs. Charles M. Andrews), with Dr. Andrews and her two children, will sail for England, June 5. She will spend the summer in a delightful old country place at Storrington, Sussex, on the South Downs. Summer address: Lady Place, Storrington, Sussex,

England. Dr. Andrews will continue his researches at the Public Record Office.

Nellie Neilson, who has been spending the winter in Oxford working on a book she is preparing for press, is coöperating with five or six other historians in a volume entitled *The Denbigh Survey*, edited by Professor Vinogradoff of Oxford. Miss Neilson has recently visited Rome, Florence, Naples, and London. She will remain in Oxford until June 12, when she sails for America to spend the summer with her family at Keene Heights in the Adirondacks. She returns to Mount Holyoke in the autumn to resume her position as Professor of History at Mount Holyoke College.

Bertha Haven Putnam will return to Mount Holyoke College in the autumn as Instructor in History.

1894

Emily N. Martin will return to Mount Holyoke in the autumn as Instructor in Mathematics.

Ethel M. Walker, Recording and Appointment Secretary at Bryn Mawr, will spend her vacation in Boston and at a camp on Lake Champlain.

Emma Atkins Davis (Mrs. Edward B. Davis) will move in the autumn to Long Branch.

1896

Mary Crawford Dudley (Mrs. Charles B. Dudley) and her husband will sail for England, July 7. After visiting Ghent, Bruges, Cologne, Hildesheim, and Lubeck, Dr. and Mrs. Dudley will spend two weeks in Copenhagen, where Dr. Dudley will attend the meeting of the International Association for Testing Machinery, in his capacity as President of the American Association and member of the General Council. Dr. and Mrs. Dudley will sail for home, September 16, from Hamburg.

1897

Caroline M. Galt will continue as head of Wilder Hall and as Instructor in Latin at Mount Holyoke College.

1898

Mary A. Bookstaver Knoblauch (Mrs. Charles E. Knoblauch) spends a good deal of her time at her farm in Orange County, New York, in which she takes great interest. She reports, at present, the setting out of half an acre of rose-bushes, and the raising of sixty Berkshire and Cheshire pigs.

Grace Constant Lounsbery delivered a lecture on Poetry before the McDowell Club in New York, on February 4. Miss Lounsbery lives in Paris, but makes annual visits to America. She is now occupied in bringing out a book of poems, having already published two others, *An Iseult Idyll* and *Love's Testament*, and a play in verse, *Delilah*, which was acted in Paris a year or two ago. She has also written a one-act play, *L'Escarpolette*, which has been acted by Sarah Bernhardt, and *Le Baiser d'Aphrodite*, already mentioned in the April number of the QUARTERLY.

Alice P. Gannett, head worker of the Normal College Alumnae Settlement, plans to have some of the boys of the Settlement give the *St. George Plays* at the annual outdoor fête in Central Park. Besides these plays there will be given the English Maypole Dance, the Bohemian polka (most of the people in the Settlement are Bohemians), and the Morrice dance. The boys who are to act in the *St. George Plays* take to the fight of St. George and the Dragon with the greatest zest, and delight in the abusive lines of St. George and the Turkish champion.

1899

Ethel Levering was married on May 12, to Dr. James Marvin Motley, Assistant Professor of Economics, Leland Stanford University.

Margaret Hall and Helen Robinson, '01, have had an apartment together in New York this winter.

Mary Towle is teaching at Miss Spence's school in New York, and also studying law.

Dorothy A. Hahn is planning to spend the summer in Capri. She will return in the autumn as instructor in the department of Chemistry at Mount Holyoke College.

May Thurber Dennison (Mrs. Henry S. Dennison) visited in Chicago for six weeks in the spring.

1900

Lois Farnham Horn (Mrs. David Wilbur Horn) has twin daughters, Charlotte Farnham and Wilburta Francis, born April 14.

Eva Palmer Sekelianos (Mrs. Angelo Sekelianos, ex. 1900), has a son, Glaukos.

Myra Frank Rosenau (Mrs. M. J. Rosenau) has taken a cottage for two months at Atlantic City, N. J. She has just completed a record year as President of the Bryn Mawr Club of Washington. Mrs. Rosenau has been doing excellent work, especially the last three years, as Chairman of the Social Service Committee of the Washington Section of Jewish Women. She has always been in sympathy with the work of the Settlements, and realizing that she could bring under their influence a hitherto unnoticed element, she started three years ago a social club of twelve little girls, and conducted it through the year. Since then her work has steadily increased; she now has associated with her a committee of twelve young girls who do club work, and four married women who do friendly visiting. Her original girls' club of twelve has grown to one of fifty, and two boys' clubs have been added. Mrs. Rosenau plans the work for the clubs and has them under her personal supervision. She also conducts a monthly study class for her committee, and prescribes for them a course of reading along social lines. Her broad thought and clear grasp of things was immediately recognized, and in June, 1908, she was elected on the Board of Trustees of Barney Neighborhood House. In conjunction with two other women, she sent to the Conference called by ex-President Roosevelt, on the Care of Dependent Children, a letter which was

put on record and incorporated in the proceedings of the Conference.

Katharine Houghton Hepburn (Mrs. Thomas Hepburn), who for some time past has been active in suffrage work, and has contributed numerous letters on the subject to the New York Times, made a speech on Equal Suffrage at the State House, in Hartford, last March.

Gertrude Sumner Ely (ex. '00) writes most enthusiastically of her visit to Greece, of the long drives into the interior, of an all-day drive to enchanting Marathon, of the wonderfully unspoiled and picturesque peasants, and of the interesting celebration of Easter by the peasants at Corfu. She sets no date for her return, and as she and her family will visit Italy after leaving Greece, there is no telling when Bryn Mawr will see them again.

Alletta Van Reyepen Korff (Baroness Serge Korff) will spend June with her husband in Heidelberg. In July she and her husband will join Admiral and Mrs. Van Reyepen at Axenfels, in Switzerland.

1901

Edith Campbell is private secretary to Dr. Simon Flexner.

Amelia E. White returned from Italy, April 22.

May Southgate Brewster (Mrs. William Brewster) has a daughter, born in April.

The little daughter of Frances Ream Kemmerer (Mrs. John Kemmerer) died in March.

Flora Small (Ex. '01) is touring through Germany, and will spend the summer in England and France.

Jeannie Howard is sailing for England in June.

Bertha Laws is planning to spend the summer in England.

Anna Rochester (Ex. '01) is to be working this summer at Dudley House, in Boston.

Helen Schiedt Woodward (Mrs. Horace Arthur Woodward) has a son, Richard Horace, born December 31, 1908.

Emily Cross has been visiting in Baltimore and while there attended the Bryn

Mawr dinner. She has now returned to New York, and sails for Europe on June 9.

Ellen D. Ellis has been made head of the department of Pure Economics and Political Science at Mount Holyoke College with the title of Associate Professor. Miss Ellis has been teaching at Mount Holyoke since 1905. She will still give some courses in the Department of History.

1902

Jane Cragin Kay (Mrs. d'Arcy H. Kay) has returned from England, and is now staying with her husband at her aunt's, Miss Schell's, in Washington Square, New York City. She has been visiting Anne Todd in Philadelphia, but is now at home again. As her husband is no longer in the British Army, she expects to pay a long visit in America.

Edith Thompson Orlandy will spend the summer abroad with her brother. They are planning to be in Switzerland for the greater part of the time.

Helen Billmeyer has been teaching at Miss Gleim's School in Pittsburgh since January.

May Yeatts Howson (Mrs. C. H. Howson, ex. '02) has a daughter, Elizabeth, born April 27, 1909.

1903

Constance Leupp is business manager of *The Survey*, formerly *Charities and Commons*.

Florence Wattson and Eleanor Burrell visited Ethel Hulburd Johnston (Mrs. Hugh McB. Johnston) in Chicago, in the spring. Eleanor Burrell reports most enthusiastically on the activity of the Endowment Fund Committee in Chicago.

Ruth Strong McMillin (Mrs. S. Sterling McMillin) has a son, David Strong.

Christina Garrett is to spend the summer abroad, sailing early in June, and returning late in September.

Eleanor Wallace Loomis (Mrs. Henry M. Loomis), formerly of Harrisburg, is now living in Seattle. Her husband is a chemist in the U. S. Pure Food Department.

Helen Fleischmann (ex' 03) was married to Mr. John Wyckoff Mettler on Saturday, the fifth of June.

1904

Adola Greeley Adams (Mrs. Laurence Adams) has moved from Easthampton, Mass., to Hudson, New York.

Ethel Peck has announced her engagement to Maurice Lombardi, a brother of Mrs. Alvin Barton Barber (Lucy Lombardi).

Alice Edith Schiedt expects to spend two months in Europe this summer.

Clara Case announces her engagement to Arthur Cecil Edwards. Mr. Edwards is an Englishman who has lived all his life in Constantinople, and who is now in the Oriental Rug business there. The conditions in Turkey at present render the date of the wedding uncertain.

Genevieve Winterbotham Mowrer (Mrs. Frank R. Mowrer, ex. '04) is in Chicago on a visit from Denmark.

Katherine Dudley (ex. '04) and Marguerite Gribi Kreutzberg (Mrs. Otto A. Kreutzberg) have a studio together in Chicago.

Edith Goodell Gregson (Mrs. John Gregson, Jr.) has moved from Steelton to Burnham, Pa.

Dorothy Foster has been re-appointed Instructor in English Literature at Mount Holyoke College.

Evelyn Holliday has been visiting her sister, Lucia Holliday Macbeth (Mrs. Norman Macbeth, 1901) in Pittsburgh this spring.

1905

Dorothy Congdon spent the late winter and spring in Italy, and will travel this summer in Switzerland and England.

Gertrude Hartman is recovering from an operation for appendicitis.

Clara Herrick Havemeyer (Mrs. Arthur Havemeyer) has a daughter, born in February.

Leslie Farwell Hill (Mrs. E. B. Hill) and Rachel Brewer raised \$150 for the Endowment Fund in Milton, Mass., by having Miss Beatrice Herford give one of her entertainments.

Isabel Lynde sailed with her mother, on April 29, on the *Finland*, to spend a couple of months in Europe. They are taking the Southern route, stopping at the Azores, Maderia, Gibraltar, and Algiers, and landing at Naples on May 13. They expect to return in July.

Florence Waterbury and Cornelia Halsey Kellogg (Mrs. F. R. Kellogg, '00) gave an entertainment in Morristown, during May, for the benefit of the Endowment Fund.

Nathalie Fairbank and Eleanor Mason Manierre (Mrs. Arthur Manierre) are interested in a model tenement flat in Chicago.

Carla Denison Swan (Mrs. Henry Swan) has been visiting in Chicago with her baby, who has the distinction of being the class baby of 1905.

Hope Allen is studying for a Ph.D. at Radcliffe.

Eleanor Little Aldrich (Mrs. Talbot Aldrich) will spend the summer in England motoring. She will return in September.

1906

Lucia Osborne Ford (ex. '06) is reported as doing excellent work in the capacity of secretary to Miss Jane Addams of Hull House, Chicago.

Helen Brown Gibbons (Mrs. Herbert A. Gibbons ex. '06) has a daughter, Christina, born May 5, at Mersina, Turkey-in-Asia. Her husband has been teaching during the past year at the American College at Tarsus. They will leave Turkey as soon as possible, but remain abroad for another year, as Mr. Gibbons has a European fellowship from Princeton, which gives him a year of study abroad. They will probably be in England or Scotland this summer, and in Paris next winter.

Alice Ropes announced her engagement to Edwin Dwight Kellogg on March 11. She expects to be married in September, and go in October to Shao-wu, China. Shao-wu is about 150 miles from the coast, back from Fu-Chan, on one of the branches of the Min-ho River. Both Miss Ropes and Mr. Kellogg have been appointed as missionaries at Shao-wu by the American Board of Foreign Missions. Before beginning to teach, Miss Ropes expects to devote her time at first to studying the language of the country.

1907

Harriet Houghteling (ex. '07) is motoring through Italy.

Mabel Foster has been visiting Carola Woerishoffer in New York.

Carola Woerishoffer has been very active in working for the City Planning Exhibit, which is now being held in New York as a sequel to the Congestion Exhibit of last year. She has also been teaching basketball at the Nurses' Settlement in New York. Through the kindness of this settlement, she has procured the use of their gymnasium for certain days next winter for the Bryn Mawr Club.

Marion Warren with her family, sailed for Europe on May 22, from New York, on the *Carmania*.

Katherine Reed (ex. '07) went to Panama in February.

1908

Helen Greeley is to conduct a summer camp at Mendota Lake, Wisconsin.

Marjorie Bullivant (ex. '08) was married at her summer home in Marion, Wisconsin, on June 1, to Mr. Carroll Nichols of Philadelphia.

Adele Brandeis is traveling abroad with her sister and cousin. She has already visited Spain, Italy, and Greece.

1911

The marriage of Ruth Perkins Vickery (ex. '11) to Mr. Bradford B. Holmes took

place on Wednesday, May 19, in Boston. Mrs. Holmes was the president of her class last year, 1908-1909.

FORMER GRADUATE STUDENTS.

Marion Strong Baker (Mrs. Marcus Baker), Bryn Mawr 1894-1895, is a teacher of Latin at the Central High School, Washington, D. C.

Mabel Baker Brooks (Mrs. A. H. Brooks), Fellow in Latin, Bryn Mawr, 1896-1897, has a son, Thomas Benton Brooks, born January 1, 1909.

Ethel Lucas, graduate student in Economics and Mathematics, Bryn Mawr 1904-1905, has been elected a member of the Bryn Mawr Club of Washington.

Caroline Miles Hill (Mrs. William Hill), Fellow in History, Bryn Mawr 1891-1892, has a very interesting article in the April number of *The Michigan Alumnus* entitled "The College Woman to the Academic Man." Mrs. Hill feels that education in the case of men has tended to overspecialization making them narrow; whereas, at the moment, college women are broader-mined, and better exponents

of the humanities than their brother students in the various institutions of learning in America.

Carrie A. Harper, Graduate Scholar in English, Bryn Mawr 1896-1897, and Fellow in English, 1898-1899, took her Ph.D degree at Bryn Mawr, June 3, 1909. Miss Harper plans to publish her thesis, "The Sources of British Chronicle History in Spencer's *Faerie Queene*" in the autumn. She will return to Mount Holyoke College as Instructor in English Literature.

Elizabeth R. Laird, Ph.D., Bryn Mawr, 1901, has been working in the Physics laboratory of Cambridge University, during a leave of absence of one semester from Mount Holyoke College. Miss Laird will return to Mount Holyoke in the autumn to her position as head of the department of Physics.

Margaret S. Morriss, Fellow in History, Bryn Mawr, 1899-1900 has recently published an article on *The Authorship of the De Ortu Waluani and the Historia Meriadoci*, in the publication of the Modern Language Association of America. This pamphlet will be reviewed in the November QUARTERLY.

NEWS FROM THE FACULTY AND OF THE DEPARTMENTS.

FORMER MEMBERS OF THE BRYN COLLEGE FACULTY

Prof. Albert Potter Wills, of Columbia University, Associate in Applied Mathematics and Physics at Bryn Mawr, 1899-1902, was married Tuesday afternoon, May 18, to Miss Agnes Randall Brune of Baltimore, Md.

Dr. Gonzalez Lodge, of Columbia University, formerly Professor of Latin at Bryn Mawr, is to be married on Thursday the tenth of June, to Miss Ida Baldwin Stanwood, of New York City. It is reported that Dr. Lodge will spend the summer abroad.

Mr. Paul Elmer More, formerly of Bryn Mawr, and more recently Associate Editor of the *New York Nation*, has succeeded the late Hammond Lamont as Editor of *The Nation*. Mr. More's friends heartily congratulate him on this latest recognition of his service to American letters.

Dr. J. Douglas Bruce, of the University of Tennessee, formerly of the Department of English at Bryn Mawr, is going abroad on June 20, to complete the proof-reading of his *Mort Artu* which is going through the press in Halle, Germany.

Prof. Paul Shorey, formerly Professor of Greek at Bryn Mawr, 1885-1892, has

in preparation a History of Greece to be published by Holt.

The April QUARTERLY announced that Prof. Lucien Foulet, who came to Bryn Mawr in 1900, would spend next year (1909-1910) abroad, returning to Bryn Mawr in the autumn of 1910. The alumnae will learn with regret that Professor Foulet has recently accepted a call to the University of California, and will in June leave Bryn Mawr permanently. It is when we lose such men as Professor Foulet that we realize the need of completing the Endowment Fund, and of making the conditions at Bryn Mawr such as to hold distinguished scholars. Mr. Frederick A. Blossom, A.B., Amherst College 1898, graduate student in Romance Languages at Johns Hopkins University, 1903-1905, 1908-1909, who has studied and taught in France, at Paris, Grenoble, and Nice, was appointed lecturer in French for 1909-10, as a substitute for Professor Foulet. Mr. Foulet's resignation is greatly regretted by everyone connected with the College.

Dr. George Shannon Forbes, associate in Chemistry, has been appointed Instructor in Physical Chemistry at Harvard University. Dr. Forbes will divide the lectures with Prof. T. W. Richards in the courses on Physical Chemistry, Theoretical Chemistry, and the History of Chemical Theory. Dr. Forbes will also give two courses in Electro-Chemistry, and for the first half-year will lecture at Radcliffe College on General Inorganic Chemistry.

Miss Lucy Martin Donnelly will return to Bryn Mawr College next year as Associate Professor of English, after a year's leave of absence spent at the University of Oxford and in France. Dr. M. Katharine Jackson, who has acted as substitute for Professor Donnelly during her year of absence, expects to study abroad next year.

Dr. Nettie Maria Stevens, Associate in Experimental Morphology, who has been studying at the Zoological Station in Naples and the University of Wurtzburg

as the Alice Freeman Palmer Research Fellow for the year 1908-1909, will return and give her post-major and graduate lectures in Experimental Morphology in 1909-1910.

Dr. Caroline Louise Ransom, Associate Professor of the History of Art and Classical Archæology, will return after a leave of absence for the second semester of 1908-1909. She left Bryn Mawr College in February to attend the Congress of Archæologists in Egypt.

The courses in Law, which have been given since 1899 by Dean Clarence D. Ashley, will be intermitted in the year 1909-1910.

Miss Katharine Fullerton returns after a year's leave of absence spent in England and in France, to resume her work in the English Essay department, and her elective course in descriptive and narrative writing.

Miss Helen Ward is unable to accept a reappointment as Reader in English as she wishes to teach next year in Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Miss Lily Ross Taylor's term of appointment as Reader in Latin has expired, and she will study abroad during 1909-1910. Miss Elizabeth Andrews Foster, A.B., Bryn Mawr College, 1908, has been appointed Reader in Latin.

Mr. Asa Russell Gifford, Reader in Philosophy, whose term at Bryn Mawr has expired, has been appointed Assistant Professor of Philosophy at the University of Vermont.

Miss Una McMahan is unable to accept a reappointment as Reader and Demonstrator in the History of Art and Classical Archæology, on account of her approaching marriage.

Miss Content Shepard Nichols, A.B., Bryn Mawr College, '99, and A.M., '00, has been appointed Reader in English. Miss Nichols was Assistant Reader in English in Bryn Mawr College for one semester in 1900, and has since taught English in the Bryn Mawr School, Baltimore, Md., and in the Baldwin School, Bryn Mawr.

NEWS OF COMMENCEMENT

The calendar for Commencement Week was headed by the Baccalaureate Sermon, which was preached by the Rev. George Hodges, D.D., D.C.L., Dean of the Episcopal Theological School in Cambridge, Mass., in Taylor Hall, on Sunday, May 30, at 8.30 p.m.

Dean Hodges preached from the text, Revelations 21, v. 2. "I saw the holy city, the new Jerusalem, coming down from God out of heaven, prepared as a bride adorned for her husband." His subject was "The College Woman as the Good Citizen." In his introductory sentences, he called attention to the close connection which Hebraism and Christianity had always had with cities, beginning with the city which Cain built, and ending with the heavenly vision of St. John the Divine; and this celestial city was to be a counterpart of Jerusalem, the greatest of Jewish cities on earth. The college woman was to strive to make her city, her dwelling place, as nearly as possible like a holy city. This she was to do by three means: by the development of character, by social service, and by the maintenance of high ideals. In the first place she was to join herself with the Church, the great institution for the development of character. Especially was she to try to make herself an agreeable living companion, translating as do the French, the third Beatitude: "Blessed are the *debonair*." blessed are those with whom it is good to live. By this means she would dispel the illusion that manners are spoiled by a college education. In her efforts to do good social service, she was to join the woman's club in her town. She was to respect its accomplished work, and make no attempt to reform it until she had proved her loyalty to it. Finally, in the maintenance of ideals, Dean Hodges reminded his audience that they were practically a leisure class, that they had time to listen to the voice of conscience, and time to be courteous and to keep up a standard of gentle living.

On Tuesday, June 1, "The Canterbury Pilgrims," by Percy Mackaye, was given by the Coburn Players at 3 p.m. in the cloister of the library. About \$400 was cleared by the performance. The more than eager anticipations of those who had looked forward to seeing Mr. Mackaye's poetic drama done in that most lovely of settings, were perhaps not quite fulfilled by the production from the point of view of acting and costumes: but the performance was an interesting addition to the calendar of Commencement Week.

The Coburn Players are to present "The Canterbury Pilgrims" at various colleges and universities in the United States, and will appear in it at the Manchester Pageant in England this summer.

CLASS REUNIONS

1909 Commencement Week was extremely productive of class reunions. On Monday, May 31, 1904 gave their supper, followed on Tuesday, June 1, by '99's luncheon, and later, on the same day, by the class suppers of '06 and '08. The list ends gloriously on Wednesday, June 2, with the class supper of '89, which, although last in this particular order of events, undoubtedly takes precedence here, not only on account of the venerable age, of the class, but also on account of its historical interest to contemporary Bryn Mawr.

The Twentieth Anniversary of the class of 1889 was celebrated in Bryn Mawr on June 2, 3, and 4. Its members were welcomed by the President and Miss Garrett in the Deanery, at 4 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, and later attended the Senior Garden Party as guests of the class of 1909. Their class supper was held in the old dining-room in Merion Hall. Letters were read from absent members, and from the faculty of the first year. At the close of the supper President Thomas spoke a few words of reminiscence and congratulation. Six or seven members of the class spent the night in Merion. On June 3, after the conferring of degrees, and luncheon in Merion, the visiting members of the class were taken as guests of the resident members on a delightful automobile ride to Valley Forge. The Alumnae Supper on the same evening made a charming ending to the day.

On the morning of June 4 Dean Reilly entertained the class at breakfast.

By a curious coincidence the members of the class attending this Twentieth Anniversary were just 20 in number. The following is a list of their names:

EMILY ANTHONY ROBBINS,
ALICE ANTHONY,
EMILY BALCH,
ELIZABETH BLANCHARD,
JULIA COPE COLLINS,
MABEL CLARK HUDDLESTON,
SUSAN B. FRANKLIN,
LEAH GOFF,
MARY McMURTRIE,
CARRIE PAXSON STINE,

HARRIET RANDOLPH,
ANNE TAYLOR SIMPSON,
ELLA RIEGIL,
MARTHA G. THOMAS,
MARGARET THOMAS CAREY,
GERTRUDE ALLINSON TAYLOR,
ZOE CAREY THOMAS,
GRACE THOMAS WORTHINGTON,
FRANCES BIDDLE GARRETT,
SOPHIA WEYGANDT HARRIS

The reunion next in interest is perhaps that of the youngest of the Alumnae classes—the youngest, that is, until after the conferring of degrees. All account of it had best be left to the member of the class of 1908 who has been good enough to supply the Quarterly with a report:

“The large attendance at this first reunion of the class of 1908 showed that in spite of the traditional pessimism of the class, it is not at all blasé as regards its Alma Mater. Although the atmosphere was full of laughter and cheery conversation, I shall not attempt to disprove the ancient theory that 1908 is pessimistic; for a pessimist, according to Mr. Chesterton, is one who primarily loves himself; and as 1908 could not exist as a class except through the college, so 1908, in loving itself, must primarily love the college.

“The reunion began May 16. It was then that the débutantes began to arrive with trunkfuls of smart city clothes. Frances Passmore, Margaret Washburn, Louise Foley, Louise Milligan, Anna Dunham and several others belong to this group. They amused themselves in all the variety of ways that Bryn Mawr affords to the idle; they partook of milk lunches spread for struggling undergraduates during the period of finals; they went to a picnic prepared for them by the still loyal 1910; they played bridge and tennis, rode horse-back, and displayed with charm and grace all the accomplishments their year in the great world had taught them. One course of action they carried out unflinching—they never missed a meal in the dining-room. Dolgelly and Mrs. Miller's, the favorite haunts of the luxuriously inclined of the class, were completely abandoned. The reason for this is the inviolability of the \$10 a week rule; 1908 has learned the value of economy.

"On Saturday, the toilers of the class began to arrive,—Lydia Sharpless, Louise Pettibone Smith, Martha Plaisted and many others. Altogether, at the class supper, which took place in Rockefeller Hall on May 31, 40 members of the class were present. The same old order of toasts was gone through. Theresa Helburn was toast-mistress; Rose Marsh spoke on the Faculty, and informed the company of the innovations that had taken place in that department of the college since the year before; Agnes Goldman, Marjorie Young, Louise Hyman, Louise Foley, and Martha Plaisted responded with old-time alacrity to toasts on old-time subjects; Myra Elliot's talents proved no less fascinating than of yore; and Molly Kinsley, Caroline Schock and Edith Chambers announced the names of their future husbands.

"On the afternoon of the same day President Thomas received the class at tea, in order that they might have an opportunity of seeing the new Deanery.

"On Wednesday, June 2, some members of the class who had the honor of playing basketball on the Alumnae team met defeat smilingly at the hands of their temporary enemies, the 'Varsity.

"On Thursday and Friday, 1908 returned to the world again, having accomplished, in spite of the prevailing frivolousness of their reunion, one serious thing during their stay in Bryn Mawr. They had subscribed to the cause of the Endowment Fund \$1300, to be paid by June, 1910."

M. P.

The Conferring of Degrees was held in the new Gymnasium on Thursday, June 3, at 11 a.m. Nothing could be more agreeable, after the years of heat and crowding that all Bryn Mawr Alumnae remember so well, than the roominess and airiness of the quarters in which that ceremony took place. To very many students, ancient and modern, and to their families and friends, the conferring of degrees has meant a sort of troubled dream composed of stifling crowds, narrow stairways, June heat, the odor of wilting daisies, and a perpetual creak of folding chairs. The management of the crowd; the seating of Faculty and students, to say nothing of returning alumnae, distinguished visitors and the families of the new Bachelors of Arts; has been a problem to be met heroically, if despairingly, by a few tactical and strategical geniuses carrying batons. How it was all done nobody ever knew. There was no space to reason in. But they have changed all that, and old students will realize what the change means when they see, appended to the printed calendar for Commencement Week, the notice that "at the Conferring of Degrees 100 seats are reserved for Alumnae."

The speaker of the day was President David Starr Jordan, President of Leland Stanford Jr. University, who gave an address on "War and Mankind."

The candidates for degrees were:

BACHELOR OF ARTS

!(*2 February, 1909; 1 March, 1909; June, 1909*)

In the group of Greek and Latin:

EDITH ADAIR of Philadelphia,

ANNA ELEANOR CLIFTON of Philadelphia,

RUTH ANITA WADE of Montana.

In the group of Greek and English:

MARY EMMA HERR of Pennsylvania,

MARY FRANCIS NEARING of Philadelphia.

In the group of Greek and French:

JESSIE JAY GILROY of Philadelphia.

In the group of Greek and Philosophy:

FRANCES BROWNE of New York City,

HELEN DUDLEY of Chicago,

MILDRED PRESSINGER of New York City.

In the group of Greek and Mathematics:

JULIA ADRIENNE DOE of Wisconsin.

In the group of Latin and English:

MARY ELEANOR BARTHOLOMEW of Indiana,

ELISE DONALDSON of Maryland,

MILDRED PAULINE DURAND of Pennsylvania,

CAROLINE MINOR of Virginia,

TRACY DICKINSON MYGATT of New York City (work for degree completed, February, 1909),

ELIZABETH ROSS of Pennsylvania,

ELLEN FRANCIS SHIPPEN of New Jersey,

ANNE GARRETT WALTON of Pennsylvania,

FANNIE MAY WITHERSPOON of Mississippi (work for degree completed, February, 1909).

In the group of Latin and German:

FANNIE SKEER BARBER of Pennsylvania,

HELEN DALTON BROWN of Chicago,

MARGARET SIDNEY DILLIN of Pennsylvania,

BERTHA SOPHIE EHLERS of Philadelphia,

MARY CATHERINE RYAN of Pennsylvania,

MARNETTE WOOD of Arkansas.

In the group of Latin and French:

HELEN BOND CRANE of Maryland,

MARGARET ELIZABETH HUDSON of Philadelphia,

OLIVE MINARD KELLEY of New York,

ARISTINE PIXLEY MUNN of New York City,

ELIZABETH THOMPSON of Philadelphia.

In the group of Latin and Mathematics:

KATHERINE FLEMING BRANSON of Pennsylvania,

GERTRUDE CONGDON of Illinois,

HELEN DuBOIS RUMRILL of New Jersey.

In the group of English and German.

HELEN STIEGLITZ JURIST of Philadelphia,

LILLIAN J. LASER of Arkansas.

In the group of English and French:

ANNA ELIZABETH HARLAN of Pennsylvania,
JULIA MCHENRY HOWARD of Maryland,
LEONA SOPHIE LABOLD of Ohio.

In the group of English, Italian and Spanish:

SHIRLEY PUTNAM of Washington, D. C.
CYNTHIA MARIA WESSON of Massachusetts

In the group of German of and French:

WINIFRED STURDEVVNT of New York.

In the group of German and Spanish:

ANTOINETTE CLAYPOOLE HEARNE of Philadelphia,
EMMA VESTINE WHITE of Philadelphia.

In the group of History and Economics and Politics:

MARGARET BONTECOU of New Jersey,
JUDITH MCCUTCHEON BOYER of Pennsylvania,
MARY MERRICK GOODWIN of Philadelphia,
MARY EARLY HOLLIDAY of Indiana,
SARAH JACOBS of Pennsylvania,
ROSE GUTHRIE MARSH of Pennsylvania,
DOROTHY ELIZABETH MILLER of Massachusetts,
EUGENIA BLOW MILTENBERGER of Missouri,
MARIANNE CRAIG MOORE of Pennsylvania,
DOROTHY NORTH of Chicago,
LEONE ROBINSON of Missouri,
DOROTHY INGALLS SMITH of Chicago,
HILDA SPRAGUESMITH of New York City,
ALTA CORNELIA STEVENS of Chicago,
MARY LACY VAN WAGENEN of New Jersey,
ANNIE LESLIE WHITNEY of Massachusetts,
GRACE LA PIERRE WOOLDRIDGE of Maryland.

In the group of Economics and Politics and Philosophy:

BARBARA SPOFFORD of New York City,
GLADYS STOUT of New York City.

In the group of Mathematics and Physics:

MARIE ELIZABETH BELLEVILLE of Pennsylvania,
HELEN TURNBULL GILROY of Philadelphia,
AGNES GOLDMAN of New York City,
ANNA ESTELLE PLATT of Maryland.

In the group of Mathematics and Chemistry:

MARTHA GETZ BOYER of Pennsylvania (work for degree completed,
March, 1909).

In the group of Chemistry and Biology:

PLEASUANCE BAKER of Florida,
KATHERINE GILBERT ECOB of New York,
ETHEL MATTSON of Nebraska.

CANDIDATES FOR HIGHER DEGREES

Doctor of Philosophy

(2)

CARRIE ANNA HARPER, Massachusetts.

A.B., Radcliffe College, 1896, and A.M., 1898. Graduate Scholar in English, Bryn Mawr College, 1896-97, and Fellow in English, 1898-99; Graduate student in English, Radcliffe College, 1897-98, 1906-07; Teacher of English in the Gilman School, Cambridge, Mass., 1899-1907; Instructor in English Literature, Mt. Holyoke College, 1907-09. Subjects: English Language, English Literature, and Spanish. Thesis: The Sources of British Chronicle History in Spencer's "Faerie Queene."

GERTRUDE CHARLOTTE SCHMIDT, Massachusetts.

B.L., University of Wisconsin, 1900. Graduate Student, Radcliffe College, 1900-01, 1902-03; A.M., Radcliffe College, 1903; Assistant in German, Smith College, 1901-02; Graduate Student, Bryn Mawr College, and Teacher of German in Miss Wright's School, Bryn Mawr, Pa., 1903-05, 1906-09; Holder of the President's European Fellowship and Student, University of Leipsic, 1905-06, University of Grenoble, Summer, 1905. Subjects: Teutonic Philology, German Literature, and Sanskrit. Thesis: Die Deminutiva im Mittelniederdeutschen und im Mittelniederlandischen.

Master of Arts.

(3)

ELIZABETH ANDROS FOSTER, Massachusetts,

A.B., Bryn Mawr College, 1908. Graduate Scholar in Latin, Bryn Mawr College, 1908-09.

ELEANOR FERGUSON RAMBO, Philadelphia.

A.B., Bryn Mawr College, 1908. Graduate Scholar in Greek, Bryn Mawr College, 1908-09.

VIRGINIA TRYON STODDARD, New Jersey.

A.B., Bryn Mawr College, 1903. Warden of Radnor Hall and Graduate Student, Bryn Mawr College, 1904-09.

THE ALUMNAE SUPPER.

The last event of Commencement Week was, as always, the Alumnae Supper, perhaps the pleasantest of all the social events that are held at Bryn Mawr. It took place at 7 p.m. on June 3, in Pembroke Hall, and was a particularly delightful affair this year. About a hundred persons attended it. The distinguished guests were:

MR. CROSWELL, of the Brearley School, New York.

MRS. OTIS SKINNER.

MR. AND MRS. LUCIEN FOULET.

DR. CLARA MARSHALL, Dean of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania.

MR. AND MRS. JUSTUS STRAWBRIDGE.

PRESIDENT THOMAS, and

DR. GEORGE ADAM SMITH, Professor of Old Testament Literature in the United Free Church College of Glasgow. Dr. Smith's chief works are "Historical Geography of the Holy Land," "Jerusalem," "The Twelve Prophets," and "Isaiah."

Evangeline M. Andrews, President of the Alumnae Association, who presided at the dinner, made the opening speech, which is given below:

Members of the Alumnae Association and Distinguished Guests:

It gives me great pleasure to welcome you tonight, and special pleasure to welcome so many of the glorious Class of 1889-'89, our first class, which is holding its Twentieth Reunion this year, and to which we look up with the greatest respect and pride. Not only '89, but '99 and '04 and '06 and '08 are having reunions. And the sight of so many familiar faces on the Campus has made me believe that the Bryn Mawr of the present is the old Bryn Mawr. We have also with us members of the Class of 1909. My feelings towards this class are especially tender, because they came under my special charge at the time of the Elizabethan Mayday Fete, and I came to know them very well. I welcome them into the Alumnae Association, and shall be glad to have their services there, but I shall be sorry not to see their familiar faces on the Campus when I return.

At the gatherings of the Alumnae Association in the early days we used to have no guests, but made our speeches ourselves, and lost no chance of glorifying Bryn Mawr. Since then distinguished guests have been with us to tell us their experiences in the great world outside. However, I cannot refrain from dwelling a little on Bryn Mawr. There is an epitaph in the cloisters of Winchester School which comes to my mind. It was founded by Bishop Wickham, who also founded New College, Oxford, and the tradition has been from Winchester to Oxford, and from Oxford to New College. One of the boys was killed while playing a game, and was buried in Winchester. His epitaph runs thus: "Here lies ——— who was killed by a stone. He was first in his studies here. May he be first in Heaven, where he has gone instead of to Oxford." Like the writer of the epitaph, who evidently was a great lover of Oxford, I am a great lover of Bryn Mawr, and feel it a suitable comparison. Bryn Mawr is indeed a sort of paradise, and I am sure that all of you feel much the same way. When the Spring comes and the willows grow green in the hollows, I sometimes wonder how we can refrain from returning in full force and taking possession here. It seems to me that it would be suitable for us to collect the traditions of this place, and to publish them in the *QUARTERLY*, under some such title as "The Log of Bryn Mawr." And as you have helped to steer the ship, I shall ask you all to contribute in so far as you can. Though the college is not yet twenty-five years old, we can well talk of tradition, because the attitude of Bryn Mawr all along has been a tradition. When I was a Freshman, the College consisted of sixty students. There were no Seniors—simply Juniors. The Freshmen decided to ask the faculty to their Freshman play. '89 came to us and said: "We are very sorry, but we cannot allow you to ask the faculty." The Freshmen said, "Why not?" They said, "It is an immemorial custom of Bryn Mawr to ask them to the Sophomore Play, and not to the Freshman show." Ever since the beginning of the College each class has added "immemorial customs." It is this body of traditions which makes the College life different, I will not say better, than the college life of other colleges. We glory in our architecture, a permanent monument to President Thomas and to the two architects, Mr. Cope and Mr. Stewardson. We glory in Self-Government, and that we gave the first Elizabethan May Fete

in 1901, so that we have gained the title of "The Mother of Pageants." I will not speak of Lantern Night and of many other traditions which we prize. I must apologize for an omission, in announcing in the *QUARTERLY* the Coburn Players: The first performance of "The Canterbury Pilgrims" was given in Bryn Mawr by the Class of 1905. I might have known that Bryn Mawr would be the first to produce such a play. But now we are glorying in the fact that the Endowment Fund is rolling up. We must have \$300,000 by next June, and in the short time since we started, we have collected already \$146,000. We as Alumnae have another reason for joy in that we have now two representatives on the Board of Directors: Miss Elizabeth Kirkbride has been re-elected for a term of six years, and Mrs. Anna Rhoads Ladd to fill a term of three years. But when all is said, what we most take pleasure in is the high standing of the work done at Bryn Mawr. As President Jordan said, we are one of the few colleges—I do not remember whether he said the only one—that started out with high ideals and has maintained them. And I especially take pleasure in this: Is it not very nice that we have been able to maintain high ideals and yet have grown more mellow, more human, have lost a little of the hardness of youth? We have grown into the more comfortable period of middle age, with our experience behind us and our faces toward the future; we are a successful fact; we can afford to be lenient when we are sure of ourselves and of the future. I am sure that all of you feel that the period of middle age is as constructive as the period of youth, that we have nothing to fear for the future, and that you will all drink heartily with me to the health and prosperity of the new Bryn Mawr.

The next speech was made by Mr. Strawbridge, who is the latest appointment to the Board of Trustees.

There is something overwhelming in numbers, especially in numbers of women, and if I felt rather timid when I used to step up here from Haverford in the years 1886-87, I am certainly much more embarrassed before this large and learned assembly. In those days the College had just opened, and the excitement had penetrated to Haverford. Lucky indeed were any of us fellows who happened to know any of the girls here in those first days.

Bryn Mawr is a great place, not great in quantity but in quality,—in opportunities, in scholarly ideals, and in possibilities for the future. To me the work already accomplished simply in physical additions is marvelous, and the money-raising ability of these Alumnae seems to surpass that of the members of men's colleges. Does this explain the difficulty we men have in getting money for our Alma Mater,—that the women get in the first claim, and that there is little ground left for us when we put in our petition? But there is still work ahead. Prospects are bright; many friends everywhere are seriously interested in placing the College on a sure financial basis. Bryn Mawr is unique among our women's colleges for high standards; this splendid faculty should be maintained and encouraged by reasonable compensations; their interest should not be dampened by financial anxieties and discouragements. The location, grounds, and buildings are unsurpassed. It now remains for everyone, old and young, to put a shoulder to the wheel and to bring to a successful conclusion the academic Endowment, which is essential to our future life. It is not for me with my limited experience to say what a Bryn Mawr woman should be when she goes forth into the world; at least she will be a teacher in the broadest sense of the term, a leader. She must make good in the schoolroom, in the college, in the arts or in literature, or even in science, in public life or in the home; she must set a new light,—a better way. She should be able and willing to make some return for the privilege of four years at such a place, and prove that all has not been done for her in vain.

After Mr. Strawbridge's address came that of M. Foulet, Head of the Department of French in Bryn Mawr, who is leaving this year for the University of California.

M. Foulet said:

When I came to this college nine years ago, I was surprised at my ignorance. I did not know whether it was in the vicinity of Philadelphia or Boston. Now I sometimes wonder whether I ever lived outside of it. I am very sorry to be going on. It is a place you would live in forever. I have heard this feeling expressed before, by Seniors, and I just feel as they do now. Nevertheless even the Seniors have to leave the College and go out to meet other problems. Just in the same way I am leaving this College to go out to meet other problems. Possibly there is just a little difference in the two cases. When one of you has been enrolled as a student in the College, she belongs to it forever; her name is printed in numberless catalogues. It is a little different with us men on the faculty. But as I listened to the beautiful songs on the campus the other night and thought over all that, suddenly I caught the syllables of my name in a song—something about the students having a "conversation" with me. I felt I had found my immortality. I would rather live in one of your college songs than in one of your catalogues. If I had to say how I should like my former students to think of me, I would suggest to them that they quote two lines from another of their songs:

Oh, smiling so sweetly sits Foulet,
Smiling at me and at you.

The next speech in the order of the evening was that of Dr. Clara Marshall, of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania. Dr. Marshall's speech was as follows:

The Woman's Medical College of Philadelphia invites you all to become physicians, with the confident hope, however, that only those who have the physician's vocation will accept. I once visited a college woman in Milwaukee. It was my first visit to Milwaukee, and I asked my hostess what its population was. She replied, "Oh, I don't know, a reasonable number." Now I am myself very weak on statistics, but I have no doubt that some of your number can enumerate the various callings open to college women. And I am sure that there is not one of these in which some education in medicine would not aid in preparation; college settlements, school, factory and prison inspection, any sociological work needs it. As women you may be glad to learn, as quoted from statistics gathered in the last issue of the *Journal of the American Medical Association* for May 22, 1909, that the statistics of the State Board of Medical Examiners show that the graduates of the Woman's Medical College have had no failures in the examinations. Taking the following medical schools, Harvard, Johns Hopkins, University of Pennsylvania, and Woman's Medical College, these are the statistics: Failures before the State Board of Medical Examiners: Harvard, 9.4; Johns Hopkins, 2.8; University of Pennsylvania, .6; Woman's Medical College, no failures. The various schools are classified according to the failures. It is well recognized that ability to pass an examination is not sole evidence of general ability, but since there is necessity for passing them, we wish to be at the head of the list. I expect Bryn Mawr to sympathize with this desire, because Bryn Mawr itself is also classed in the first rank, so to speak.

Our estimate of an education depends on the point of view. There are none so optimistic as the illiterate. A poor woman was chided for taking her daughter out of school, where she might learn geography and history. "Why should she learn such things?" asked the mother. "All she has to do is to ask the conductor." I once asked

an English historian recently returned from a visit to Bryn Mawr where he became very enthusiastic over its grounds and buildings, especially the Library—"What does College residence do?" He replied, "It does everything. It makes the graduate return to the College as another home. It makes him love it and wish to defend it." It was what made a soldier in Cromwell's army, belonging to the Winchester School, in 1643, stand before the tomb of William of Wickham with drawn sword, and defend it from sacrilege against his fellow soldiers. One of the lessons which Bryn Mawr students learn is that fondness and loyalty to Bryn Mawr.

Dr. George Adam Smith spoke next:

I had no idea until I entered the reception room that I was desired to say anything. President Jordan was to have spoken, had he been present, on "The Sphere of Women." I think that I might have taken as my subject "The Fear of Women." I could have spoken eloquently though stammeringly on that topic. I need hardly say that it is with great pride and pleasure that I am here tonight. I would like to say that having been staying with Mr. and Mrs. James Bryce, I told Mr. Bryce this morning that I was coming here tonight, and he asked me to bring the greetings of himself and Mrs. Bryce to President Thomas. I am sure that had he known I was to speak he would have sent their greetings to the *alumnæ* of Bryn Mawr as well. I know you believe that Mr. Bryce is an American. We have not forgotten and can never forget that he is not only a Scotchman but a Glasgow man.

One meets Bryn Mawr graduates everywhere in the world. One hears of the College on our side of the Atlantic with as much fame as one hears of it on this side. We have nothing to match you anywhere in Scotland. But I am proud to say that for some years past we have thrown open all of our foreign universities to women as well as to men. While the degrees of Oxford and Cambridge are withheld—very unfairly—from women, the degrees, examinations, and classes of our Scottish universities are as open to women as to men, and are almost as frequently taken by women as by men. I know the advantage of a college education, because I married a college woman. And among other experiences resulting from that fact has been one very amusing one which happens whenever we travel together. Even though we are travelling in Switzerland, going up a pass, my wife preceding a little, then we are met by another couple coming down: "Oh, Lillie!" "Oh, Jessie!" "Is that you?" "Are you married?" "So am I." "Here is my husband." "Here is mine." And the two awkward individuals are introduced there and then. That has happened again and again, and it comes of marrying a college woman. I think they make the best wives. I have a good story which will go to the hearts of all the husbands present. The other night I was being driven past General Sherman's statue, where the general is on a horse led by a female figure of victory. A little girl in the party said, "Oh, look, how nice! His wife is leading him along!" Well, I think that is true. Our wives are victories.

Visitors like myself receive much kindness, especially from Colleges and *Alumnæ* Societies like your own. I have only one complaint against all such hospitality. We leave your shores with the impression that there are none but good people in America—fine people, desirable people. I'm quite sure that's not altogether the truth. But seriously, this is my fourth visit and every time I come back I have a fresh sense of the vigor and goodness of our cousins over here, and of how much they, with their greater mixture of race, for which they ought to thank God, have to teach us. I do

not know whether we have anything to teach you, but I never come to America without learning a very great deal, and go back fuller of admiration than ever before. This I say without any touch of flattery, from the heart. Some lines from the *Tempest* which I quoted at Haverford the other night, have seemed to me adequately to express the feelings of myself and many other visitors to this country:

How many goodly creatures there are here,
How beauteous mankind is! How brave our world
That hath such people in it!

Mr. James Crosswell (Headmaster of the Brearley School, New York City) said:

I feel so terrified at my introduction that I am going to fall back on a remark made on a similar occasion at Girton. The remark was, "It gives me great pleasure, ladies, to look about the room and see so many women, so happy and so decent." That is my testimonial to you here. I don't know what Girton thought of it. I don't know what Bryn Mawr will think of it. But for one who works in a community where happy people are not very decent, and decent people not always very happy, it seems to me a glorious thing to be able to say, with truth, of our Bryn Mawr. I say this as bachelor of arts, without reference to the standards of doctors of philosophy: It is a great thing to live in a community, which is a little center of common sense and decency, especially in the intellectual life. I have been struck again and again with the want of common sense, want of decency about a great deal that pretends to be intellectual life and culture. We are afflicted all the time in our town with panics of culture. Now we all go to see somebody's pictures; then we have our saving of St. John; then we run to hear Mrs. Mackaye on woman's suffrage, and then with equal speed to hear somebody else on the other side. I read with great interest and edification this winter a work by a distinguished naval officer, Captain Scott, on his explorations to the South Pole, on which he had taken some beautiful photographs, especially of penguins. These are remarkable birds. He said, "After they finish eating in the morning they all begin to run, first northwest, then southeast, then north and then south." Captain Scott did not know what they were doing. I wrote and said, "Captain Scott, I know what they are doing. They are cultivating themselves." These are the things that college women are here to stop. I speak with more fervor than I dare let out. My offering to Bryn Mawr I think would be something like this: I should quote from the poet Heine, who asked not to have laurels placed on his memorial, but a sword, "for I was a good soldier in the warfare or the liberation of humanity." I feel too seriously to say to Bryn Mawr what I feel in that way. It is a long, hard fight against stupidity and darkness, but there is not one man in our profession that does not get an uplift when he thinks of the twenty-five years of this College. To you belong many a forlorn hope and enterprise, crowned with success that many people have despaired of—the upholding of ideals of simplicity and sincerity. I do not know whether Bryn Mawr is a paradise. I have my suspicions that it is. But it has always given me a peculiar quiet joy, in reading Dante's *Paradise*, to discover that the colors of the mystic Rose were yellow and white. . . . In the din of trumpets and hallelujahs in praise of Bryn Mawr, I should like my voice to be heard: "How sweet are you and dear: you have drawn me from servitude to liberty." If you knew what it was to feel as a schoolteacher the help and uplift and liberation from the small, petty tyrannies of the schoolteacher's life in a city, you would know that I could not tell you now, even here, all that I have to say about Bryn Mawr.

President Thomas made the last speech of the evening:

Alumnæ of Bryn Mawr: I see here the earliest class of the College and the last class to leave it, 1889 and 1909, and as I have been looking at you, especially at these two little groups, I have thought what a happiness it is to feel that the traditions of good conduct, good behavior—the Bryn Mawr type, begun by the Class of 1889, are still here in the Class of 1909. As I told the Class of 1889 last night at their Twentieth Reunion, knowing them more intimately perhaps than it is my happiness to know any class now, they gave me a confidence and a belief in girlhood which enabled me to have the faith to entrust as far as I was able, by the authority of the first President of the College, the conduct of the College to the students themselves, and I had never known good girls, really good, until I knew the Class of 1889. I had always known school girls, who liked to break rules—boarding school girls—until I came to Bryn Mawr, and I then saw a class of girls who did exactly right, and that gave me confidence.

It is a great happiness to feel that at Bryn Mawr we led the way in proving that women of your age, if not made bad by rules, are always good. That has spread to the other colleges of the United States and women are treated accordingly.

Another thing I feel, especially as I look at 1889. President Jordan has left Bryn Mawr wondering at the youth of college women. He cannot believe that the Class of 1889 graduated twenty years ago. When he found that they must be about forty, he said that it proved that the college woman was the woman who is always young on account of the interests which she has, and her touch with life.

I thought I would like to say a few words about the by-products of Bryn Mawr. Mr. Crosswell and President Jordan and I were speaking of the wonderful spirit which seems to grow up in schools and colleges—a spirit which seems to have a development of its own. This spirit attaches itself to certain symbols, and they are significant, though to older people they sometimes seem a little insignificant. The spirit which clings about the symbol is a very wonderful thing. When the Seniors give up the not very beautiful steps of Taylor Hall, it is a symbol, and it means a very great deal, both to you and to us, to have you leave the steps and go away to exemplify the Bryn Mawr spirit.

It has come about in an unexpected way that we have created here this type of college architecture. The 1909 Baedeker has something to say about it. It gives us one star—only one—but it is a great deal. A great many artists have worked all their lives to get one star in Baedeker. It says: "Bryn Mawr College. One of the youngest and best Colleges for women in the United States." It goes on to say that the tower of the main building is conspicuous, and that the Library and cloisters in Jacobean style are the most notable of all the buildings. This establishment of a type of college architecture is one of our by-products.

Mr. Henry James when he was here said that we had made not only an institution of learning, but a contribution to civilization in the United States. He rather thought that this was more important than the academic side of our work. We would not think that, but it is a satisfactory by-product.

Another is this: We tried to get the best faculty we could find, men eminent in research and earnest. The Class of 1889 with their enthusiasm for study encouraged the faculty, who could not help responding to the great interest of the students of Bryn Mawr. Thus one of our main by-products has been the men we have sent out to other colleges. M. Foulet came directly from the Ecole Normale, so that he is a product of Bryn Mawr and one of the products we are proudest of, and I expect him to carry with him to the great University of California the Bryn Mawr ideals and the Bryn Mawr training. The final by-product was one which we did not expect to

make at all. We began with the hope that we could have here the same standards that had prevailed in the best colleges for men. We were most of us in those early days educated either in Germany or at some co-educational college and we thought we should like to see whether the graduates of Bryn Mawr could not do as good work without any allowance made for their sex. We went on doing it quietly. What is the result? We have rather come to be the under-graduate college that is holding up the standard for college work for colleges for men, really a very unexpected result. President Jordan said he heard everywhere as a standard of comparison, a sort of a measure, "the Bryn Mawr standard." So it seems to me that it is a very happy combination, one of those happy accidents which Mr. Croswell says are really miracles, that in devoting ourselves to our own ideals intensively and trying to train up young women we should represent the best training that could be given.

Thus we have led the way architecturally, and set a standard of civilization in living, in college dormitories, in artistic surroundings; our men and women professors have set a standard for collegiate work, a level of teaching, research, and enthusiasm which is maintained after we have been so unfortunate as to send them out to other colleges; and also we have been so happy as to contribute toward the problem of returning to the old ideals of academic work, to the strenuous intellectual training which seems to me to have been retained more steadily in the great Scottish universities than perhaps anywhere else in the world.

THE ENDOWMENT FUND

On Wednesday afternoon of Commencement Week, in the brief lull between the College Breakfast and the Senior Garden Party, a group of Alumnae gathered in the shade of the cloisters to hear reports on the Endowment Fund. The meeting was called by the Finance Committee, to take the place of the announcement of Class collections made last year at the Alumnae Supper. Mrs. Andrews presided, and each local Chairman and Class Collector was called on in turn.

New York reported \$17,000 in hand, Chicago, \$5000. Philadelphia expects to realize \$450 from the "Canterbury Pilgrims."

1907 reported progress towards the completion of its great class gift of \$100,000. This is to include \$95,000 from the Class and \$5000 from the Baldwin Locomotive Works.

The class collections for the year 1909 will amount to about \$5400, and promises payable in 1910 and 1911, to over \$5000. This includes the following reunion gifts: '89, \$465; '99, \$525; '04, \$188 and promises amounting to \$700, with possibly \$300 additional; '06, \$220 and promises of \$2000; '08, \$1300 and promises of \$600.

The total of the Alumnae Endowment Fund as estimated by the Treasurer in round numbers amounts to \$146,485, as follows:

Cash in hand (including class collection).....	\$7,814.00
Class pledges (payable by Sept., 1909)	1,345.00
Class pledges (payable 1910 and 1911).....	5,376.00
Class of 1907.....	100,000.00
Pledge (made during collection of 1st \$100,000)	9,500.00
Philadelphia	450.00
Chicago.....	5,000.00
New York	17,000.00

\$146,485.00

The College also has at least \$9000 applicable to the debt.

REPORT OF THE ALUMNÆ ATHLETIC COMMITTEE

On Tuesday morning at 9.30 the Alumnæ Tennis Team, composed of Fanny Sinclair Woods, '01, Nellie Leeds Nearing, '08, Marion Houghton, '06, Marjory Young, '08, and Elizabeth Harrington, '06, played the Varsity Tennis Team. The Varsity won three matches out of five, two matches in singles and one in doubles.

This is the first year an Alumnæ-Varsity Team Tournament has been held at Bryn Mawr, and it proved a great success.

On Wednesday morning, at 10.20, the Alumnæ Basketball Team played the Varsity and was defeated 12 to 2. Martha Plaisted, '08, captained the Alumnæ. Those who made the team were:

MARTHA PLAISTED '08.....	<i>Center Forward</i>
J. MORRIS, '08.....	<i>Right Forward</i>
C. E. HARRINGTON, '06.....	<i>Left Forward</i>
M. YOUNG, '08.....	<i>Center Center</i>
C. LAUTERBACH, '06.....	<i>Side Center</i>
H. CADBURY, '08.....	<i>Side Center</i>
H. SMITH, '06.....	<i>Guard</i>
K. HOUGHTON HEPBURN, '99.....	<i>Guard</i>
M. WASHBURN, '08.....	<i>Guard</i>

On Thursday the Alumnæ Athletic Committee met with Miss Applebee to decide on the dates for the Alumnæ Matches of the year 1909-1910.

Alumnæ-Varsity Hockey Game—the Saturday before Thanksgiving.

Alumnæ-Varsity Water-Polo Game—the Saturday of the January Alumnæ Meeting.

Interclub and Individual Alumnæ Tennis Tournament—the Monday afternoon before Commencement.

Alumnæ-Varsity Tennis Tournament—the Tuesday morning before Commencement.

Alumnæ-Varsity Basketball Game—the Wednesday morning before Commencement.

C. ELIZABETH HARRINGTON, *Chairman*

LITERARY NOTES

All publications received will be acknowledged in this column, and noticed or reviewed as far as possible. The Editor begs that copies of books by or about the Bryn Mawr Faculty and Bryn Mawr students may be sent to the *QUARTERLY* for review.

BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS RECEIVED

LETTERS FROM PORT ROYAL, written at the time of the Civil War.

Edited by Elizabeth Ware Pearson. Boston, W. B. Clarke Company, 1906. Pp. ix. 345.

The social and economic history of the South from 1861 to 1865 has yet to be written. Mr. Rhodes and Mr. Fleming and others have barely touched the outer edges. Among the many neglected phases of the subject, one of the most important is the history of those districts, such as the southeastern counties of Virginia, the southern parishes of Louisiana, and the Sea Islands of South Carolina, which were occupied by Federal troops throughout the greater part of the war—districts in which were presented many of the problems that vexed the South as a whole after 1865. It was in them that the experiment of making the transition from slavery to freedom was first put on trial. The letters published in this volume give us a most interesting first-hand account of the origin and development of what has come to be known as the "Port Royal Experiment."

Shortly after the Federal occupation of the Sea Islands in November, 1861, Secretary Chase appointed Edward L. Pierce, of Milton, Massachusetts, to take charge of the negroes and supervise the planting of a cotton crop for the following year. Mr. Pierce issued a call for volunteers to act as teachers and superintendents of labor.

"The response to this appeal was immediate. An 'Educational Commission for Freedom' was organized in Boston; New York and Philadelphia were quick to follow, and on March 3, 1862, there set sail for Port Royal a party of men and women who were almost without exception inspired purely by the desire to help those who had been slaves Of the many thousand letters that must have been written by these people to their Northern homes, those of one small group only are represented by the extracts here printed. The writers were New Englanders and ardent anti-slavery people; W. C. G. and C. P. W. were Harvard men just out of college; H. W. was a sister of the latter. A few of the later letters were written by two other Massachusetts men, T. E. R., a Yale graduate of 1859, and F. H., who remained on the Islands longer than the three just mentioned. All five are still living. Richard Soule, Jr., now dead for many years, was an older man, a teacher, a person of great loveliness of character and justice of mind. The principal figure in the letters, Edward S. Philbrick, of Brookline, who died in 1889, was in one sense the principal figure in the Sea Island situation. He began by contributing a thousand dollars to the work and volunteering his services on the ground, where he was given charge by Mr. Pierce of three plantations, including the largest on the islands; being a person of some means, with an established reputation as an engineer and a very considerable business experience, he was from the first prominent among the volunteers. When, in the following year, he became personally and financially responsible for a dozen plantations, this prominence was increased a hundredfold." (Introduction, pp. 6-8.)

The tone of the letters is on the whole rather pessimistic. General Hunter interfered with the experiment by drafting negroes into the service, the red tape of the military administration was very annoying, private soldiers were too much given to foraging expeditions, and the negroes themselves were lazy and ungrateful.

"This drafting business," says C. P. W., "is simply folly. Hunter is an ignorant, obstinate fool" (pp. 172-173). His sister's criticism is just as sweeping, although expressed in milder language. "I don't wish to find fault with my commanding general, but I have yet to be shown the first thing Hunter has done which I consider wise or fine. Saxton has had to go down more than once and persuade him not to execute his orders" (pp. 167-168). W. C. G., in a letter of September 23, 1864, says, "They are carrying out the draft with excessive severity, not to say horrible cruelty. Last night three men were shot—one killed, one wounded fatally, it is thought, and the other disappeared over the boat's side and has not been seen since—shot as they were trying to escape the guard sent to capture all men who have not been exempted by the military surgeons" (p. 283).

The candor with which the members of the party express themselves about the character of the negro and his value as a free laborer is especially refreshing. "Commissioners, if appointed to investigate the matter," says C. P. W., under date of December 2, 1862, "would probably have their notions of the character, ability, and prospects of the 'Universal Nigger' much revised, with additions and corrections, before their investigations were completed. You at the North know nothing about niggers, nothing at all" (p. 115). In another letter he declares "that the satisfaction derived from the faithfulness and honesty of perhaps thirty is hardly sufficient to atone for the anxiety and distrust with which one regards the remaining ninety, who lie by habit and steal upon the least provocation, who take infinite pains to be lazy and shirk, who tell tales of others, of which themselves are the true subjects, and from whom all the artifices of the lawyer cannot draw a fair statement of fact, even when it is obviously for their own interest to tell the whole truth" (p. 227). "Their skill in lying, their great reticence, their habit of shielding one another (generally by silence), their invariable habit of taking a rod when you, after much persuasion, have been induced to grant an inch, their assumed ignorance and innocence of the simplest rules of *meum et teum*, joined with amazing impudence in making claims—these are the traits which try us continually in our dealings with them, and sometimes almost make us despair of their improvement—at least, in the present generation. It is certain that their freedom has been too easy for them—they have not had a hard enough time of it. In many cases they have been 'fair spoiled.'" (C. P. W. in letter of November 19, 1864, p. 287.) The testimony of Richard Soule, Jr., is to the same effect: "I have no reason to complain of my people for any extraordinary delinquencies, for they have worked as well as we shall probably ever be able to get these negroes to work; but I have frequently had occasion to be vexed at their slow, shiftless habits and at their general stupidity. It is a very great trial to any Northern man to have to deal with such a set of people, and I am satisfied that if Northerners immigrate to the South and undertake agriculture or anything else here, they will be compelled to import white laborers" (pp. 315, 316).

All of which simply goes to show that the attempt to make an abrupt transition from slavery to complete freedom was a mistake, and that the apprenticeship and vagrancy legislation of the Southern states in 1865, though unduly severe in some respects, was fundamentally sound in principle.

The letters are filled with interesting allusions of all sorts: there is, for example, a description of the size of Charleston and the heroic charge of Colonel Shaw's negro regiment at Fort Wagner, a description of Sherman's army as it passed through Beaufort,

and numerous references to the manners and customs of the freedmen. Speaking of the negroes who followed in the wake of Sherman, H. W. says: "Miss Lowne gave us quite an interesting account of the Georgia refugees that have been sent to the village. The hardships they underwent to march with the army are fearful, and the children often gave out and were left by their mothers exhausted and dying by the roadside and in the fields. Some even put their children to death, they were such a drag upon them, till our soldiers, becoming furious at their barbarous cruelty, hung two women on the spot. In contrast to such selfishness, she told us of one woman who had twelve small children—she carried one and her husband another, and for fear she should lose the others she tied them all together by their hands and brought them all off safely, a march of hundreds of miles" (pp. 293-294).

W. C. G. in a letter of May 19, 1864, thus describes one of the earliest experiments in negro suffrage: "We had a queer scene here on Tuesday. It is probably the first time that the slaves—contrabands, freedmen—have asserted themselves as fellow-countrymen by claiming the right of voting. A meeting was called in Beaufort to elect delegates to the Baltimore convention. It was assumed that we could stand for the sovereign state of South Carolina, and so we sent her full complement of sixteen representatives, and furnished each with an alternate. There are hardly thirty-two decent men in the Department, it is commonly believed. A large half of the meeting consisted of the blacks, and *four black delegates were chosen*, Robert Small among them; the others I believe were sergeants in the South Carolina regiment. At one time there was considerable excitement, and white paired off against black, but on the whole both colors behaved very well" (pp. 267-268).

"When the end of this record is reached," says the editor in her conclusion, "undoubtedly the feeling uppermost in the mind of the reader is one of disappointment." In my own case it is more than a mere feeling of disappointment that so little of apparent value was accomplished in that particular mission. It is rather a feeling of sadness that the men and women of these letters and the thousands of others whom they represented could not have been brought into sympathetic relations with the better class of the white people of the South, and that they and these better-class whites could not have stood side by side in maintaining under the new conditions the old friendly relations between the races which existed in the days of slavery. Any attempt to apportion the blame for this failure would be useless. Apparently neither side could understand the other's point of view or could appreciate the purity of the other's motives.

Mrs. Pearson has arranged the letters in good order, with brief annual synopses, and has prepared an excellent index. It is to be hoped that the book is being widely read, especially in the South, where it should help to dissipate the mischievous tradition that all carpetbaggers were *ipso facto* either knaves or fanatics.

THE TWO TRAVELERS. By Carlota Montenegro. Boston: The Poet Lore Company. 1909.

The brief sketches of which this little volume is composed are appropriately brought out by Poet Lore: they are poetical in the extreme. Nothing is more difficult than to write in this manner—the manner of the fable, or of the parable, or that in which a brief poignant moment of human experience is given sharp, clear-cut, vivid description; nothing is easier than for this method of writing to sink into the *banal*, the futile, and the obscure. Obscurity these essays are not free from: occasionally one seeks—if one belongs to the class which reads and runs—in vain for the real purport, or moral, of the little play; but for the most part the meaning is plain, and it seldom fails to be a meaning

of a good deal of pathos, or insight, or originality. The psychology of the sketches is good, often they are keenly dramatic, and not infrequently they end with the sort of sharp, witty, unexpected turn which makes the poems of Heine such perfect pieces of construction; in short, they show no little unconventionalness and reality, and they give distinct promise of more good work to come. The first of the sketches, which paints in brief touches the totally different aspect of a series of events according as the actor, the traveler, is another or oneself, gives the keynote—and the title—to the book; the last and the longest is perhaps the best. As a specimen of the manner and of the spirit of these “fables,” we may reproduce one of them:

A MEMORY

Sunshine slipping across the floor in the early morning. It is deep and pale by turns with the scurrying of light clouds in the high, wind-flicked sky. It glides past my feet and hides in a corner, fades out, and then in an instant is lying in a broad, gold band again.

Stealing back into my heart as I watch it, comes the memory of days in the sweet beginning of youth, when across my book fell the early morning sunlight. Between it and my heart there was a bond of fellowship; at sight of it, a smile used to ripple through my soul, a smile of heralded conquering. The walls of my room seemed to fall away and I was in a conjured space as wide as the width of the world since the beginning, and as deep as the deepest thought of all men. Something new, something fresh, moved in my veins; an inspiration, high, pure, quick, hovered over my head with wings waiting but to spread, clap, and fly. And that yellow ray, fallen from the fathomless, clear morning sky, washed with the fresh morning air, stole up upon my hand trembling to lay itself to the deed, stole up on to the open page and mingled its light with the light that flashed from eternally shining tales of greatness. There it lay, pointing to the work of the sun-crowned Greeks as if itself were pointing back to itself. “O light,” I cried, in those fresh mornings in the beginning of life, “O light from Heaven and from the minds of men! O Apollo! O Greeks! Be my symbol, be my guide on the everlasting road of art you cut through the wilderness of ages.”

It is sweet now, when again the early sun comes slipping in among sad thoughts of the night, to remember that prayer and that faith of long ago.

THE SPATIAL VALUE OF THE VISUAL FIELD IMMEDIATELY SURROUNDING THE BLIND SPOT. By Clarence E. Ferree, A. M., Lecturer in Psychology, Bryn Mawr College, (Unpublished).

The blind spot marks the entrance of the optic nerve to the eye. It is situated about 15° to 20° to the nasal side of the fovea, and is about 6° to 7° in breadth. It is totally insensitive to light stimulation.

From the time of its discovery by Mariotti, 1668, it has been of great interest to the visual specialist. (a) It formed the crux of a controversy lasting from 1668–1852 as to whether the retina could be the seat of visual sensation. (b) Its discovery aroused an interest in indirect vision, and led to the discovery of the zones of partial and total color blindness on the peripheral retina and many other facts of great importance to visual theory. (c) It is responsible for the introduction into systematic Psychology of the hypothesis that a neutral area in a sense field may be filled in associatively from the surrounding sense field, and up to the present time has furnished the sole experimental demonstration of a right to use this hypothesis as a general principle of explanation. This principle has been utilized by Helmholtz in his theory of

visual contrast, by Titchener and others to explain why the skin with its spatially separate end organs should give rise to a continuum of sensation, and in many other ways.

It was our purpose to make an experimental examination of the spatial values of the visual fields immediately surrounding the blind spot with special reference to this question of association filling-in. The hypothesis was advanced by Volkmann, 1846, to explain the absence of a gap in the monocular field of vision, and has been generally accepted up to the present time. We find: (a) There is a complete drawing together of the edges of the visual field across the blind area, *i.e.*, the opposite edges of the blind spot function as contiguous retinal areas. Recourse then need not be had to the wholly speculative doctrine of associative filling-in to explain the absence of a gap in the monocular field of vision, and the hypothesis itself must be abandoned as a principle of explanation unless some new demonstration be found for it. (b) The shrinkage of the visual field due to the drawing together of its edges across the blind spot is compensated for by a magnification of spatial values over a very small zone immediately surrounding the blind spot. This zone comprises an area of about one-sixth of the breadth of the blind area. Beyond this the spatial values are normal. (c) We find also zones of partial and total color blindness about the blind spot similar to those found on the peripheral retina. This fact in connection with a comparative study of the physical and histological features of the retina about the blind spot and at the periphery may serve to throw additional light upon the problem of the distribution of color sensitivity and its bearing upon visual theory.

AUTHOR'S NOTE.

THE BRYN MAWR ALUMNAE QUARTERLY

VOL. III

NOVEMBER 1909

No 3

THE FUTILITY OF MUCH ARGUMENT.

The world talks too much both on the platform and in the newspapers and seventy-five per cent of what is said is based on no sound foundation of fact or opinion. Spell-binders know their business and whether the object be political or social are ready with arguments of any weight or dimension meeting the requirements of any customer. They measure it off or weigh it out according to demand, and when it is finally wrapped up and taken home for careful consideration is generally found to be too flimsy for immediate use and too perishable for permanent preservation. The psychological aspects of argument are multiform. If based on conviction, it generally becomes the appeal of an extremist or the diatribe of a partisan; if expressed with elegance or grace it takes the form of a model of English prose or the genial utterance of an after-dinner speaker; if clothed in eloquence it is often lost to sight in the magnificence of its own adornment or in the ingenuity of the silvered tongued orator which conceals all truth; if it assumes the form of clever inuendo or amusing illustration it is masked in artificial dress and parades under false colors. In the press a hundred thousand arguments fall to the ground daily and like the seed of the sower spring up to wither away. In the day's work man argues with his neighbor, husband with wife, friend with friend, and enemy with enemy, and time is lost, friendships undone, enmities strengthened, few are enlightened, fewer convinced, the lawyers alone profit. What is it all worth and is the world better for it? Arguments touching the past are unnecessary, arguments touching the future are valueless. When has the great orator, whose works we admire but seldom read, ever successfully forecasted the issues of great crises? If mistakes have characterized the policies of our statesmen, greater mis-

takes have characterized the oracular utterances of our prophets. Any intelligent man, and the degree of intelligence does not matter, can always evoke a hundred reasons why that which is should not be and why that which is to come should never take place. The conservatives are satisfied with things as they are and argue for their continuance; the progressists, unhappy in a world they cannot change, see the millenium in the schemes they advocate. Arguments are piled on arguments but the world moves on.

Argument is rarely temperate. It is almost never fair-minded, unimpassioned, and truthful. The world is in too much haste to search deeply for the causes of things. It catches at trifles, neglecting the great motor forces that are the ultimate victors in the game. The man who argues is not interested in the truth; he wants to win his case, to control his audience, to elect his candidate, to satisfy his constituents, to promote his measure, to glorify himself. He is a trickster, a manipulator of words. He balances no judgments, weighs no evidence; his mind sees but one issue and he bends the facts to suit himself. He gives no credit and asks for no quarter. He spends his energy in a process of destruction—the destruction of those who disagree. His range is narrow, for he refuses to see other evidence than his own; his aim is local for he is generally concerned with the minor issues of life; his object is temporary for he does not look far beyond the immediate winning of success; his eyes are upon the ground for he rarely rises to the height whence alone true proportions can be determined. Argument is not a factor that makes for the moral uplift of man. It rarely saves the soul or heals the body. It sees no satisfaction in the union of all men in a common cause for the betterment of society; it refuses to join hands with an enemy when the end to be gained is truth, justice, and purity; it is unwilling to sacrifice the immediate gain for the sake of a brighter future. If, as we are told, it whets the mind, sharpens the wits, and points the rapier of repartee, then it accomplishes no great thing for the preparing of the weapon is of no profit unless the cause be right. In the hands of most men and women argument is mere pyrotechnic, vivid and heated display for a moment, then darkness, and no one the better, except as diversion is good for the jaded mind.

When applied to the causes which women have at heart argument is worse than useless, it is a positive hindrance. This is not due to the fact that the masculine mind is closed to conviction, rather is it because neither man nor woman has any legitimate basis for argument. He who opposes the education of women or woman's right to exercise the suffrage is in-

fluenced either by personal antipathies and dislike of any change or else by fears of results that are pure imaginings of the mind, based on no sound scientific evidence. Such fears may be realized but no man can demonstrate the fact and he wastes his time and energy in trying to do so. She who urges the advancement of women to educational and political equality with men on the ground of right or of future gain is engaged in an equally hopeless task. There is no fundamental reason why women should have a higher education, cast a ballot, or hold political office. There is equally no reason why they should not. Arguments to either end stand on the same plane with the plea of the campaign orator for the election of his candidates or of the criminal lawyer for the release of his client. Coöperation in government is a matter not of right but of necessity and fitness. It is a matter of evolution not of inherent privilege. When women have reached that place in the economy of existence comparable to that attained by the masculine middle classes half a century ago then they will find the doors opening to them. They have a right to make their demand known but not to argue for it as something of which they have always been unjustly deprived. Such argument is based on pure fallacy. No less fallacious is the argument based on the future. No one knows what will be the effects upon politics or the home of woman's suffrage. All prophecies are futile. To argue that woman's suffrage will become a panacea for all political ills is to exhibit the same mental eccentricity as that which characterized the upholders of masculine democracy as the solution of all human problems in government. He who sees in woman's suffrage the destruction of the home or the obliteration of the feminine traits in women is in the same class with her who argues that the same privilege will purify municipal government, overthrow the bosses, eliminate graft, clean the streets, and ennoble the ashman.

Such are the arguments pro and con and they are mere hopes and fears, and dreams. Women have won the title to the highest education that the world can offer, they have won the ballot today in certain quarters where old prejudices are not strongly entrenched and where social conditions are in accord with their demands. They will win in other quarters when social needs and social opinions, always in advance of actual legislation, recognize the practical value of woman's coöperation. But they will not advance the cause one hand's breadth by futile arguments about the fundamental rights of women or by references to the glorious future that their political service will bring upon the world. Inch by inch, here a little and there a little, progress will be made. With

each generation the advance will be more rapid, for in the long run the suffrage can no more be withheld from women than could masculine suffrage be withheld from the industrial and commercial classes in the last century. But the tactics of the stump speaker will prove a snare and a delusion and the assertion of extravagant claims and extravagant demands a positive bar to success. Complete political enfranchisement of women would be as great a menace to society today as was the gift of unlimited suffrage to the negro fifty years ago. Prove by a thousand small activities the value of woman's participation in the affairs of the community; increase by training and experience the efficiency of women in affairs outside the domestic circle and not only will legislation follow the social necessity but the exercise of the suffrage by women will be freed from some of the disgraceful conditions that accompany the exercise of masculine suffrage today. There is no other argument than this that is worthy woman's slightest consideration.

To college bred women the world looks for examples of sobriety and self-restraint in all that concerns woman's welfare. The gloomy prophets of yesterday saw in the woman's college a breeding ground of sexless minds and unconventional social spirits. That prophecy lies buried under the convincing argument of actual demonstration to the contrary. Ignorance, not knowledge, is the tap-root of bigotry, fanaticism, and extravagance. College women are not and never will be the unrestrained advocates of unlimited privileges of their sex. To many of them woman's suffrage, in the form demanded by its most argumentative advocates, makes little appeal. But there are few among them who have not developed a high ideal of their duty in the world, a duty that reaches beyond the nursery and the kitchen, a duty to the community at large. In the exercise of that duty lies the path to a larger coöperation in the affairs of the state. Organization is necessary, constant pressure against all limitations an essential to growth, the tale of accomplishment an influential party program, but above all else wisdom, temperance, patience, and mental balance in all the affairs of life, domestic, social, educational, religious, and political, are the surest guaranties of success. Let the opponents of woman's suffrage gain confidence in the sanity and good judgment of women and the cause is more than half won. Arguments based on other grounds than fitness, efficiency, and usefulness are futile.

A CONTRIBUTOR.

NOTICE TO ALUMNÆ

It would be well for Bryn Mawr Clubs and Bryn Mawr Alumnae to realize that they have the privilege of suggesting nominations for the officers of the Alumnae Association, all of whom are to be elected in January of this year. The offices of President, Vice-President, Treasurer, Corresponding Secretary, and Recording Secretary fall vacant every two years, and it is of the greatest help to the Nominating Committee to have the interest and suggestions of the Alumnae at large in making up the ticket. All clubs were asked for nominations by Miss Evelyn Walker, Chairman of the Nominating Committee (119 Park Street, Brookline, Mass.) but few responded in time. The Recording Secretary of the Association (Mrs. Wilfred Bancroft, 3303 Hamilton Street, Philadelphia) will receive nominations for the Academic Committee up to December 1, provided the nominations are made in writing and signed by twenty-five members of the Alumnae Association. One vacancy occurs this year, the term of Miss Eleanor L. Lord, Ph.D., expiring the end of January, 1910.

E. W. A.

THE ORIGIN OF SELF-GOVERNMENT AT BRYN MAWR

In June, 1891, just before Commencement, Miss Thomas called the students together and told them that the social life of the College could no longer be conducted without "rules." No one questioned her decision, for during that winter we had begun to feel that the Golden Age had been brought to an end by our own frailties. In the earlier years two factors had promoted freedom. The students were nearer the gods and cared more for the pleasures of Parnassus than for the fleshpots of Egypt. In addition, the size of our community—my class, at entrance, brought the members up to only eighty—made it possible for us to vary work and amusement without interfering with each other. Problems of "noise" and "quiet" settled themselves. Time, however, had changed all this. With two hundred students in the halls, many wills came into conflict, and the succeeding years, which made the ivy older, brought to us the moods and humors of youth. Our premature wisdom lingered on only in an anxious feeling that we might "harm the college" and in a half-conscious appreciation of the charms of Law.

Miss Thomas, therefore, met with a ready response to her general

statements. But after the meeting, Miss Susan Walker (Mrs. Fitzgerald) of 1893, and a few others, asking themselves whether law and liberty could not be combined, arrived at the idea of the students framing their own social code. Miss Walker, as "spokesman for this self-appointed committee," went to the Dean and gained her willing consent to the new experiment.

I had left college before Commencement and my first knowledge of the momentous events came through a letter from Miss Walker. She and her committee worked indefatigably in the summer and wrote to a large number of students in order to arouse their enthusiasm. I remember the thrill with which I enlisted in a cause whose object was government but whose slogan was freedom!

In the autumn our meetings began, and with them was ushered in the age of oratory. Although the students voted at once to accept self-government, argument and panegyric were necessary before it gained its unprecarious footing of today. My part in this early history was due to an accident of office. I happened to be president of the Undergraduate Association and the students were too much absorbed in the issues involved in the experiment of self-government to care how the machinery was run. To save time, they appointed me president of the new association, which seemed to be superseding the old, and asked me to appoint the Executive Board, provided for in the Constitution. It had already been decided that graduate students were to be included in the association and to be subject to the same rules. To represent their body, Miss Marguerite Sweet and Miss Florence Keyes were appointed, while Miss Walker and Miss Elizabeth Winsor (Mrs. Pearson), the president of the Class of 1892, represented the undergraduates. When our sense of humor suffered an eclipse, the greater detachment of the graduate members was a saving resource.

The Association had empowered us to draw up and present a set of resolutions. The students of Merion Hall used to say that they had never been disturbed by noise until the Executive Board held midnight sessions in my room to discuss the necessity of "quiet hours." Miss Thomas talked over the resolutions with us, but left us perfectly free to do as we chose. In later years, when, *mutatis mutandis*, I was an administrative officer myself among students jealously intent on governing themselves, I appreciated what it meant for her practically to entrust the reputation of the college, for which she, not we, would be held responsible, to our inexperience.

The members of the faculty did not sympathize with us, partly because faculties are usually doubtful of the expediency of vesting disciplinary power in students, and partly because they were indignant over the resolution about "social engagements" with themselves. This resolution, evoked by special circumstances, was hurried through the meeting without discussion and I never heard any conversation about it among the students. The professors, as I learned later, knew nothing of its origin and supposed it had been a subject of general discussion. They were naturally angry that we should seem to forbid a thing which, in any general form, had never existed.

Nor did we have any support from the Alumnae, who felt that we had torn the palladium from the citadel. But alumnae, then as now, were taken lightly by undergraduates. Our real difficulty lay in defections within our own body. Some of the cleverest girls in college disapproved of the principle of self-government and began to express their opposition. One of them at a stormy meeting argued that law-making should be left to Miss Thomas and shocked our less daring intelligences by announcing, "I prefer monarchy to democracy—nor need it be a constitutional monarchy." Against philosophy like this our only weapons were an unbewildered piety and a militant faith.

The crisis came on the day, in midwinter, when the charter of our liberties, from the Trustees, was presented to the students. Skepticism showed a Gorgon face. Lethargy seemed to prevail. A supporter of the cause saved the day by an audacious experiment. Leaping to her feet, she called out, "I move that self-government be abandoned." The Chair put the question with assumed indifference. No voice answered the request for votes "in favor of the motion." To the request for opposing votes came a "No" that filled the chapel and was heard on the campus. In it was the fervor of a modern hocky "yell," and by it Self-Government was finally established. It is true that before the athletic and dramatic age, which began in 1896, we took our pleasures sadly, but I doubt if any Bryn Mawr undergraduates have been more gallantly young than we were when, with chivalric seriousness, we pledged ourselves to an idea.

ANNIE CROSBY EMERY ALLINSON, '92.

THE HISTORY OF THE BRYN MAWR CLUB OF NEW YORK

For Bryn Mawr alumnæ, returning home with an ambition to make the college respected, and its influence felt, in the cities, towns and hamlets where their lot is cast, there exists no more encouraging symbol of patient achievement than the Bryn Mawr Club of New York. It might be supposed, on first thoughts, that the success of such a club would be certain in a metropolis, since there it would find money and a great number of supporters; but when one considers what rent, servants' wages and living expenses are in New York, and realizes that that city has never distinguished itself by sending any very high proportion of its citizens to Bryn Mawr, and that New Yorkers are apt to have their attention distracted from any one object by the number of calls that are made upon their time and money, one feels that if so much has been done in that city, much indeed ought to be done elsewhere along the same line. It is hard to see why Bryn Mawr clubs should not live almost anywhere that Bryn Mawr students congregate, if one of them can exist and flourish in New York.

"Flourish" is decidedly the better word. To visit 137 East 40th street, a neat four-story brick house, beautifully kept and furnished, and running as smoothly as if it had been going for twenty years, and then to look back over the history of the club, is highly interesting as a study in progression. It was started in the autumn of 1897 with ten charter members, Eleanor Brownell '97 being president. The club met in two small rooms on 17th street east of Union Square. The initiation fee was \$5, dues were \$2. Tea was served every week on club day.

In 1899 the initiation fee was raised to \$10, and the dues to \$10, and the club gave up the two rooms and met, when it did meet, at the houses of different members; this was done in order that they might be able the following year to rent an apartment. In the autumn of 1900 the apartment was taken. It was at 138 East 40th street, and consisted of a sitting room, a dining-room, three bed-rooms, and a kitchen. There was one servant employed. Meals were served to residents, and extra luncheons to any transients who dropped in; such guests, however, being supposed to telephone their purpose beforehand. The first tenant members were Susan Fowler '95, and Gertrude Frost '97. Club day, with its accompanying tea, was on Wednesday; an occasional dinner was given; and sometimes an entertainment of one kind or another was provided by some of the members. Non-resident memberships were instituted at this time, and

the club affairs began to look prosperous. The non-resident initiation fee was \$3, and dues were \$2.

The first annual dinner was given in these rooms in 1900. President Thomas came from Bryn Mawr to attend it, as she has always done since, and there were forty or fifty people present,—rather more of a crowd than could fit comfortably into such limited quarters. In 1901 the dinner was held at the Manhattan Hotel, Mr. Croswell of the Brearley School being the second guest of honor. In 1902 it took place at the Marie Antoinette, but after that, until 1908, it was held at the Manhattan. In 1903 some of the alumnae gave during the dinner Ben Jonson's *Masque of Queens*.

The club life had been very pleasant in the little 40th street apartment, which somehow had much Bryn Mawr atmosphere, and seemed full of old associations; but during the winter of 1906 there arose the question of getting a house. The first suggestion of this was made by Elsa Bowman '96, the latter and Euphemia Whittredge, ex.'97, being the two residents that year. A meeting to discuss the subject was called in the late spring of 1906. Katrina Ely '97, (Mrs. Tiffany), Frances Arnold ex.'97, Elsa Bowman, Elizabeth Higginson ex.'97, and Euphemia Whittredge stood sponsors to the project. A committee was formed to raise money and find a house, this committee being composed of the five members aforesaid and Alice Day '02. Euphemia Whittredge was chairman.

House-hunting was then in order; and there is a tradition that Elsa Bowman, looking across the street in the first days of the committee's activities, saw the present club-house, No. 137, and prophetically expressed a wish that that might be the club's future home. They did in fact acquire it in February or March 1907, and took possession the first of June. The house cost \$27,000, a very moderate price, and far below its value today. One mortgage of \$17,000 they had at the savings bank at 4½ per cent, and Katrina Ely Tiffany and Elizabeth Higginson each gave \$5000 on a second mortgage. About \$2300 was collected by gift from club members. Alterations were made during the summer of 1907, and the club moved in the autumn. All dues were raised the following spring, and they now stand:

Resident members.....	Initiation, \$15; dues, \$15
Suburban.....	Initiation, \$12; dues, \$ 8
Non-resident	Initiation, \$ 5; dues, \$ 3

Nothing succeeds like success, and people always like to go to a place

that seems populous already. The pioneers have long been justified of their struggle for the possession of a club-house. In 1907-08 there were two single transient rooms; seven tenant members; the club served from 5 to 8 extra luncheons a day, and a good many dinners during the year; three servants were employed. At the end of the year there was a clear profit of \$365. In 1908-09, there has been one double guest-room,—the “large pink room,”—and one single bedroom, both for transients, besides accommodation for seven residents. From 55 to 58 people have attended the annual dinner, which for the last two years has been held in the club-house. From 5 to 15 extra luncheons a day have been served, and a great many extra dinners; and the transient rooms have been almost continuously occupied. The clear profit has been about \$1000, \$300 of which has been added to the sinking fund; into this fund the initiation fees have always gone. The remaining surplus was put into improvements, carried out in August. An extra servant's room and a servant's bath were added, and the roof of the second-story rear extension raised. A small furnace was also put in the kitchen extension.

During the summer of 1908 the club was kept open, rooms, breakfast and dinner being supplied to guests; this summer the house was closed in August for the alterations.

As one visits its pleasant precincts—the ground floor living- and dining-room, extending the depth of the house, the “grey drawing-room” on the second story, airy and quiet, with its mirror doors and its charming appointments, many of them the gifts of members, one cannot help thinking, easy and natural as it all looks, how much enterprise and energy and perseverance it stands for, and how little such a result would have been attained without every one of those qualities. A visit to the club really ought to be recommended to departing Senior classes, as a practical illustration, not only of decorative taste and the art of living, but of the Whole Duty of Alumnæ in their native towns.

ELIZABETH DALY, '01.

THE TROPHY CLUB AT BRYN MAWR

At Bryn Mawr in the spring of 1900, Aletta Van Reyepen, now Baroness Korff, and then a member of the departing class, came to Marion Reilly '01, with a suggestion about the Bryn Mawr class lanterns. She thought

that it would be a good idea to make a collection of all the lanterns which had been given to the different classes since the custom had begun; that they would not only be interesting as relics, but a possible source of inspiration to future classes in getting their lanterns. Marion Reilly considered the idea a good one, and they both began to collect lanterns from friends and generous alumnæ. Like everything else that is not labeled, registered, and preserved under glass, lanterns were scattered and not easy to get; but in the spring of 1901, owing to the efforts of these two individuals, there was almost a complete set. On leaving Bryn Mawr Marion Reilly was rather at a loss to know what to do with them; but after some debate on the subject, Martha Thomas '89, Helen Robins '92, and she organized a Trophy Club. It was at first merely a society for taking care of the lanterns; but on the suggestion of Martha Thomas and Helen Robins the original idea of the club was extended, and they began collecting everything that could be of interest—programmes of plays, dance cards, supper cards, and pictures of the classes, plays, and athletic teams.

It was in the spring of 1902 that the club was formally organized and its constitution drawn up. The Trophy Club has ten members—two from each class in college, and two alumnæ. All those who were once members, or who have given valuable trophies to the collection, become honorary members. The dues are \$1 a year, and are used to keep up the glass cases in which the exhibits are kept, and to defray the general expenses of the club.

At present the collection is kept at the end of the long corridor on the first floor of Pembroke East; but the club hopes eventually to have a room in the Students' Building, or else space in the entrance hall, where the trophies can be properly displayed.

The exhibit consists at present of an almost complete collection of the programmes of the college plays,—not only the regular class plays, but also those given on other occasions; all the class and basket-ball pictures; an almost complete collection of water-color paintings of the different class seals, and three or four duplicate class rings. The club also has charge of all the records of the Mayday Fête,—costumes, programmes, pictures, and all printed matter. It contemplates trying to persuade each class to have in addition to a class flag a more decorative banner, made in the style of the pennants used in processions, with a copy of the class shield or crest on a background of the class color. Such pennants would be very useful for decorating the campus for any future festivities such

as the Mayday Fête, and would be particularly appropriate in the Bryn Mawr Jacobean Gothic setting.

Anyone who possesses objects of interest, and is willing to donate them, really ought to do so; they will thereby make themselves, at very little personal inconvenience, benefactors of the college, and will in return receive not only the thanks of the club, but the gratitude of posterity. And there is another way in which they can help the club; for the last two or three years it has undertaken to put up in all the rooms of the dormitories name-plates bearing the names of those who have lived in each room, with the date of their occupancy. This has been rather difficult to carry out, as there are no records dating back to the good old days of Merion and Radnor, and it is hard to get the alumnae to respond with accuracy to the questions sent them on the subject. Many of them, in fact, do not remember the numbers of the rooms they once occupied. There was also some difficulty in Denbigh, on account of the alterations after the fire; but if the alumnae and former students will coöperate with the club, the lists will very soon be complete. Everyone who wishes to have a name-plate put up is asked to contribute 50 cents. A number of rooms in Pembroke and Rockefeller have the plates already arranged, and they are most interesting, especially to each new occupant, and to the lodgers of long ago returning to the old rooms, and feeling forgotten and strange among the surroundings of the present.

There can be no doubt that the Trophy club has a very important future. It will of course become the keeper of the social archives at Bryn Mawr, and ought, if given plenty of assistance in keeping its records up to date, form an exceedingly useful department in the college in years to come. We already look back with some awe over the twenty-four years during which our customs have grown up, and study with curiosity the ancient dance cards, the queer lanterns, the primitive-looking relics with which our predecessors amused themselves at a date when some of our present undergraduates were not yet born; and we must remember that our own belongings and the legend of our own manners and customs will be of equal interest to future generations.

E. T. D.

THE ORIGIN OF LANTERN NIGHT

It is hard for any one who sees today for the first time a Bryn Mawr Lantern Night to realize that this most beautiful and distinctive custom of giving lanterns to the Freshmen was originally closely connected

with the Sophomore Play. For it is indeed a far cry from the rickety stage of the old gymnasium to the stately pageant in the library cloister.

In the autumn of 1886, when '89, who had held the campus alone for a year, wished to welcome appropriately the class of '90, they decided to give a play. It was no elaborate affair like the Sophomore plays of today, but a farce, full of local color and college jokes, planned, written and rehearsed in a few days. At the close of the play the Sophomores gave to each Freshman a lantern, as emblematic of the bright light which would guide the inexperienced new-comer through the perilous maze of the already established college traditions.

This custom was continued without change, except that the plays became each year a little more elaborate, and each year were planned for a little further ahead, until the autumn of 1897, when '00 presented *As You Like It*. It was given under the maples in the afternoon, and the presentation of lanterns in broad daylight would have been obviously inappropriate. At the time, this was considered a serious objection to presenting the play in the afternoon, but the Sophomores decided to put a brave face on the matter and choose an entirely different night for the lantern-giving. They chose the night when the freshmen first received their caps and gowns. '00 wrote a special song for the occasion, and so did '01; and the Freshmen were ignorant of the fact that a tradition had been broken. The experiment was a great success. The Sophomores marched from Pembroke, each carrying her own lantern and another. Near the beautiful old poplar, on the site of the present library, '00 and '01 sang to one another, and gave and received lanterns, little knowing that they were establishing a new and charming precedent. The next year '01 made a further change by singing, beside their new Lantern song *Pallas Athene thea*. From that day to this the only radical innovation has been to change the place of the ceremony from the campus to the cloister. There, in that lovely setting, class after class now receives the emblem and the promise of its illumination.

LOUISE CONGDON FRANCIS, '00.

IN MEMORIAM

1902

LOIS META WRIGHT

April 10, 1878

July 2, 1909

The Bryn Mawr Alumnae Quarterly

VOL. III NOVEMBER, 1909 No. 3

THE OLD AND NEW BRYN MAWR

It is difficult today when one walks across the beautiful campus of Bryn Mawr to visualize the Bryn Mawr of twenty-five or even twenty years ago; to remember that, at the outset, she counted as her possessions Taylor Hall, Merion Hall, Cartref as a house for her President, two old-fashioned wooden houses for her Faculty and another for her Dean, a diminutive engine house, and some fifty students. In her twenty-fifth year—and she celebrates her twenty-fifth birthday in June 1910—she can boast of a certain finish and perfection, of a certain atmosphere, that pertains, as a rule, only to institutions of much greater age. With all her imperfections—and she is human enough to have many—she is exquisite, and the casual stranger who visits her, especially if he happen to know England, will be aware of a certain solidity, a certain atmosphere of ancient learning that he associates, though of course in a much greater degree, with such places as Oxford and Cambridge.

To what extent this effect will bear analysis, to what extent it is mere seeming, is another question: but the atmosphere of learning and culture and beauty is there; it is distinctive and delightful. And immature as she is, Bryn Mawr has established certain traditions in matters academic and social, which together with her beautiful grounds and buildings constitute whatever is distinctive in her. The history of academic traditions at Bryn Mawr is, in large part, the history of modern education for women in America, a subject, the data for which are always available; but we, the students of the

earlier day, are concerned, at the moment, with those traditions which are the outgrowth of the student life at Bryn Mawr.

Students themselves make and destroy traditions in the same casual way in which youth in general treats the time-honored customs of earlier generations; and usually without knowing that they are doing either. The freshman of today is quite unaware that what he reverences as an "immemorial custom" may have originated with last year's entering class; he too offers something new, which, if it owes its origin to true inspiration, takes hold of the student mind, commends itself, and becomes part of the general body of tradition.

All of us who have watched the growth and development of student life at Bryn Mawr are familiar with the failures to introduce base-ball as a college sport, and a formal dreary class-day as a commencement function. We are equally familiar with such changes as that of putting the Freshman play in the second semester, whereas in the earlier day it was a point of honor with Freshmen to give this play within four or six weeks after the Sophomore play. We have rejoiced many times that a happy inspiration should have taken the presentation of Lanterns from the Sophomore play and created a Lantern Night; and we have seen the Junior-Senior supper assume an entirely different character under the management of the class of 1894 who introduced a play as part of the function.

It seems only fitting that the origin and growth of these traditions should be noted while they can still be traced, for unconcerned as the undergraduate may be with any history he has not himself made, as an alumnus he develops a keen interest in the archives of his college. The *QUARTERLY* hopes to celebrate this, the twenty-fifth year of the college, by giving its readers a series of articles which, taken together, may give them at least a fair impression of both the old and the new Bryn Mawr.

NEWS FROM THE CAMPUS

REPORT OF THE ALUMNAE ENDOWMENT FUND

The Endowment Fund has apparently not made much progress during the summer, yet the few reports that have come in give encouraging evidence that the Alumnae have not been idle. One Alumna writes that she cleared \$100 by an entertainment in a New England village, and persuaded a local philanthropist to double the amount, so she has \$100 to give through her class, and \$100 through the Philadelphia committee. Several Alumnae are said to have "blancoed" shoes at summer resorts for twenty-five cents a pair. May not some millionaire heart have been touched by the sight of such devotion? Another Alumna is going to teach this winter, so as to give her salary to the Fund. Work like this means much more than can be counted in dollars and cents.

The class collections for 1909 will amount to \$7000, as compared with \$2800 last year. \$1624.50 is already promised for next year and \$1198 payable during the three following years.

The Treasurer reports on October 6:

Cash and investments.....	\$13,451.27
Pledges due by autumn 1910.....	7,207.00
Class pledges for 1910.....	1,624.50
Total.....	\$22,282.77

Last June the Chicago Committee was said to have collected \$5000, and the New York Committee reported \$17,000 in cash and in promises. The Washington Committee is arranging a series of three lectures to be given for the benefit of the Fund by Mr. F. Hopkinson Smith, Miss May Morris, and Mr. Percy Mackaye. The College itself holds in money and pledges for the Fund the amount of \$13,215.

The Philadelphia Alumnae propose to try working through class groups. They plan a series of monthly luncheons at which the class representatives and others who are interested, will meet and report on what has been done.

The Boston Committee is completing its arrangements for presenting Gilbert Murray's translation of the *Media* of Euripides.

ELIZABETH B. KIRKBRIDE,

Secretary of the Finance Committee.

VARIOUS CAMPUS NOTES

Some changes have been made in the Library; a partition has been put up in the students' cloak room thereby forming a new professor's office, which has been assigned to Dr. Hatcher. The Christian Union Library has been moved into the room which was last year used by the Dean of the College. The cataloguers have been assigned the former Christian Union Library, in order that the cataloguers' room may be made into a reference room. It opens conveniently out of the main stack room, and all the books of reference, dictionaries, atlases, etc., can now be conveniently consulted. The Librarian has taken the former Semitic Seminary as her office, so that the Librarian's and cataloguers' rooms now adjoin. The former Librarian's room is now used as the Semitic Seminary.

In Taylor Hall, the room on the second floor, formerly used as a stenographers' office, will now be used as an office by the Dean of the College. The room over it has been taken as a stenographers' office, and in place of this lecture room the third floor inter-

view room will be used as a lecture room, and the Private Secretary's office on the third floor will be used as an interview room.

President Thomas and Miss Reilly will attend the meeting of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae in Cincinnati next week.

A Music Committee of the students has been formed, and has arranged for a set of five musical recitals by Mr. Arthur Whiting, who gave the very enjoyable expositions and concerts which were organized last year by Miss Ethel Parrish of Radnor. For the concert on January 15 Mr. Whiting has secured the Flonzalez Quartette. This is the first time that the quartette has played in or near Philadelphia.

On October 26 and November 2, Miss Mary L. Jones will give two lectures on the use of the Library, especially designed for Freshmen.

On November 9, 16, 23 and 30 Miss Applebee and Dr. Thomas will give four lectures on hygiene, which all the Freshmen are required to attend, and in connection with this there will be a tuberculosis loan exhibit.

Miss Caroline Lewis, formerly Secretary to the President and afterward Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds is now Secretary of the Baldwin School.

Miss Hildegard Heyl, sister of Friedrika Margretha Heyl '99 (now Warden of Merion), is Manager of Low Buildings.

A concrete walk has been laid on the Campus from Pembroke West along Rockefeller to the street; there is one also around Yarrow and the Athletic field, and one leading down to Low Buildings.

The Freshman class this year numbers 103, an unusually large proportion of whom entered free from conditions. The Freshmen were greeted as usual on Rush Night by the Sophomores, who, dressed as ghosts and witches, made a mighty din, trying to drown out the Freshman song. The next night at the Christian Union reception, Miss Thomas spoke to the Freshmen about the aim and work of the association. Miss Babcock, as President, welcomed the incoming class. Miss Applebee, the Director of Athletics, and the Presidents of the Self-Government and the Undergraduate Associations also spoke.

It has been announced that the usual Wednesday evening services will be given up this year, and that instead, the College will have services on the first Sunday evening of every month, and the Christian Union will take charge of the services on the other three Sundays of the month. The Christian Union has drawn up an order of service, for which Dr. Barton has written a special prayer. A large choir, in cap and gown, will lead the singing at these services as well as at morning chapel. A small organ has taken the place of the chapel piano.

The usual interest has been shown in athletics this year. The class hockey teams practice regularly, and three successful Varsity games have been played, against Germantown, Belmont, and the Philadelphia Cricket Club. The Interclass Tennis Tournament has been played, and Gordon Hamilton '13 is college champion.

As no plays are allowed this year because of the coming May Day fête, the Senior reception to the Freshmen was a vaudeville performance, in which every sort of thing from a Chinese comedy to a cinematograph was given.

The first Senior oral in French was held October 23. Of the 59 Seniors who took it, 40 passed, five of them receiving the grade of credit, and seven that of merit. After that day of excitement and suspense, 1910 was very glad to look on from the gallery at the circus given by 1912 to 1913. It was complete in every detail, from the uniformed policeman and the band to the "zoo" and the chariot races. "Gracie the Gentle Giraffe" and "Flap" the tame seal were particularly admired.

The German oral which comes October 30 will close an eventful month.

FELLOWSHIPS AND SCHOLARSHIPS

Miss F. Grace Spencer has been appointed research fellow in Chemistry for the year 1909-1910.

Five scholarships open to British students, and five open to German students, have been established at Bryn Mawr; a list of the scholars holding them follows:

BRITISH SCHOLARS

Elsie Gertrude May, of Birmingham, England. Mason College, Birmingham, 1893-1897; St. Hugh's Hall, Oxford, 1897-1899; Final Honours School of English Language and Literature, first class, 1897: M.A., University of Birmingham, 1901.

Isabella Mellis Massey, of London, England. Girton College, Cambridge, 1905-1909; First class in the Modern Languages Tripos, 1908.

GERMAN SCHOLARS

Amalise Schmidt studied political economy under Professor Brentano at the University of Munich since 1905, and is preparing her thesis on "The English Commercial Policy."

Elna Gerlach has studied natural science in the University of Munich, and has passed the States Examination in Pharmacy.

Barbara Heffner took her doctor's degree at the University of Würzburg, in July, 1907, in Natural Science, and is now doing special work in Inorganic Chemistry in the chemical laboratory in Würzburg.

Margarethe Behren has passed the teacher's examination at Dresden Training College and has taught for some time in England and France. She studied physics under Roentgen, and mathematics and chemistry at the University of Munich.

SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

ACADEMIC YEAR 1909-1910.

First Semester.

- September 21—Matriculation examinations begin.
 27—Registration of students. Halls of residence open for students at 3 p.m.
 28—Registration of students.
 Matriculation examinations end.
 29—The work of the twenty-fifth academic year begins at 8:45 o'clock.
 30—Examinations for advanced standing begin.
- October 1—Christian Union reception to the Freshmen.
 3—College Sunday evening meeting. Sermon by Prof. George A. Barton.
 10—Christian Union Sunday evening meeting. Sermon by the Rev. George A. Johnston Ross, D.D., Pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Bryn Mawr.
 14—President's reception and address to the entering class.
 15—Senior reception to the Freshmen.
 17—Christian Union Sunday evening meeting. Sermon by the Rev. William Wallace Fenn, A.M., D.D., Dean of the Faculty of Divinity, Harvard University.
 22—Examinations for advanced standing end.
 Faculty reception to the graduate students.
 23—Senior oral examination in French.
 24—Christian Union Sunday evening meeting. Sermon by Prof. Julius A. Bower of Union Theological Seminary.
 29—Dedication of sundial in memory of Clara J. McKenney. Presented by the Class of '10.

- October 30—Senior oral examination in German.
 31—Christian Union Sunday evening meeting. Sermon by the Rev. Charles R. Erdman, D.D., of Princeton Theological Seminary.
- November 5—Lantern Night.
 7—College Sunday evening meeting.
 12—Banner Night.
 14—Christian Union Sunday evening meeting.
 15—Private reading examinations begin.
 Collegiate and matriculation condition examinations begin.
 19—Musical recital by Mr. Arthur Whiting.
 20—Private reading examinations end.
 21—Christian Union Sunday evening meeting. Sermon by the Rev. Henry Lubeck, LL.D., D.C.L., Rector of the Church of Zion and St. Timothy, New York City.
 23—Collegiate and matriculation condition examinations end.
 24—Thanksgiving vacation begins at 1 o'clock.
 29—Thanksgiving vacation ends at 9 o'clock.
- December 4—Senior oral examination in French and German.
 5—College Sunday evening meeting. Sermon by Prof. Hugh Black, M.A., of Union Theological Seminary.
 10—Musical recital by Mr. Arthur Whiting.
 12—Christian Union Sunday evening meeting. Sermon by the Rev. Percy S. Grant, D.D., Rector of the Church of the Ascension, New York City.
 21—Christmas vacation begins at 1 o'clock.

NEWS FROM THE BRYN MAWR CLUBS

CHICAGO

The Bryn Mawr Club of Chicago reports the formation in that city of a new college club for women called the Chicago College Club. This Club was chartered in 1907 for the purpose of furnishing headquarters, and ultimately a home, for college women. It is now established in the Fine Arts Building in rooms on the ninth floor, which are open to its members and their guests each week-day from 9 to 5 o'clock. Tea is served there every afternoon, and luncheon on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday of each week. Attractive entertainments are given at frequent intervals, and every effort is made to serve all the community interests of college women, with the ever-present hope that the increase in membership will, in a short time, warrant the establishment of quarters which, in every sense, shall be a home for its members.

The membership at present is 370, and is made up of four classes: Active, Associate, Non-resident, and Honorary members.

Active Members are those who hold regular degrees from accepted institutions, a list of which will be found at the club rooms.

Associate Members are those who have completed two years in accepted institutions or who hold a degree from institutions not yet accepted, or who for other academic attainments are judged to have earned the right to membership.

Non-resident Members are those who are eligible to membership under the above conditions, but who live fifty miles or more from Chicago.

Honorary Members are elected by the Board of Directors.

The initiation fee for Active and Associate Members is \$5 and the dues are \$10,

payable annually on the first day of May; or in the case of new members, on notification of election, unless such notification comes after the first of February, when the dues are \$5. Non-resident members pay one-half the initiation fee and one-half the dues.

Application for membership must be made on a blank furnished by the club for that purpose; must be signed by two members of the club having knowledge of the applicant, and must be sent to the Chairman of the Membership Committee, whose address is on the membership blank.

Nathalie Fairbank '05 was on the Board of Directors for the first two years of the club's existence, as Historian. Ruth F. Porter '96 is at present a Director, and Chairman of the Committee on Furnishing the New Club Rooms.

NEW YORK

The club reopened formally on October 1. All the permanent rooms are already taken for the coming winter, and members wishing to apply for transient rooms can do so by addressing the Tenant Member of the House Committee.

The Athletic Committee of the Bryn Mawr Club of New York will take up the following sports this winter:

Hockey on Tuesdays and Fridays from October 1 to Thanksgiving, and in the spring as soon as the weather permits, at 3 o'clock in Staten Island. Members coming with the 2.20 St. George boat from South Ferry will be met.

Water Polo on Tuesdays from Thanksgiving to February 1, at 16 East 28th Street at 5.30.

Basket ball on Wednesdays from February 1 to April 1, at 86 First Street at 10.

Tennis on Thursdays from April 1 to May 1, at 96th Street and West End Avenue from 10 to 1 and 4 to 6.

Skating whenever there is ice at 92d Street and West End Ave.

Dues for club members are \$1.50 per sport or \$7 for all sports.

Dues for non club members are \$3 per sport.

Additional slips will be sent to members on request.

If there is enough money in the treasury and members wish it, basket ball, tennis and water polo will be extended.

ELISE GIGNOUX

CLARA CASE

HELEN STURGIS

CAROLA WOERISHOFFER,

Chairman,

26 Jones Street, New York City
Committee

BOSTON

THE MEDEA OF EURIPIDES

The Bryn Mawr Club of Boston, wishing to do its part for the Endowment Fund, will give performances of the *Medea of Euripides* (as translated by Mr. Gilbert Murray), in Gordon Hall, Boston, on Friday Evening December 10, and Saturday afternoon, December 11, 1909. If, as is hoped, enough interest is aroused, a third performance may be given on December 13.

Thanks to the energy and discrimination of the Boston Finance Committee, much local learning and talent have been enlisted in the service of the Club. Professor Smyth of Harvard, so gratefully remembered by the Bryn Mawr students who have worked under him, was the first to offer encouragement and kindly advice. Mr. Joseph Lindon Smith—the husband of Corinna Putnam Smith—has most generously undertaken the direction of the staging and costuming of the play, and the Club feels with special gratitude that his help assures a production which will satisfy at once the exactions of scholarship and the taste for the picturesque, in the most vital sense of both.

For the training of the cast Mr. George Riddle's coaching is, the Club believes, an adequate guaranty. He is remembered as the famous Harvard *Œdipus* of 1881, and was largely responsible for the success of the *Agamemnon* two years ago.

The chorus—both the music itself and the training of the singers—is in the hands of Mr. Malcolm Lang, a son of the late B. J. Lang. He feels—and in this view the managing committee concur—that this incidental music needs to be very delicately adapted to the effects they hope to produce.

The Club's natural desire to confine the cast to its own members has had to give way to their dramatic limitations. Recourse to friends, relatives, and Harvard students has finally been taken for the men's parts; Mr. Donald Payson is to be the Jason; and Mr. Brady, the Cassandra of the *Agamemnon*, will appear as the Messenger; Anne Rotan Home '02, has been selected, after open competition, as Medea; Mrs. Jane Winsor Gale will be the Nurse; and it is confidently expected that two charming children will be found among the Club's connections. Thanks are due to friends of the members for helping out their chorus, which consists of fifteen singers.

Readers of the QUARTERLY may be interested to know the names of those who are doing the arduous work of management. In the first instance, Elizabeth Winsor Pearson ('92), chairman of the finance committee, has charge of the music and chorus, and Elizabeth Shipley Sergeant ('03), with whom the idea of the

giving a Greek play originated, may be called general manager. Evelyn Walker ('01) is chairman of the committee on scenery; Christina Garrett ('03) of the costume committee; Eleanor Jones ('01) and Grace Hutchins ('07) are at the head of the two important business boards.

In conclusion the Club invites earnestly help of whatever sort, from Alumnae and students of the College. There is every reason to expect a notable performance, and the Club bespeaks the interest and coöperation of Bryn Mawrtyrs everywhere in advertising the play and in selling tickets. Certainly in New York City and in several New England towns parties could be organized to come up to Boston for the performances. Names of those who will help in this way should be sent to Eleanor H. Jones, 455 Beacon Street, Boston.

For the committee:

ELIZABETH WINSOR PEARSON '92

ELIZABETH SHEPLEY SERGEANT '03

PITTSBURGH

The Bryn Mawr Club of Pittsburgh met at the home of Sara Ellis '04, on September 24, and made plans for raising money for the Endowment Fund this winter. The club will give its first entertainment for this purpose on November 4.

NEWS FROM THE CLASSES

The news of this department is compiled from information furnished by the Class Secretaries, Bryn Mawr Clubs, and from other reliable sources for which the Editor is responsible. The value of this department would be greatly increased if Bryn Mawr students everywhere would constitute themselves regular contributors to it.

1890

Edith Child, and Euphemia Whittredge, ex. '94, have taken an apartment together at 119 Waverly Place, New York. They will be greatly missed by the Bryn Mawr Club, where they have been tenant members, holding official positions, for a long while. Much of the welfare of the club has been due to the great amount of time

and attention they have generously given it.

1892

Helen J. Robins returned from Europe in September, after a stay of three years. Her time was spent for the most part in Siena.

Mary T. Mason is studying at Bryn Mawr this winter.

1893

Amy Rock Ransome (Mrs. Frederick Leslie Ransome) has been elected president of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae for 1909-1910.

1894

Mary Bidwell Breed, Ph.D., who holds the position of Adviser of Women in the University of Missouri, has been granted leave of absence for a year. She intends to spend the time in Europe.

1896

Abigail C. Dimon, Pauline D. Goldmark, and Ruth Furness Porter (Mrs. James F. Porter) spent August in the Canadian Rockies. They camped with a party of friends for two weeks in the valley of the Little Yoko, and for a week on the pass between Lake O'Hara and Lake McArthur.

Pauline Goldmark has left the Consumers' League, and is now in charge of the Investigation Bureau of the School of Philanthropy, New York City.

1897

Mary Agnes Gleim has been appointed by the Association of Collegiate Alumnae to make a report on educational progress in Pennsylvania during the present year. The report was read at the annual meeting of the Association held the last week of October in Cincinnati.

Mildred Minturn Scott (Mrs. Arthur H. Scott) spent the summer with her family in Norway.

Masa Dogura (Baroness Uchida) will spend the winter in Washington reaching the city about January 1. Her husband, Baron Uchida, recently Japanese Ambassador at Vienna, has been appointed Japanese Ambassador to the United States. Baron and Baroness Uchida are now on their way from Vienna to Tokio.

1898

The illustrations to *An Elementary Modern Chemistry*, by Oswald and Morse, pub-

lished last June by Ginn & Co., Boston, are by Elizabeth Delano Gray. They were drawn from instruments specially set up in the laboratory.

1899

Charlotte F. McLean is teaching French and Greek in the Albert Lea College, at Albert Lea, Minn.

Emma Guffey Miller (Mrs. Carrol Miller) has moved to Providence, R. I., where her address is 147 Bowen Street. Mr. Miller has been appointed chief engineer of the Providence Gas Company.

Michi Matsuda has been staying with Masa Dogura Uchida '97, in Vienna.

Ethel Levering Motley (Mrs. James M. Motley) and her husband spent the summer traveling in England and Scotland. Her address is now in care of Leland Stanford University.

1900

Constance Rulison and Louise Jackson Norcross have returned after a year in Europe. Constance Rulison studied music in Rome and Paris.

Julia Streeter Gardner has a son, Henry Gardner, Jr., born July 3.

Grace Campbell Babson has a son, Arthur Clifford Babson, born July 19. Mrs. Babson has been made a member of the School Board in her district of the Upper Hood River Valley, Oregon, to serve for three years, beginning June, 1909.

Louise Congdon Francis has been living in Bryn Mawr since May, Mr. Francis being the Philadelphia manager of the George A. Fuller Construction Company of New York.

Maud Lowrey holds the position of private secretary to President Thomas.

Elizabeth White Miller has a son, Charles Oscar Miller 3d, born August 20.

Alletta Van Reyepen Korff will be in Washington this winter, as Baron Korff has been asked to deliver a course of lectures at the Johns Hopkins University.

Margaret Brown holds a position in the Consumers' League of New York.

Fanny Wehle de Haas will make a visit to America at Christmas time.

Myra Frank Rosenau (Mrs. Milton J. Rosenau) is now living in Brookline, Mass. Dr. Rosenau has accepted the position of Professor of Hygiene and Preventive Medicine at Harvard University.

Aurie Thayer Yoakam (Mrs. Maynard Kauffinan Yoakam) has moved from Falls Church, Va., to Washington, D. C.

1901

Eugenia Fowler was married July 21, in the Cathedral of Saint John the Divine, New York City, to Mr. Mahlon Kemmerer Neale. Mr. Neale is a cousin of Gertrude Kemmerer '01.

1902

The marriage of Alice Hooker Day to Mr. Percy Jackson will take place on November 8 in New York.

Lois Meta Wright died on July 2, 1909. During the past two years she was in such poor health that she was unable to teach, but it was not until last spring after an attack of grip that she was more seriously ill. Last winter while living on a farm in Maine, she sent most encouraging reports of herself. In the spring after the grip, she returned to Medford and then to the Jamaica Plain Hospital, where she remained until two weeks before her death.

Cornelia Campbell Yeazell (Mrs. Harry A. Yeazell) has a son, born last summer.

Ellen Ropes was married in Weinböhla, Germany, on July 1, to Herr Pfarrer Gottfried Martin Horn of Grosssharthan. Her address in the future is Frau Pfarrer G. M. Horn, Grosssharthan b, Dresden, Germany.

Lucy Rawson was married in Cincinnati on July 19, to Mr. William R. Collins, a lawyer of Cincinnati. Jean Crawford went on to the wedding and served as one of her bridesmaids.

Frances Adams Johnson (Mrs. Bascom Johnson) has a daughter, Margaret Tabor Johnson, born September 16, 1909. As

Mr. Johnson is engaged in some legal work for the Government, Mr. and Mrs. Johnson will spend the winter in Washington at the Decatur, 2131 Florida Avenue.

Jane Cragin Kay, who returned from England last spring, will spend the winter in New York.

Eleanor Wood, with Mrs. George Herbert Cheney, has opened a hat-shop in West Thirty-seventh street, New York.

Eleanor James is now head of the Latin department at Miss Shipley's school.

Elizabeth Lyon Belknap (Mrs. Robert E. Belknap) has a son, William Ethelbert Belknap 2d, born September 4.

Frances Morris Orr (Mrs. John Bruce Orr) has a daughter, Charlotte, born July 12.

Anne Rotan Howe (Mrs. T. D. Howe) has been staying at the Bryn Mawr Club in New York doing her autumn shopping and patronizing the opening of Eleanor Wood's hat shop.

Jean Clark Foulhoux (Mrs. J. André Foulhoux) won several tennis prizes in the Oregon state tournament at Portland in July.

1903

Edythe Clarke was married on June 20 at her home on Dean Road, Brookline, Mass., to Dr. Arthur Willard Fairbanks of Boston.

The engagement is announced of Lili Elizabeth Müller to the Reverend Carl E. Poensgen.

Maud Spenser Corbett (Mrs. George U. Corbett), who is now living in the interesting old town of Steyning, in Sussex, England, where her husband practices medicine, has a son, John William Spencer Corbett, born November 12, 1908.

Gertrude Price McKnight (Mrs. George S. McKnight), with her husband and baby, spent her holiday in the country near Erie, Pennsylvania.

Ethel Girdwood has announced her engagement to Dr. Pierce of Haverford.

Margretta Stewart was married to ex-Senator Dietrich of Nebraska on October 27.

Katherine Failing is fruit farming in Hood River Valley, Oregon.

1904

Martha S. Rockwell was married at Bristol, R. I., on Tuesday, July 6, to Mr. Henry Wilson Moorhouse.

Alice Middleton Baring, who has returned recently from a year's study at the University of Würzburg, and at the Naples Zoölogical Station, has accepted a position as instructor at the University of Maine, Orono, Maine.

Clara Carey Case was married on Monday, August 9, at her summer home, The Old Red House, Paris Hill, Maine, to Mr. Arthur Cecil Edwards, of England. They will live at Roumeli Hissar, Constantinople, where Mr. Edwards is in business.

Hope Woods ex-'04 was married on June 8, at St. James church, Cambridge, Mass., to Mr. Merrill Hunt of Boston. Among her bridesmaids were Harriet Clough ex-'04, Martha Rockwell Moorhouse '04, and Irene Rossiter '04. Mr. and Mrs. Hunt spent their honeymoon cruising along the Maine coast in their yacht the *Viator*. They are now living in Boston.

Eleanor McCormick Fabyan (Mrs. Marshall Fabyan) ex. '04, is now living on Commonwealth Avenue, Boston. Her husband, Dr. Fabyan is connected with the Harvard Medical School.

Agnes Peabody Danner ex-'04, was married in October to Mr. John P. Holland of Milford, Del.

1905

The engagement is announced of Nathalie Fairbank and Mr. Laird Bell of Chicago.

Margaret Baxter Nichols was married to Mr. Clarence Morgan Hardenbergh on October 28, at half-past four o'clock in Holy Trinity Church, New York City. After December 15, Mr. and Mrs. Hardenbergh will reside at 2525 Colfax Avenue South, Minneapolis.

The marriage of Caroline N. E. Morrow and Mr. Chadwick Collins of England took place in Paris in the last week of June.

It was a very small church wedding, the only guests beside the family being Florence Waterbury, Theodora Bates, Elizabeth Henry, Frederika LeFevre, and Isabel Lynde. Mr. and Mrs. Collins will live in England.

Eva Frederika Le Fevre will study singing in Paris during the coming winter.

Helen Jackson Paxson has a daughter, born in September.

Helen Griffith is studying this winter at Columbia University.

Amelia Montgomery, who is to be in New York this winter, has taken a room at the Bryn Mawr Club.

Alice Meigs Orr is now living near London, her husband having been transferred from the German court to the Court of St. James.

Louise Marshall is teaching in New York this winter.

Adaline Havemeyer Frelinghuysen has a daughter, Frederika Louisine Frelinghuysen, born in August.

Theodora Bates, who has been abroad for a year and a half, has returned this autumn to Cambridge.

Mabel Austin was married on October 16 to Mr. Bernard Todd Converse. Mr. and Mrs. Converse will live in Ardmore.

Alice Jaynes will spend the winter in New York, and will continue her work as Secretary of the Consumers' League for New Jersey.

Agnes Downer (ex. '05) was married to Mr. John Prettyman Holland, on Thursday, October 21, at Whitneyville, Conn.

Avis Putnam and Sara Barney (ex. '07) are staying at the Bryn Mawr Club in New York. Both were bridesmaids for Margaret Nichols on October 28, as was also Margaret Otheman.

1906

The engagement is announced of Anna MacClanahan and Dr. Wilfred T. Grenfell, medical missionary to the deep-sea fishermen of Newfoundland and Labrador, and widely known and honored as the "patron Saint of Labrador." They are

to be married November 18, at Grace Protestant Episcopal Church in Chicago. After the wedding Dr. and Mrs. Grenfell will go directly to Newfoundland.

Marion Houghton is to be in charge this winter of the Home for girls, the "Guild of Saint George," of which her sister, Edith Houghton Hooker '00, is president.

Helen Brown Gibbons ex-'06 (Mrs. Herbert Adams Gibbons) returned to America in July with her infant daughter Christine, who was born in Turkey last spring soon after the Armenian massacres. Mrs. Gibbons spent two months with her family in Farmington, near Hartford, Conn., and went back to England in October to rejoin her husband, who is now lecturing in England and Scotland for the Armenian Relief Fund. They will probably spend the winter in Paris.

Grace Wade Levering (Mrs. Ernest Levering) has a son, Joshua Levering 3d, born in July.

Grace Herbert Neilson was married in September at St. Huberts, New York (in the Adirondacks), to Mr. John Constable La Coste of London.

Marion Mudge Prichard ex. '06 (Mrs. Charles Rollins Prichard) has a daughter, Katherine Mudge Prichard, born at Beverly, Mass., on June 28.

Helen Sandison, who won a Graduate European fellowship at Bryn Mawr last spring has gone abroad to study for a year in London, Oxford, and Cambridge.

Lucia Ford ex. '06 has just returned from abroad, and will continue this winter her work at Hull House as private secretary to Miss Addams.

1907

The engagement is announced of Margaret Ayer to Mr. Cecil Barnes of Chicago.

Margaret Augur ex. '07 will teach German and athletics this winter at Rosemary Hall, Greenwich, Conn.

The engagement is announced of Grace Brownell and Mr. Harold Daniels of New York.

Carola Woerishoffer, who has been doing investigation work for the Consumers' League, has spent the summer at Greenwich House Settlement.

Margaret Bailey will succeed Mrs. Frederick R. Jones as teacher of English at Miss Chapin's school, New York.

Helen Schmidt, who won the alumnae tennis championship in the tournament at the Lakewood Country Club, Lakewood, N. J., in August, was awarded the silver medal at the tournament held in the Chataqua Assembly Grounds by the Chataqua Athletic Club in August.

1908

Mary A. Kingsley has announced her engagement to William H. Best, M.D., of Brooklyn, New York.

1909

Marie Belleville ex-'09 will teach in Providence this winter.

Kate Hampton Bryan announces her engagement to Mr. McGoodwin, a Philadelphia architect.

1910

Gertrude Erbslöh Müller ex.-10 (Mrs. Robert Otto Muller) has a son.

On Friday, October 29, the Class of 1910 presented to the college a sun-dial in memory of Clara Justine McKenney.

FORMER GRADUATE STUDENT

Mary J. Hogue, graduate scholar in Biology at Bryn Mawr, 1905-1907, has spent two years as a student at the University of Würzburg, where she took the degree of doctor of philosophy last summer. She is now teaching science at the Pennsylvania College for Women, Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEWS FROM THE FACULTY AND THE DEPARTMENTS.

Dr. M. Phillips Mason has been appointed to fill Mr. Gifford's place as Associate in Philosophy. He received the degree of A.B. Harvard, 1899, A.M. 1900; studied at Oxford, 1899-1900; University of Heidelberg and University of Berlin, 1900-1901; University of Marburg, 1901-1902; Sorbonne and College de France, 1902; Harvard Graduate School, 1902-1904, receiving the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, in 1904. During the years 1905 to 1907 he was instructor in philosophy at Princeton University.

Miss Caroline Vinia Lynch has been appointed to fill Miss McMahan's place as demonstrator in archæology. Miss Lynch received the degree of A.B. Smith College, 1894; A.M., Columbia University, 1908. During the years 1904 and 1905 she was a student at the American School of Classical Studies, Rome, returning to Columbia as graduate student in Greek, Latin and Classical Archæology, 1906-1907; Radcliffe College, 1907-1909.

Dr. Frederick Getman, author of "An Introduction to Physical Science," and "Laboratory Exercises in Physical Chemistry," is the new Associate in Chemistry.

Elizabeth Andros Foster '08 has accepted the position of Reader in Latin in place of Miss Lily Ross Taylor.

Prof. D. H. Tennent has been for two months at the marine laboratory of the Carnegie Institution, Tortugas, via Key West, Florida.

Dr. Nettie Maria Stevens has returned

to Bryn Mawr after a year's absence in Europe. Besides working for a semester in the Zoologisches Institut at Würzburg, and three months at the Zoölogical Station at Naples, she visited the marine laboratory of Liverpool University at Point Erin, Isle of Man, and the German Marine Station in Helgoland, collecting material in both places. She was fortunate in seeing the Mendelian experiments which are being carried on at Cambridge, England, by Prof. William Bateson and Miss Saunders; at Amsterdam she met Prof. Hugo de Vries and saw the new species *Oenothera* on which is based his theory of Origin of Species by Mutation; and she also visited the zoölogical laboratories of the Universities of Jena, Halle, Leipzig and Munich. In September, 1908, on the invitation of Prof. Bateson and others, she attended the meeting of the British Association at Dublin to take part in a general discussion on Sex Determination and more especially, to report on the recent cytological work done by American biologists in that field.

Mr. Clarence E. Ferree, former lecturer in psychology, has passed his doctor's examinations at Cornell University and is now associate in experimental psychology.

Miss Georgiana King has written and published the Bryn Mawr Spelling Book, containing upward of four thousand words, which will be used in the spelling class and may be bought at the College Bookshop for twenty-five cents.

LITERARY NOTES

All publications received will be acknowledged in this column, and noticed or reviewed as far as possible. The Editor begs that copies of books or pamphlets by or about the Bryn Mawr Faculty and Bryn Mawr students may be sent the *QUARTERLY* for review.

BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS RECEIVED

SECTIONALISM IN PENNSYLVANIA DURING THE REVOLUTION. By W. Roz Smith, Associate Professor of History, Bryn Mawr College. 1909.

In an article printed in the *Political Science Quarterly*, and issued later as a separate reprint, Dr. Smith has given the first results of his study of the influence of sectionalism in Pennsylvania and its effect upon the development of parties in that state. A thorough knowledge of this subject in general is essential to any adequate understanding of the conditions attending the struggle with England and of the circumstances leading to the drafting of the first constitutions in the thirteen colonies. As yet, sufficient attention has not been paid to the conflict between the seaboard settlers and those of the up-country, and only in one state, South Carolina, has the matter been worked out with any pretence at scientific care and completeness. Brief examinations have been made for Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina, but for the northern colonies scarcely anything has been done to measure the influence of the settlers in the up-country, except perhaps in Massachusetts, where Shay's rebellion has aroused the interest of historical writers. Dr. Smith is the first scholar to penetrate deeply into the conditions in Pennsylvania and to show the significance of sectionalism in the rise of parties and the control of government.

Dr. Smith shows that during the colonial period two parties existed, the Quakers and the Germans, who opposed the proprietary; another Scots-Irish and Episcopalian who supported him. The influence of the Quakers predominated until 1755, owing to the high property qualifications which favored the county district, and even until 1776, they were able to prevent the adoption of electoral reform. With the opening of the Revolution parties were reconstructed and new lines of cleavage appeared, due almost entirely to sectional causes. The non-militant Quakers and Germans and the few Episcopalians who submitted to the home government practically ceased to be a political factor; the controlling element were the Episcopalians, Germans and a few Quakers who upheld the American cause, forming the moderate Whig party, and the radicals made up of Scots-Irish of the western counties, a few eastern Presbyterians, a few fighting Quakers, and the middle and lower classes in Philadelphia. The radicals controlled the situation, drafted the democratic constitutions of 1776 and ruled the state until 1779; thus throwing the control of government into the hands of the agricultural and industrial classes where was to be found the spirit of democracy.

But the failure of this section in dealing with the financial and economic problems of the war led to a reaction, which threw government again into the hands of the moderates. During the early years of the war the West had dominated because of the inequality of representations and the restriction of the suffrage, but hard times and financial stringency proved more potent even than the intense individualism which

bred democracy, and roused in the voters a realizing sense of incapacity of the representatives of the West to rule. The reactions, once entered upon, proceeded rapidly, until after the war was over a conservative wave swept over the state and led to the revision of the Constitution in 1786, the repeal of the restricting measures in 1789, and the drafting of a new and conservative constitution in 1790.

These are the main points brought out by Dr. Smith in his admirable article. They show how closely the history of government is bound up with the economic and social conditions that prevail among a people, and that constitutions are generally drafted and revised, not under the influence of theory, but because of the more practical necessities of social life and organization.

TOTAL UTILITY AND THE ECONOMIC JUDGMENT COMPARED WITH THEIR
ETHICAL COUNTERPARTS. A Dissertation. By Marian Parris, Ph.D.
Philadelphia: The John Winston Company, 1909.

ALCESTIS. A Drama. By Carlotta Montenegro. Boston: The Poet
Lore Company. 1909.

Reviews of these books will appear in the January number of the QUARTERLY.

ΜΗΔΕΙΑ



The Medea of Euripides

THE POSTER USED BY THE BRYN MAWR CLUB OF BOSTON

THE BRYN MAWR ALUMNAE QUARTERLY

VOL. III

JANUARY, 1910

No 4

THE PERFORMANCE OF THE MEDEA IN BOSTON.

It is natural that a play of the "most tragic" of the ancient dramatists should have been selected by the Committee of the Bryn Mawr Club of Boston when it determined that the performance of a Greek play in English was the most effective means to increase the Endowment Fund. It is perhaps not indiscreet to divulge the fact that the Committee hesitated between the *Medea* and the *Hippolytus*, also accessible in the version of Gilbert Murray. The *Hippolytus*, with all the fierce intensity of passion in Phædra, offers a more equal distribution of prominent rôles, and is more truly Greek in its sympathies, than the *Medea*, whose heroine, at once barbarian and enchantress, far exceeds the common measure of tragic passion. Medea's love for the daring prince who won both the Golden Fleece and her in the far-off land of Colchis, and her affection for her children, have been transformed to a fearful thing, the instrument of a hate so diabolical that it exults in the murder of her children as a refinement of cruelty to torture her faithless husband. I am free to confess that I advised the selection of the *Hippolytus*, because of misgivings whether within the narrow field of a single club of alumnae one graduate so adapted by temperament and schooled in dramatic expression could be found to adventure with success a rôle so titanic, so exigent of flexible craftsmanship as that of *Medea*, a rôle that demands the genius of a Rachel.

My scruples have been overcome by the triumph of Mrs. Howe. The *première* in Boston on December 10 proved her, though an amateur, to possess histrionic powers of a high order. The rôle of

Medea is supremely difficult and stands practically alone among the great tragic parts. Women there may be in the English Renaissance or Italian Renaissance, like Catherine Sforza, with something of her qualities; but they are women who represent, in part at least, the temper of their own age and race; Medea has no exact counterpart; she is at once human, endowed in superlative degree with woman's capacity for intense love and hate; and withal she is a magician, a "wise" woman, of the race of the Sun, brought by fate to dwell in alien surroundings. Her passions are elemental and when stirred are undeflected by the dictates of reason, convention, and the subtler agencies that mould character as it finds expression in action. She is all for love or all for hate. Contemned love, when Jason would sacrifice to worldly prudence the wife who has followed him from her rude home to the civilized, but strange, land of Greece, turns to the fury of malevolence. The fiend that lurks in the Colchian sorceress is awakened; her mother's love abides, but even it must lend its contributory force to lust for vengeance, actuated in large measure by the desire to escape the scorn of her Corinthian neighbors; and in order to compass her ends, the tempest of her passion must yield to feigned calm and reasonableness, she must be flexible, she must use arts of insinuation that shall beguile the man she hates. Her passion, unlimited as the crimes by which she had slain her brother and instigated the death of Jason's aged father, suffers only the temporary rebuke of maternal love; but that appalling crisis past, and all sure hope of safety gone because her children have themselves been the messengers of her vengeance upon Jason's bride, she dares a deed unexampled in ferocity among all the horrors in the annals of the mythical past that supplied themes to the tragic poets of Greece—the wilful slaughter of children by a mother's hand to sting their father throughout all his days—their father for whom she had conceived a hatred terrible indeed but beneath which there yet slumbers the dulled fires of the love of other years. The struggle between nature and Medea's purpose is placed by the poet in the presence of her children to lend yet greater poignancy to the scene.

"Ah, wondrous hopes my poor heart had in you,
How you would tend me in mine age, and do
The shroud about me with your own dear hands,

When I lay cold, blessed in all the lands
 That knew us. And that gentle thought is dead!
 You go, and I live on, to eat the bread
 Of long years, to myself most full of pain,
 And never your dear eyes, never again,
 Shall see your mother, far away being thrown
 To other shapes of life . . . My babes, my own,
 Why gaze ye so?—What is it that ye see?
 And laugh with that last laughter? . . . Woe is me,
 What shall I do?

Women, my strength is gone.
 Gone like a dream, since once I looked upon
 Those shining faces . . . I can do it not.
 Good-bye to all the thoughts that burned so hot
 Aforetime! I will take and hide them far,
 Far, from men's eyes. Why should I seek a war
 So blind: by these babes' minds to sting again
 Thy father's heart, and win myself a pain
 Twice deeper! Never, never! I forget
 Henceforward all I labored for.

And yet,
 What is it with me? Would I be a thing
 Mocked at, and leave mine enemies to sting
 Unsmitten! It must be. O coward heart,
 Even to harbor such soft words!—Depart,
 Out of my sight, ye twain."

With subtle art Euripides moves into the foreground the human elements of a myth rich in the colors of romance. He humanizes, as it were, the beautiful princess of barbarian race. If he displays her unscrupulous cunning and skill in sorcery, his craft makes of her a creature plunged by no will of her own into the cruel pass where her innate lack of self-control must battle with her mother's love.

If Medea is un-Greek in the vehemence of her passions as in her adeptness in occult arts, Euripides, and still more Gilbert Murray, moves her into an angle of vision where she typifies the struggle of outraged womanhood in the face of an ingratitude well nigh inhuman. Utter selfishness is indeed the mark of Jason's character according to any modern standard, but while the dominant note of modern sentiment finds ample utterance in the play, our sympathies for the abandoned wife should not blind us to the force of Jason's counter plea of reason and expediency that endeavors to make stand against the torrent of assault of despised love. In the dispute between husband and wife, sophisticated and unequal as it

appears to us, it was the playwright's purpose to enforce the dramatic opposition by insistence on the argument of worldly advantage, which more than now, has actuated men in the conflict of opposing claims. Other times other casuistries. The ancient play loses none of its interest or power, either because the specious reasoning is alien to the conditions of our modern social fabric or because the offence is punished, for both parties alike, by such sudden and awful ruin.

Euripides' drama, in its disregard of the doctrine of fatality and its consequent accentuation of the element of sentiment, translates itself, despite all its antique mechanism of chorus and messenger, into a modern tragedy with an appeal to modern sympathies as insistent as the latest work of a modern craftsman of the stage. Of these possibilities Professor Murray has of course made the most, and if at times he shows treason to the *verba ipsissima* of the poet who has engaged so large a share of his activities as a translator and a scholar (the last volume of his critical edition of Euripides has just been published), that unfaithfulness is venial in the light of the larger fidelity to the dramatist whose genius, despite its grave defects, has appealed to great poets, and touches the common man far more than Aeschylus or Sophocles, the greatest of the great three.

Charged with this exacting title-rôle, Mrs. Howe met all reasonable demands on the part of an audience that did not lay aside its critical instinct because it brought to the performance a peculiar interest and sympathy in the purposes of the Bryn Mawr Club of Boston. In word and act Mrs. Howe might have torn passion to tatters; she was suitably restrained; her silences were forceful; agitation translated itself into visible rhythmic accompaniment, best of all perhaps in the scene where Medea exults in the tale of the Messenger as he reports the agonies of her poisoned rival and the Prince of Corinth. From beginning to end she showed no note of mechanical study; and she escaped monotony by her command of varied expression and gesture. Her diction was admirably distinct in all its ranges from tempestuous outbursts of fury to the softer accents of beguiling speech.

It is no discredit to the other actors who performed their parts acceptably, to say that Medea carried the play. The full cast and the management were as follows:

MEDEA, daughter of Aiêtes, King of Colehis.....	Anne Sturm Rotan Howe
JASON, chief of the Argonauts; nephew of Pelias, King of Iólcos in Thessaly,	Donald M. Payson
CREON, ruler of Corinth	Harold E. Fife
ÆGEUS, King of Athens	Alfred L. Hampson
Nurse of Medea	Jane Winsor Gale
Two Children of Jason and Medea	{ Charles H. Fiske, 3d John W. Ames, Jr.
Attendant on the Children	Robert Swasey
A Messenger	A. S. A. Brady

Chorus of Corinthian Women

(Fifteen at each performance)

Leader	Eleanor Gray Tudor
1st speaker	Esther Hayden Stanton
2d speaker	Leslie Knowles
3d speaker	Elizabeth Ward Perkins
4th speaker	Margaret James

Esther Bennett Fiske
Elizabeth Harrington
Barbara Higginson
Leonora Schlesinger Little
Mary Peabody

Ethel Ranney
Phyllis Robbins
Lilian Hastings Thompson
Mary Gould Thorndike
Margaret Withington

Marjorie Young

Pipe-player	M. Machado Warren
-------------------	-------------------

Handmaidens

Margaret Loughton Forbes

Esther Williams

Attendants

Bronson Crothers
Joseph A. Locke, Jr.
J. Lovell Little, Jr.

John Marsh
Edward V. Sherwin
Maurice deK. Thompson

Management

Elizabeth Shepley Sergeant

Music	Elizabeth Winsor Pearson
Costumes	Christina H. Garrett
Scenery	Evelyn Walker
Tickets	Eleanor H. Jones
Press	Elinor Dodge
Stage Carpenter	B. J. Rice

If any one fault may be found with the rendering of Professor Murray's version of the dialogue it is that the performers did not do full justice to the fact that it was *verse* they were declaiming; a general complaint at the present day as regards the delivery of poetry, both on the stage and off the stage.

The management was wise in making no elaborate attempt to satisfy the demands of archæological experts. Archæological fidelity in the setting of an ancient play given in English would have defeated the true purpose of such a performance—to fasten attention on the inherent dramatic quality and interest of a Greek drama for a modern audience. One bold piece of mechanical device there was; the aerial flight of the heroine on her dragon-car made the spectators realize that it was an enchantress, not a woman of common mould, whose passions had been enstaged before their eyes.

For the success of the play great credit is due to the intelligence and skill of Mr. Riddle, who was the Oedipus in Sophocles' play when it was presented at Harvard in 1881. Mr. Riddle has since then won for himself the honor of being the best coach in America for the reproduction of ancient classical tragedy. The simple music of Mr. Malcolm Lang was pleasing and well-suited to the sweetness of the lyrics. The dresses, designed by Mr. Lindon Smith, showed the taste of the artist who has an unique acquaintance with ancient Greek coloring and is schooled in the art of distributing color-effects in groups. To his skill, as to Mr. Riddle's, the chorus owed much; though the chorus in the *Medea*, despite all the beauty of its songs, is much more disengaged from the action than in other plays of Euripides. One could wish that that great dramatist could, along with his other innovations, have rid himself of the cumbrous but obligatory part of the chorus, and thus have gained ampler scope for a genius peculiarly suited to depict the temper of contemporary society.

The Bryn Mawr Club of Boston has set out on a bold venture to increase the resources of the endowment. May it, like Jason, gain the Golden Fleece!

HERBERT WEIR SMYTH.

THE NEW PRESIDENT OF HARVARD.

The inauguration of President Lowell of Harvard was such an occasion as can not often recur in a lifetime for observing notable personalities and the movement of opinion. President Eliot was so admirable a figurehead, impressive in speech, dignified in presence, honest in action, that to fill his place adequately, seemed well-nigh impossible. But the impossible has certainly been achieved.

Mr. Lowell, unlike his predecessor, is not a man to attract notice in public. He is of middle height, of spare, athletic figure, and of plain features, save for very bright, quick, intelligent eyes. He is fair turning to grey, as befits a man who has seen fifty, but his face is ruddy, as befits a yachtsman. He is inclined to be restless, and for the same reason that volcanoes are, because there is so much stored up energy beneath the surface. In debate and in conversation what marks him is great quickness, incisive logic, impatience of preambling, and the parliamentary instinct; in England he would undoubtedly have led the House of Commons, under our system Harvard is fortunate enough to get him as President. Occasionally a short speech will be a flash of witticism, but he never indulges in the hideous practice of founding his oratory on a quantum of anecdotes; he just says what he has got to say, and as he never makes believe that he knows what he doesn't, it is very rarely that what he has to say is not worth listening to. With all his incisiveness and logic it may be doubted, for the present, whether he is a profound man; to which he would doubtless retort, that he is far less concerned about that than he is about the many obvious evils that lie ready to his hand to remedy. Above all things President Lowell is human, touchingly human, accessible to all, anxious to reach the most obscure student in all the great flock committed to his care. And in the few weeks of his administration he has already gone far to win the affection as well as the admiration of Faculty and students. The inauguration was marked by several ceremonies, chief of which was the actual induction of President Lowell, which took place on a platform in front of University Hall on the morning of the 6th of October. Everything went off punctually and well; the scene was brilliant. President Thomas occupied a prominent seat on the platform, perhaps too prominent for her comfort as a blazing sun and a battery of trombones were directly in her face. The inaugural address was an interesting document. It was read with an earnestness that denoted almost the zeal of a missionary; it was quite unrheterical, perhaps even a little careless in composition; and it contained a programme of academic reform. Knowing how little Bryn Mawr students need seriously contemplate reform, this part of the matter may be passed over briefly. The address indicated a desire to foster productive scholarship, which can only mean to reduce largely the hours of

teaching imposed on the men who are capable of productive scholarship; the present writer feels wholly sceptical as to anything being actually done to carry out President Lowell's idea on this subject. It went on to approve of athletics conducted in a reasonable spirit and not in the megalomaniac atmosphere that surrounds the football contest. And lastly it dealt with the undergraduate and education. This last subject is far too vast to be embarked on in this place, suffice it to resume what is generally well known that President Lowell wants to steer Harvard further on the course of the group and restricted elective system, a matter in which he will have very little opposition to meet. His project of creating freshmen dormitories is not sufficiently advanced yet to be worth discussing, and all that need be said is that the scheme, such as it is, is more generally misunderstood than not by the general public.

On the evening of the same day occurred a scene of less importance yet even more impressive. The students were welcoming the new president in the Stadium. Three or four thousand persons were thinly scattered over that great, dark amphitheatre. Below them, in the arena, the students were demonstrating with torches, marching, singing, forming figures of light, finally grouping at the closed end of the horseshoe and cheering for Lowell. Then came a voice, —it was startling for the clearness, for the marvelous acoustics of the place, for the fact that it came from way up above the light of the torches and its trembling wreath of smoke, from an obscurity in which the speaker was entirely lost. The voice, it was that of President Lowell, spoke straight to the boys, as man to man, as boy to boy, for the space of five minutes and his appeal was all for mutual regard, mutual help. It was the most impressive speech, in all its circumstances, the present writer has heard. But then, the things done under the stars always impress the imagination most!

On the Thursday there was a reception of the visiting delegates. President Lowell backed by the Deans, a strikingly able and young looking body of men, made a graceful address to the visitors, welcoming them to the University. Dr. Shaw of Cambridge replied for the foreign Universities in very appropriate and dignified terms; President Hadley of Yale spoke for the American universities. The delegates all shook hands with President Lowell, and it may be noted that President Thomas, on going up, was received with marked

applause. It was rather startling to find that Mr. Rockefeller, Jr., also present as a delegate, was received, and by an academic audience, with more applause than perhaps any other delegate except Mr. James Bryce.

The list of the honorary degrees conferred on this occasion was happily kept down to small proportions, and among the recipients, James Bryce, Joseph Bédier, and Eduard Meyer were as distinguished representatives as could well be found of the three great countries with which we are in closest intellectual contact. But even with such notable men present, interest centered in the two New Englanders so unlike and yet so like, the retiring and the incoming Presidents of Harvard University. The community that can on the same occasion and for the same purpose command the services of such men as Charles William Eliot and Abbott Lawrence Lowell is certainly playing its full part in the advancement of humanity.

J.

BRYN MAWR—A REMINISCENCE.

As I looked over the campus at Bryn Mawr a few months since, studded with buildings, which form, as a college president recently said to me, the most beautiful group of college buildings in the United States, I could not but contrast it with the appearance which the same campus presented when I first saw it in September, 1889.

At that time, outside of the 'fine prospect of hills to the west,' the campus contained only Taylor Hall, Merion, the Gymnasium, and Radnor Hall. Where Rockefeller now stands, behind the rear of the library building and the front of the Deanery ran a street then known as Yarrow Road, cut into the side of the hill, with a yawning chasm on one side and the ragged bank on the other. Three little houses were on the college grounds close to the entrance. Those who see the Deanery now would have difficulty in associating it with the unpretending cottage which did duty for that in 1889. The two other cottages were occupied by the unmarried professors, as they were up to recent years, the first variously called in the vocabulary of the period the Scenery or the Keyserhof, the second usually spoken of as the Betweenery, afterwards dignified by the name of Yarrow. The president's house stood on the corner of the Gulph

Road and was occupied by the President, Dr. Rhoads. Taylor Hall, being the only academic building, was used for all the work that the college then offered. The president's office on the second floor, with the college secretary's office adjoining sufficed for all the administration. Downstairs, the room under the president's office was the reception room, but otherwise all the rooms of the south wing were used for recitation purposes. On the north side the modest library was housed in the western corner of the ground floor; the northern corner was the class-room in which the lectures in English were delivered; the second floor, north end, was occupied by the department of biology; and above it, on the third floor, was the department of chemistry. The group of marble busts which has adorned the corridors for so many years was not there; the casts and other evidences of the affection of graduating classes were absent.

The previous June the first regular class had been graduated and for the first time students were entering who were not acquainted with those students who had been in the college since its foundation.

To the stranger, the place of his work must always appear interesting at first view, and to me it was especially so, because what experience I had had in teaching had been in a college for men and the outlook was mysterious and in a measure formidable.

Of course the faculty was not as large as it is now, but the same characteristics were evident then that are the rule now; and even at that early date the system of revolution of professors had begun. Professor Andrews, who was appointed ten minutes before he was the third incumbent of the chair of History, his predecessors had been Woodrow Wilson, now President of Princeton, and Williston Walker now professor at Yale. The band that was there was a remarkable band in many ways, and the influence that it exerted upon a youth of aspiring mind has been potent for whatever success I may have had since. My colleagues in the department of classics were Professor Smyth, Professor Hopkins, called in the student phraseology, "the gifted," Professor Shorey, affectionately dubbed "the polyglot." Miss Scott had been in residence since the beginning. Mr. Harkness had been there two years, Professor Stürzinger had charge of the French and Professor Collitz of the German departments. Physics was taught by Professor Perkins, chemistry by Professor Keiser, biology was in charge of Prof. E. B. Wilson

and Dr. Lee, Anglo-Saxon was taught by Dr. McClumpha. Miss Gwinn had been there two years, Professor Giddings one. Of all this faculty three only were married, Professors Giddings, Perkins, and Smyth. The settlement of faculty houses on the hill had just been begun, and consisted of the small house for Professor Smyth just opposite the one at present occupied by Miss Scott, and Miss Scott's house, built especially for Professor Shorey. This list of important members of the community would be incomplete without the redoubtable William Armitage and the equally indispensable William Nelson, with both of whom I had more or less intimate relations during all my period of service.

The first thing that struck me as I came to know this faculty was its youth, the second its earnestness. I came to the conclusion afterwards that the last quality was in large measure fostered by the peculiarities of the situation, or perhaps I might better say by the spirit of the student body, which taken altogether was one of the most remarkable groups that I have ever seen. The members of the faculty were all busily engaged in doing something besides teaching, and the stranger coming there was practically forced to join the procession of investigation. If he had an inclination to take life easy outside of the class-room, he had no one to take it easy with. No one who taught there could continue to be merely a teacher; every one was reaching out to a place in the world of scholarship. I say that this was partly due to the spirit of the student body. It must be remembered that the foundation of a college for women was in itself at this period an event, and the foundation of one whose chief object was to give women equal advantages with men more than an event. The announcement that such a college was to be established had aroused a great deal of interest in the minds of a number of young women who were apparently not particularly allured by the women's colleges that then existed. They made preparation to enter the new institution and in many cases doing so involved deferring their college course for two or three years. As a result, the first few classes at Bryn Mawr were composed of students much more mature in purpose and training than would be possible at the present time. It may be said briefly that the earlier classes at Bryn Mawr were women, not what we ordinarily understand by college girls. They came to college because they wanted to come, not because they were sent, and they met their

instructors practically on the plane of equality, demanding from them the very best that they had and refusing to be content with anything short of that. How well I remember, for example, my first experience with a Latin class in Bryn Mawr in the matter of translation. The rendering presented by the students had all the finish of literature, and I was not surprised afterwards to learn that the finished translation was regarded as the only thing possible. Another peculiarity due to the same attitude of mind was the intellectual digestive power of the students. They took what the instructors gave them but they assimilated it immediately and demanded more. The effect upon the staff was very striking. A sense of exhilaration was everywhere felt. We knew that we could not stand still in our preparation, we knew that we could not restrict ourselves to the ordinary college jog-trot in our work; we were always stimulated, and this stimulus on the part of the students, added to the stimulus of working colleagues, kept the standard of individual attainment high. It is therefore no wonder that Bryn Mawr soon began to take its place as an intellectual center.

I doubt whether this result would have been possible in an older institution. The members of the faculty at Bryn Mawr all had an equal start. There were no drones safe in the entrenchment of years of service to nip the enthusiasm of a youngster; all were youngsters. In older institutions, one of the most potent influences for evil is the person of a man grown gray in the service, who has lost his ideals and who contents himself with the perfunctory meeting of his classes. Such a man is apt to be the most severe critic of any lack of energy displayed by younger instructors, quite oblivious of the fact that his own example is almost entirely repressive in that direction.

The relations of the faculty and the students at this time were the most cordial imaginable. A story was current that when Dean Thomas, at the organization of the college, submitted the names of her staff, almost all of them young and unmarried men, the criticism was made that the faculty would fall in love with the students, and Miss Thomas was said to have replied that she would take the risk. At least in the early years of the college, her reply was amply justified by the life of the college. The students and the faculty met on terms of social equality, on occasion playing tennis together, and apparently nothing was thought on either side of any other

relation: the members of the faculty and the students were essentially friends. Any domination that the instructors exercised over the students was purely an intellectual one, not one of years, and no condition could be demanded more conducive to sound discipline than the absolute lack of discipline that characterized all this earlier period. College sentiment was easily felt, because the number of students was small, and as they were all so serious in purpose, any dereliction from the norm was instantly noted. Of course exceptional brilliancy was exceptionally attractive, and it was quite natural that those of the faculty who showed exceptional qualities should have greater recognition on the part of the students. We all knew that Professor Shorey had a unique position among the students; we all appreciated the causes of this power, and all felt how invaluable his influence was; but, throughout, this influence was due to the appreciation of the intellectual and moral side by the students and to nothing else.

It will be at once evident that with such a body of students and such a faculty, such tradition as developed would be powerful in moulding the attitude of incoming students; but the influence was not confined to tradition only. The members of the classes of 1889 took their position as *alumnæ* seriously. It was owing to this seriousness that I had the good fortune to become acquainted with almost all of them. They were perpetually returning to college; they kept up their relations with the students and faculty, they were keenly alive to any change, and supported by the weight of their influence any good movement that had been previously started. With the impulse thus gained towards high standards and thorough attainments, the college could have run for years without serious loss; but during the years of my association with Bryn Mawr the quality of the student band kept up remarkably well. Its growth was comparatively small. The reputation of Bryn Mawr was gradually spreading, but the college had not yet become in any sense a fashionable institution. In the nature of the case a large number of its graduates were going forth to teach or to make their living in other ways. It was emphatically not a finishing school and was recognized as a place where students went to work. As a natural consequence, its degree became more and more widely accepted as an indication of solid attainments, and as it became more valuable, the desire to go to Bryn Mawr spread among people who were in

many respects different from those who first thronged its doors. This was inevitable and not necessarily bad. If the early traditions could be kept up it would be unquestionably good.

Stimulus has the defects of its advantages. The effect of the student body upon the faculty, as I have indicated, was marked, but in the nature of things stimulus, if continuous, loses its power and the reaction is sometimes rather violent. Those members of the faculty who continued in the service for a number of years, after a time came to perceive that the demands of the students could be more and more readily satisfied, and that which had been a great advantage at the beginning became in some cases a positive disadvantage, because the instructors turned more and more from the work of the class-room and became absorbed in their own investigations. It was therefore essential, if the standard of Bryn Mawr in the matter of intellectual freshness and vigor was to be maintained, that the faculty should be recruited steadily by younger men. Fortunately, this was a comparatively easy matter, for what other institutions found difficult, namely, to get rid of men who have become inefficient, was an easy matter at Bryn Mawr, because the very absorption in investigation caused the members of the Bryn Mawr faculty to receive frequent calls to other institutions, and as they went, they perpetually left room for younger blood. This migration of the Bryn Mawr faculty has been made the subject of frequent criticism on the part of Bryn Mawr alumnae as well as outside critics; but I imagine the more thoughtful of the alumnae have long understood that in this migration lay life, because the young teacher was subject to the same influence that had made the college at the beginning; his enthusiasm was fresh, his power to work good, his spirit undaunted.

GONZALEZ LODGE.

BRYN MAWR TRADITIONS: THE ORALS

Long ago in the beginning of things, when for Bryn Mawr the world was new, the tradition of Orals took its rise. It sprang full grown too, for in the early catalogue the announcement appeared that oral examinations in French, German, and *Latin*, must be passed before the Bachelor's degree would be conferred. Though not put

down as an "extra," as was washing in the Mock Turtle's list, the Latin was evidently soon thought so, for it dropped out before '89 graduated.

THE TRADITION OF LEARNING

As a natural thing in the early days of the College it was accepted that a Bryn Mawr student was *ipso facto* at home in French and German. They were to be as obvious as membership in the Self Government Association. How one admires the spirit of those classes! It was rather a bore to go and translate, but "no more dreadworthy than other exams," they tell us. On a day in May a Senior would go in her turn to the outer office, and there, as she waited for her predecessor to come out, would read over alone two passages, one in French and one in German. Then she would pass into the genial presence of Dr. Rhoads, and his associates. No long lists of preparatory reading, no three or four trials, no vile durance, only lofty academic calm.

THE TRADITION OF TERROR

Soon arose a new aspect. The increasing size of the classes made necessary more formal arrangements, and one passage for the entire class to translate was rightly thought to be fairer as a test than a different one for each student. In '95's day the obvious plan was adopted of choosing one passage and corralling the Seniors in the chapel before they were examined. Thence they were taken one by one as for the slaughter. But the next year they were slaughtered first and herded afterward, in Looking-glass fashion. This seems to have rooted the Tradition of Terror; and vague stories of fainting fits and hysterics lent strength to it. Those strong spirits who had no tendency to faint used their imprisonment for exchanging post mortem explanations and consolations. But other things, too, went on in the chapel.

THE TRADITION OF MIRTH

No healthy undergraduate could long resist the possibilities of cleverness and unadulterated fun in the very tragedy of the ordeal. Mirth has been handed down along with the terror. '96 recall

with relish the impromptu cake-walk, *genus Bryn Mawrense*, to which they were inspired; '97 came out of their trial lilting. But '98 were the first who wrote and sang Oral Songs. The deserved popularity of their "Ich weiss nicht was soll es bedeuten," which has been handed down through three college generations, is a proof that the "torture aus alten Zeiten" does not quite benumb the nerve of humor. '99 helped fix the type of oral song with "On the Road to a Degree," and contributed an enjoyable prophecy to younger classes:

"When you come up for your Orals
Then you'll wish that you were dead."

The night before the first Oral was by that time the traditional occasion for a great "sing" of old and new Oral songs, during and after dinner. 1900 added to the collection "Ich bin der Goat," and tried to pretend the tradition of terror outworn by chanting:

"Locked in the chapel, no way to get out of it,
Mais, parce qu'il faut, I won't worry about it."

After that time the tradition of mirth grew so great that the Sophomores and Juniors began to bring their tribute of Oral songs too, when the Seniors held a Sangerfest. The sympathy of the lower classes was after the year 1901 more feeling and real, because all the modern classes have, from Freshman summers on, been busily engaged in reading groups of books suggested by the office, for preparatory enjoyment.

What an opportunity for exercising ingenuity in composing songs of mixed philological origin! Everything from "The Recessional" to "Danny Deever" and "Take Me Out to the Ball Game" has been laid under tribute to furnish variety in the music; but the theme is ever the same.

On the whole, the tradition of mirth is the thing we all remember, whether or not we read French and German as nonchalantly as the ideal finished product should do. College would be a vastly different place if Seniors could no longer have the occasion to write such things as this (by 1909):

"They have chosen out the passage
And they're lurking there in glee—
That passage where a thousand
May well be stopped by three!"

EDITH CAMPBELL CRANE, 00.

The Bryn Mawr Alumnæ Quarterly

VOL. III JANUARY, 1910 No. 4

THE ALUMNAE AND MAYDAY

It has been said by a good many "outsiders" in the hearing of the writer, that the greatest charm of the May Day at Bryn Mawr has lain for them not in any of the plays, or even in the Pageant, but in the confused and shifting impression that they have received of a holiday crowd, curiously arrayed, sporting in another time and another and lovelier world. If the people who make this statement are pressed to give an illustration of what they mean, in order that those who have to do with the arrangement of the spectacle may know how to heighten the effect, they invariably fasten upon that moment when, after its long progress, the pageant halts, and suddenly breaks up into a multitude of gay figures that rush headlong to the green, to begin their frolic around the May-pole.

The rustic dancers at each corner of the ground cluster about the four smaller poles, and begin their rhythmic weaving of the ribbons; Robin Hood and Maid Marian, at the foot of the great May-pole in the center, graciously preside over the revels; and the motley crowd, from Cupid and his boys to the Morris dancers and the Dragon, dance singly, in pairs and in groups, meanwhile singing the May-pole song. It is undoubtedly the best effect of the day; the special vision, many-colored, spontaneous and full of wild delight, that every member of the audience carries home. People may forget the plays, the players, and the Pageant; but they do not forget the crowd around the May-pole.

Both in the crowd and in the Pageant, returning alumnæ are of very great value. Every extra person, whether in the costume of strolling player, market-woman, beggar, curious citizen, wandering musician, or village maiden on a holiday, adds to the effect of the crowd, and to the im-

posing proportions of the Pageant; and every such person can be of the greatest use, not only in enlivening the picture and swelling the song, but afterwards, when the plays are going on, in helping the marshals to pilot the audience from place to place. So many of the undergraduates are acting all day that there are only too few of those who know the place left free to direct the bewildered steps of the stranger.

The alumnæ are more than welcome, they are earnestly desired; and no one who has participated in one of these revivals of an Elizabethian May-day but will tell those who never yet have done so that the amusement of joining in that revel is worth the pains.

"Come, we'll abroad; and let's obey

The proclamation made for May;

And sin no more, as we have done, by
staying

But, my Corinna, come, let's go a-
Maying."

GREEK PLAYS

It gives the lover of things Greek something of a thrill to learn that in these practical prosaic days of science and commerce, when Greek studies have almost vanished from the curriculum of American institutions of learning, such a play as the *Medea* of Euripides can meet with real appreciation and financial success. The delightful translations of Gilbert Murray have done much to familiarize the layman with the most modern of the great Greek dramatists; but such artistic presentations of Greek drama as that of the *Agamemnon* in Greek at Harvard in 1906 and that of the *Medea*, given recently in Boston, New York and Philadelphia under the auspices of the Bryn Mawr Club of Boston do more, for they prove that even with the cumbrance of a chorus, the great Greek dramas are not only literature, but are acting plays, artistic, dramatic and human from a modern as well as from an ancient point of view, capable of making a strong appeal to a modern audience. It is to be hoped that the success of these plays may induce other than academic circles to revive other great Greek dramas.

NEWS FROM THE CAMPUS

GENERAL NEWS

On Monday, December 6, Mr. Josiah H. Penniman, of the University of Pennsylvania, addressed the Graduate Club, on the subject of "Culture and Civic Responsibilities."

On Saturday, December 4, Mrs. Marion Craig-Wadsworth gave a reading, in Taylor Hall, of Olive Schreiner's *Dream* and the second act of Elizabeth Robins, *Votes for Women*.

The Freshman Class has voted to wear cap and gown at all college lectures and academic functions, which is a splendid step in the right direction.

The faculty has voted to give monthly teas to the graduate students in the different halls of residence in turn. We had the first tea in Rockefeller on the 14th, and it was a great success. It is quite informal, and the students and faculty come straight from their lectures. It is not a "tea" in the sense that you have to go home and put on your unaccustomed clothes for it. Professor Bascom, Mrs. Sanders, Mrs. Brown, and Mrs. Huff took charge of the tea tables, and there was a very good attendance both of faculty and students.

The college has just received a splendid gift amounting to \$7000 from one of its alumnae, Miss Cynthia M. Wesson, of the Class of 1909. Miss Wesson, who is from Springfield, Mass., was a member of the committee of the athletic association of the college which collected in 1908 the sum of \$21,000 for the rebuilding of the gymnasium. The old gymnasium, which was built when the college opened, was too small for the present large body of over 400 students; but this sum of \$21,000, though made up to \$34,000 by friends of the college who subscribed \$13,000, was inadequate to do more than rebuild the gymnasium in stone, giving the accommodation the students needed for their gymnastic exercise. Therefore the new building was put up on the top of the old swimming pool, and the pool and the dressing-rooms were very unsatisfactory as regards finish and ventilation. Miss Wesson, though a generous contributor to the original gift, was most anxious that the swimming pool should be made worthy of its new setting, and most generously gave what was needed to change it into a most delightful addition to the athletic equipment of the college. The pool is 69 feet long and 20 feet wide and 7 feet deep at the deepest part. It has been entirely lined with small white hexagonal vitreous tiles and the same tiles form the floor of the gallery round the pool from which lookers on watch the swimming. The edge is finished with a border of white marble and the walls of the pool have a dado of very handsome white polished tile. Above this they are painted white and the ceiling is of metal enameled white. The whole effect is spotless and most attractive as the sun streams in through the many windows and lights up the water, giving a pale green reflection on the ceiling.

Also the heating and ventilation have been most successfully altered. A large fan, run by a motor, blows air tempered in relation to the temperature of the outside air into the room through large registers whose position is carefully planned so as to avoid draughts, and other registers carry off the used up air so that there is not the heavy, unpleasant and oppressive air so often noticed in indoor swimming pools, especially where the water is slightly heated. This system of heating and ventilation has also been applied to the gymnasium proper and is a great improvement on the system which was originally put in from lack of money for the more extensive heating plant.

All undergraduate students are required to qualify as swimmers and swimming is

one of the most popular of the college sports. Forty-nine per cent of the students swim regularly and a number are expert enough to play water polo. Last year's record for a swim under water was 117 feet 3 inches. 141 students were reported expert swimmers in the last report of the Director of Athletics and Gymnastics.

The pool was formally opened on Wednesday, December 15, 1909.

Another gift that the college has just received is the offer of a scholarship of the value of \$140 a year, giving free tuition to one student at the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania throughout the four years medical course. This will be of the greatest value to students who wish to qualify themselves to become physicians, and are deterred by the expense of the four years course following on the four years college course.

SCHEDULE OF EVENTS.

1910-1911

- January 5—Christmas vacation ends at 9 o'clock.
 7—Graduate reception for the Class of 1910.
 8—First swimming meet, 8 p.m.
 9—College Sunday evening meeting. Sermon by the Rt. Rev. William Neilson McVickar, Bishop of Rhode Island.
 10—Private reading examinations begin.
 14—Faculty Tea to the Graduate Students in Pembroke East, 4 to 6 p.m.
 Second Swimming Meet, 8 p.m.
 15—Private reading examinations end.
 Musical Recital by Mr. Arthur Whiting, assisted by the Flonzalez Quartette.
 16—Christian Union Sunday evening meeting.
 19—Half-yearly collegiate examinations begin.
 23—Christian Union Sunday evening meeting. Sermon by the Rev. Frank C. Putnam, Pastor of the Wayne Presbyterian Church.
 25—Matriculation examinations begin.
 29—Meeting of the Alumnæ Association
 Collegiate examinations end.
 31—Vacation.
- February 1—Vacation.
 Matriculation examinations end.

SECOND SEMESTER

- 2—The work of the second semester begins at 8.45 o'clock.
 3—Examinations for advanced standing begin.
 5—Faculty Tea to the Graduate Students in Merion Hall, 4 to 6 p.m.
 6—College Sunday evening meeting. Sermon by the Rt. Rev. William Lawrence, D.D., LL.D., Bishop of Massachusetts.
 11—Musical Recital by Mr Arthur Whiting.
 12—Reserved for the Class of 1908.
 13—Christian Union Sunday evening meeting.
 18—Reserved by the Graduate Club.
 20—Christian Union Sunday evening meeting. Sermon by Professor Rufus M. Jones, of Haverford College.
 24—Examinations for advanced standing end.
 25—Track Meet.
 27—Christian Union Sunday evening meeting.

- March 4—Track Meet.
 5—Lecture by Mr. Charles Johnston of New York on "Is Kipling's India the real India?"
 6—College Sunday evening meeting.
 7—Faculty Tea to the Graduate Students in Denbigh Hall, 4 to 6 p.m.
 11—Reserved by the Graduate Club.
 12—Senior oral examination in French and German.
 13—Christian Union Sunday evening meeting.
 14—Collegiate and matriculation condition examinations begin.
 Private reading examinations begin.
 16—Mid-semester examinations in Elementary Greek, German, and French.
 18—Announcement of European Fellowship awards.
 Gymnasium Contest.
 19—Private reading examinations end.
 Glee Club Concert.
 20—Christian Union Sunday evening meeting. Sermon by the Rev. John Douglas Adam, D.D., Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of East Orange, N. J.
 22—Collegiate and matriculation condition examinations end.
 23—Easter vacation begins at 1 o'clock.
 31—Easter vacation ends at 9 o'clock.

THE ALUMNAE MEETING

The Annual Meeting of the Alumnae Association will be held in the Chapel, Taylor Hall, Saturday, January 29, at 10.30 o'clock. At the close of the meeting the alumnae will be entertained at luncheon in Rockefeller Hall, by President Thomas and the Directors of the College. Dean Reilly is inviting the Finance Committee and the class collectors to dine with her, Friday evening, January 28. The members of the Academic Committee will reach Bryn Mawr by the middle of the week ending January 29, and will devote their time to the usual business meetings and social functions that occur each year at the time of the annual meeting.

THE ENDOWMENT FUND

On December 15, 1909, the Endowment Fund amounted in cash and signed promises to \$160,000; thus \$140,000 must be secured before June 2, 1910, if the College is to receive the \$250,000 promised by the General Education Board. It is also most earnestly hoped that during this academic year an additional \$500,000 may be raised, completing the \$1,000,000 endowment for academic purposes, which is the least possible amount needed, if the College is either to maintain its present position or to develop along academic lines.

The central finance committee is organizing local committees wherever there are to be found five or more alumnae and former students, suggesting that they raise \$100 *per capita*, and get someone to double all that is raised in any one locality. New Haven, Connecticut, and Wilkes-Barre, Harrisburg, Altoona, and several other Pennsylvania towns, and Cincinnati, Ohio, have organized on this basis.

The New York Committee has re-organized under the chairmanship of Miss Evelyn Fisk and is working through its ten sub-committees toward its \$100,000 goal. \$20,000 has already been collected. Mrs. James Porter, Chairman of the Chicago Committee, reports that of the \$25,000 promised, \$7000 has already been raised. Miss Edith

Totten, Chairman of the Washington Committee, reports that enough *course* tickets have already been sold to cover the expenses of the lectures the Committee is giving in Washington, and that all future sales will be clear profit. Miss Gleim, Chairman of the Pittsburgh Committee, is making the cause known and asking for contributions. Miss Reilly, Chairman *pro tem* of the Philadelphia Committee, during the absence of Miss Kirkbride in California, has organized the *alumnæ* and former students in the city and neighborhood by classes, and each class sends a representative to a monthly luncheon meeting, where reports are made and interest aroused (it is hoped) and sustained.

President Thomas entertained the Philadelphia Committee at the Deanery, in November. It was reported that the Classes of '89, '90, '91 and '92 were planning to combine and raise \$10,000; that 1901 expected to raise the same amount; and that a concert given under the auspices of 1906, had cleared more than \$800.

Mrs. Pearson, Chairman of the Boston Committee, reports that her committee has given its undivided attention to the production of the *Medea*, which has been produced most successfully in Boston, New York, and Philadelphia. No financial statement has yet been received, but the play has been highly praised and has added much to the good name of Bryn Mawr.

The Finance Committee, with the cordial approval of the President of the College has authorized the formation of a Press Committee, whose function it will be to provide for the various papers at least once a week, readable articles on the various aspects of College life at Bryn Mawr. A sub-committee of the Finance Committee has also been formed that will devise some plan whereby women interested in education may unite in raising possibly \$100,000. It has prepared lists of such persons to be used by President Thomas and others connected with the College in asking officially for gifts.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE ENDOWMENT FUND

A performance of *The Amazons* (given as a banner presentation play in the autumn of 1906) will be given in the Gymnasium of Bryn Mawr College, February 12, at 8 o'clock, by the Class of 1908. Bryn Mawrtys living in or near Bryn Mawr are cordially invited to be present. Information regarding tickets may be had by writing to Miss Myra Elliot, 1207 Pine Street, Philadelphia.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE CLASS OF 1910 OF BRYN MAWR COLLEGE

FRANCES JACKSON

Died September 29, 1909

WHEREAS, Frances Jackson was our dearly loved president for one year, and has continued for three years to be a loyal and inspiring member of our class; and

WHEREAS, Her death has filled us all with the deepest grief and sense of loss:

Resolved, That, in appreciation of those splendid qualities of heart and mind which endeared her to the whole college, and which caused us to honor and love her beyond others, we, the class of 1910, desire to express to her family our most sincere sympathy; and be it

Resolved, That, in the memory of her gracious, unfinished life, we are the more fully persuaded of the hope of immortality; and be it

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be sent to Frances Jackson's family and be inserted in the records of the class.

CLARA JUSTINE MCKENNEY

Died February 1, 1909

Resolutions of the Class of 1910 of Bryn Mawr College concerning the death of Clara McKenney, February 1, 1909.

WHEREAS, Clara McKenney was a much-loved member of our class and whereas her death has filled us all with sorrow:

Resolved, that we, the class of 1910, in appreciation of those qualities of joyfulness and faithfulness which endeared her to us, desire to express to her family our most sincere sympathy; and be it

Resolved, that copies of these resolutions be sent to Clara McKenney's family and be inserted in the records of the class.

In the death of Clara Justine McKenney, the youngest member of our class, we have experienced a loss of the kind that cannot be remedied. Always cheerful and happy, loyal to her friends, faithful in the performance of every task, even after her strength had failed, she won a large place in our hearts during the one short year she was in College. Since then, during the two years of her illness, Clara's enthusiasm and unflinching interest in the class have made her more dear than before. The knowledge of her youthful courage, even in the face of death, will ever be to us an inspiration and a precious memory.

On Friday afternoon, October 29, in all the golden brightness of autumn sun and color, we presented to the College, the sundial, our gift in memory of Clara McKenney. The Class in cap and gown, Clara McKenney's family, and on the part of the College, Dr. Barton and Mr. Bettie, gathered at the lower end of Senior Row. The sundial which had been set up that morning, was unveiled, and then Miss Rotan, the Senior president, put in the last trowel full of mortar, and in a few words recalled to all present, how much Clara had meant to us and how her life marked indeed "only sunny hours." She then presented the sundial to the college in the name of the Class. Mr. Bettie, as appointed by the trustees, in the absence of President Thomas, received the gift on behalf of the College. While ivy which Mrs. McKenney had brought from Blandford Cemetery in Petersburg (where Clara is buried) was being planted round the base, we sang our class song and finally "Thou Gracious Inspiration."

The sundial is at the lower end of the Maple Avenue—Senior Row—just above the upper athletic field. The pedestal is of gray limestone and the face of brass. Around the coping is inscribed "Given by the Class of 1910, in memory of Clara McKenney, born October 29, 1889, died February 1, 1909." Just below is our Class Motto, "Πρὸς Ἡῶ τ' Ἠελίου τε"—"Toward the dawn and toward the sun." On the dial face is cut, "I mark only sunny hours."

In design it is an exact duplication of the old sundial pedestal at Kingston Lacy, Dorset, England. This house was built in 1663 by Webb, from Inigo Jones' designs. As the sundial pedestal is pure Jacobean it probably dates from the same period as the house, 1663.

SUSANNE C. ALLINSON, '10.

NEWS FROM THE BRYN MAWR CLUBS

BOSTON.

The Bryn Mawr Club of Boston holds its regular teas as usual on the first Tuesday in every month, at the club room, 40 Commonwealth Avenue. The club is growing rapidly. The following members have been admitted this autumn: Elizabeth Higginson Jackson, ex-'97; Sarah Emery Dudley, '00; Elizabeth Griffith, '00; Hetty Goldman, '03; Maud Temple, '04; Hope Allen, '05; Anne Jackson, '08; and Cynthia Wesson, '09.

The club played the Radcliffe 'Varsity in hockey on November 11 on the Radcliffe hockey field, in Cambridge. Radcliffe was victorious with a score of 4 to 1. The club teams follow:

Forwards—Theodora Bates, '05; Margaret Thurston, '05; Elizabeth Harrington, '06; Edith Brown, '09; Cynthia Wesson, '09.

Half-backs—Grace Hutchins, '07; Esther Williams, '07; Marjorie Young, '08.

Full-backs—Eleanor Little Aldrich, '05; Emily Storer (ex-10).

Goal—Margaret Vickery (ex-'09).

Cynthia Wesson was the star player of the game, but the other Bryn Mawrtys were hampered by lack of practice and by the smallness of the field. The audience was large and enthusiastic, and though composed for the most part of Radcliffe sympathizers, contained a goodly sprinkling of representatives of Bryn Mawr. After the game the club was invited to tea by Miss Hodge, the chairman of the hockey section at Radcliffe, and had a most delightful time.

Owing to the great demand for tickets, a third performance of the *Medea* was given on Monday, December 13, at 2.30 p.m., in Jordan Hall. Single performances were given in the Maxine Elliott Theatre in New York on Friday, December 17, and in the ball-room of the Belle-

vue-Stratford in Philadelphia on Saturday, December 18.

A few notes on the management and direction of the production will be of interest. Mr. George Riddle, who has had large experience in the production of Greek drama at Harvard, had charge of the performances; the music was written for the occasion by Mr. Malcolm Lang; and Mr. Joseph Lindon Smith designed the settings and the costumes.

The committees, composed entirely of Bryn Mawrtys, follow:

Committee on Scenery: Evelyn Walker, '01; Sylvia Lee, '01; Elizabeth Harrington, '06.

Costume Committee: Christina Garrett, '03; Anne Sherwin, '03; Emily Blodgett, ex-'05; Rosamond Allen, ex-'03; Margaret James, ex-'10.

Advertising and Press Committee: Elinor Dodge, '02; Grace Hutchins, '07; Alice Stanwood, '06; Marion Balch, '02; Anna N. Clark, '08; Theodore Bates, '05; Esther Williams, '07.

Hall and Ticket Committee: Eleanor H. Jones, '01; Sylvia Scudder Bowditch, '01; Mary Ayer, '01; Margaret Vickery, ex-'09; Elizabeth Townsend ex-'06.

NEW YORK

On December 17, the *Medea* of Euripides, as given in Boston, was repeated in New York, at the Maxine Elliot Theater under the auspices of the Bryn Mawr Club of New York. The cast was the same as in Boston with a few exceptions.

CHARACTERS OF THE PLAY

MEDEA, daughter of Aiêtes, King of Colchis
Anne Sturm Rotan Howe
JASON, chief of the Argonauts; nephew of
Pelias, King of Iôleos in Thessaly,
Donald M. Payson
CREON, ruler of Corinth. Harold E. Fife

ERRATA IN THE BRYN MAWR ALUMNAE QUARTERLY.

NOVEMBER, 1909.

The Report of the *Medea* of Euripides from the Boston Club should have been signed "Elinor Dodge, on behalf of the Press Committee."

In the report of the Class of 1893 after the name of Mrs. F. L. Ransome read: "Has been elected president of the Washington Branch of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae for 1909-1910."—EDITOR.

"Judged primarily as a play, apart from its mere interest as a classic, the *Medea* is tremendously impressive, illustrating very truly, indeed, what Aristotle meant when he called Euripides the most tragic of the poets, but illustrating at the same time the playwright's power in sending home an impression of a deep and sinister purpose. And yet the figure still retains the sympathy of the spectator. So it happens that, despite Medea's crimes, Jason becomes the malefactor of the play—Jason, the coward and the traitor, who had consented to the banishment of his generous helpmate, despite all the benefits she had heaped upon him, Medea wins her way to our hearts, indeed, because Euripides knew how to draw the portrait of a woman, because he was, in fact, as he is proclaimed the 'first of the feminists' of the theater.

"To Mr. George Riddle, who coached the actors; to Mr. Malcolm Lang, who provided the music and trained the singers, and to all the various persons concerned in the production a word of praise is due.

The performance of the *Medea* previously given in Boston, and to be repeated in Philadelphia, is intended to add to an endowment fund needed by Bryn Mawr to meet increased Faculty expenses."

WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Bryn Mawr Club met on November 11, at the Highlands, Mrs Herbert Knox Smith presiding, to make final arrangements for the Bryn Mawr lectures which the Club will give annually, the proceeds to be given to the Alumnæ Endowment Fund.

The following were elected to membership: Helen J. Robins, '92; Sarah Lotta Emery, (Mrs. Chas. T. Dudley), '00; Shirley Putnam, '09; Eleanor Frances Bliss,

'04; and Frances Adams Johnson (Mrs. Bascom Johnson), '02.

On November 26, the members of the Bryn Mawr Club were invited by Mrs. C. H. Butler to meet Mrs. Grenfell, whose husband lectured the same afternoon at the New National Theatre.

On December 13, under the auspices of the Club, was given the first of a course of three lectures it is conducting this winter. The lecture entitled *Civic Functions of the Theatre* was given by Mr. Percy Mackaye at the New Willard, Miss Edith Totten, secretary of the Club presiding. Mr. Mackaye roused great interest in his thesis that the theatre, like the university, should develop the powers of men as social beings, and that it should be enabled to exercise this function—counteracting the evils of society instead of copying them—by means of systematic private and public endowment.

The lecture was well attended, the subscriptions already obtained more than meeting expenses. The Club feels that the effort it is expending will be well repaid, and anticipate the entire success of the two remaining lectures, *Pageantry and The Masque*, to be given on January 3 by Miss Mary Morris, of England, daughter of William Morris, and *Bohemian Days, Art Life at Home and Abroad*, to be given February 7, by Mr. F. Hopkinson Smith.

PITTSBURG

On November 4 the club gave a benefit bridge at the gymnasium of the Thurston-Gleim school. There were about twenty-five tables, and more than \$100 was cleared for the Endowment Fund.

On the third of December the members of the club acted as hostesses at the weekly tea given in the rooms of the College Club of Pittsburg.

NEWS FROM THE CLASSES

The news of this department is compiled from information furnished by the Class Secretaries, Bryn Mawr Clubs, and from other reliable sources for which the Editor is responsible. The value of this department would be greatly increased if Bryn Mawr students everywhere would constitute themselves regular contributors to it.

1896

Caroline Wormeley Latimer, A.B. and A.M. '96 and Graduate Student 1891-1896, formerly instructor in Biology, in the Woman's College of Baltimore, has published a book, *Girl and Woman* (Appleton & Co., 1910) with a preface by Dr. Howard A. Kelly of Johns Hopkins University.

The Class of 1896 (as well as that of 1893 to which Mrs. Dudley originally belonged) will learn with great regret of the death of Dr. Charles Benjamin Dudley, the husband of Mary Virginia Crawford, of the Class of 1896. Dr. Dudley was a graduate of Yale College and of the Sheffield Scientific School and for more than thirty years had been chemist to the Pennsylvania Railroad. His reputation rested chiefly upon his noteworthy chemical researches into the quality of metals for railroad use. He was a member of many scientific societies in this country and abroad, and had been president of the American Chemical Society, 1896-1898, and of the American Society for Testing Materials, 1902-1909. Dr. and Mrs. Dudley made an extensive tour last summer in England, France, Belgium, Germany, and Denmark, attending at Copenhagen the meeting of the International Association for Testing Materials, at which Dr. Dudley was present as the president of the American Society and member of the General Council.

Lilian Mappin returned to the United States in October (after spending the summer in England and Scotland), and spent the autumn in or near Washington. In January she will be at 791 Washington Street, Brookline, Mass.

1897

Masa Dogura Uchida, and her husband, Baron Yasuya Uchida, the newly

appointed ambassador of the Japanese government to this country, arrived in Washington, December 23, and took up their residence at the Japanese Embassy. Baron Uchida began his work in Washington in 1888, as an attaché of the Japanese Embassy, and since that time has represented his government as ambassador to China, and to Vienna and Switzerland.

1898

May Bookstaver Knoblauch has returned from Sicily, where she has been sojourning with her husband for a month.

Juliet C. Baldwin who for years has been active in the work of the Junior Republic was chairman of the Executive Committee of the Junior League of Baltimore which gave an unusually interesting entertainment in Baltimore on December 15 and 16 for the benefit of the League. The entertainment, entitled *Traumewirren*, consisted of musical pantomimes, for which Walter Damrosch furnished the music and in which about a hundred and fifty persons took part.

The pantomimes were conceived by the artist, Mr. Joseph London Smith of Boston who has given such valuable assistance to the Bryn Mawr Club of Boston in the recent presentations of the *Medea*; Mrs. Smith (Corinna Putnam Smith, ex-'97), read the Prologues to the pantomimes, and Evangeline Walker Andrews took charge of the rehearsals of four of the five pantomimes. The entertainment, which was successful financially and artistically may be of interest to Bryn Mawr Clubs wishing to do something for the Endowment Fund.

1899

Anna Delano Fry has sailed for Germany.

1900

Sarah Emery Dudley (Mrs. Charles T. Dudley) is living at The Ontario in Washington, D. C.

Delia Strong Avery and her father and mother are spending several weeks in Washington, on their way South, where they will remain during the winter.

1901

Mary Ayer has announced her engagement to Mr. John B. Rousmaniere of Boston.

1902

Alice Hooker Day was married on November 8 at her home in New York, to Mr. Percy Jackson.

1903

Gertrude Dietrich Smith (Mrs. Herbert Knox Smith) has been called to Omaha, Nebraska, by the serious illness of her father, ex-Senator Dietrich.

1904

Evelyn Holliday was married in Indianapolis on November 24 to Mr. William Wallace Patterson of Pittsburg. After January 15 her address will be 5715 Callowhill Street, Pittsburg.

Maud Temple is at Radcliffe College, working for her Ph.D. in English.

1905

Natalie Fairbank was married to Mr. Laird Bell of Chicago on November 14. Mrs. Bell will receive on Mondays, the third and seventeenth of January, at her home, 25 East Walton Place, Chicago.

Isabel Adair Lynde was married to Mr. John Francis Dammon, Jr., on November 16. Mr. and Mrs. Dammon will live at Minnetka, Ill.

Hope Allen is at Radcliffe College, working for a Ph.D. in English.

Theodora Bartlett is teaching at the Staten Island Academy, Staten Island, New York.

Leslie Farwell Hill has a son, Granger Farwell Hill, born at Milton, Mass., on July 19.

Alice Meigs Orr has a son, born in London last October.

Mabel Austin Converse has returned from her wedding trip in London, Paris, and Italy, and will live in Ardmore, Pa.

Helen Kempton is working for the Associated Charities in Boston.

Margaret Goodman Hall spent the summer traveling in Europe, visiting schools while in Paris. She is studying French in southern France this winter.

Martha Stapler has taken a house in Cambridge, England, and is living there with her youngest brother who is in his second year at Christ Church College.

Anna McKeen, who officially belongs to '08, but unofficially to '05, has been visiting Rosamund Danielson '05, in Putnam, Connecticut, and Julia Gardner '05, in Baltimore.

Elma Loines, during a trip of ten weeks abroad this autumn, visited friends in the Austrian Alps and spent some time in Florence. On December 11, while conducting astronomical observations, she distinctly saw Halley's comet through an eight-inch telescope.

1906

Two great events will take place at Bryn Mawr this spring; the twenty-fifth anniversary of the College, and the tenth of the Class of '00. The class supper will be held on June 1 at 7 p. m., in the Students' Inn.

If any member of the class wishes to make sure of a dwelling-place in Bryn Mawr this June in order to assist in celebrating the event, she should inform Louise Congdon Francis (Mrs. Richard S. Francis), Bryn Mawr, Pa., as early as possible.

Ellen Baltz has announced her engagement to Mr. John Morton Fultz, and expects to be married in the spring.

Cornelia Halsey Kellogg (Mrs. Frederick R. Kellogg '99) has a son, Frederick Brainerd Kellogg, born November 28.

Dorothy Congdon reached home on the first of December, after a ten-months' trip in Europe.

Anna MacClanahan was married on November 18 to Dr. Wilfred T. Grenfell. Dr. Grenfell has an international reputation for his work in Labrador. He has been decorated by King Edward VII as Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, and is the first person to receive that honor in recognition of missionary work.

Ethel Bullock Beecher has a daughter, Carolyn Bullock Beecher, born at Pottsville, Pa., on November 22.

Adeline Spencer Curry, ex-'06 (Mrs. Charles Henry Curry), has a second son, Charles Henry Curry, Jr., born November 22, at Pittsburgh.

The following interesting note comes from Helen Brown Gibbons (Mrs. Herbert A. Gibbons) ex-'06. 21, Rue Servandone, Paris.

"I left Turkey with my husband and baby girl Christine on May 27. We went to Beyruth, Port Said, Alexandria, Marseilles, and Paris. I went home in July with the baby to spend the summer with my family in Connecticut. Thus the baby traveled in four continents before she was ten weeks old. Now I have rejoined Mr. Gibbons and we have taken an apartment near the Luxembourg Gardens. I am at home on Wednesday afternoons and shall be glad to have any Bryn Mawr girls who come to Paris come to see me on that day."

1907

Catherine M. Utley, who with Gertrude Hartman, '05, spent two months, abroad last summer, has announced her engagement to Mr. George E. Hill of Bridgeport, Conn. Mr. Hill is a prominent lawyer and has been county health officer in Bridgeport for more than ten years, and head of the Police Board for four years. He was also former vice-president of the Seaside Club, and in 1903

ran for mayor of Bridgeport on the Republican ticket.

Alice Martin Hawkins is spending the winter abroad. Her address is care of Brown, Shipley & Co., 123 Pall Mall, London.

1908

Louise Congdon has announced her engagement to Mr. Julius P. Balmer of Chicago.

Anne Jackson is spending the winter in Brookline, Mass., teaching in Miss Pierce's School for Boys and Girls.

Jacqueline Morris has announced her engagement to Mr. Edward Evans.

Frances Passmore is spending the winter in Pasadena, Cal., with her sister.

Margaret Washburn and Anna Denham came east in December to be bridesmaids for Hazel McLane.

Anna Carrère is traveling with friends around the world and expects to return home in the spring.

Margaret Lewis has returned to the High School in Hartford as teacher of French and English.

Lydia Sharpless and Adelaide Case who were teaching last year, are at home this winter.

Anna Welles, who lives in Paris, is spending some time in America.

1909

Barbara Spofford is now in Paris with her mother on her way home from a journey around the world by way of San Francisco, Japan, China, India, and the Mediterranean. They sailed for America on the Kaiser Wilhelm II, December 15.

The following extract is taken from the *New York Times* of December 5:

"The tradition that self-respecting women cannot travel in the Far East without a male escort has been courageously broken by two American ladies of unexceptionable social standing. They are Mrs. and Miss Spofford of New York, who are now in Paris on their way home from a journey around the world by

way of San Francisco, Japan, China, India and the Mediterranean.

"In the latter part of July they reached Japan. Their travel in the East was in the season which is not usually recommended. They were in India in October. They sailed for America on the Kaiser Wilhelm II December 15.

"Miss Spofford is a beautiful girl, a recent graduate of Bryn Mawr. Wherever they went the mother and daughter attracted a great deal of respectful attention, but met with not the slightest annoyance. Mrs. Spofford declared that nearly all the warnings that are given to women of the Western world about the dangers of travel in Oriental cities are pure nonsense.

"'For instance,' she remarked, 'I was told that when we were walking in a Japanese or Chinese city I must always have my daughter go before me; that otherwise insult or even worse would be offered her. We proved this statement to be false, over and over again.

"'We were charged, for similar reasons, not to go shopping alone in Peking, Hong Kong or Shanghai. We obeyed this injunction at first, until we knew our way and the tricks of bargaining. Then we became independent, and we found no trouble whatever. In India, we saw all the great sights, even the ceremony of cremation on the banks of the Ganges, and went far enough north to behold Mount Everest.

"'Our whole experience was delightful. Although it was the hot season, we were not uncomfortable anywhere, and we found that good, sound sense is really all that is needed to enable one to get along with perfect ease in the East.'"

Claudie Siesel Oppenheim (ex-'09) is studying music this winter.

Rose Marsh visited Bryn Mawr in October.

Emma White is studying French, German, Spanish, and music this winter.

Lillian Laser is teaching French and German at the high school in Hot Springs, Arkansas.

Julia Doe is doing graduate work at the University of Wisconsin.

Mary Kerr is taking a library course this winter at the Drexel Institute, in Philadelphia.

The engagement of Grace Lapiere Wooldridge to Mr. Edwin Peter Dewes of Chicago, is announced. Mr. Dewes is a graduate of Harvard University of the class of 1902.

1910

Gertrude Kingsbacher (ex-'10) is teaching gymnasium classes at the Columbian Settlement, Pittsburg.

FORMER GRADUATE STUDENTS

Professor Philip P. Calvert and Mrs. Calvert (Amelia C. Smith, Fellow in Biology 1900-01) are spending eighteen months in Costa Rica, Central America, studying dragon-flies and other tropical insects.

NEWS FROM THE FACULTY

FORMER MEMBER

The marriage has been announced of Mr. Homer Edmiston, formerly of the Latin department of Bryn Mawr, to Signorina Emma Maria Maggiorani. The marriage took place in Rome on the thirty-first of October, 1909.

LITERARY NOTES

All publications received will be acknowledged in this column, and noticed or reviewed as far as possible. The Editor begs that copies of books by or about the Bryn Mawr Faculty and Bryn Mawr students may be sent to the *QUARTERLY* for review.

REVIEWS

(Review of Professor Lounsbury's "English Spelling and Spelling Reform" by Prof. Paul Shorey, reprinted by permission from *The Dial*, of November 1, 1909).

"It is not good to exult over the slain," says Homer. Spelling reform is moribund, and it would be unseemly to mock at its death-rattles. President Roosevelt's order has been rescinded. The people refuse to take the subject seriously, being little inclined, in Arnold's phrase, to wander forty years in the wilderness in order that posterity may enter a very problematic orthographical Canaan. A few radical journals try to put the new program *thru*; the majority are recalcitrant. The great publishers will have nothing to do with it. The scholars who are alleged to be sound in the faith show themselves extremely lukewarm in the testimony of works. The consensus of literary and academic opinion is hostile. Spelling reform is dead, and in his lately published volume, "English Spelling and Spelling Reform," Professor Lounsbury writes its epicidium in the guise of an argument.

More in anger than in sorrow, we note with amusement. He has been devoting his Carnegie leisures to the maintenance against all comers of two theses. The first is, that in matters of diction and idiom, whatever is right, or at any rate "equally as good" if "predicated" upon prevailing usage. What the people say "goes," and is not to be "cut out" at the dictation of "highbrows." Why eschew short cuts? "Female college" is convenient, and "simplified spelling board" is pregnant with suggestiveness. The second thesis, and the one with which we are here concerned, is that in the matter of spelling whatever is wrong. Conscious of public approval, he writes on the first topic with his customary good-humor. But the stubbornness of a wicked and perverse generation in rejecting his epanorthographical gospel induces in him a Jeremianic mood, the conflict of which with his native geniality of temperament provokes a smile. He is hurt by the "intemperate invective" of his opponents. But he will not retort in kind. The hardest thing that he can find it in his heart to say of them is that they do not belong to the "higher class of minds, who have been gained over;" that although theirs is a "mild form of imbecility" their "proclivities are violently asinine;" that being "ill-informed," "semi-educated," or "educated ignoramuses," they are also "ignoramuses, not to say idiots;" that they manifest a "continuous incapacity" to apprehend reason; that they dwell in an "atmosphere of serene ignorance," and the "extent of their linguistic ignorance and the depth of their orthographic depravity" cannot be fathomed; that they should confine their "displays of vast and varied stores of misinformation" and their "pitiful exhibitions of ignorance" to the circle of "friends ignorant enough to sympathize with them;" that "the annals of fatuity will be searched in vain for utterances more fatuous" than theirs, and that their "innate incapability of comprehension and the orthographic iniquity in which they are steeped" abandon them to "dismal and unreal hallucination" and "ghastly specters of an argument," and account for the "utter

shallowness" of their reasoning and the "utter hollowness" of their objections. We are glad that Professor Lounsbury holds himself in check, and treats our "gabble" with a "singular lenience which it does not deserve."

Herbert Spencer thought that all criticism of his particular version of evolution betrayed the intellectual limitations of the old ladies of his boarding house, whose conversation embittered his morning coffee. Similarly, everyone who hesitates to hustle the evolution of orthography along the lines predicted and prescribed by a self-constituted board, perhaps too much "simplified" to see all aspects of so many-sided a question, is assimilated in Professor Lounsbury's jaundiced vision to the Englishman whose honor is rooted in a U, to the fine old crusted Tories who denounce in the "Times" the encroachments of American spelling, or the naïve if not apocryphal gentlemen who declare that the spelling of Shakespeare is good enough for them.

His publishers proclaim and his methods show that he is appealing to a popular jury. He could not complain, then, if the opposing advocate availed himself to the utmost of the natural human distaste for violent interference with existing associations which he so bitterly deploras as the main obstacle to the triumph of the righteous cause. Such an employment of ridicule as the test of (pragmatic) truth would be quite as fair as his own appeal to popular sentiment in favor of everything which labels itself "progress" or "science," quite as fair as his representation that the issue is sharply joined between sound linguistics and sentimental literary sciolism, quite as loyal, to animadvert on a typical detail, as his implication (p. 63) that Matthew Arnold did not know the Greek derivation of "diocese."

Professor Lounsbury should learn from his Mill that an argument is not met at all until met in its strongest statement; and from his Burke that in large and complicated social questions the conservative instinct, which he denounces as prejudice, is an indispensable brake on the workings of another instinct which impatient doctrinaires dignify by the name of "progress" or "evolution," and which, if not so checked, would conduct mankind to most preposterous conclusions. Viewed in this light, conservative feeling may deserve respect even in those who cannot support it by presentable arguments. No philosophical conservative can be quite sure in far-reaching issues that his resistance to question-begging "progress" is absolutely wise. His general conservatism, like the radicalism of his opponents, is a great *parti pris*. But in a generation that is intoxicated with the idea of change, and habitually confounds unconscious with consciously engineered and exploited evolution, an intelligent man may well feel that the conservative literary instinct in so large a matter as language puts the burden of proof heavily on the other side. I have personally no shibboleths, and no strong feeling for or against spelling one or two, or a dozen or two, words in this way or that. But I have a strong dislike of systematizing interference with language, and a strong distrust of all personally conducted evolutions or revolutions. And my feeling is not lessened by the historical example to which Professor Lounsbury innocently appeals. He cites the French Revolution to illustrate the thoroughgoing logical consistency in reform of the French mind in contrast to the Englishman's besotted acquiescence in anomaly. The pertinency of this illustration is not apparent to me unless I am to think the French way in that instance the better. I do not.

There is little space to scrutinize Professor Lounsbury's facts, logic and linguistic principles in detail. His argument constantly faces two ways. The value of the proposed reform is magnified on the tacit assumption that it is to be thoroughgoing and consistent. Objections of large scope are minimized or made to appear pettifogging cavils by the admission that consistent spelling by the sound is beyond our reach, and the inference that it is petty prejudice to resist the rectification of a few anomalies. It

does not require an expert dialectician to perceive that this reasoning is reversible. If the changes are to be considerable, the broad objections, sound or unsound, recover their *prima facie* claim to a respectful hearing. If they are to be slight, why all this agitation? The divergence from English usage, for example, already regrettable, will become a grave matter if carried much farther. No tinkering with present conventions can be tolerated that is not acceptable to all English-speaking peoples. Again, the argument that the usefulness of existing printed books will be impaired can be made to look foolish only by insisting that reform will not proceed fast or far. Professor Lounsbury assures us that it will not. We believe him—and for cause; the ignoramuses whom he denounces have seen to that. But how far and how fast would the “horses of Euthyphron” have carried us if we had given them their heads?

Professor Lounsbury dwells so invidiously on the ignorance of his opponents that we are justified in replying that the kind of expert knowledge on which he chiefly insists is neither a very high order of scholarship nor, what is more to the point, so relevant to the question in hand as he supposes. By linguistic scholarship he seems to understand acquaintance with the history of English lexicography and the past variations of English spelling. We like quite as well for the present purpose Pater's definition, which is in effect that scholarship consists in the habitual and summary recognition of the preferences of the language to which we are born. The fact that English orthography has fluctuated wildly may be a sufficient answer to controversialists who attribute a superstitious sanctity to our present spelling. It is not necessarily an argument in favor of altering the established and standardized usage of to-day. Nor is a note-book erudition in respect to these past irrationalities an essential prerequisite for a wise judgment as to the desirability of upsetting the literary associations of an entire generation. Matthew Arnold's point about the London Times's then arbitrary and whimsical spelling “diocess” was in no wise affected by the fact that Johnson's dictionary spelled it so. An hour or two in the British Museum would have acquainted Arnold with this fact, and with all the other facts which his critic flings at his head, had they been pertinent to his purpose. We read, then, with interest Professor Lounsbury's chapter on “Hono(u)r” his account of the variations between “er” and “re,” and the other historical details with which he pads his argument. But we deny *in toto* their relevancy to the present issue. And we can only smile at the airs of triumph over men quite as scholarly as himself with which he exhibits to the people the particular wares of his own specialty.

The same may be said of his scorn of the argument for the preservation of etymology. It is easy, but superfluous, for him to show that this argument is often urged by those who know less of etymology than he does; that no absolute consistency is attainable in the matter, and that any system of spelling will obscure some etymologies and reveal others. All this does not alter the fact that the general tendency of the innovations proposed is towards the obscuration of now transparent etymologies, and that this, though not a conclusive objection to demonstrated countervailing gains, is, so far as it goes, a consideration to be weighed with others, and cannot be magisterially dismissed or laughed out of court.

If now we turn to larger questions of linguistic principle, there is much to give us pause. The plea is repeatedly made that a rational spelling will conserve pronunciation. It would prevent the London newsboy from crying “pipers” and preserve the “Italian a” in the mouth of the Illinois “sucker.” Professor Lounsbury's controversial eagerness here gets the better of his scientific conscience. A conceivable tendency of this kind no one is in a position to deny. But history lends it little support. Why in the thirteenth century did English “a” change to an O sound? Why did English “i” unequivocally denoted, change? How did it happen that almost the entire nicely dis-

criminated and sufficiently designated Greek vowel and diphthong system lapsed into the monotonous *e* sound of modern Greek? The modern Greek boy is up against a much stiffer orthographical proposition (to speak by "prevailing usage") than that which confronts his English contemporary. But I should like to see the reception which educated Greeks would give to the proposal to relieve him by a simplified phonetic spelling. The *émeute* caused by a too colloquial translation of the New Testament would be child's play in comparison. The Greeks know that it is this irrational spelling which gives their language its inexhaustible resources, and makes it instead of a miserable patois one of the finest prose idioms of modern Europe. And they also know what Professor Lounsbury's *a priori* psychology of least resistance overlooks, that the time "wasted" in learning to spell is largely spent in the close scrutiny, assimilation, and discrimination of a vocabulary extending far beyond that of conversation.

This pedagogical question, on which Professor Lounsbury finally rests his case, is far too complex to be settled by a few question-begging assertions. I do not deal in absolutes. The inconsistencies of our spelling doubtless cause some waste of mental effort; but infinitely less than Professor Lounsbury assumes. And there are many counterbalancing considerations which he ignores. Correct spelling is mainly a matter of instinctive accuracy of visual observation, which good minds, with some startling exceptions, are apt to possess. For the large proportion of words outside the sphere of ordinary conversation, it probably involves, even when most irrational phonetically, little more strain of attention than is actually helpful in the acquisition and discrimination of what we may call the literary vocabulary. Under any system, literate persons must learn to spell alike, unless Professor Lounsbury contemplates the perpetuation of the anarchy which, with Josh Billings, Mark Twain, and Professor Child, he recommends as a solvent of existing orthodoxy and an affirmation of individuality. Under any system, there would be nearly as many bad spellers as under the present, and under any system the sufferings of congenital incapacity will be about the same. The assertion that the anomalies of the present system actually corrupt the logical sense is a jest. In our day, and in the domain of psychology or linguistics, the acceptance and artistic utilization of anomaly is a more desirable mental attitude than the blind faith in systematic and mechanical regularization which we are tempted to take into these fields from the physical sciences. There is neither regularity nor systematizing logic in idiom or semasiology. The logic of idiom is that of the gentleman who said "Wherever I turn up I am turned down." There is no logical or ultimate etymological reason for the gradations of meaning in "esteem," "respect," "veneration," or for the differentiation of "blame" and "blaspheme." If the anomalies of our spelling make English hard for foreigners, our prepositional idioms and the divergent meanings we give to words of Latin origin make it impossible. There is no space to elaborate the parallel. There is a type of mind which sees in its regularity of derivation and meaning a superiority of Esperanto over English. Shall we, then, organize a simplified board of semantic and synonyms, and convert English into Volapük? Such irregularities, due to accidents of history and psychology, are the chief cause of the incomparable resources of our tongue. They are the delight of the student, and constitute the opportunity of the skilful writer—the scholar of Pater's definition. These considerations would be far-fetched and absurd if urged in support of the wilful multiplication of irregularities. But they are a legitimate answer to the contention that the study and acceptance of linguistic anomaly is in itself detrimental to the youthful mind. And they suggest that even the anomalies of spelling may have, or be turned into, compensating advantages which a facile and *a priori* psychology of education overlooks.

There are probably no conclusive and peremptory arguments on either side of this

controversy. It is not a question of mathematical demonstration, but of the balancing of many nice and complex considerations, with a strong presumption in favor of conservatism in a matter at once too large and too delicate for conscious and prescriptive control. I have merely tried to show that the display of technical erudition with which Professor Lounsbury would overawe the layman is not germane to the issue; that the arguments which seem to him final admit of answer; and that the absurdities which it pleases him to attribute to the conservatives are no essential part of the motives and reasons that determine their attitude. For the rest, in all charity, we commend to him the philosophy of Thersites: "He beats me and I rail at him: O worthy satisfaction! would it were otherwise."

PAUL SHOREY.

TOTAL UTILITY AND THE ECONOMIC JUDGMENT COMPARED WITH THEIR ETHICAL COUNTERPARTS. By Marion Parris. The John Winston Company. 1909. Pp. 103.

Miss Parris's dissertation, *Total Utility and the Economic Judgment*, is a survey of the "debated borderland between economics, ethics and psychology." In the foreground is found psychology, "which investigates the phenomenon of the functioning self." Proceeding therefrom the parallel fields of ethics and economics are seen to stretch out toward contiguous "goals," or "ends of human activity." As the psychological domain is already defined, Dr. Parris confines herself to ethics and economics; proposing, first: to resurvey the field of the former, and second: to run out the parallel lines of the latter;—in order, as she says, "to correlate the body of theory explaining economic processes . . . with the theory of conduct;"—"to set forth the organic connection between certain concepts appearing as integral parts of modern ethical and economic theory and indicate several points of similarity in the logical processes they involve."

From her resurvey of the ethical field Miss Parris finds: "The trend of ethical thinking in the English group of moralists—Hobbes, Hume, Paley, Bentham, James, and John Stuart Mill—has been away from a naturalistic interpretation of human nature and away from an external and mechanical view of society, government and institutions toward an idealistic position, in which human activity, or the operation of the will, is the objective expression of an immediate ideal of personality." Away, in other words, from *Utilitarianism*, which considered "the greatest sum of pleasure," toward *Idealism*, which regards the "realization of self;" away from *Intellectualism*, or "the interpretation of ethical motive in terms of intellect," toward *Voluntarism*, "or the interpretation of ethical motive in terms of will."

If not actually coincident, the economic field is at least concurrent with the ethical. This is evident from the fact that economic investigation also has passed "from its purely objective stage of descriptive studies in industrial and commercial conditions, to seek for the fundamentals of the science. . . in the psychological nature of man." "Moreover," Dr. Parris adds, "having early assumed a naturalistic interpretation of human nature, reflected from the current utilitarian philosophy of morals, the Classical economists of the English school were forced to make one exception after another to their fundamental hypothesis, encountering many of the same logical difficulties as the utilitarian moralists, until the body of exceptions was greater than the body of the positive theory, and the naturalistic account of economic motive was abandoned for a semi-idealistic interpretation."

In modern economics we have to do, accordingly, with a "subjective-objective

relation,"—"Man is a function of Nature," "Nature is a function of Man," these are the "symbolic expressions" thereof, therefore this subjective-objective relation is functional in character. The objective factor, "Goods," or "Supply," may be abstracted from the subjective and treated mathematically, according to the commonly employed statistical method. The relation itself, being functional in character, may be expressed in the notation of the differential calculus, as is being done by the so-called "mathematical economists." Dr. Parris takes occasion, however, wisely to warn us: "Though the respective factors are always found in relation in the world of experience, they are not commensurable, and therefore the mathematical symbols are a short-hand expression of facts and relations which have been discovered by other methods: not a means toward further knowledge of economic facts." The subjective factor, "Demand," "Wants," may also be abstracted from the objective and regarded as a form of the functioning self. Thus abstracted, the subjective factor may either "be submitted to the methods of self-analysis and observation used in the science of psychology," as is done by the so-called "pure-economists, or "viewed teleologically as evidence of the nature of the ends." "Hence," this is Dr. Parris's original conclusion, "the phenomenon of Want, as making for certain forms or types of conduct, comes under the methodological treatment of such normative sciences as ethics or aesthetics." Viewed in this light, it is possible to formulate the subjective factor of economics and compare it with its ethical counterpart.

First there is the economic *End*,—*Total Utility*—which Dr. Parris defines as an "ideal of self as a developed and completed person." It is this, she affirms, "the desire for the fullest self-expression, not the desire for pleasurable sensation which has built up industrial systems and subdued the physical world." Like the ethical ideal of virtue, and the aesthetic ideal of beauty, this economic ideal of total utility "is always a step ahead of our actual accomplishment (in this case our economic status), for it is always the actual accomplishment which elevates us to see the next turning; the foot-hill which brings to view the nearer range."

Second there is the economic *Means* or *Measure*, which "Jevons demonstrated to be *Final* or *Marginal Utility*." "Total Utility gives us a standard of value." Marginal Utility affords us the measure or means whereby we can apply our standard "to the world of measurable supply and determine its economic significance," The recognition of this marginal determining element in economic valuation,—including on the subjective side the marginal want, on the objective side the marginal good, functionally related as aforesaid,—constitutes, according to Dr. Parris, the "Copernican Revolution in economic thinking that established once for all the subjective-objective nature of economic science and established the essentially ideal nature of the economic standard of value."

These two concepts taken together,—Total Utility and Marginal Utility,—make up the act of valuation or *Economic Judgment*. In this "complicated operation" three elements appear: first, our ideal of total utility, or our concept of ourself as satisfied and completed; second, the presence of alternate goods about the margin; third, the functioning of the will in the act of choice. Thus, "if the act of valuation were accompanied by a running comment from the introspecting self, it would amount to something like this: "With regard to my concept of total well-being, and in the face of limited supply, I value A higher than B as making for more complete realization of myself as satisfied;—that is, I choose A rather than B."

Comparing in conclusion the economic with the ethical judgment, Miss Parris finds them alike in this, that both are acts of the will. They differ, however, in their

natures and in their ends. "The immediate nature of the ethical judgment carries with it a certain element of apodictic certainty." The economic judgment is far more variable, from its very nature, since as Dr. Parris says: "one of its elements is harnessed to the world of fact, from the circumstance of limited supply; while the other is often at the mercy of the vagaries of human passion and caprice." As for the ends, both are "ideals of ourselves implanted in the will and gathering content from the experience of life." But "the ethical total or ideal of self is always regarded as infinite in its capacity for development and in its perfectibility"; while "the economic total is the self regarded as finite and realizable." Not that they should be regarded as "separate or antithetical" on these accounts. "The relation between the ethical and economic ideals is organic," Miss Parris asserts, "inasmuch as they are both interpretations of the end of life which all human beings seek to realize. They may be abstracted from one another for the sake of analysis; but they may never be really separated, any more than the organs of the body, which though individual cannot live except in organic connection with the whole. The distinction really lies in the point of view of the judging self. When we regard the self in its cosmic relations, as an entity with infinitely realizable and perfectible attributes, and apply such an ideal to conduct, thus submitting the facts of life to a spiritual criterion, we are making ethical judgments and are applying the ethical ideal." "When, however, we regard the self, not in its eternal or cosmical relations, but in its finite and temporal relations, as being capable of complete realization and satisfaction, given disposition over an adequate supply of economic goods, and apply such criterion to the world of limited supply in order to attain the greatest possible Total Utility, we are making economic judgments, and dealing with the economic ideal." In a word, the canon of distinction is: "the determination whether in a given judgment the criterion applied is applied from an *infinite* and *spiritual*, or a *finite* and *temporal* concept of self."

In her introduction Dr. Parris advises us of the peculiar difficulties of one "who draws analogies between two sciences, or two fields of human thought, or who asserts parallelisms and identities. Not only are three separate fields to cover, and separate philosophical and critical points of view to consider, but the difficulties of terminology are great." Miss Parris has all but overcome these difficulties. Certainly her survey of the ethical and economic fields is accurate. Parallel and diverging lines, points of contact and distinction are clearly marked. No one could well become confused or mistake the bearings of this chart. The only question in the reviewer's mind is whether the ethical and economic fields are simply concurrent, as Miss Parris assumes from existing authority, or actually coincident, as may appear from some future survey. Suppose our author were herself to resurvey the psychological domain and find human wants falling naturally into organic, sensory, and spiritual categories. Would not her rather weakly determined distinction between the ethical and the economic break down? To be sure, we should still have a distinction between the aesthetic,—proceeding from our sensory wants, and the ethical,—proceeding from our spiritual wants. As for the economic,—this ideal would seem to be antecedent, and inclusive withal. Circumstance,—which connotes "limited supply,"—conditions all forms of human activity, aesthetic and ethical, as well as (though in a less degree) than what Miss Parris includes under the economic. Moreover, the motives impelling all kinds of activity arise from one or another form of human want, tending toward *total* and measured by *marginal* utility. The inference then is obvious—and for my part I am convinced, from Dr. Parris's study "another Copernican Revolution" is at hand, which will establish economics (proceeding from psychology) as an antecedent and inclusive science. As for the "master economist" who will institute this revolution,—the

Bahnbrecher is at all events the author of this study. And I may add, it is evidently again not a question of "intellect," but one of "will."

LINDLEY MILLER KEASBEY.

ALCESTIS. By Carlota Montenegro.* Boston: The Gorham Press. 1909.

The maiden spirit finds its right expression in the story of Alcestis, drifts to it instinctively, and makes out its own account between wife's devotion and mother's instincts. Carlota Montenegro, in risking boldly the great and familiar theme has succeeded past question with the first half of her drama. Admetus has a sorry rôle, as we judge men now, but she ingeniously saves his face, and realizes and half justifies the father, friends, and servants who cannot quite die even for a good man. So far all is living and very lovely: the blank verse is not only sweet, it is sustained and melodious, neither tentative nor experimental.

But in the second half the creative imagination flags and fails. To have Apollo making love to Alcestis, to have Alcestis making love to Hercules, and then to reconcile her at the end to her husband one does not precisely see why, is to mistake and falsify not only the ancient tale, but the very course of life. Women are not like that—mature and wholesome creatures used to bringing up children and ruling kingdoms. Alcestis here is only not neurotic because she is not real. Were it not for this flaw in the conception, which counts curiously little in the memory of the whole, what unqualified praise might not the poem command for lovely imagery, for tender rhythms, for grave sweet comment here and there on man and the world. Nature prompts us to write poetry first, and afterwards to live, but here as elsewhere, nature must be taught her place. Only life can give a just estimate of life. The great point is to be a poet at the outset and then to be patient. Here is poetry.

*Carlota Montenegro. Bryn Mawr, ex-'01.

THE BRYN MAWR ALUMNAE QUARTERLY

VOL. IV

APRIL, 1910

No 1

THE PRACTICAL WORKING OF WOMAN-SUFFRAGE IN FINLAND

In Finland for nearly three years women have been members of Parliament, and for the first time in history have "taken their places in a legislative assembly side by side with men, elected by universal manhood and womanhood suffrage." The law granting the franchise to women came into effect on the first of October, 1906, so that now it is possible to estimate, in some degree at least, the value of the work that the women have done and the effect that woman-suffrage has had upon the country at large.

Although at the time the suffrage was granted, it seemed to people outside Finland radical and even revolutionary, in Finland itself, the change was looked upon merely as an inevitable step in the natural process of the political and social evolution of the country and was received without any signs of excitement whatever.

It is true that in some ways, conditions in Finland have been peculiarly favorable to the advancement of woman's rights, but there have been also certain difficulties which do not exist in other countries and which made the idea of woman-suffrage seem an almost chimerical one even as short a time ago as 1897 when the first official request was made.¹

From an educational point of view the women in Finland have been very fortunate, as there are many excellent schools for girls and a number of co-educational schools throughout the country which pre-

¹ Unofficial requests had been made previously by both the women's societies.

pare students for the University examinations. Girls have been admitted to the University since 1878, and they not only attend lectures but take part in all branches of university life: they participate in all the celebrations and festivities, and are members of the various clubs and student organizations, in which they are on a footing of perfect equality with the men and are frequently elected to various official positions. After they graduate from one of the several high-schools or from the University there are many branches of work open to them.

They may become teachers even in the state schools for boys, cashiers, or book-keepers in banks, clerks in the state archives and in many branches of the civic administration. There are really not enough educated men to meet the requirements of the country, and consequently the coöperation of the women is a matter of vital importance; it not infrequently happens that even married women in comparatively good circumstances seek employment outside their homes. Having thus such an excellent foundation to build upon, it is small wonder that the woman's movement soon found many active supporters. In 1863 the Diet had accorded the municipal vote to women taxpayers living in the country and in 1872 to women living in the towns, all of whom were also given the right to be elected members of certain local self-governing bodies. In 1900 the women social democrats included the suffrage in their program, but the special activity for the suffrage began only in the year 1904, although in 1897 a petition had been officially presented to the diet at the request of the "Finnish Woman's Association." The reason why so little was done in direct furtherance of the cause of woman suffrage between the years 1897 and 1904 is that just at that time Finland was passing through a severe political crisis. The struggle which the country was trying to wage against what seemed to be hopeless odds roused all the women of the country to action and made them realize the immense influence that political questions had upon the welfare of their country and upon their own individual lives. Thus they learned by practical experience the value of and the necessity for organized coöperation. When all the women of the country had once been thus united by a strong bond of common interest, it was only natural that when the political crisis had passed, the women should work together in an attempt to gain a recognized position in the civil and political life of the country.

By the autumn of 1904 the political situation had changed materially and public gatherings were once more allowed. The first large meeting for the discussion of the question of woman suffrage was convoked by one of the women's societies, and was attended by over one thousand women from different classes of society and from different parts of the country. The petition which the women presented to the Diet at this time was not dealt with, however, for the situation of the country was still precarious.² Women nevertheless continued to play an active rôle. After the outbreak of the October revolution in Russia (1905), a sympathetic strike was declared in Finland, and several of the members of the central committee elected by a mass meeting to manage the details of the strike were women. The first action taken by the committee was to close all the liquor shops, saloons, and bar-rooms, and to organize a volunteer police force to keep order. After the second day the markets were reopened and the strikers were not allowed to cut off the water supply. In short, the strike was managed in a most orderly and systematic way and no outrages of any sort were committed. During the course of the strike numerous deputations were sent with petitions to the Governor General and in each deputation there were women members. Thus, even in moments of grave political danger and at times when the utmost moderation and foresight were needed, the Finns were not afraid to trust their women.

The strike was ended by an Imperial Manifesto issued on November 4, 1905, which reinstated Finland in its earlier rights, and in the Manifesto universal suffrage was spoken of as a reform that might soon be realized. This gave a great impetus to the work among the women. They were determined that when the question of the suffrage came up for settlement, universal suffrage should be granted to them as well as to the men. Both of the women's associations arranged numberless lectures and meetings. More than three hundred women's meetings were held in different parts of the country. At one large meeting called by the "Union" on December 2, 1905, there were representatives from 122 different places, many communes sending 2, 3, and 4 representatives in order that all social groups and all shades of opinion might be represented.³

² In this petition equal suffrage for men and women was demanded, and for the first time, a demand was made that women be granted the right to sit in Parliament.

³ "Nylid" for November, 1905.

This was only one of a number of similar meetings. Many of the young women students in the university traveled about the country lecturing on woman-suffrage, and there were also numerous meetings arranged and led by peasant women. Curiously enough there was almost no opposition to the measure, and when it came before the Representation Reform Committee only two members voted against it, and in the Senate also there were only two counter votes. Then the question was put before the Diet and was included in the Imperial Proposal submitted to the Czar and signed by him on the 29th of May 1906. The Constitution Committee within the Diet recommended women's political suffrage and eligibility for the following reasons:—"At present women in Finland get exactly the same education as men, even in the same schools, since co-education has been adopted in wide circles. Women in our days are engaged side by side with men in many different lines of work, and the experience from these ordinary fields of labor, as well as from women's participation in social work and in philanthropy, is such that there is no reason to fear that women should not use their suffrage as well as men. Finally, women themselves have shown a strong desire to get it."⁴

Thus at the time that the suffrage was extended to women it seemed so natural and inevitable that everyone received the news quite calmly, and even at the time of the elections there were no evidences of popular excitement, though by the change from limited to universal suffrage the electorate was suddenly increased from ten thousand to one million and a half. The extreme orderliness even on the two election days was a matter of great surprise to all the foreign correspondents, who seemed to regard it as quite an incomprehensible state of affairs.

The various women's clubs and women's associations played an important rôle at the time of the elections and immediately before. They used every effort to encourage women who could speak well to go about and address meetings, and they made it possible for them to do so, and for poor women to go to the polls on election day, by providing competent and suitable women to take care of their homes. Women members were appointed on all the electoral boards, and when the tickets were being made up, the women showed great mod-

⁴ "Englishwoman's Review," 1907.

eration, asking only that one woman's name be inscribed as over against two men's names on each of the party tickets.

As soon as the law had been passed granting the suffrage to women, women's interests were included in the various party programs, and as each of the already organized parties was very anxious to gain as many votes as possible, it seemed neither advisable nor necessary for the women to form a new and separate party of their own. The whole object of their endeavor was not to bring a new party into politics, but to infuse a new element into the parties already existing.

The very great interest that the women took in the elections may be gathered from the fact that in Helsingfors, the capital, at the time of the second elections in (1908) there were 19,640 women voters and 15,516 men voters registered.⁵ It is true that the majority of the women voted for men, as there were only 26 women elected in a house of 200, but one woman received a larger number of votes than was given to any of the men candidates of her party. In 1906, of the eleven Agrarians elected, one was a woman; of the twenty-five Swedes, one; of the twenty-five young Finns, two; of the fifty-nine Old Finns six, and of the eighty Social Democrats nine were women, so that the proportion of women to men was approximately the same in all the parties except the Swedish. Although the women deputies did not constitute quite one-tenth of the whole Diet (19 were elected in 1906), they proposed no less than 26 bills and resolutions, a statement of which will perhaps give the best idea of the special subjects in which the women were interested.

There were three different bills for the abolition of the guardianship of the husband over his wife, and a new woman's property act; one for more rights of mothers over their children; four for raising the age of protection for girls; two for raising the age of legal marriage for women from fifteen to seventeen or eighteen; four in regard to the legal status of illegitimate children; two petitions for more extensive employment of women in state service; for a state subsidy in behalf of schools for domestic training; for an annual subsidy of 20,000 marks for temperance; for obliging municipalities to appoint a mid-wife in each parish; for an amendment of the paragraph of the Agrarian Law which stipulates that sale of an estate annihilates all lease contracts; for encouragement and extension of co-education; for

⁵ At the time of the first election in 1906 no separate count was kept of the number of men and women voters.

abolition of the law on domestic service; for the construction of a specified railway; for the establishment of a maternity insurance fund; for the appointment of women as sanitary inspectors; for amendment of the law on litigation in so far as women shall be granted the same rights as men in regard to legal assistance; for subventions to the distribution of free meals to school-children; for pardoning the Finns that took part in the Sveaborg revolt; for the abolition of disciplinary punishments in prisons; for making it a penal offence to insult a woman on the public roads or in any other public place.⁶ Up to the time of the dissolution of the first Diet (March 1908) only three of the women's bills had been debated and decided upon: the institution of mid-wives, domestic training, and the raising of the age of marriage from 15 to 17. Various other bills would probably have been passed by the Parliament if the sudden dissolution of the Diet had not put a stop to all parliamentary work.

In the elections for the second Diet, which took place in July the women voters outnumbered the men by more than four thousand, in Helsingfors, and by about three thousand in the province of Nyland. This time 26 women members were elected. Of the 224 petitions presented to the second Diet, 29 were presented by women, and of these one was for the appointment of a woman sanitary inspector, one for the improvement in the position of women in State service, two for the extension of certain railways, and several for abolishing legal abuses under which women had been suffering. Nearly all the rest concerned various improvements in the care and education of children.

At the time of the second elections the women again joined the already existing political parties and made no attempt to establish a separate party of their own. Once more also the number of women representatives in each party proved to be in direct proportion to the number of men representatives of the respective party. In other words the election of women members did not in any way affect the balance of power among the parties. This was also true of the third Diet elected in May 1909.

The personnel of the women members in the three Diets has been in the main the same. Among those elected to the third Diet were one factory inspector, one principal of a teacher's seminary, two

⁶ Report for the "International Woman's Suffrage Alliance."

doctors of philosophy (one of them an official in the State bureau of statistics), one principal of a girl's school, one historical writer and lecturer on political questions, one clergyman's widow, one peasant's wife, one girls-school teacher, one public-school teacher, five seamstresses, one editor of a social democratic women's weekly, (a former servant girl), one hooper's wife, one crofter's daughter, two Social Democratic organizers, one without specified profession. Thus, as among the men, all classes of women are represented.

As the majority of the representatives are over forty years of age, it is safe to assume that in almost all cases, their children, if they have children, are of school age or at least old enough not to suffer from their mother's temporary absence from home; and, moreover, in all but four or five cases, the women members of Parliament were previously engaged in wage earning occupations which were more confining and less well paid than their present positions—in other words the families of the great majority of women members of Parliament have gained socially and economically by their election to Parliament. It is perhaps interesting to note that there are three cases of married couples representing a constituency.

As regards the work of women members of the Diet, it is precisely the same as that of the men members, there being women representatives in all of the various committees. One woman, for example, is a member of four different committees: the committee which deals with questions of Constitutional Law; that which prepares bills concerning Social and Labor questions; that which presents the final parliamentary reports to the State; and the Grand Committee.

Before the suffrage was granted to women, the vast majority of requests made by them for the investigation of the conditions of life among women workers, for example, women factory workers, were treated with polite indifference; now that women have the vote, all of their official requests receive serious consideration. Two women factory inspectors have been appointed, and a special appropriation has been made for the work of an investigating committee.

No one who followed the heated debates aroused by the bills concerning the "Married Woman's Property Act," the "Extension of the Mothers Rights over their Children," and the "Abolition of the Husband's Guardianship over his Wife," can doubt the practical advantage that women have gained by having women representa-

tives in Parliament. An article which appeared in the "Jus Suffragii," while the bills were pending, says: "The women members of the Law Committee, to which the bills were referred, have had to stand a hard fight. The men members in the Committee, of all parties, whether bourgeois or Social Democrat, held that only the 'women's-rights women' urged the revision of the marriage-laws and the rest of womankind was content with the *status quo*. When this became known, protests came from all sides. Women of all sorts and conditions sent signed petitions to some of the women members of Parliament urging the revision of the Marriage Laws, and most of the women's associations took up the question and passed resolutions giving moral support to the women members and urging the points in the bills upon the marriage question."

Moreover, the possession of the franchise has been of practical use to women, not only by giving them the possibility of improving the conditions of their work and extending their legal rights, but also by helping them directly to better their economic position. Not long ago a test case was brought up by a woman teacher in one of the high-schools, who claimed that as she was doing the same work as the men teachers and had passed the same examinations, she should be given the same salary. After a short discussion her request was granted, whereas similar requests made before women had the franchise had not been granted.

But as might be expected, the chief interest of the women has been to improve the condition of children. Over 50 per cent of the bills introduced into the three successive Diets, have concerned the welfare of children. Many have been for rendering medical aid to poor women throughout the country districts and for instructing them in the proper methods of caring for infants; many have treated of the improvement and extension of the public-school system and the care of school children; still others have dealt with special classes of children, orphans, waifs, and juvenile delinquents.

Now that the system of home instruction and private tutoring has passed perhaps forever, practically all children of nine or ten are sent to schools and a large number of them to public schools, it seems only natural that women should take a tolerably intelligent interest in the management and direction of those schools and the state or municipal laws which govern them. When, too, in these days of democracy, the great majority of boys and a large

number of girls also must look forward to earning their own living, it is only to be expected that women should feel the vital importance of investigating and, if possible, ameliorating the conditions of industrial life.

One of the noteworthy reforms undertaken by the women has been the establishment of schools of domestic training throughout the country—schools intended to teach young girls to become efficient and capable wives and mothers. These schools are of great importance, especially in the country districts and among the poorer class of people. They are becoming most valuable factors in the cultural development of the country and are doing more than could perhaps be done in any other way to raise the general standards of living.

Thus the women have succeeded in materially bettering their own position; but they have done much more, for they have also carried through reforms of wide reaching importance to the moral and social life of the whole community. A striking proof of this may be shown by the fact that in the church synod held in 1908 it was decided to grant women the elective suffrage for sundry church offices.

This motion was brought before one of the most conservative bodies in the country by a member of the synod who had previously been opposed to granting the political suffrage to women and who introduced the motion of his own accord, saying that since the women had proved themselves such efficient social and political workers, he felt that it would be an advantage to the church if they should be made eligible to many church offices.

The experience of three years of woman suffrage in Finland has proved, I think, beyond doubt that the emancipation of women is not a thing to be feared or dreaded, but merely a natural step in the evolution of modern society. When the suffrage was extended to the women they responded with interest and enthusiasm, and have shown themselves capable of serving on all the various legislative committees; they have not disturbed the political balance of power but have maintained it precisely as before, uniting as women only for the furtherance of social and legal reforms of importance to women, but also of very vital importance to the welfare and prosperity of the community at large. Families have not been broken up by the woman's vote; rather have they tended to become more united by a strong bond of common interest. Instead of

lessening the interest that women take in the education and the welfare of their children, the suffrage has greatly intensified that interest by making it possible for them to regulate and, in some degree at least, to improve the schools to which their children are sent and the different branches of work which they later undertake.

Experience has shown too, that when the doors are opened, not all women rush madly into political life, but only those who are specially qualified for it; that for the vast majority of women the duties of the franchise consist in little more than casting their ballots; and that even the women who participate actively in political life and devote no more time to it than they devoted previously to their extra domestic occupations or professions—that is, that even the small number of women who actually sit in parliament need not neglect their homes unduly. But last and most important of all it has shown that the cause that women have most at heart is the care and welfare of children.

ALLETTA VAN REYPEN KORFF, '00.

THE COLLEGE GRADUATE AND NON-TEACHING PROFESSIONS AND OCCUPATIONS.

We are indebted to Professor Münsterberg for the phrase “the effemination of American education.” By it he means the tendency, noticeable in this country for over half a century, of the women teachers to supplant the men teachers, first in the primary schools, later in the secondary schools, and, within the last twenty years, to compete with the men teachers for place in the institutions of higher education. That this tendency is deeply rooted in social consciousness is shown by the fact that girls rather than boys look to the teaching profession as the natural sphere of their trained activities. Professor Münsterberg sees in this aspect of American life two great dangers; a danger to American men in becoming “feminized” by women’s points of view; a danger to American scholarship in becoming passive and receptive rather than active and productive.

These dangers, about which Professor Münsterberg is so apprehensive seem neither immediate nor alarming, inasmuch as American educational systems are still in the process of development; American

society is too heterogeneous to permit us to speak off hand of the "feminizing of men;" and American scholarship is too young to test its production definitely by any proportion between masculine and feminine scholars. But in the conditions which make for an overwhelming majority of women over men teachers may lurk dangers for women themselves.

In the Report of the Commissioner of Education for 1907-08 we find that 17,988 young women received degrees from normal schools, colleges, and universities, or institutes for higher education. We have no reliable figures showing all the occupations followed by the college-bred women of America, but it is a safe generalization to make, borne out by what statistics we have, that a large majority of the normal school graduates enter immediately into the teaching profession; that a somewhat smaller per cent of the women graduates of other schools of higher learning enter the same field; and that the number of college women teaching is much greater than the number of college women entering all other forms of paid occupation taken together. At Bryn Mawr, where the number of graduates entering the teaching profession is low relative to other colleges where women study, 25.6 of the Alumnæ teach as over against 8.9 engaged in all other forms of paid occupation. Of the 3636 members of the Association of Collegiate Alumnæ who answered the questionnaire of 1900, 72.4 per cent are reported as teaching; 16.6 per cent, having other paid occupations. And of the total number who reported an occupation paid or unpaid, 81.3 per cent taught, whereas fewer than 5 per cent engaged in other occupations. These figures are more significant when we compare them with the census bulletin on "Women at Work" and find "the teaching profession appearing first in numerical importance among professional occupations open to women, and fifth among all occupations which they may enter;" the other four occupations being those of agricultural laborers, servants or waitresses, dressmakers, and laundresses. Moreover the number of men teachers in the schools and colleges is reported in the last census as 118,519, as compared with 327,614 women; or the women and men teachers in the country appear in the ratio of nearly 3 to 1.

This preponderance of women over men teachers in the country may be accounted for by the fact that the majority of normal school graduates and college bred women turn naturally to teaching as their

vocation, and that the majority of salaried positions open to the college student immediately upon graduation, are teaching positions. There has not yet appeared an over-production of school-teachers, for the schools still demand more well-equipped teachers than the colleges can supply. But it is in this latter aspect of the problem of the "Effemination of American Education" that the danger seems to lie. Not necessarily in the influence of women teachers on men students; not necessarily in the effect of women thinkers on American scholarship; but in the fact that the choice of professional occupation offered to the woman graduate is arbitrarily narrowed to the teaching profession.

In every senior class of every high school, normal school, and college in the country there are numbers of girls who must earn their own living after graduation. Many must also help support other people, or pay back money advanced to defray the expenses of their own education. Because the schools demand teachers, and are willing to accept college graduates without special normal training, many students accept teaching positions who are not fitted to teach, who do not care for teaching, and who are often fitted for and desirous of doing some other kind of work. Only the pinch of circumstance can deflect a young person from a real vocation, but for many college graduates, even the most brilliant, the pinch of circumstance is very sharp.

A series of bad results may be traced to the single fact that often the only available salaried positions open to the senior upon graduation are those in the secondary schools. The first disastrous effect may be on the student herself, if she does not like to teach, especially if she has an aptitude and inclination for other lines of work, for she may lose valuable years when she should be training for her profession. Again, the standard of secondary education in this country is lowered by the constant admission of untrained teachers. The manifestly unfit teacher drops out; her place is taken by a fresh recruit from the graduating class. One of the reasons why the German Gymnasium is so much better than the best American secondary schools, is that the Gymnasium professor is as well equipped for his profession as the professor in the University, and is as highly respected in the community. He must pass his apprenticeship as does the Privat Dozent, and prove his ability before he is intrusted with such a delicate task as training the young.

And, finally, our present mode of recruiting the secondary school directly from the college works infinite harm to the well trained, or *vocational* teacher, that is, the teacher whose attitude toward her teaching is not compulsory, not perfunctory, but professional. The salary of the vocational teacher, no matter what her experience and ability may be, is determined at the margin by the salary of the untrained, and often unvocational, teacher. The fact that in this field unskilled labor is underbidding skilled labor in the same trade, is the economic reason why the teaching profession is so badly paid in comparison with the other learned professions. But the fact remains that the teaching positions seek the college student, while the college student must seek out the non-teaching salaried position for herself.

At this point the college can take a great step toward solving the difficulty for the individual student, and ultimately toward standardizing secondary education in this country. The college is not merely a school of pedagogy fitting for one specialized profession, teaching, but a school of life, fitting each individual for all higher vocational training. It should not merely develop certain pedagogic abilities, but should release all the fundamental modes of human activity from ignorance and prejudice, and set them free to the enrichment of all society. If the college is not content to remain in the anomalous position of sending the majority of its graduates each year into secondary teaching, and not expecially preparing them for it—students who do their work in many instances less well than those of the normal school which makes no pretence at academic standards—then it must make available for its graduates at least the necessary information about opportunities for other sorts of work. The Students' Employment Bureaus, which exist in almost all colleges, and whose activities, for the most part, consist in receiving applications from schools, and fitting them to the alumnae who most need them, must adopt an active instead of a passive program. They must hunt out and make accessible to the student information concerning other than teaching positions. They must, if the case needs be, create a demand for college women in other fields than secondary schools. By the coöperation of the employment bureaus in the colleges where women study, and by the exchange of information as to positions open to women, a constructive work might be performed by the college along lines hitherto neglected, which would not only open up to the indi-

vidual college graduate possible fields of activity in line with her interests, but would minimize the evil conditions which confront secondary education. By deflecting the untrained or unfit teacher from the secondary school, the college could effectively raise the standard of secondary education until it could command the same academic respect that university teaching should command. By protecting the skilled vocational teacher from competition with the unskilled, first year graduate, the colleges could, by coöperating, appreciably raise the level of salaries paid to the secondary school teachers.

One solution of the problem might consist in limiting, in some way the supply of college graduates, to monopolize them in other lines, to create competition between the schools, and so enhance the price of the really vocational teacher. But at this point the question is at once presented: If all but vocational teachers are to be discouraged from entering the teaching profession, what opportunities are open to the college student who must earn her living the year after she leaves college and may have to help support members of her family, or pay back loans?

A brief statement of positions other than teaching positions follows.¹

I. POSITIONS IN FEDERAL, STATE, AND MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE.

Confining our attention for the time being to the students in the Social Sciences, we find certain well defined fields of activity, adapted to their needs and abilities. The most important of these is the opportunity offered for individual work and advancement by the Federal, State, and Municipal Civil Service. Women have entered the government service in increasing numbers ever since the passage of the Civil Service law in 1883, though today they only represent eight per cent of the positions filled by the Civil Service examinations. They are eligible, however, to almost all branches of the ser-

¹ This information is a brief statement of a paper, entitled "Non-teaching Positions Open to Students of Economics, Politics, and Sociology," and read by Marion Parris at Cincinnati, October, 1909, before the Association of Collegiate Alumnae. For further information, see also "A Guide to Other than Teaching Professions," prepared by the Woman's Educational and Industrial Union, of Boston. For sale by the Union, 264 Boylston Street, Boston. Price 75 cents per copy.—THE EDITOR.

vice except the Bureau of Corporations, an exception which is unfortunate, because this Bureau presents work of unusual interest to the student of Economics.

The greatest opportunities for advancement in the Federal Service seems to be in connection with the following positions:

1. *Technical Clerk* in special departments or bureaus, requiring, in general, a college education and some special training in modern languages.

2. *Government Stenographers*, leading to such positions as private secretary, executive secretary, chief clerk, and other executive offices.

3. *Government Editorial Positions*, requiring some special training in the writing of English, proof-reading, and editorial criticism.

4. *Government Translator*, requiring a college education and some special training in languages.

5. *Librarian in Department and Government Offices*, requiring a college education and some training in library work.

6. *Statistician*, requiring some special training in the use of statistics and in scientific tabulation.

7. *Patent Investigator*, requiring a college education and some special training in science.

8. *Clerkships* requiring some legal knowledge.

9. *Agricultural Experts*, requiring some special knowledge of the chemistry of soils, horticulture, arboriculture, plant disease, intensive farming methods, etc.

The salaries for these positions range from \$1200 to \$3000 a year according to ability and experience. A Bryn Mawr graduate doing distinguished work in the Government Service writes:—

“The opportunities for advancement are great, once a person has passed the Civil Service examinations. The tendency in all bureaus and departments is to advance their own people. . . . For example, a woman might go in, in a minor capacity as clerk or compiler of statistics, and, if she shows ability, she will be steadily advanced and given research work of her own. Women stand a particularly good chance in government work, because the salaries are not sufficiently large to induce the best men to enter the work, but are better than the salaries received by women in other non-federal callings.”

Candidates for the Federal Civil Service examination should send to the Civil Service Commission at Washington, for information and for the manual of examination. Candidates for the State and Municipal positions should apply to the local commission, and all

applicants should plan to take the examination a year, or a year and a half, before they expect an appointment.

II. INSTITUTIONAL WORK

Some positions requiring a certain amount of education and training are open to women in private institutions, such as hospitals, homes, asylums, and institutions for the care of defectives. The salary of secretaries in such institutions ranges from \$900 to \$1000 and of superintendents, from \$1200 to \$1500 and upward.

III. SOCIAL WORK

There is at present no systematised scale of salaries paid to the so-called "social worker." The field, which is a new one and which is constantly enlarging, includes such activities as those of the settlement worker, charity organisation worker, general secretary of the Consumer's League, of Civic Leagues, of Industrial bureaus, and charitable societies, collectors and compilers of social statistics, and such students of social, economic, and industrial conditions as are working for the *Pittsburg Survey* and the Sage Foundation. Inasmuch as a large part of this work has been done gratuitously, and salaries, if paid, have been nominal, the remuneration of the social worker is greatly determined by the personality of the worker and the type of work done, and does not in any sense correspond to a scale or standard as is the case of teachers or of federal positions. These positions are very often undertaken in connection with some other form of paid occupation, teaching, or editorial work especially, and they lead in many instances to the development of some individual field of activity, and to permanent civic or government positions. In general it may be said that the salary of a charity organisation worker or a settlement worker ranges from \$40 to \$60 a month; that of executive secretary from \$75 to \$100, and that of research positions considerably higher. An efficient college employment bureau should have on file information as to the opportunities opening up to educated women along these lines, and should be the natural source of supply for institutions, organizations and societies demanding workers trained in the social sciences. Government service, institutional and social work present gainful occupations to the student in her

first year out of college without necessarily requiring any special or professional training. They are, therefore, professionally on a level with secondary teaching, and the scale of salaries paid is appreciably higher. Moreover, the opportunities they offer to the student of the social sciences for specialising along the lines of her individual interest are infinitely more varied.

Library work offers another field of activity to the student of sociologic or economic bent, and library work is in its best sense, social work; both for the person who likes the atmosphere of books, and for the person interested in the problems of people, library work presents many openings for constructive sociological reform. The development of the children's library; the traveling library; the boys' and girls' book clubs and reading rooms; the revival of story telling and the organisation of dramatic clubs are all primarily social reforms, and only in a limited sense literary and intellectual movements.

The training for library work demands one to two years' additional preparation, which in great part may be gained in summer schools, and the remuneration for library work is correspondingly good, as the initial salary of a librarian seemingly is never under \$60 a month and is generally considerably higher. The average salary paid to women in the large public library group is given by an authority as \$946, and the highest salary paid as \$2100; the average salary paid to women in the small public library group as \$1429, the highest salary being \$2000. The reason for the difference in the average salary paid to the two groups is owing to the fact that 19 out of the 21 libraries composing the first group are under the direction of men, while 21 out of the 33 libraries in the second group are under the direction of women. All the directors of library schools seem to agree that at present the demand for trained librarians with a college education is greater than the supply, and that with the movement to increase the usefulness of the library which is general throughout the country, the demand seems likely to grow.

Certain conclusions seem obvious even from this confessedly partial discussion of the non-teaching positions open to college graduates. First, the non-teaching positions indicated pay somewhat better than the salaries paid in teaching positions requiring the same amount of preparation and experience—or lack of experience. These positions present many more opportunities for the student, especially the student of the social sciences, to develop along the line of indi-

vidual interest. These positions do not, for the most part, seek the student, as do the secondary schools, but the student must seek the position; in the case of the government service she must pass certain examinations, in the case of library work, plan for a certain amount of special professional preparation. And finally, the college, if it would attempt to effect a radical reform in secondary education, must cease to supply the secondary school with other than vocational teachers; if it would attempt to change the economic conditions which determine the scale of salaries paid to teachers, it must protect the skilled and experienced teachers from under bidding by unskilled, and often temporary teachers in their first years out of college. This dual function may be performed by reorganizing the College Employment Bureau; by making it an active organic part, not so much of the undergraduate body as of the Alumnae Association; and by effecting some sort of union with the employment bureaus of the other colleges where women study, so that the college graduate may be put in touch with the widest possible range of occupations in all parts of the country. Such a policy should at once increase the number of vocational occupations among college women; it should indirectly effect and benefit the standard of teaching in the secondary schools.

MARION PARRIS, '01.

THE PENNSYLVANIA SCHOOL OF HORTICULTURE FOR WOMEN

The purpose of the Pennsylvania School of Horticulture for Women is to offer a practical training in the principles and practice of horticulture and some kindred subjects, to the many women who are today seeking for remunerative occupation other than the teaching professions and to those who desire to make themselves familiar with the art of horticulture, whether for their own pleasure or for the better management of their gardens and farms.

Horticulture—really a special branch of agriculture—is one of the oldest of the arts and one of the least developed, while yet offering almost unlimited field for development. Today, as never before, the subject of horticulture is before us. Everyone gardens—that is everyone buys seeds and plants them—and a good many gather flow-

ers and fruits therefrom. But not all have this felicity, and frequent disappointment results, because, while Nature is most bountiful even to the careless and ill-informed gardener, even she cannot respond in fullest measure to the ignorance and lack of judgment displayed by many. Every year sees more and more women burning with purpose to make trial of gardening as a means of livelihood or as offering a scope for their activities. All of these women find a certain satisfaction in their undertaking and while many fall far short of their hopes and expectations, many, on the other hand, have some measure of success. Among these, the most successful (other things being equal) will be those whose foresight has led them to begin their work after some systematic training, whether as apprentice to a good gardener, or through the excellent correspondence and short term courses offered by our best State universities and colleges.

Best of all for these women is a systematic training in a school like the Pennsylvania School of Horticulture for Women where technical instruction and practice work will go hand in hand, science and reason showing the way and practice and observation closely following; where they may live *in* the garden, and *with* the growing things until the understanding mind and practiced hand have learned to work with and to direct nature. The trained hand with the trained mind—that is our principle.

The School is situated near Ambler, Montgomery Co., Penna., and we expect to open it for students within a few months. It will not be a school for experimental work, but of actual and practical work in the principles and practice of the handicraft of gardening.

The full course will be of two years' duration and will comprise in brief:—

- I. Horticulture. Growing of vegetables and flowers; care of lawns and shrubbery; care of orchards and small fruits.
- II. Botany, as directly applicable to horticulture.
- III. Chemistry as directly necessary to the garden.
- IV. Marketing of produce.
- V. Agricultural bookkeeping.
- VI. Garden carpentry and green-house construction.
- VII. Preserving of fruits and vegetables.
- VIII. Bee-keeping.
- IX. Poultry raising.
- X. Elements of surveying and garden design.

There will also be special courses, covering short periods and timely topics, which will be arranged for by the Principal as way may open and demand be made.

The fees will be kept as low as possible, and the students will be strongly advised to live in the house. The accommodation for students will be limited and early application is desirable. The dwelling house is a stone farm-house altered to meet our needs and the whole place lies on high ground, in a beautiful part of the country and surrounded by many handsome country seats and fine farms.

The early students (like our own Class of '89) will have much of the fun and pleasure of creating the original precedents and of contributing towards the early development of the School. We hope therefore that it will appeal to a capable and earnest set of women who will give us this help, and especially do we desire to attract women of college training.

J. B. HAINES '91.

BRYN MAWR TRADITIONS

JUNIOR-SENIOR SUPPER

Like all long established college customs the Junior-Senior Supper is now so much a part of the college year that few of us stop to remember what its beginnings really were. It was not until 1893 that the Junior-Senior Supper of today with its play, dinner, and song, may be said to have originated. In that year Ethel Walker and Laurette Potts Pease suggested giving the Seniors some additional entertainment in the form of a dialogue, which took place during the dinner in Denbigh, and which lasted about twenty minutes. It was intended only to amuse and had no pretense whatever to any seriousness. At this supper also the first song, written by Emma Stansbury Wines, was sung as a farewell from the Juniors to the Seniors. From then on more effort was spent each year in providing some sort of entertainment for the Junior-Senior Supper. In 1895 the Juniors gave a Roman Banquet. They wore white tunics, they wreathed the punch bowl in true Roman fashion and they laid before their guests a menu carefully done into Latin by Dr. Lodge.

But it remained for the class of '97 to establish definitely the tra-

dition of a play. In 1896, during their supper in Pembroke, they gave a presentation of scenes from *As You Like It*, and from that day to this the play has been the most important part of the Junior-Senior Supper. The custom of passing around the loving cup was instituted also by '97.

When, finally, entire plays were given, the suppers were held in the gymnasium as they are today. The Class of 1910 had the honor of giving the first Junior-Senior Supper in the new gymnasium.

From the dialogue in *Denbigh* to the *Medea* in the new gymnasium is perhaps a far cry, yet each production owes its success to the same spirit that pervades every Junior-Senior Supper at Bryn Mawr.

GERTRUDE HILL, '07.

The Bryn Mawr Alumnae Quarterly

VOL. IV

APRIL, 1910

No. 1

NOTICE

That subscribers to the BRYN MAWR ALUMNAE QUARTERLY may receive the journal regularly, the Editor begs to be notified promptly of any change of address, or any failure to receive the QUARTERLY, which should be in the hands of subscribers by the middle of January, April, June, and November each year. The June number, and sometimes the November number, fails to reach subscribers because they have neither notified the Editor of the summer address nor left directions with their postmaster for forwarding second class mail matter. Often it is not until the annual renewal slips are sent out that the Editor discovers subscribers are not receiving the QUARTERLY regularly.

News items will be greatly appreciated and should be sent to the Editor-in-chief or to the Corresponding Editors. Subscribers can make the QUARTERLY much more interesting and useful by themselves contributing the personal or class news, or articles dealing with Bryn Mawr or with civic and educational matters of interest to College women. The QUARTERLY will review any books or articles written by Bryn Mawr students, and will, as far as possible, answer through its columns any questions asked by subscribers regarding the College, the Alumnae Association, and matters of general interest to Bryn Mawrtys.

THE CHRISTIAN ORGANIZATION OF BRYN MAWR COLLEGE

It is with a great sense of relief that one hears the new religious organization formed recently at Bryn Mawr, an organization that stands for breadth of view

and banishes from the college campus—where, if anywhere in the world, a spirit of toleration should reign—two rival organizations, both presumably dominated by a spirit of Christianity, but antagonistic and engaged in an unseemly struggle to gain possession of incoming students. It has been a matter of no small concern to some of the alumnae that a community as small as that of Bryn Mawr College, devoted to high ideals and the search for truth—that such a community of young students could not agree upon a religious constitution sufficiently broad to include the five hundred of them dwelling within the college walls.

It was a blow to many of us to learn that the old Sunday evening meeting, in which all creeds met, had gradually deteriorated and finally had been voted out of existence by the undergraduate body. It was more of a blow to find that it was no longer possible for the Bryn Mawr undergraduate to worship at her own church on Sunday morning and with the college as a whole in the evening, and that she had become so dogmatic and exacting that she needs must try to force the entire student body to adopt her own particular form of belief; that she must not only define her own religious creed, but must test others by it, and exclude all who could not subscribe to it. Such a spirit had already manifested itself as early as the golden days of '93 when the Sunday evening meeting was still a flourishing institution; for even then certain over zealous students undertook not only to form an early Sunday morning meeting, admission to which should require a declaration of belief, but, what was less commendable, attempted to destroy the Sunday evening meeting which seemed to them too liberal in that no declaration of any sort was demanded of those who took part in it. Such an exhibition of narrowness at a time when churches, almost everywhere, were showing greater breadth, was disheartening to those who believed that during the four years of col-

lege life a student should be open minded, eager for truth, slow to condemn other views, and, above all, tolerant.

But the Bryn Mawr undergraduate of today has vindicated herself and has scored a greater triumph in that she has been able to extricate herself from a difficult position, and to discard a system imposed upon her by a previous generation, a system foreign to the spirit of democracy and religious freedom that characterized Bryn Mawr in its early years.

The constitution of the new Christian Organization expresses in words the feeling that dominated the old Sunday evening meeting; and the formation of such an organization—an act that necessitated the dissolution of two existing organizations—goes far toward proving that the old Bryn Mawr spirit still prevails in the Bryn Mawr of today.

A MATTER OF POLICY

We shall await with interest the decision to be made in June by the Trustees of Vassar as to whether that college will definitely limit its number to a thousand, or whether it will continue to take in all comers, boarding many of them off the campus for want of college dormitories. All the women's colleges of the East must soon face the same problem, for, if one is to believe report, there is not room enough in the leading Eastern colleges for the women who wish to attend them.

We at Bryn Mawr have felt that five hundred represents the ideal college community; Vassar set the limit at a thousand; but it is to be hoped that even if Vassar and Wellesley decide to set wide open their doors, some of the other women's colleges may still remain small enough to offer the advantages that only small colleges can. In a community of five hundred individuals, one easily gets all that one requires in the way of "polishing off rough edges;" and yet one can enjoy the luxury of studying in small classes, knowing, at

least fairly well, the college community which is a unit, and establishing a personal relation with one's instructors that is impossible when one belongs to a community of a thousand or more souls.

It is a luxury for women to study in institutions especially established for them; it is also a luxury to study in institutions where the standards are high and the numbers are small enough to insure students individual attention and instruction. So far Bryn Mawr has offered these opportunities, and it is to be hoped that she, too, may not be forced from her position and lose her distinctive features by becoming one of the "mammoth colleges for women."

The *New York Times* of Sunday, April 10, says:—

"Vassar does not have an entrance examination, but accepts its applicants for admission as students on a school certificate. This rule fixes a gulf of difference between Bryn Mawr and all the other colleges. It is therefore, always a probable fact that the applicant list at Bryn Mawr will far exceed any list of the students that are taken. The examinations which are quite difficult, weed out the larger number.

"It is easy to be seen with these two restrictions, the entrance examination and compulsory living on the campus, that Bryn Mawr remains an exclusive institution. The fact that it can only take thirty more students this year over what it now has, or 100 after its graduating class is out, proves conclusively that it is running to capacity, and that the weeding out of its long applicant list in June at the entrance examination will be a serious and difficult task.

"It is not thought at either of these colleges that the woman's suffrage movement has anything to do with the large and forcible demand for admission by women for the next college year. It is believed, however, that the general woman movement all over the world is giving an impetus to college work."

GENERAL NEWS

From the *Evening Star*, Baltimore, March 22, 1910:

The forty-third annual convention of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, which will be held in Washington April 14 to 19, inclusive, at the Arlington Hotel, will be addressed by President Taft the night of the convention opening. This will be the first time it is said that a President of the United States has appeared as a speaker at a woman's suffrage convention.

An outline of the program of the convention will be published in the forthcoming number of *Progress*, the official organ of the association.

Besides routine business, such as reports of officers, committee and state presidents, election of officers, etc., there will be a number of new and distinctive features.

Mrs. Harriett Taylor Upton, the treasurer, will conduct a state presidents' class.

OPEN-AIR MEETING

Mrs. Harriett Stanton Blatch will conduct a symposium on open-air meetings, in which Mrs. Susan W. Fitzgerald of Boston, Mrs. Helen La Reine Baker of Seattle, the Misses Kengley, also of Seattle, who planted a "votes for women" banner on the summit of Mount Rainer; Miss Ray Costelloe of England and Miss Inez Milholland of New York will participate.

There will be an industrial day, with Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Robins of Chicago, Mrs. Florence Kelley and other experts on industrial conditions, as the speakers.

Full reports will be received from the four states where woman suffrage amendments are pending, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota and Washington.

PROMINENT SPEAKERS

The speakers at the evening meetings will include Senator Robert L. Owen of Oklahoma, Prof. Frances Squire Potter, corresponding secretary of the National Woman Suffrage Association; Miss Alice Pan, the American "runger stocker;" Mrs. Neita L. Stern, associate editor of the *New York Volksz Eutung*; Mrs. Kate Trimble Wolsey, of Kentucky, author of "Republic Versus Women;" Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance; Dorothy Dix, Mrs. Oliver Belmont for the Political Equality Association of New York; Mrs. Henry Miller, for the Equal Franchise Society of New York; Mrs. Henry Wilbur, for the Friend's Equal Rights Association; Miss Juliet Stuart Ponets, for the College Equal Suffrage League, Max Eastman, for the Men's League for Woman Suffrage, and Miss Grace Strachan, known throughout the country as the leader of the equal-pay fight of the New York School teachers.

The president, Mrs. Anna Howard Shaw, will give her annual address on the opening night.

HEARINGS BEFORE COMMITTEES

At the close of the convention April 19 at 10 a.m. hearings will be given by the judiciary committee of the House of Representatives and by the woman suffrage committee of the Senate on a bill providing for a sixteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States enfranchising women. The final act of this hearing will be the presentation of the great national petition with its million signatures. A long line of automobiles with decorations indicating the different states represented by the petition will carry the speakers and the petition to the Capitol.

It is the hope of the association that all who are interested in the cause of woman's suffrage will attend the meetings.

NEWS FROM THE CAMPUS

MAY DAY GAMES AND REVELS AT BRYN MAWR FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE ENDOWMENT FUND

At Bryn Mawr College, on May 7, will be given for the second time since 1900 the representation of an Elizabethan May Day. The setting at Bryn Mawr is in perfect harmony with such an entertainment, the ivied Gothic buildings and the surrounding campus recalling glimpses of an old English university rather than an American college.

The May Day Games begin at 2 o'clock with the pageant, led by eight heralds and composed of all the students of Bryn Mawr, about 400 in number, in the costumes of their various plays and dances. The May pole, drawn by four oxen, is conveyed to the green, at whose four corners four smaller May poles have been set up; and the whole pageant breaks up into a crowd of May Day revelers, who go through the May pole dance, and sing a charming old May pole song. After this all the actors disperse to different parts of the campus, and act their different plays. These are: "The Old Wives' Tale," by George Peele, printed 1595; scenes from "Midsummer Night's Dream;" "Robin Hood" (an acting version drawn from old plays and ballads, and used only at Bryn Mawr College); "The Hue and Cry after Cupid," a masque Ben Jonson; "The Masque of Flowers," by the Gentlemen of Gray's Inn, 1614; "The Play of St. George," an old English rustic play; and "The Revesby Sword Play." One part of the campus is given up entirely to dances: The Morris Dances are the traditional English Morris dances, which have been done so much lately in the English pageants. There is also a quaint Chimney Sweeps' Dance, such as used to be performed by the London Chimney Sweeps on May Day; and a Dance of Milk Maids.

The date fixed for the May Day festivities is Saturday, May 7, and the plays and dances will be repeated at stated intervals between the hours of 2 and 6 o'clock. In case of rain the date will be changed to Saturday the 14th. The price of tickets is \$2. Notice of the sale will be given later.

"WHEN KNIGHTHOOD WAS IN FAVOR" TO BE REPEATED

This operetta composed and given by the Class of 1909 will be repeated by members of the class on Saturday evening May 14, in the Bryn Mawr Gymnasium for the benefit of the Endowment Fund.

The operetta, which was received with great applause at Bryn Mawr, was very favorably reviewed by the *QUARTERLY*, June, 1909. It has been published and is on sale, and is to be presented this spring for charity by the pupils of Miss Douglas's School in London. Bryn Mawrtys looking for a clever catchy production suitable for an evening's entertainment, should patronize Bryn Mawr talent and give this successful musical comedy. Tickets may be had at the door on the evening of May 14, or before that time of Miss Georgina Biddle, Pembroke West, Bryn Mawr College.

IS KIPLING'S INDIA THE REAL INDIA?

This question Mr. Charles Johnston, of the Bengal Civil Service, answered in the course of his very interesting illustrated lecture given recently at Bryn Mawr, and to the satisfaction of even those most jealous for Kipling's reputation for veracity.

The lecturer was thoroughly familiar with Kipling's work as well as with all possible aspects of Indian life, and conducted by him we passed rapidly from city to city, seeing the dazzling skies, feeling the intolerable heat, and entering for a delightful hour into something of an understanding of the beautiful and ancient country. We stood before the Taj Mehal with Kipling's words of praise ringing in our ears; we dreamed in the Vale of Cashmere, and approached the sacred river where mysterious rites were being performed. With personal reminiscence, anecdote, description, and skilful reference to the well-known tales and verses, Mr. Johnston brought the life of India vividly before us.

When, entering the Lama's country, we looked up at the unapproachable peaks, white beneath their eternal snows, and thought of the pilgrimage described by Kipling, we came to understand just where the great interpreter of India was authoritative and just where he fell short. His physical vision, as the lecturer reminded us, was poor, and accordingly he seldom rendered distant things. Just so his spiritual sight was imperfect. He could never be more than tolerant toward the old Lama or toward Kim in his wistful search for the river. Never did he pierce through the splendid external life of India, of which he gives such a perfect picture, to get vision of the hidden life behind it all.

For a moment Kipling was very far from our thoughts as we grasped the significance of the last of Mr. Johnston's slides. It symbolized all the mysticism and yearning of the country in which Kipling seemed, all at once, to have no real part—just a picture of the sunrise in India, a dark band outlined against the sky, and below, a mass of clouds which lifted us from the earth.

AN UNDERGRADUATE.

SUNDAY EVENING SERVICES

Sunday evening services have been held in the chapel at Bryn Mawr. For the first Sunday in each month, the college has supplied the minister, the remaining Sundays, the Christian Union. For use in these college services, the Christian Union had leaflets printed containing the order of service, a few selected prayers, a prayer for the college, written by Dr. Barton, and responsive readings from the psalms. The choir was increased in number and the attendance of its members made compulsory. A choir leader was appointed who has conducted regular rehearsals both for the hymns and for the occasional anthems, with the result that the singing has been one of the most pleasing features of these services. Both the college and the Christian Union have been very fortunate in securing among other excellent ministers, Rev. Hugh Black, Bishop Lawrence, Bishop Wells of Spokane, Dr. Johnson Ross, and Secretary Stokes of Yale. These services have been well attended by all the students and have done much to strengthen the religious life in the college. The plan is to continue them next year under the new Christian Association.

THE FUSION OF THE CHRISTIAN UNION AND THE LEAGUE FOR THE SERVICE OF CHRIST

Those of the Alumnae who were at Bryn Mawr during the years when there were two religious organizations, the Christian Union and the League for the Service of Christ, will be especially interested in the movement that has just culminated in the establishment of a new religious organization. For some time the former feeling of animosity, which unfortunately existed between these two organizations, has been giving way to a feeling of sympathy with one another's points of view, and of regret that

the religious life of the college should be represented by two organizations. Early in this college year, a possible plan for union was informally discussed by a few members of the Boards. In November the matter was formally taken up by both Boards, and with the helpful advice of Dr. Johnson Ross of the Bryn Mawr Presbyterian Church, and of Mr. Rufus Jones, a constitution for a possible new religious organization was worked out. The idea in drawing up such a constitution was to start anew, as it were, to do away with two organizations, the League and the Christian Union, and yet to provide for every religious need that the two organizations had supplied.

After three months of planning and discussing, early in March the proposed constitution was unanimously accepted by the Boards of the two organizations. During the week of March 6 this constitution was read and explained to every one in college—for until the Boards could agree upon a plan the matter had not been generally discussed—and on Friday evening, March 11, the League and the Christian Union had separate business meetings. After the yearly reports, the motion to dissolve each organization was made and unanimously carried in each meeting. At eight o'clock on the same evening a mass meeting of the students was held in the chapel where this new constitution was accepted as the constitution for a new religious organization in Bryn Mawr College. Dr. Barton then offered a prayer, and afterwards gave a little talk on the history and growth of the religious life in Bryn Mawr. Dr. Ross, also gave an inspiring talk, congratulating the students on their action in thus unifying the religious life of the college, saying that their desire for religious union is only a part of such a desire moving throughout the whole student world. The meeting then closed with a hymn and benediction.

The enthusiasm and fervor evinced at this meeting can leave no doubt in anyone's mind as to the desire of the present student body and augurs well for the success of the New Christian Association of Bryn Mawr College.

CONSTITUTION

ARTICLE I

The name of this organization shall be the Christian Association of Bryn Mawr College.

ARTICLE II

The aim of this Association shall be to strengthen the religious life of the members of the college, to deepen their faith and to unite them in Christian work.

ARTICLE III

Active membership in this Association shall be open to any woman in the college who desires to make this aim her own, and to live after the example of Christ in the spirit of reverent worship, fellowship and service.

Auxiliary membership shall be open on this basis to any Alumna or former student.

Honorary membership shall be open to all those officially connected with the college who can subscribe to this aim.

ARTICLE IV

SECTION 1. The executive power of the Association shall be vested in a Board composed of a President, Vice-President, Secretary, and Treasurer, the chairman of the committees of the Association, and a member of the Graduate School.

SEC. II. 1. The officers shall be annually elected by ballot by the Association in the first two weeks of March, and shall enter upon their duties immediately upon the conclusion of all the elections.

2. The President and the Vice-President shall be elected from the Junior Class, the Treasurer from the Sophomore Class, and the Secretary from the Freshman Class, all to hold office for the ensuing year.

3. The chairman of committees and the Graduate member of the Board shall be appointed by a cabinet composed of the four newly elected officers and the appointments shall be ratified by the outgoing Board.

SEC. III. Articles 1-4 omitted. (Duties of officers.)

5. The duties of the *Executive Board* shall be to carry out the aim of the Association through the following committees:

MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE

The duties of the Membership Committee shall be:

1. To enroll new members for the Association.
2. To issue handbooks of information to the incoming students.
3. To give assistance to new students at the beginning of the first semester.
4. To arrange for a reception for all new students during the first weeks of college.
5. To assist students in forming their connection with the churches of the neighborhood.

RELIGIOUS MEETINGS COMMITTEE

The duties of the Religious Meetings Committee shall be:

1. To arrange for the Sunday evening service.
2. To arrange for devotional meetings of a less formal character.
3. To arrange for an annual week end conference.

FEDERATION COMMITTEE

The duties of the Federation Committee shall be:

1. To maintain relations with the World's Student Christian Federation.
2. To maintain relations with the religious Associations of other colleges.
3. To arrange for delegations to intercollegiate conferences.

Membership on this committee shall be open to any member of the Association who can subscribe to the requirements in America for membership in the World's Student Christian Federation.

The executive power of the Committee shall be vested in five members of the Committee appointed by the chairman.

BIBLE STUDY COMMITTEE

The duties of the Bible Study Committee shall be:

1. To create among the students an interest in the Bible, and to develop methods of systematic Bible study.
2. To arrange for and direct classes for Bible study.
3. To take charge of library of the Association.

MISSIONARY COMMITTEE

The duties of the Missionary Committee shall be to arouse and foster in the college a vital interest in home and foreign missions.

1. By the arrangement and direction of classes for the study of comparative religions, the history of missions, and the present day conditions in the mission fields.
2. By the annual collection and distribution of money for missionary purposes.
3. By the promotion among the students of personal missionary effort.

SOCIAL SERVICE COMMITTEE

The duties of the Social Service Committee shall be to arrange for all philanthropic activity of the Association, inside and outside the college.

FINANCE COMMITTEE

The duties of the Finance Committee shall be to assist the Treasurer in collecting the dues.

ARTICLE V

The legislative power of the Association shall be vested in the whole Association, two-thirds of whose members shall constitute a quorum.

A quorum shall be necessary for the election of officers, and for an amendment of the constitution.

ARTICLE VI

On the basis of a petition signed by one-tenth of the members of the Association, Amendments to the Constitution may be proposed, which shall become valid to all intents and purposes when ratified by a two-thirds majority of the members present, not less than two weeks after the proposal of such amendments.

ANNOUNCEMENT

To all who are interested: You are invited to attend a conference on "Agriculture as a Means of Livelihood for Women," in Taylor Hall, Bryn Mawr College, on Saturday, April 16, at 11 o'clock.

The Conference is called by a special committee of the Philadelphia Branch of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae, appointed to investigate the business and professional openings for educated women in this part of the country.

The object of the Conference is to spread information on the subject of agriculture as a means of livelihood for women, and to bring together for the interchange of ideas and experience, women engaged in various agricultural pursuits.

There will be short practical talks and reports by women who have done successful work along the following lines: Landscape Architecture, Forestry, General Farming Poultry Farming, Stock Raising, Truck Gardening, Fruit Nurseries, Forest Tree Nurseries, Hot-house Flowers, Fruits and Vegetables, Bee-keeping, etc.

Representatives of the State College Agricultural School and the prospective Pennsylvania School of Horticulture for Women, will present the opportunities in Pennsylvania for agricultural training.

The afternoon session will be held at Penygroes, Bryn Mawr College.

Persons coming from a distance may obtain lunch at the College Tea Room, or at the Students' Inn, by notifying Miss Eleanor L. Laws by April 14.

Trains leave Broad Street Station at quarter past and quarter before the hour.

For further information apply to

MARION PARRIS, *Chairman*,
Penygroes, Bryn Mawr, Pa.

IMPORTANT SALE



Reproductions of the College seal have been made as follows:

14 k. gold pin (brooch, hatpin or stick-pin).....	\$3.50
Same, silver-gilt.....	1.50
Seal on bar pin, 14 k. gold.....	7.50
Charm, for fob, 14 k. gold.....	9.50
Charm, for fob, silver-gilt.....	3.50
Wall plaque, seal in brass and colors on oak shield.....	3.50
Small silver spoons.....	1.50

Any of the above will be sent to any former student or graduate if order is sent, with check, to

BAILY, BANKS & BIDDLE Co.
1218 Chestnut St., Phila.

10 PER CENT OF SALES GOES TO ENDOWMENT FUND UNTIL JUNE 2, AFTERWARDS TO STUDENTS' BUILDING FUND.

GLEE CLUB

Conductor, Selden Miller; Leader, Elizabeth Tenney, '10; Business Manager, Esther Cornwell, '11; Assistant Business Manager, Mary Scribner, '12.

The Glee Club, numbering this year about sixty-four members, gave its annual concert with the Mandolin Club on the nineteenth of March. This unusually early date was selected on account of the May date fête. The time for rehearsals being as a result somewhat limited, it was decided to give over the singing of Christmas Carols to the choir. The concert on March 19 was considered a great success. Miss Tenney conducted with much spirit and Miss Denison's solos were particularly enjoyed.

E. C., '11.

SCHEDULE OF EVENTS.

1910-1911

- April 1—Musical Recital by Mr. Arthur Whiting.
 2—Meeting of the Philosophical Club. Address by Professor Charles Montague Bakewell of Yale University.
 3—College Sunday Evening Service. Sermon by the Reverend Anna Howard Shaw.
 5—Faculty Tea to the graduate students in Radnor Hall, 4 to 6 p.m.
 6—Founder's Lecture by Prof. J. Rendel Harris, on "William Penn and the Gentile Divinity."
 8—Meeting of the Science Club. Address by Dr. Leo Loeb of the University of Pennsylvania, on "Cancer."
 9—Reserved for the Law Club.
 10—Christian Association Sunday Evening Service.
 11—President's At Home to the Seniors.
 12—President's At Home to the Graduate Students.

- 16—Illustrated Lectures on "Peace and Arbitration and the Hague Conferences," by President Joseph Swain and Professor W.I. Hull of Swarthmore College.
- 17—Christian Association Sunday Evening Service.
- 22—Lecture by Miss Florence Keys of Vassar College, under the auspices of the College Equal Suffrage League.
- 23—Reserved for the English Club.
- 24—Christian Association Sunday Evening Service.
- 29—Announcement of Resident Fellowships and Scholarships.
1913 Class Supper.
Meeting of the Graduate Club. Address by Prof. Arthur Leslie Wheeler of Bryn Mawr College.
- 30—Senior oral examinations in French and German.
- May 1—College Sunday Evening Service.
7—May Day Games.
8—Christian Association Sunday Evening Service.
11—Faculty Tea to the Graduate Students in Rockefeller Hall, 4 to 6 p.m.
13—Junior-Senior Supper.
1912 Class Supper.
14—Entertainment for the Endowment Fund by the Class of 1909.
15—Christian Association Sunday Evening Service.
16—Private reading examinations begin.
17—Holiday.
President's At Home to the Graduate Students.
18—Collegiate examinations begin.
26—Matriculation examinations begin.
28—Collegiate examinations end.
Senior Reception for the Faculty.
29—Baccalaureate Sermon.
30—1910 Class Supper.
31—President's luncheon to Seniors.
Bonfire.
- June 1—Garden party.
Matriculation examinations end.
2—Conferring of degrees.
Alumnæ Supper.

AWARDS OF EUROPEAN FELLOWSHIPS

The award of the four European Fellowships which are the principal academic honors awarded by Bryn Mawr College has just been made by the Directors on the nominations of the Faculty. This is an event of great interest to the student body and affects the Senior Class, a member of which wins the Bryn Mawr European Fellowship; Graduate Students in their first year of residence, to whom the President M. Carey Thomas Fellowship is open; and Graduate Students of longer standing, for whom the Mary E. Garrett Fellowship is available. Each of these Fellowships is of the value of \$500 and the money is to be devoted to the expenses of one year's study at some foreign university selected by the student and approved by the Faculty. A fellowship of the value of \$700, founded by Mrs. Woerishoffer of New York in memory of her

mother and named the Anna Ottendorfer Memorial Research Fellowship in Teutonic Philology, is also awarded annually to an advanced Graduate Student who is able to undertake research work in Teutonic Philology.

The Bryn Mawr European Fellowship was founded by the Trustees in 1889, when the first Senior Class graduated, and has been awarded yearly since that time on the basis of the average grade obtained by the student on all the examinations she has taken on the work she offers for her degree. It is customary to announce the names of the ten students who have obtained the highest average grades and who are termed "honorary" students. The Fellowship is awarded this year to Helen Miller Bley of Narberth, Pa., who was prepared by the Girl's High School, Philadelphia, obtained the first Bryn Mawr Matriculation Scholarship in 1906-'07 and a Trustee's Philadelphia Girls' High School scholarship and the Brooke Hall Memorial Scholarship in 1909-'10, given to the Junior who has the highest grades.

The ten Seniors receiving highest averages in 1910, and forming the roll of honor are:

	WHERE PREPARED	GROUP	AVERAGE
BLEY, HELEN MULLER.....	Girls' High School..... (Philadelphia)	Greek and Latin	89.469
DENISON, ELSA	The Baldwin School..... (Bryn Mawr)	History and Economics.....	87.004
ROTAN, KATHERINE LIVINGSTON.....	Rosemary Hall..... (Greenwich, Conn.)	Chemistry and Biology.....	86.708
IRWIN, AGNES MILLER.....	Girls' High School..... (Philadelphia)	Latin and German.....	85.633
SCOTT, HELEN TOWNSEND	Bryn Mawr School..... (Baltimore)	Greek and English.....	85.302
VAN SCHAACK, ALBIONE.....	Girton School..... (Winnetka, Ill.)	History and Economics.....	84.476
HOWELL, JANET TUCKER.....	Bryn Mawr School..... (Baltimore)	Mathematics and Physics	84.426
CHASE, ETHEL BIRD.....	The Friends' School..... (Washington, D. C.)	Economics and Philosophy.....	84.132
SHARP, HENRIETTA WOGAN	The Misses Shipley's School..... (Bryn Mawr)	English and Philosophy.....	83.742
PYFER, ISABELLA MAY.....	Berlitz School	German and French.....	83.687

Out of the 21 students who have won the fellowship in previous years, 3 are teaching in colleges, 1 is engaged in college administration, 9 are teaching in schools, 6 are married, one being also a private tutor, 1 is a tutor and 1 has no occupation; 6 have taken the Ph.D. degree. All but three of the winners have been able to use the fellowship and go abroad to study, and have studied at the Universities of Paris, Berlin, Munich, Leipzig, Heidelberg, Göttingen, Zürich, Oxford, and Cambridge, and also in Athens.

The President's European Fellowship has been awarded this year to Eunice Morgan Schenck of Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia; prepared by Packer Collegiate Institute; A.B., Bryn Mawr College, 1907; Graduate Student in French, 2d Semester, 1908-'09; Graduate Scholar in French, 1909-10.

This Fellowship has already been awarded 14 times, 3 times to students of biology, 3 to students of philosophy, 2 Teutonic philology, 2 physics, 1 classics, 1 history, 1 mathematics. The present winner will go to Paris to study French literature.

The winner of the Mary E. Garrett European Fellowship is also a student of French literature and is working on the Romanticism of Victor Hugo. She is Miss Helen Maxwell King, of Olivet, Michigan, A.B., Olivet College, 1907, and A.M., 1908; stu-

dent in Weimar, Germany, 1904-'05, and in Morges, Switzerland, 1905-'06; Graduate Student in German and French, Bryn Mawr, 1908-'09; Resident Fellow in French, Bryn Mawr College, 1909-'10:

This is the 17th award of the fellowship. The 16 previous holders have a distinguished record; 10 are Ph.D.'s, 7 are teaching in colleges (1 of these being married), 1 is engaged in college administration, 1 is doing archaeological exploration, 3 are teaching in schools, 2 have no special occupation, 1 being married, and 2 are still studying.

The Anna Ottendorfer Memorial Research Fellowship in Teutonic Philology has been awarded to Jane Annetta Harrison, of Columbia, Missouri; Student in the University of Missouri, 1902-'07, 1908-'09; A.B. and B.S., University of Missouri, 1906, and A.M., 1907; Teacher in the High School, Sedalia, Missouri, 1907-'08; Resident Fellow in German, Bryn Mawr College, 1909-'10.

Only two students have previously won this fellowship; Miss Anna Sophie Weusthoff of New York City, who is now studying at Bryn Mawr College, and Miss Esther Harmon, of Toledo, Ohio, now studying in the University of Munich.

COMMENCEMENT DAY ADDRESS

It is announced that President William H. Taft will deliver the address on Commencement Day. The exercises will be held in the Cloister, which has a seating capacity of nearly six thousand people.

IN MEMORIAM

J. EDMUND WRIGHT

Born at Liverpool, England, 1878, died at Bryn Mawr, 1910

The College has sustained a great loss in the early death of J. Edmund Wright, Associate Professor of Mathematics, but the greatness of the loss can only be appreciated by those that understand something of what his work has been. For although the whole of his life as a teacher has been passed here, his name is known primarily for his work, and the promise held out by that work, in certain well-defined lines of mathematical research.

He was born at Liverpool, England, in 1878; entered Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1897. He was Senior Wrangler in 1900 (Mathematical Tripos, first part), and in the first division of the first class in the second part of the Tripos in 1901; Smith's prizeman in 1902; elected a fellow of Trinity in 1903. In that year he came to Bryn Mawr as Associate in Mathematics, succeeding Prof. James Harkness, who after fifteen years here had gone to McGill University.

He had been in ill health through the whole of the past winter, though there was some apparent improvement in December; but early in January the disease assumed a more acute form, and he died on the twentieth of February.

Seventeen memoirs of different lengths and one book (Invariants of Quadratic Differential Forms, Cambridge University Press, 1908) indicate the intellectual activity of these seven years (practically only six years), outside the immediate claims of his College work. This is not the place for a detailed discussion of the contents of his writings. The titles indicate the principal lines in which he had worked out results for publication. He did not leave any unfinished manuscripts; the material for three

memoirs which he was prepared to write during the early winter, about which he had talked with his usual whole-souled enthusiasm, was not in written form, but it was at white heat in his mind.

In his work on differential invariants, memoirs published at different times, his remarkable grasp of technique and gift of piercing through the outer veil of analysis to the inner significant reality had full play. The geometrical side of his mind is shown in the memoirs on different points in the theory of curves, especially as treated by space-transformations. Probably his principal work for the immediate future would have dealt with the geometrical theory of the Abelian Theta Functions, which he was finding a most congenial field; but his ideas on this live only in the impression they have made on other minds. He talked freely on what occupied his interest; I suppose he never thought on any mathematical subject without having ideas, and these he poured forth to (or occasionally *upon*) a sympathetic auditor. For above all, Mr. Wright was an investigator; his characteristic genius was for research, not for detailed exposition. The overwhelming vitality and alertness of intellect (I use the adjective advisedly), the extraordinary visualizing faculty of mind, which would have led him so far in research, did sometimes tend to produce bewilderment in his hearers; the keen preception of affinity between apparently disconnected theories, the intense and rapid appreciation of an underlying identity which made a remote conclusion obvious, did often make it difficult to follow him. But this only increased the value of his mathematical conversation, and deepened the impression. One correspondent speaks of "his wide interests, his sharp apprehension, his vigor in research." and this, in varying terms, is the general testimony.

These very qualities rendered him somewhat impatient of minute explanations, and thus made some part of his teaching difficult for him. But detailed exposition is not the whole of teaching; for a student beyond the mere elementary drudgery the stimulation of contact with so powerful a mind is more to be desired than the unbroken hand-in-hand progress sometimes made possible. Time and again I have observed with much pleasure and interest the great increase in quickness of apprehension and power of concentrated thought evinced by students after a year's work with Mr. Wright, and I am sure that they have themselves been conscious of an increase in power.

He was only thirty-two, and he had done so much. In the ordinary course his best work should have been done within the next ten years; we had every right to look for the natural fulfilment of the brilliant promise of his youth. By his death his friends his students, his fellows in the mathematical world are distinctly poorer.

C. A. SCOTT.

Bryn Mawr, March 1910.

JULIET CATHERINE BALDWIN

Born June 14, 1875; Died March 9, 1910

In an address of some two years ago the President of our college said: "It is our greatest glory as a nation, it is our highest title to honor among other nations, that our best citizens, our best men—and we shall soon be able to say our best women—care so much, work so untiringly and spend their substance so generously for the colleges and universities of the United States." . . . "Isometimes think it is our greatest national dishonor that our truly wise men and women care so little and work so little, for their country, their state, their city, their community." Such must be the feeling of many of us when we realize how much might be done for our cities and our

states, if only wise men and women would give freely to them of both interest and service; and deep is our regret and sorrow when one of these real patriots is cut off before he has finished the work to which he has unselfishly dedicated himself.

And a patriot in the best sense of the word, was Juliet Catherine Baldwin, whose sudden death has deprived Bryn Mawr of one of her finest alumnae and Baltimore of one of its most interested, untiring, and unselfish citizens, one who was willing to expend herself, if only thereby she might be of real service to her family, her friends, or the community at large. As a student at Bryn Mawr College she took an active part in college affairs, and showed there an ability for organization and administration of which Baltimore has had many proofs. There, too, she showed those qualities that endeared her to all who knew her, sincerity and open mindedness and a sense of justice rare in men or women, a vital unselfish interest in people and things, loyalty, a warm appreciation of the good in others, unbounded optimism and faith in human kind, and a wonderful lightheartedness and joyousness that humanized every experience of her life.

But she matured slowly and her best development came after she left college. With her desire to be of service to others, her interest in people of all classes and kinds, her unusual activity of mind and body, she could not long be content with the mere frivolities of a purely social life, loving though she did, wholesome pleasures and amusements. It has been well said of her that it was not necessary for her to be hurt in order that she should think; her desire for service did not follow misfortune of any sort; she loved her kind, her city, her country spontaneously, and could no more help serving them than a happy song bird could help singing. She could infuse life into any work she undertook by her own genuine unselfish interest in it; and her power for good was due in no small part to the fact that she herself was unaware of it.

If one is to judge her by what she accomplished, one may well say that she lived almost twice as long as the actual years of her life; for she crowded pleasure and service into every moment, and whatever she did, whether she was riding, or hunting, or camping in the west, or shooting, or indulging in any of the out-of-door sports of which she was very fond; or whether she was working to increase the scholarship Fund of the Bryn Mawr School or the Endowment Fund of Bryn Mawr College; whether she was organizing a kindergarten or clubs for the people of Warren, whether she was working for the Junior Republic—the charity dearest to her heart—she did each with such thoroughness and enthusiasm, such high spirit as made others eager to join and assist her.

Many of us give interest or money to many good causes, but few of us make the sacrifice of personal service. It was characteristic of her that in the early days of the National Junior Republic at Annapolis Junction, when it was untried and in debt, partly destroyed by fire and seemingly on the eve of failure—it was characteristic of her that she should spend nine months there sharing all the hardships, giving freely her services as a teacher, a task that meant living in uncomfortable places, teaching in uncomfortable surroundings, and, young and inexperienced as she was, facing the possibility of having to control boys who were likely to prove difficult, if not unmanageable. Her work there not only gave her confidence in herself, but endeared her to the Republic community; and from that time until her death, she worked unceasingly and most successfully for the boys and girls of the Junior Republic. She was largely instrumental in forming the Junior League of the National Junior Republic in Baltimore; she served as its President and later as a member of its Executive Board, and at the time of her death was chairman of the Board of Management, which is made up of prominent members of the Leagues of Baltimore and Washington and which con-

trols the policy and affairs in general of the Junior Republic at Annapolis Junction. The League of Baltimore has derived from her its greatest inspiration, and a recent president of the League has said that during her term of office she never held a meeting—and meetings were held monthly—without finding on her desk a letter of advice and instructions from Juliet Baldwin, who was spending the winter in Paris. Such was the interest and devotion of the first President of the League.

It was not without beauty that she should have died at Freeville, N. Y., where is situated the model republic managed by Mr. William R. George, the founder of these Republics for delinquent and dependent children, and where she had gone to get more information and advice about the work she was doing here. Mr. George has said that he knew no one who had so large a vision of the future and the possibilities of the work as she; that she had grasped the ideal and was eagerly planning to help nationalize this movement which she felt would play no small part in solving one of the most difficult problems of our great cities, that of turning into useful citizens boys and girls who otherwise would be pushed by circumstances and surroundings into the undesirable if not into the criminal classes of American towns and cities.

A recent English writer says of Napoleon "that he was as great as a man could be without virtue;" and so it is in summing up the characters of the greatest geniuses or private persons, we too often have to do so with many reservations and regrets. It happens only now and then that one with marked gifts of any sort is also possessed of a well-rounded, harmonious character, of high standards of right and wrong; but when one combines such abilities and qualities as Juliet Baldwin possessed with sweetness and sheer goodness, what more could family or friends, classmates or a community ask? Resolutions have been passed by Bryn Mawr Club of Baltimore and the Junior League of the National Republic which express the love and appreciation not only of those who have worked most intimately with her, but also of those who have been fortunate enough to call her friend; and fitting memorials of the work she accomplished are to be erected to her memory both at the Junior Republic at Annapolis Junction and that at Freeville, New York.

EVANGELINE WALKER ANDREWS.

NEWS FROM THE BRYN MAWR CLUBS

BALTIMORE

At a meeting held by the club at the house of the President, Ellen Kilpatrick, on March 21, the following resolutions were passed:

WHEREAS, Since God, in his almighty rulings, has taken suddenly from our midst our beloved friend, Juliet Catherine Baldwin, a loyal daughter of our Alma Mater, Bryn Mawr College, and one of the organizers of this Bryn Mawr Club, of Baltimore, and

WHEREAS, We feel that to her almost unique courage and generosity we owe whatever success we may have had in aiding the College, forwarding its work, and spreading abroad its influence; that our living memory of her as a friend and the example of her life will serve as an inspiration to us; and that, in remaining steadfast to the purpose for which this organization was formed, we are carrying out her earnest desire and honoring her name; be it

Resolved, That we hereby express our sorrow at her loss, and that we, as a club, make ourselves responsible for furnishing one of the rooms of one of the cottages—preferably that given by students of Bryn Mawr College—to be built to her memory at the National Junior Republic at Annapolis Junction; and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered upon our minutes, and the Secretary be directed to send copies of them to her family and to the Alumnae Association of Bryn Mawr College.

A committee appointed to raise the money for the Club Memorial consists of Amy Steiner, *Chairman*, Mary Kilpatrick, Katherine Scott.

BOSTON

The club has its teas as usual on the first Tuesday of every month. At the January tea, Elizabeth Sergeant gave an informal talk about the trip of the Medea

Company to New York and Philadelphia and the adventures by the way. At the February gathering Evelyn Walker told the club about the annual alumnae meeting at Bryn Mawr the week before, which she had attended. On March 2, before tea, there was a club meeting to discuss the question of the deed of gift to the college from the alumnae association for the Endowment Fund. The chief speaker was Annie Emery Allinson (Mrs. Francis Greenleaf Allinson) who is on one of the committees, and who came up from Providence especially to talk to the club.

The club has had a present as useful as it is beautiful in the shape of a handsome clock from Elizabeth Higginson Jackson (Mrs. Charles Jackson, ex-'97).

BRYN MAWR ENDOWMENT FUND

Medea

Net receipts from Boston performances	\$3062.50
Money still due (from costumes)	35.15

\$3097.65

Money received from Philadelphia (Half the net proceeds).	\$308.22
---	----------

3405.87

SOPHIA C. BOWDITCH

Treasurer.

CHICAGO

The result of the Annual election held in January was as follows: President, Susan Follansbee Hibbard; Secretary and Treasurer, Alta C. Stevens; Finance Committee, Grace Douglas Johnston (Chairman), Marian Ream Stephens, Isabel Lynde Dammann, Nathalie Fairbank Bell, Harriott Houghteling, Louise Congdon, Dorothy North, Julie Thompson.

The club had its annual luncheon on Saturday, March 19. Ann Sherwin of the

Class of 1903 was present as the guest of Eunice Follansbee. After the luncheon there was a report by the Finance Committee and an informal discussion as to the possibilities of increasing Chicago's share of the Endowment Fund. The club also discussed a plan of Mrs. Hibbard's to meet weekly at the houses of the different members, for a cup of tea and a bit of gossip.

ST. LOUIS

The Alumnae and former students of Bryn Mawr College living in St. Louis have formed a Bryn Mawr Club. Its chief object at the moment is to raise money for the Endowment Fund, but like other Bryn Mawr Clubs it will become a power in the alumnae association and a source of much pleasure and information to Bryn Mawrtys both to those who live in and those who visit St. Louis. The President of the Club is Eugenia B. Miltenberger, '09 (3750 Lindell Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri). The QUARTERLY wishes the new club all success.

NEW YORK

The New York Club kept its day at home this winter the first Wednesday of the month. On February 2, Mrs. Worthington, '89; Mrs. Weirst, '97; and Miss Grace Brownell, '07, received. On Wednesday, March 2, those receiving were Mrs. Flexner, '93; Mrs. Henry S. Brooks, '97; and Miss Helen Robinson, '01. On Wednesday, April 6, the hostesses were Mrs. Baross, '96; Miss Gignoux, '02; and Miss Bowman, '96.

The club is progressing and the transients' rooms are more and more in demand. The annual dinner was given Friday, April 1, at eight o'clock. The speakers were Miss M. Carey Thomas, Mrs. Saunders, Miss Forbes Robertson, Mr. Max Eastman and Mr. Lincoln Stefens.

Among others visiting the club recently are: Aimée Leffengwell MacKenzie, '97; Marion Balch and Elinor Dodge, '02; Philena Winslow '03; and Sophie Blum, ex-'10.

NEWS FROM THE CLASSES

The news of this department is compiled from information furnished by the Class Secretaries, Bryn Mawr Clubs, and from other reliable sources for which the Editor is responsible. The value of this department would be greatly increased if Bryn Mawr students everywhere would constitute themselves regular contributors to it.

1889

Mabel Clarke Huddleston (Mrs. John H. Huddleston) has become a member of the School Board of New York City.

1892

Robert Winsor Pearson, fourth child of Elizabeth Winsor Pearson (Mrs. Henry Greenleaf Pearson) was born in Newton Centre, Mass., February 18, 1910.

Margaret Newbold Ives, fifth child of Edith Wetherill Ives (Mrs. Frederick M. Ives) was born June 26, 1909, in New York City.

1893

Edith Rockwell Hall is teaching History at the Veltin School, New York City.

Amy Rock Ransome (Mrs. F. L. Ransome) was hostess on January 14 for the College Woman's Club at a tea given to meet Miss Ethel Moore of San Francisco. On February 2 she addressed the Mothers Club of the W. C. T. U. on "Poetry for Children."

Margaret Hilles Johnston (Mrs. Esrey Johnston, Jr.) is now living at Thomas, Alabama.

1897

Helen S. Hoyt has been studying at an Agricultural College at Hextable, England. After a winter spent abroad she is returning in April to Bas les Eboule-

ments, Canada, where she expects to spend the summer.

NEW YORK, March 24.—A special cable dispatch received here today announces the marriage of Frederick MacMonnies, the American Sculptor, and Miss Alice Jones, a daughter of the late Senator John P. Jones, of Nevada, in Lucerne, Switzerland, yesterday. Miss Jones was a pupil of Mr. MacMonnies for six years.

May Campbell and Frances Arnold, ex-'97, will sail for Italy the first of June. They expect to travel in southern Italy for about six weeks.

Marion R. Taber has become a member of the School Board of New York City.

Elizabeth Higginson Jackson, ex-'97 (Mrs. Charles Jackson), has a son born January 5, 1910, in Dover, Mass.

1898

Josephine Golmark's *Hand Book of the Child Labor Laws* has been revised and reprinted.

Juliet C. Baldwin died suddenly, after an operation for appendicitis at Freeville, N. Y., March 9, 1910.

Mrs. Edward Shoemaker, chairman of the committee of the Junior League of the National Junior Republic, which is planning the erection of a memorial cottage to Juliet C. Baldwin, announced recently that the fund had reached \$2700 and that the work on the building will begin in the early summer.

The cottage will be designed to accommodate at least a dozen boys, so that the membership at the Republic will be enlarged. The present number is about 50. A matron will be in charge.

Elizabeth Gleim Guilford was married on January 11 to Mr. John Lindsay Prestley, a lawyer of Pittsburgh. Her address is The Hereford, Ivy Street, Pittsburgh.

1899

Mary Foulke Morrison (Mrs. J. W. Morrison) has moved to Chicago where her address is 719 Rush Street.

Ethel Hooper and Amy Steiner sail on June 7 to spend the summer in England. Ethel Hooper is to proctor the entrance examinations this spring in Milwaukee. Amy Steiner has been visiting Sylvia Bowditch in Cambridge and Elizabeth Higginson in Dover.

Mary Thurber Dennison (Mrs. H. S. Dennison) has a daughter born in November, 1909.

1900

Alletta Van Repyen Korff (Baroness Seegr Alexander Korff) has arrived in New York with her husband and baby. They will spend the spring and summer in America, and their address while here is care of Admiral Van Reypen, 1021 Fifteenth Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

Grace Campbell Babson (Mrs. Sydney Babson), with her son, Arthur Babson, will visit her parents in West Orange during the months of April and May.

Aurie Thayer Yoakum (Mrs. M. K. Yoakum) has been spending some time in Columbia, South Carolina.

1901

Caroline Daniels Moore (Mrs. P. W. Moore) has a son, Philip W. Moore, Jr., born in February 19, 1910.

Helen Robinson has been made a member of the Admission's Committee of the College Equal Suffrage League.

Mary Farwell Ayer is to be married April 15, at her home, 518 Beacon Street Boston, to Mr. John B. Rousmaniere.

Martha Williams Warren (Mrs. Joseph Warren) has a son born in Cambridge, Mass., in February, 1910.

1902

Eleanor D. Wood recently spent a month in Paris, and brought back many exclusive models for the Belwood Hat Shop which had a private exhibition on March 15.

Helen S. Nichols has announced her engagement to Mr. Mansfield Estabrook of New York.

Alice Day Jackson (Mrs. Percy Jackson) has returned from South America where she went on her wedding journey.

Frances Allen Hackett (Mrs. F. S. Hackett) has a son, Robert Sutliff Hackett, born January 27, 1910.

Corinne Blose Wright (Mrs. H. C. Wright) has a son, born in February, 1910.

Elizabeth Congdon Barron (Mrs. Alexander J. Barron) will move in April from Pittsburgh to the Sewickley Valley, where her address will be Lark Inn, Larksdale, Pa.

Amy Sussman has been spending nearly three months in New York.

Helen Stevens has had an apartment in New York this winter and has been visited by Edith Totten, Doris Earle and others.

Helen Billmeyer and Mary Brown visited Anne Shearer Lafore (Mrs. John A. Lafore) and May Yeatts Howson, ex-'02, (Mrs. Charles H. Howson) in February.

1903

Anne Sherwin has been visiting in Chicago.

Ethel Hulburt Johnston (Mrs. Hugh Johnston) has a daughter.

Grace Meigs has finished her work as interne at the Cook County Hospital and is going home for a vacation of three months. It is reported that she has accepted a position as assistant to a prominent specialist in children's diseases.

Ruth Whitney Lyman, ex-'03 (Mrs. Herbert Lyman) has a daughter born in Boston, February 28, 1910.

Gertrude McKnight's address after April 15, is 533 South Highland Avenue, Pittsburgh.

1904

Louise Peck White (Mrs. Albert White) has a daughter, Jean, born February 28, 1910, in Saugerties, New York.

1905

Elsie Tattersfield has announced her engagement to Mr. Walter Baines of Philadelphia.

On March 9, Florence Waterbury and Helen Sturgis gave a benefit concert for the Bryn Mawr Infirmary Fund. It was the farewell concert of Mischa Elman and was held in Carnegie Hall. Florence Waterbury has recently visited the Grand Canon and Chicago. Helen Sturgis has been visiting in Boston.

Helen Kempton is still working for the Associated Charities of Boston where her ability as an investigator is greatly valued.

Avis Putnam and Alice Hawkins ('07), are taking a trip together through Greece and Italy, and plan later in the summer to go to Oberammergau and through France and England.

Eleanor Mason Mannierre (Mrs. Arthur Manierre) will proctor the entrance examinations this spring in Chicago.

Carla Denison Swan (Mrs. Henry Swan) plans to bring the Class baby to the fifth re-union of 1905 this spring.

Carrie Morrow Collins (Mrs. Chadwick Collins) spent several weeks in December and January canvassing for the conservative candidate for Dorsetshire, England.

Theodora Bates is teaching French in the High School of Concord, Mass.

Mabry Parks Remmington, ex-'05 (Mrs. Joseph Remmington) has moved from Philadelphia to Indianapolis.

Florence Craig Whitney, ex-'05 (Mrs. Arthur Whitney) has a son, Craig Wentworth Whitney, born March 6, 1910.

1906

Esther M. White was recently in Washington chaperoning twenty-five girls from the Friends School of Germantown where she is teaching this winter.

Annette Kelley is taking a trip through California.

Frances Simpson Pfahler (Mrs. George Pfahler) died on March 15 in the Medico-Chirurgical Hospital, where she had been taken the previous day and operated upon for an intestinal disorder.

Anne Pratt has spent the winter in Boston taking a course in secretaryship at Simmons College.

Mary Richardson Walcott (Mrs. Robert Walcott,) has a son, Robert Walcott, Jr., born in Cambridge, Mass, January 24, 1910.

Helen Waldron Wells (Mrs. Clifford G. Wells) has a daughter, Kathryn Stockton Wells, born in Chicago, February 9, 1910.

1907

Jeannette C. Klauder is writing a book on Etiquette.

Margaret Ayer has decided on May 21 as her wedding day. She is to marry Mr. Carl Barnes of Chicago and will have as bridesmaids Margaret Augur, Harriot Houghteling, Grace Brownell and Eunice Schenck. Mr. and Mrs. Barnes plan to go abroad on their wedding trip.

Grace Brownell is to be married on June 4.

It is pleasant to report that Jessie Thomas is recovering from an operation for appendicitis.

Katherine Huey, ex-'07, visited Elizabeth Guilford Prestley in Pittsburgh the last week in February.

1908

Anne Carrère has returned from a trip around the world. She visited Ethelinda Schaefer Castle (Mrs. A. L. Castle) in Honolulu, and Josephine Proudfit in Madison.

Margaret Copeland spent some time in Nassau this winter.

Louise Congdon will be married in June.

Josephine Proudfit has announced her engagement to Mr. Dudley Montgomery.

Margaret Washburn sailed with her family for Europe, March 29.

Dorothy Howland Leatherbee, ex-'08 (Mrs. F. K. Leatherbee) is now living in Presque Isle, Maine, where her husband is engaged in the lumber business.

Mary C. Case, ex-'08, has gone to Constantinople to visit her sister, Clara Case Edwards, '04 (Mrs. A. C. Edwards).

Rachel Moore Warren, ex-'08 (Mrs. Henry Edward Warren) has a son, Edgar William Warren, born January 2, at Somersworth, New Hampshire.

Mary Stevens Hammond, ex-'08 (Mrs. O. H. Hammond, has a second daughter.

Margaret Vilas, ex-'08, landed in New York in March after spending nearly a year and a half abroad.

1909

Katherine Ecob has been working in Albany in behalf of Woman's Suffrage.

Mary L. Van Wagenen teaches in the Choir Boys' School of Grace Church New York City.

The marriage of Miss Grace La Pierre Wooldridge and Mr. Edwin Peter Dewes, of Chicago, took place at 7.30 o'clock, April 6, at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert A. Wooldridge, 1709 Park Place. Rev. Sylvester Klyne, pastor of Mount Vernon Place Methodist Episcopal Church, performed the ceremony in the drawing room, which was decorated with palms, lilies and Southern smilax. Among the out-of-town guests were Gertrude Congdon, Alta Stevens, Evelyn Holt, Margaret Bontecou, Mary Nearing, and Judith Boyer.

NEWS FROM THE FACULTY

Mr. Samuel Arthur King of Bryn Mawr who is coaching the plays for the Elizabethan May-Day Games to be given at Bryn Mawr in May, has recently coached the Seniors of the Woman's College of Baltimore in *Romeo and Juliet*, and the pupils of the Bryn Mawr School of Baltimore in *A Midsummer's Night's Dream*.

It is with great regret that we announce the death of Mr. J. Edmund Wright, Associate Professor of Mathematics at Bryn Mawr since the autumn of 1903.

FORMER MEMBERS

Dr. Charles McLean Andrews, Professor of History at Bryn Mawr from 1889 to 1907, and since 1907 Professor of History at the Johns Hopkins University has accepted a call to the Farnam professorship of American History in Yale University, a newly founded chair, the duties of which are connected only with the graduate school. Professor Andrews will enter upon his new position in September of this year. He has recently been elected a corresponding member of the Royal Historical Society of Great Britain.

The following paragraph is quoted from a circular recently sent out to the alumnae of Pratt Institute:

"The needs of this new organization,"—the School of Household Science and Arts—"with its enrollment of over 1500 students—call for a director who is a

woman of marked executive ability and wide experience in administrative and educational work. We realized that we must find a woman who knew how to organize, who had the ability to deal with the public courteously, promptly, and efficiently; who could be just and helpful to her instructors; who could be accessible and friendly as well as firm and wise in her dealing with the students of the school; and who would, above all, be faithful and loyal to the ideals of Pratt Institute and to the plans and purposes for which it was founded. Such a person, the Trustees believe they have found in Miss Isabel Ely Lord, the Institute Librarian, and a member of the General Faculty of the Institute, who has proved her character and ability during the six years she served as Librarian of Bryn Mawr College and during the six years she has served Pratt Institute in a similar capacity. The Trustees have, therefore, offered Miss Lord the directorship of the new School and she has accepted the appointment."

Miss Lord sailed on March 25 for a cruise in the West Indies, before taking up her duties.

LITERARY NOTES

All publications received will be acknowledged in this column, and noticed or reviewed as far as possible. The Editor begs that copies of books by or about the Bryn Mawr Faculty and Bryn Mawr students may be sent to the QUARTERLY for review.

REVIEWS

ANTI-PRAGMATISM: An Examination into the Respective Rights of Intellectual Aristocracy and Social Democracy. By Albert Schinz, Ph.D., Associate Professor of French Literature in Bryn Mawr College. Boston: Small, Maynard and Company.

This work is divided into three parts. In the first part Dr. Schinz seeks to refute Pragmatism by reducing the problem to the following dilemma. Either the pragmatic method, which is that of judging ideas and theories from their results and not from their own rational value ("cash value," as James says), is the same as the scientific method and therefore useless, or it is not the same as the scientific method and is therefore not scientific. As there can be no doubt of the existence of a pragmatic philosophy, we must assume that Pragmatism is something not scientific, a mere reduction of philosophy in general to ethical philosophy, a subordination of philosophy to moral purposes. In that sense Pragmatism is a return in the direction of mediæval scholasticism, substituting for *Philosophia ancilla theologiæ* the modern interpretation *Philosophia ancilla ethicæ*. In each case philosophy is but a servant. The fallacy upon which pragmatic method rests is here examined on pages 38-44, and 52. Since the days of scholasticism the pragmatic paradox has been stated by Pascal ("*Le coeur a ses raisons que la raison ne connaît pas*"), by Rousseau, who taught his pupils to use always the criterion of the "useful" embodied in the question "*A quoi cela est-il bon?*" and by Kant who asserts the rights of "practical reason" as being above those of "pure reason," thus submitting objective truth to moral postulates or requirements.

The second part, which will probably be more interesting to the public at large, endeavors to explain why Pragmatism, which is so weak philosophically, has so large a following, particularly in America. This fact, Dr. Schinz asserts, is due to the nature of Pragmatism as a special product of the preoccupations of modern civilization which flourish more conspicuously in America than elsewhere. In this democratic era philosophic ideas are no longer confined to the intellectual classes but are discussed by the people, the masses. Consequently philosophy is no longer free to express truths which might be dangerous to the people at large (pp. 111-118), but must teach only useful, moral, pragmatic truths. Thus Pragmatism becomes nothing but an adulterated philosophy, a philosophy sold to the democracy, a philosophy upholding two beliefs necessary in an age like ours: belief in free will to stimulate energies, and belief in God's moral government of the world to turn men from the religion of success. Pragmatism will combat any philosophy, any science, any idea that opposes these two fundamental dogmas.

The third part analyses another pragmatic contention. Pragmatism is good, say the Pragmatists, and ought to triumph because it is not true, and because truth is discouraging from a moral point of view. It is, therefore, right to keep the masses from objective truth and to persuade them to believe in something else. It may be true that Pragmatism is good, but the Pragmatists are deceiving themselves when they say that Pragmatism is in agreement with philosophy or science. Pragmatists may be right when they advocate Pragmatism for the masses, but they are wrong when they claim that Pragmatism is objective truth. Therefore, says Dr. Schinz, there is only way to straighten out the difficulty. Let us believe that there are two truths, one for the masses and one for the scholar, and such an attitude would be wrong only in case the philosophers were responsible for the sadness or badness of of truth. But as the philosopher is not so responsible he will show his humanity by telling people to believe, in James's words, "that which is good for them to believe."

Dr. Schinz first published his work in French, and in the English edition has taken the opportunity of warning his readers against a too hasty interpretation of his views in parts II and III, and of replying to his critics, devoting a part of the latter section to the "argument of silence." Pragmatists are inclined to excuse themselves from answering their critics on the ground that what they say has not been understood. Dr. Schinz asks: suppose their excuse is true, whose fault is it? Surely if Professor James cannot make himself understood there must be something wrong with the cause which he upholds. If the Pragmatists cannot make clear what Pragmatism is and refuse to enlighten those who earnestly try to understand, is it not clear that they cannot? Their system of defence is simple, but it proves almost nothing.

The critics have taken very different attitudes toward the book, praising or blaming according to their philosophical predilections. Professor James speaks of it as "an amusing sociological romance;" Professor Dewey that it is necessary no doubt "to read between the lines;" Professor Schiller that "Mr. Schinz's prescription for avoiding the triumph of Pragmatism may strike Anglo-Saxon readers as somewhat odd as regards both honesty and expediency," and again "his knowledge of Pragmatism shows gaps" that make him "tumble into his whole vain anathesis of 'moral' and 'scientific' pragmatism;" Professor Moore, that "many are pretty sure to complain of his lack of appreciation of the real issues," that his points are based on alleged quotations¹ which completely reverse the meaning of the original," and that such misinterpretation "accounts for the 'captious' character of the criticisms."

On the other hand many reviewers have spoken with appreciation. Professor Hibben says that "not only has Professor Schinz most admirably exposed the unphilosophical character of Pragmatism but he has also attempted to show that the present day movement of thought is a natural response to certain needs of the age." Emile Faguet, of the French Academy, says that the writer "is very well informed, very full of his subject, very *au courant*, and has a philosophical erudition which is very broad. One can learn much from his book." Emile Boutroux, of the French Institute, writes of the book, as "very clear, very vigorous, and throwing light on a very confused question." Fr. Paulhan says: "Pragmatism has just found an ingenious and clever critic, who refutes it pitilessly and at the same time recommends it," having written a book which among its other merits "has that of not leaving us indiffer-

¹ This extremely grave charge has been answered by Dr. Schinz, in the *Journal of Philosophy*, August 5, 1909, when he asserts that the two passages referred to by Professor Moore were literally quoted and, so far as it was possible to do so, legitimately interpreted. Professor Moore has made no reply.

ent." Other reviewers write as follows: "The theory advanced has at least the advantage of perfect clearness" and "the criticism of Pragmatism seems to us very judicious." (*Revue de Métaphysique et de Morale*); "Lively and thorough attack on the principles proclaimed by the professors of Harvard (James) and Oxford (Schiller). Among other ideas developed with real talent the author exposes an impious divorce between life and thought, belief and action, truth and good" (*Polybiblion*); "Points out with pitiless logic and firm, critical mind the weak points, though advancing certain views to us seemingly not well founded" (*Revue des Idées*); "Author bold and very frank" (*Revue internationale de sociologie*); "This book, violent, original full of facts and ideas" (*Bulletin des Bibliothèques*); "This is a really clever book, which must not be reviewed in the usual way, viz. by the reviewers letting his own light shine to the disadvantage of the author" (*The New Age*, London); "the most masterly analysis and criticism that modern Pragmatism has yet had" (*American Journal of Psychology*); "His criticism of American life and literature from this point of view (aristocracy and democracy of mind) is extraordinary keen" (P. E. More in *The Nation*); "This hostility (to Pragmatism) is based on a lofty conception of intellectual probity and upon a deep seated conviction that the intellectually élite has certain rights which the multitude is bound to respect" (*Boston Evening Transcript*); "At last Professor James has encountered a foeman worthy of his pen—both as a thinker and as a master of clear-cut and luminous expression." (*New York Times*, Saturday Book Review.)

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION. A Short History. By R. M. Johnston, formerly Professor of History, Bryn Mawr College. Henry Holt and Company, New York. 1909.

In a small volume of less than 300 pages and containing less than 45,000 words Professor Johnston has told again the story of the French Revolution. He has told it with a manifest intent to be clear and simple and yet to preserve all the essentials necessary to an understanding of his subject. He would give the main outlines, well balanced and proportioned, not necessarily following in the footsteps of his predecessors, but independent of them, endeavoring to disclose deeper meanings and to readjust relationships so as to disentangle from the mass of details the significance of this great historical cataclysm.

Now it is a simple thing to write a brief outline of the French Revolution, but it is quite another thing to write a short account of it which is really good history and goes straight to the heart of things. To do such a thing requires knowledge and a clear brain, an intelligent comprehension of what the events of the French Revolution mean, and a lucid mind which is able to make the meaning so clear that the reader understands almost in spite of himself. Professor Johnston has come nearer to this ideal than has any who has hitherto written on the Revolution, unless it be Professor Shailer Mathews, who attempted to do much the same thing a few years ago and in the main succeeded, though he carried his subject only to 1795, while Professor Johnston goes on to 1799.

If the work is to be construed in the light of a text book, two or three criticisms will readily occur to the mind of the experienced teacher. The first chapter entitled "Perspective" is useless as far as high school or college classes are concerned, and if designed for the teacher's benefit, would better have been thrown into the preface or into an appendix. The average pupil cares nothing about the historical interpreta-

tion of the Revolution by older writers. For a textbook the style is frequently too difficult and sententious; there are dozens of sentences that only a grown man or woman can comprehend. Brevity is not a virtue if accompanied with obscurity, and it would seem as if a writer could find words enough in the English language to supply his needs without reverting to French words and phrases. In fact, the work seems impossible as a text book.

As a reading book for college classes it is certain to be useful, though one may well wish it were larger. As a rule, college students like a somewhat wider field to range in. To the general reader who wishes to refresh his memory or to discover how the most recent writers are viewing the subject, the book is best adapted. The earlier part of the outline is amazingly well done and leaves a very clear cut impression. We do not think it as novel as Professor Johnston would have us think, but it is novel enough for the reader brought up on Carlyle. After the first hundred pages are passed and the flight to Varennes is reached, even Professor Johnston succumbs to the complexity of his subject and the tale becomes involved; but even at its worst it is interesting, and by a little effort, the reader holds the thread of the narrative. It would be easy to pick flaws here and there, but to do so would serve no useful purpose. The work has been well done, excellently well done, and the book will furnish a handy outline for those who like their history in such compact form.

BOOKS RECEIVED

JEAN-JACQUES ROUSSEAU. A forerunner of Pragmatism. By Albert Schinz. Reprinted with additions from "The Monist," October, 1909. Chicago. The Open Court Publishing Company.

THE COLUMBUS SCHOOL FOR GIRLS' ELEMENTARY GRAMMAR. By Alice Gladden and Grace Latimer Jones. Privately Printed. Columbus, Ohio. 1910.

GREEK LANDS AND LETTERS. By Francis Greenleaf Allinson and Anna C. E. Allinson. Boston and New York. Houghton, Mifflin Company. 1909. \$2.50 net.

SELECTIONS FROM EARLY GERMAN LITERATURE. By Klara Hechtenberg Collitz, Ph.D. American Book Company. 1910.

OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES

Officers

TERM 1910-1912

President, SUSAN FOWLER, '95, 420 West 118th Street, New York City.*Vice-President*, SYBIL HUBBARD DARLINGTON (MRS. HERBERT S. DARLINGTON) '99, Villa Nova, Pa.*Corresponding Secretary*, ABIGAIL CAMP DIMON '96, 367 Genesee Street, Utica, N. Y.*Recording Secretary*, ELIZABETH NIELDS BANCROFT (MRS. WILFRED BANCROFT), '98, 3303 Hamilton Street, Philadelphia, Pa.*Treasurer*, JANE BROWNE HAINES, '91, Cheltenham, Pa.

COMMITTEES

*Academic Committee.**Term of Office*

RUTH FURNESS PORTER (MRS. JAMES F. PORTER), '96, <i>Chairman</i> , Hubbard Woods, Ill.	1908-1912
LOUISE BROWNELL SAUNDERS, '93.	1907-1911
LOUISE ATHERTON DICKEY, '03.	1907-1911
EVELYN WALKER, '01.	1908-1912
BERHTA HAVEN PUTNAM, '93.	1909-1913
GERTRUDE DIETRICH SMITH, '03.	1909-1913
HELEN J. ROBINS, '92.	1910-1914
SUSAN FOWLER, '95, <i>Ex-Officio</i>	

Conference Committee.

FREDERICKA M. HEYL, '99.	} 1910-1911
VIRGINIA G. HILL, '07.	
MYRA ELLIOTT, '08.	
PLEASANCE BAKER, '09.	

Loan Fund Committee

MARTHA G. THOMAS, <i>Secretary</i> , Bryn Mawr, Pa.	1906-1911
MARY T. MASON, '92.	1907-1912
FRANCES SIMPSON PFAHLER, '06.	1908-1913
MABEL AUSTIN CONVERSE, '05.	1909-1914
ANNE H. TODD, '02.	1910-1915

James E. Rhoads Scholarships Committee

MARION PARRIS, <i>Chairman</i> , Bryn Mawr, Pa.	1909-1912
EVELYN MORRIS COPE, '03.	1908-1911
HELEN SCHAEFFER HUFF, Ph.D.	1910-1913

Health Statistics Committee

DR. KATHARINE PORTER, '94

ISABEL MADDISON, Ph.D.

ELEANOR L. LORD, Ph.D.

Nominating Committee

EVELYN WALKER, <i>Chairman</i> , 119 Park Street, Brookline, Mass.	1907-1911
LOUISE CONGDON FRANCIS, '00.	1907-1911
ALICE DAY JACKSON, '02.	1909-1913
SUSAN B. FRANKLIN, '09.	1909-1913
MARGARET S. OTHEMAN, '05.	1909-1913

Finance Committee

MARTHA G. THOMAS, '89, <i>Chairman</i> , Whitford, Pa.	1908-1912
MARY CRAWFORD DUDLEY, '96.	1908-1912
ELIZABETH CALDWELL FOUNTAIN, '97.	1908-1912
ELIZABETH B. KIRKBRIDE, '96.	1908-1912
CLARA VAIL BROOKS, '97.	1908-1912
MARION PARRIS, '01.	1908-1912
SYBIL HUBBARD DARLINGTON, '99.	1909-1912

Committee on Athletics

C. ELIZABETH HARRINGTON, '06, <i>Chairman</i> , 201 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.	1908-1913
CLARIS CRANE, '02.	1909-1914
EUGENIA FOWLER NEALE, '01.	1908-1912
HELEN R. STURGIS, '05.	1908-1911
CAROLA WOERISHOFFER, '07.	1910-1915

OFFICERS OF THE BRYN MAWR CLUBS

BALTIMORE

President—ELLEN KILPATRICK.

Vice-President—MARGARET YATES STIRLING.

Corresponding Secretary—CALVERT MYERS, 1428 LINDEN AVENUE.

Treasurer—FRANCES SETH.

BOSTON

President—CAROLINE ELIZABETH HARRINGTON.

Vice-President—SYLVIA SCUDDER BOWDITCH (MRS. INGERSOLL BOWDITCH).

Recording-Secretary—EMILY LYMAN STORER.

Corresponding Secretary—CYNTHIA WESSON, 330 DARTMOUTH STREET.

Director—MARY RICHARDSON WALCOTT (MRS. ROBERT WALCOTT).

CHICAGO

President—SUSAN FOLLOUSBEE HIBBARD (MRS. WILLIAM G. HIBBARD, JR.)

Secretary and Treasurer—ALTA C. STEVENS, THE KENWOOD HOTEL, 47th STREET AND KENWOOD AVENUE, CHICAGO.

Finance Committee—GRACE DOUGLAS JOHNSTON. (MRS MORRIS JOHNSTON.) chairman, MARION REANE STEPHENS, ISABEL LYNDE DAMMANN (MRS. JOHN F. DAMMANN, JR), NATHALIE FAIRBANK BELL (MRS. LAIRD BELL), HARRIOTT HOUGHTELING, LOUISE CONGDON, DOROTHY NORTH, JULIE THOMPSON.

NEW YORK

President—KATHRINA ELY TIFFANY (MRS CHARLES L. TIFFANY).

Vice-President—JULIA LANGDON LOOMIS (MRS. EDWARD E. LOOMIS).

Secretary—KATHARINE G. ECOB, 100 SANFORD AVENUE, FLUSHING, L. I.

Treasurer—EDITH CHILD.

Assistant Treasurer—JEANETTE HEMPHILL.

Chairman of House Committee—FRANCES ARNOLD.

Chairman of Membership Committee—MARY M. CAMPBELL.

PITTSBURG

President—MISS MARY AGNES GLEIM.

Vice-President—SARA F. ELLIS.

Treasurer—GERTRUDE KINGSBACHER.

Secretary—HELEN SCHMIDT, 153 DITHRIDGE STREET, PITTSBURG.

ST. LOUIS

President—EUGENIA B. MILTENBERGER, 3750 Lindell Avenue, ST. LOUIS.

Other officers not yet elected.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

President—GERTRUDE DIETRICH SMITH (MRS. KNOX SMITH).

Secretary—EDITH TOTEN, 1708 I Street, N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.

Treasurer—MABEL FOSTER.

ALUMNAE MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF BRYN MAWR COLLEGE

	<i>Term of Office</i>	
	December	December
ELIZABETH B. KIRKBRIDE.....	1909	1915
ANNA RHOADS LADD.....	1909	1912

EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION OF BRYN MAWR COLLEGE

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE ALUMNÆ ASSOCIATION

Members of the Alumnæ Association:—

It is not necessary for me to tell you that I am very happy to find myself and such a large number of you here this wintry morning, for you no doubt look forward to these annual meetings at Bryn Mawr with as much pleasure as I do, and know how much satisfaction one gets from meeting old friends again, talking over college affairs, and putting foot once more on the Bryn Mawr Campus. For the first time since I have been President of the Association I have been unable to attend to the official and social duties that fall in this week; but your Vice-President, Miss Orlady, has performed all these duties most admirably and the Association has not suffered.

As you know, new officers of the Association have just been elected by you and will enter on office at the close of this meeting, but before leaving the chair, I wish to tell you that I appreciate greatly the honor your Nominating Committee did me in asking me to run as President for a third consecutive term. Had I followed my own inclinations only, I should have accepted the invitation; but having already served three terms as President of this Association—though not consecutive terms—and being a firm believer in the theory that any institution is better administered if it is not too long governed by any individual or group of individuals, I could not but be true to my principles and decline the honor you offered me.

The Governing Board and the committees of this Association should, it seems to me, represent many opinions, even those of the most youthful graduates; and I have therefore advocated putting one or two younger members of the Association on the Academic Committee; and have urged Nominating Committees to consult the various clubs, and to nominate other candidates than those known to the Association at large. The wealth of material among the alumnæ should be utilized, and it is but a poor policy in the long run to keep reëlecting alumnæ who in any case can be counted upon for advice and sympathy and interest. Let them be used in positions where age and experience are most needed, and meanwhile let many of the

offices fall to the young alumnæ who come with the most recent information of the college, with strength, energy, and interest that we cannot do without. So much for a personal opinion; now for a few words on the policy of the Board in general.

During the past four years the present Board has worked indefatigably for several objects, one of which it especially wishes to commend to the incoming Board and to the Association. It has encouraged the formation and growth of Bryn Mawr Clubs, and has tried to keep them, when formed, in close contact with the College. Information has been sent them about nominations and elections, whether for members of the Executive Board, Academic Committee, or for alumnæ directors: they have been asked to send official representatives to its annual meeting, and everything has been done to encourage activity and interest in these groups. The QUARTERLY itself was founded for the purpose of bringing the alumnæ and former students news of the college and of each other, and can be made a very useful organ if the alumnæ will support it. The By-law admitting associate members to the Association was passed for the purpose of uniting more closely all of us who have ever had the common experience of Bryn Mawr. Working for a common cause—an academic endowment for the College—has done much to strengthen the clubs and the Association, and this unity of purpose, together with the interchange of opinion that it induces, cannot fail to be of great value to the college.

Nor has the present Board, in thus trying to put life into the Association, had in mind merely the raising of money, important as that is at the moment; but rather the arousing of interest in the College itself, that Bryn Mawr students everywhere may feel responsible for its welfare and its reputation, may realize that it belongs more to them than to any one else in the world, and that it is their privilege and duty to see that it suffers no deterioration, but is handed on intact to future generations of Bryn Mawr students. The aims and ideals of individuals may change radically, but those of a large number of persons bound by the same ties, disinterestedly interested in the well-being and progress of an institution they love, are stable and trustworthy. As long as the alumnæ of a college are genuinely interested in it and willing to make sacrifices for it, it cannot go far wrong.

I cannot close without saying again—what I have said many times before—that it has given me the greatest pleasure to have been so

closely connected with the College, with the Association, and with the many individual Bryn Mawr students as I have been as President of the Alumnæ Association, and that although no longer an officer of the Association, my interest is unflagging and I am always at the service of anyone who calls herself a student of Bryn Mawr.

The regular annual meeting of the Alumnæ Association will be held at Bryn Mawr, February 4, 1911.

The Board commends to your approval the following associate members, approved by the Board of Directors of the Alumnæ Association from February, 1909 to February, 1910.

FRANCES ARNOLD, '97	OLIVE D. MALTBY, '09
FLORENCE A. BALLIN, '09.	EMILY M. MAURICE, '09
JOSEPHINE BRIGHT, '07.	ELEANOR MCCORMICK FABYAN
MARY D. BRIGHT, '98.	'04
EDITH D. BROWN, '09.	(MRS. MARSHAL FABYAN)
HELEN CADBURY, '08.	MARY E. MILES, '92
MARY C. CASE, '08.	CARLOTA MONTENEGRO, '01
MARGARET F. CHAMBERS, '08.	STELLA NATHAN, '08
ATHALIA L. CRAWFORD, '07.	MARGARET W. PRESTON, '09
MIRA B. CULIN, '00.	CORINNA PUTNAM SMITH, '97
HELEN P. DUNN, '09.	(MRS. JOSEPH L. SMITH,)
GERTRUDE S. ELY, '00.	EMILY Y. RAMSEY, '09
MARGARET A. FISH, '03.	MILDRED SATTERLEE, '09
BESSIE GRAHAM, '02.	HELEN SCHMIDT, '09
PHYLLIS GREEN ANDERSON, '04.	ELIZABETH SCHRADER SMITH, '07
(MRS. CLIFFORD S. ANDERSON)	(MRS. CHARLES W. SMITH)
LYDIA R. HAINES, '09.	HELEN SEYMOUR, '04
BERTINIA HALLOWELL, '07.	CLARIBEL STUBBS, '97
CLARISSA HARBEN MACAVOY,	ELEANOR J. TYLER, '99
'02.	ELEANOR TALLELY, '09
(MRS. WM. C. MACAVOY).	MARGARET VICKERY, '09
EVELYN HOLT, '09.	AGNES E. WELLS, '05
HARRIOT P. HOUGHTELING, '07.	EMILY F. WHITNEY, III. '09
FLORENCE KETCHAM CORBUS, '03	MARY P. WILLIAMSON, '03
(MRS. FREDERICK G. CORBUS)	EVELYN L. WINCHESTER, '07
ELLA B. LEWIS, '05	ZOYLA WUPPERMANN COOK, '03
HILDA LOINES, '00	(MRS. CLARENCE N. COOK)

EVANGÉLINE WALKER ANDREWS,
President.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL
MEETING

The annual meeting of the Alumnae Association of Bryn Mawr College was held in the Chapel, Taylor Hall, January 29, 1910, the President, Evangeline W. Andrews, in the Chair. There were about one hundred and twenty-five associate and voting members present.

The reports of the Board of Directors and the Standing Committees were accepted.

The report of the James E. Rhoads Scholarships Committee was accepted by the meeting and the following resolution passed:

Resolved, That the James E. Rhoads Scholarships Committee be authorized to take such means as they deem best to raise \$2000 after June 1, 1910 to increase the principal of the Scholarships to \$10,000.

At the request of the President, the Vice-President took the chair and Mrs. Andrews reported as Editor-in-Chief of the QUARTERLY. Mrs. Andrews said there were about 588 paying subscribers (the QUARTERLY is one dollar a year) and that roughly speaking the office expenses, salaries of a Business Manager and five correspondents, advertising, and the Magazine itself cost about \$1000. The Editor was therefore very dependent upon advertising, which was not easy to get for such a magazine, to pay her expenses and whatever salary would come to her as surplus. This year she would get about \$75; if all back subscriptions were paid, then more. The Editor asked that no by-laws in reference the QUARTERLY be made this year but that the Association consider the following suggestions:

1. That the management of the QUARTERLY be entrusted to an Editor-in-Chief who shall be appointed by the Board of Directors of the Alumnae Association and shall hold office until another Editor be appointed in her place.

2. That the Editor-in-Chief shall each year make official report to the Alumnae Association regarding the management and finances of the QUARTERLY.

3. That at the request of twenty-five voting members of the Alumnae Association made in writing and signed by these members, the Board of Directors of the Alumnae Association shall investigate the management of the QUARTERLY and at their discretion appoint a new Editor-in-Chief.

4. That the income from the QUARTERLY shall be used by the

Editor-in-Chief as she thinks wise to promote the best interests of the QUARTERLY, that she shall not allow the magazine fall below its present standard as to quality of paper, print, binding, news, etc., and that any income from the QUARTERLY above that needed for expenses shall constitute the salary of the Editor-in-Chief.

It was moved and seconded that the above suggestions be embodied in the minutes as resolutions of the Association.

At the suggestion of the Editor-in-Chief the following motion was passed:

That of the \$284.01 cleared by the former management of the QUARTERLY, \$66.01 be spent in permanent possessions of the QUARTERLY, the typewriter and the files, \$50 be given to each of the former business managers, Bertha Laws and Alice Hawkins, and the remaining \$118 be given to Marian MacIntosh the former Editor-in-chief.

The important business before the meeting concerned the conditions of the deed accompanying our second gift to the Endowment Fund of the College.

After the Alumnæ meeting last year President Thomas had announced that the General Education Board had granted the request of the college for further academic endowment and had promised \$250,000 for that purpose provided a like sum should be raised by the College for endowment and the debt of \$130,000 be cleared. The general Education Board was willing to accept the \$100,000 already given by the Alumnæ for academic salaries as part of the sum required. Since then the Alumnæ have raised \$170,000. In order to promote a thorough discussion of the terms of this gift a resolution was introduced stating that the Board of Directors of the Alumnæ Association be instructed to appoint a committee of five to confer with the Board of Directors of Bryn Mawr College and to express the will of the Association that upon the presentation of our gift an agreement be drawn up specifying that the gift of \$250,000 from the General Education Board be used exclusively for academic endowment on the same condition that is embodied in the deed of gift accompanying the first \$100,000. This resolution was comprehensive enough to draw out a diversity of opinions. The most important questions discussed were: was it advisable or possible to limit the gift of the General Education Board in this manner; if it were not so limited, then it could not be part of the million dollar Alumnæ En-

dowment Fund; was the Alumnae Endowment Fund more important than a general endowment to keep the College out of further debt; would the Association assume any of the debt already incurred; if it would not, could it demand restrictions to the gift of the General Education Board; what should be done with the money released by this gift. The meeting clearly felt that the resolution as introduced was mandatory and should be modified; it was then amended and passed:

Resolved, That the Directors of the Alumnae Association be instructed to appoint a committee of five to confer with the Directors of Bryn Mawr College and express the desire of the Alumnae Association as follows: That on the presentation to the College of \$150,000 from the Alumnae Association in addition to the first \$100,000 of the Alumnae Endowment Fund already presented, a written agreement between the Alumnae Association and the Directors may be drawn up specifying that the gift of \$250,000 from the General Education Board be used exclusively for academic salaries, with the further condition, embodied in the deed of gift accompanying the first \$100,000 that the amount which but for this endowment should be required to be expended for salaries shall be used in the same manner to increase other academic salaries.

It was then moved and seconded that the same committee be further instructed to confer with the Finance Committee of the Board of Directors of Bryn Mawr College regarding the debt of \$150,000 to be raised and that this Committee shall further explain to the Directors that the Alumnae Association prefer to use their efforts to raise money beyond \$150,000 to be used for academic endowment only.

The following memorial was read and adopted by a silent rising vote:

WHEREAS, In the death of Lois Meta Wright, a much beloved member of the Class of 1902, the Alumnae Association of Bryn Mawr College has suffered a great loss, be it

Resolved, That we the members of the Alumnae Association desire formally to express our deep grief and solemnly to record our sense of bereavement and to express our sympathy to all her family,

And be it further resolved, That copies of these resolutions be sent to the family of Lois Meta Wright and be inserted in the records of the Alumnae Association.

The Deed of Gift Committee appointed by the Board of Directors and consisting of Anne Emery Allinson, Elizabeth B. Kirkbride, Martha G. Thomas, Anna Rhoads Ladd, and Evangeline W. Andrews, was confirmed by the meeting with the suggestion that the Committee appoint a substitute for Elizabeth B. Kirkbride who would be in the West until April.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

ELIZABETH NIELDS BANCROFT,
Recording Secretary.

REPORT OF THE ACADEMIC COMMITTEE

As an economy in the management of the Alumnae Association this year the Academic Committee did not hold its customary preliminary meeting in November. This "preliminary meeting" at which topics for work are suggested and assigned, and the campaign mapped out for the more complete meetings in January, has come to seem invaluable to those who have served on the committee, and it is with great regret that, for the time at least, we give it up. We shall, however, replace it this coming year by a more careful mapping of our work before we separate today, and shall try to see that the work of the committee does not too much suffer.

This year's formal meetings have just been held on January 27, 28, and 29,—a meeting of the committee alone; a meeting in conference with the Alumnae Directors; a meeting in conference with the President, the Dean, Miss Donnelly, and Dr. Wheeler; a meeting of the committee with the President and the Dean; finally, a short meeting of the committee alone, in which work was planned for the coming year.

The hospitality of the President, the Dean, and Miss Martha Thomas has interspersed the meetings with delightful social entertainment, and the resulting days have been filled to overflowing. So much so, indeed, that the committee, realizing that its existence must be justified by its work and not by its play, has decided next year to keep its days a little more free from engagements other than those of the actual business on hand. Future committees will be the losers of some enjoyments we have had, but will find, on the other hand, less demand made on their strength, which has hitherto been often somewhat seriously overtaxed.

Of the subjects under discussion this year, many of which we think promise fruit for the future, the following are those most likely to be of interest to the Association:

The problem of the overwhelmingly large class and its relation to its teacher. Miss Donnelly with the General English, and Dr. Wheeler with the Minor Latin, were members of the Faculty peculiarly qualified by experience to advise with us here.

The question of the regulation of student activities in general, and of dramatics in particular in order to lessen the

danger of overstrain for the most efficient and gifted student. The committee found itself unanimous in favor of simplifying dramatics, if possible, but opposed to abolishing them.

The question of reaching with advice and help the less efficient student.

The matter of closer relations between the College and its fitting schools.

The ideal science entrance requirement for Bryn Mawr,—a subject that has engaged the interest of the Committee for some years.

The matter of a suitable room for the Alumnæ Association record and for its secretarial work. Temporarily a room is offered in one of the halls.

The committee learned with much pleasure that since its meeting last year, when the question of guarding the students' health was still under discussion from preceding years, the matter has been adequately provided for. Now a Health Committee, consisting of the President, the Dean, and Miss Appleby, the Physical Director, has it in charge. A sick list is now kept, and a "supervised" list of those convalescing; a graduate of the College, Dr. Annie H. Thomas, visits the College daily for free consultation with all students; a list of approved physicians is kept, and finally, of specialists, to be consulted on her advice. The committee is satisfied that an excellent working system has been established which is bound to make for the health and strength of the college community.

The problem of an ideal science entrance requirement, also, which the committee has for years had much at heart, is, we feel, much nearer solution this year than ever before.

The committee has elected as its officers for the coming year, Miss Evelyn Walker, '01, Secretary, and Mrs. James F. Porter (Ruth Furness, '96) Chairman.

Respectfully submitted,

LOUISE SHEFFIELD BROWNELL SAUNDERS

Chairman.

REPORT OF THE JAMES E. RHOADS SCHOLARSHIPS
COMMITTEE

The task of judging the merits of the applicants, and of awarding the James E. Rhoads scholarships for the year 1909-10 was one of peculiar difficulty owing to the unusual number of candidates. Eighteen students made application for the two scholarships, ten for the Junior scholarship, and eight for the Sophomore scholarships. The high grade of academic work done by most of the candidates, and the combined need, determination, and energy of all, made the committee long for eighteen rather than two scholarships to award.

In the absence of Miss Lucy M. Donnelly, who was abroad for the year, the Alumnae members of the committee were Mrs. Charles M. Andrews, *ex officio*, Mrs. Francis Cope, Jr. and Miss Marion Parris. Early in the second semester the committee met all the applicants at least once, and many several times, to talk over the conditions which made the scholarships necessary, and to discuss alternative plans for financial assistance in case the candidate should be unsuccessful. The members of the faculty in whose courses the majority of the work of each applicant had been taken were consulted and gave most helpful advice as to the relative merits and province of the students.

The committee met with President Thomas, Dr. Arthur L. Wheeler, and Dr. Joseph Warren in the President's office on April 27 at four o'clock. After a long and interesting discussion, the committee unanimously nominated to the Board of Trustees, Marion D. Crane, 1911, for the Junior scholarship, and Pauline T. Clerk, 1912, for the Sophomore scholarship. Both students show great promise in their academic work, and both must rely on their own efforts and industry for all the expenses of their college course.

The committee wishes to bring to the attention of the Alumnae Association the question of continuing the James E. Rhoads scholarships at the present amount. As the members of the Association know, the Alumnae handed over to the Board of Trustees of Bryn Mawr College \$8000 in September, 1897. In the deed of gift it was agreed that the Trustees should pay annually as interest on this principal the sum of \$500, in two scholarships of \$250 each, for ten years, and that at the end of that time a new agreement should be made. In 1907 the Trustees notified the committee that the principal could only be invested at five per cent, yielding \$400 instead of \$500.

An arrangement was made with the Board of Trustees in 1907-'08 whereby the amount remained unchanged for that year.

The question was reopened last year. The committee felt very strongly that the amount of the scholarships should not be reduced in view of the increase in cost of living and the need of the students for assistance; also that the Alumnae Association could not undertake to raise an additional \$2000 to increase the original principal at a time when all their energies were engaged in collecting money for the Endowment Fund. The Chairman wrote to the Board of Trustees, stating the case and asking the Trustees to continue to pay \$500 for the two scholarships until the Endowment Fund be completed, and the Association was free to take such steps as were necessary to increase the principal to such a sum as would yield \$500 a year in interest. This the Board of Trustees agreed to do.

Therefore the James E. Rhoads Scholarship Committee earnestly request the Alumnae Association to bear in mind the need of increasing the gift already made in honor of our first President, so that its usefulness may not be diminished and the students for whom it yearly makes an education more possible may enjoy its benefits to the full. The committee recommends that the Alumnae Association at the annual meeting in January 1910 authorise the James E. Rhoads Scholarships Committee to act with the Finance Committee after June 2, 1910, in raising \$2000. Respectfully submitted,

MARION PARRIS,
Chairman.

REPORT OF THE LOAN FUND COMMITTEE

Balance from 1908.....		158.15
Donations Class of 1909.....	\$100.00	
Miss E. A. Shearer.....	5.00	
Miss E. L. Fisk.....	5.00	
Miss Helen S. Hoyt.....	10.00	120.00
Repayments on 12 loans.....		1575.00
Interest on loans.....		155.43
Interest on deposits.....		12.37
Total		\$2020.95
Loans made to 12 students		1560.00
Balance January 29, 1910.....		460.95

Five students paid off loans in 1909. Thirty-five loans are still outstanding representing \$6565.

MARTHA G. THOMAS,
Secretary

REPORT OF FINANCE COMMITTEE

The Finance Committee has held three regular meetings during the year, one at Scarsdale, one in Philadelphia, and one at Bryn Mawr. Two or more members of the committee have met frequently for informal conference and for consultation with President Thomas.

The work of the committee has been carried on by:—

1. Local committees in various cities.
2. Class collectors.
3. A sub-committee on a possible \$100,000 to be given by women.
4. A sub-committee on press work.
1. Local committees are working in:—

a. *Boston.* Elizabeth Winsor Pearson '92, *Chairman.* The *Medea* was given three times, and repeated in New York and Philadelphia most successfully, and has been a very valuable means of making the college known, in a highly creditable way.

b. *New York.* Evelyn Fisk '01, *Chairman.* The Committee is composed of ten sub-committees, whose Charimen constitute the New York Committee proper; each sub-committee is organized to raise if possible \$10,000.

c. *Philadelphia.* Elizabeth B. Kirkbride, '96, *Chairman*, Marion Reilly '01, *Acting Chairman.* The regular committee has added one representative from each class (1889 to 1909) and meets monthly at an informal luncheon at the College Club to report on work done. Each "class representative" keeps in touch with all the members of her class in and near Philadelphia and thus plans for work are more easily made than in dealing with these Alumnæ and former students as one body. The Philadelphia committee was entertained at luncheon by President Thomas and Miss Garrett at the Deanery in November.

d. *Washington.* Edith Totten, '02, *Chairman.* The committee has organized a course of "Bryn Mawr lectures" which it hopes to give annually. This year the lectures have been delivered by Mr. Percy Mackaye, Miss May Morris, and Mr. F. Hopkinson Smith.

e. *Pittsburgh.* Mary A. Gleim, '97, *Chairman.* The needs of Bryn Mawr are being made known by personal calls, and interest aroused through a benefit bridge-whist party.

f. *Chicago*. Ruth Furness Porter, '96, *Chairman*. The committee has applied itself to the solicitation of contributions.

g. *Baltimore*. Juliet Baldwin, '98, *Chairman*. No organized work has been done.

h. *Wilkes-Barre*. Melanie G. Atherton, '08, *Chairman*. The committee is in process of organization.

i. *New Haven*. Leila R. Stoughton, '00, *Chairman*. Plans for a concert to arouse interest in Bryn Mawr are in progress.

j. *Southern California*. Elizabeth D. Marble, '02, *Chairman*. An entertainment is planned. Nearly all local committees have organized Honorary committees of men and women who are willing by name or suggestion to assist in the work of the Finance committee, and are preparing lists of persons who may be appealed to by President Thomas or by Dean Reilly on behalf of the Fund.

2. The Class Collections have been made again and amounted in 1909 to \$7301.80 from 469 contributors as compared to \$2873.25 from 403 contributors in 1908.

3. A sub-committee, Sibyl Hubbard Darlington, '99, chairman, is working on a plan for women to combine to endow one chair.

4. A sub-committee Clara Vail Brooks, '97, chairman, is collecting and having written readable articles on all phases of the College, and expects to have them printed in newspapers throughout the country, thus making Bryn Mawr known and keeping it before the public eye. The Finance committee needs the help of every Alumna and former student during the next few months if the generous conditions of the General Education Board are to be met. We have now in addition to the amounts actually paid in, and shown in the Treasurer's report, promises that bring the total to about \$170,000. The Directors of the College hold a considerable sum, but the Finance committee realizes that to obtain the \$250,000, to add \$150,000, to our \$100,000 already given for academic endowment, and to see the outstanding liabilities of the College cancelled will merely keep the College where it is, and that an additional \$500,000 is absolutely necessary to allow for progressive expansion. This amount the President of the College is bending every effort to see added to the Endowment by June 2, and every Alumnae should take this opportunity to show her loyalty to Bryn Mawr by furthering this plan.

Signed for the Finance Committee,

MARTHA G. THOMAS, *Chairman*.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON ATHLETICS

The report of the Alumnæ Athletic Committee is very short. Except in New York and Boston there was practically no hockey played by the Bryn Mawr Clubs. In Boston the Club team had three of four games, the last one against the Radcliffe Varsity when the Club team was beaten 4 to 1.

On November 20 at Bryn Mawr, the Alumnæ-Varsity hockey match was played. The Varsity was an easy winner. On January 29 will be played the Alumnæ-Varsity water-polo match.

The inter-club, and individual tennis tournament will be held on Monday afternoon before Commencement. On Tuesday morning before Commencement the Alumnæ-Varsity tennis match will be played, and on Wednesday the Alumnæ-Varsity basketball match.

C. ELIZABETH HARRINGTON,
Chairman.

TREASURER'S REPORT

BALANCE SHEET

December 31, 1909

ASSETS

Endowment Fund Assets:		
Investments at Cost.....	\$1,603.62	
Subscriptions.....	9,438.33	
Cash Uninvested.....	13,872.30	
	<hr/>	\$24,914.25
Loan Fund Assets:		
Loans to Students.....	\$6,570.00	
Cash.....	460.95	
	<hr/>	7,030.95
Alumnæ Fund Assets:		
Investments at Cost.....	\$2,202.51	
Cash.....	431.32	
	<hr/>	2,633.83
General Fund Assets:		
Cash.....		100.00
	<hr/>	
Total.....		\$34,679.03

NOTE: In addition to the above subscriptions to the Endowment Fund, there is a promise of \$45,000 conditional upon the raising of the whole sum by June 1910, or a promise of \$5,000 on every \$100,000 raised.

LIABILITIES

Endowment Fund:

Balance January 1, 1909.....	\$100,317.47	
Contributions and Subscriptions during year.....	24,596.78	

Total.....	\$124,914.25	
------------	--------------	--

Less:

Securities and Cash transferred to Trustees of Bryn

Mawr College..... 100,000.00

		\$24,914.25
--	--	-------------

Loan Fund:

Balance January 1, 1909..... 6,743.15

Donations and interest received during year 287.80

		7,030.95
--	--	----------

Alumnae Fund:

Principal-Balance Jan. 1, 1909..... \$2,055.71

Life Memberships received during year 160.00

	2,215.71
--	----------

Interest-Balance Jan. 1, 1909..... \$340.56

Accretions during year 159.73

Total.....	\$500.29
------------	----------

Less:

Interest transferred to General Treasury per vote of

Association..... \$82.17 418.12 2,633.83

Loan for General Treasury.....		100.00
--------------------------------	--	--------

Total.....		\$34,679.03
------------	--	-------------

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

January 1, 1909 to December 31, 1909

GENERAL TREASURY

RECEIPTS

Balance January 1, 1909..... \$179.55

Dues..... \$976.23

Interest on Deposits..... 3.18

Interest transferred from Alumnae Fund as per vote of

Association..... 82.17

Loans:

J. B. Haines..... \$50.00

M. G. Thomas..... 50.00 100.00

Total Receipts.....		1,161.58
---------------------	--	----------

Total.....		\$1,341.13
------------	--	------------

DISBURSEMENTS

Miscellaneous Expenses	\$66.75	
Typewriting and clerical services	116.85	
Printing	82.34	
Printing, Annual Report 1907	95.50	
Printing Annual Report 1908	83.48	
Printing Register 1908-9	175.00	
Printing Register 1909-10	175.00	
Postage and Stationary	140.77	
Traveling Expenses (officers)	44.73	
Expenses of Academic committee Meeting 1908-9 less amount donated by Bryn Mawr College	73.06	
Expenses of Athletic Committee	26.90	
Endowment Fund Expenses	107.00	
Alumnæ Supper:		
Expenses	\$223.75	
Sale of Tickets	170.00	53.75
		<hr/>
Total Disbursements	\$1,241.13	
Balance December 31, 1909	100.00	
		<hr/>
Total		\$1,341.13

LOAN FUND

RECEIPTS

Balance January 1, 1909		\$158.15
Donations	\$120.00	
Repayment of Loans by Students	1,575.00	
Interest on Loans	155.43	
Interest on Deposits	12.37	
		<hr/>
Total Receipts		1,862.80
		<hr/>
Total		\$2,020.95

DISBURSEMENTS

Loans to Students	\$1,560.00	
Balance December 31, 1909	460.95	
		<hr/>
Total		\$2,020.95

ALUMNAE FUND

RECEIPTS

Balance January 1, 1909		\$2,396.27
Life Memberships	\$160.00	
Interest on Deposits	66.73	
Income from Investments	93.00	
		<hr/>
Total Receipts		319.73
		<hr/>
Total		\$2,716.00

DISBURSEMENTS

Interest transferred to General Treasury as per vote of Association.....	\$82.17	
Investments:		
20 shares Lehigh Valley C. & N. Co Stock.....	2,102.51	
2 shares Lehigh Valley C. N. Co. Stock.....	100.00	
	<hr/>	
Total Disbursements.....	\$2,284.68	
Balance December 31, 1909.....	431.32	
	<hr/>	
Total.....		\$2,716.00

ENDOWMENT FUND

RECEIPTS

Balance January 1, 1909.....		\$2,026.97
Donations.....	\$16,816.63	
Interest on Deposits.....	237.82	
Income from Investments.....	494.50	
	<hr/>	
Total Receipts.....		17,548.95
	<hr/>	
Total.....		\$19,575.92

DISBURSEMENTS

Investments:		
1 Hudson Companies 6% Gold Notes.....	\$1,000.00	
5 shares Lehigh Valley C. & N. Co. Stock.....	525.62	
1 share Lehigh Valley C. & N. Co. Stock.....	50.00	
$\frac{5}{10}$ warrant Lehigh Valley C. & N. Co. Stock.....	28.00	
Cash paid to Trustees of Bryn Mawr College.....	4,100.00	
	<hr/>	
Total Disbursements.....	\$5,703.62	
Balance December 31, 1909:	13,872.30	
	<hr/>	
Total.....		19,575.92

STATEMENT OF ENDOWMENT FUND ACCOUNT

From Opening to December 31, 1909

Donations:		
Year ending December 31, 1904.....	\$750.00	
Year ending December 31, 1905.....	38,908.53	
Year ending December 31, 1906.....	13,697.17	
Year ending December 31, 1907.....	17,344.21	
Year ending December 31, 1908.....	12,104.07	
Year ending December 31, 1909.....	16,816.63	
	<hr/>	
		\$99,530.61
Income from Investments.....		3,370.01

Interest on Bank Balances:

Year ending December 31, 1904.....	\$3.66	
Year ending December 31, 1905.....	675.49	
Year ending December 31, 1906.....	1,626.47	
Year ending December 31, 1907.....	893.58	
Year ending December 31, 1908.....	1,120.78	
Year ending December 31, 1909.....	237.82	
		<hr/>
		4,557.80
Total Cash Receipts.....		\$107,458.42
5 Standard Steel Works 1st Mtg. 5% Bond.....		5,000.00
Increase in Valuation of securities.....		2,802.50
Interest accrued on loans to December 31, 1908.....		215.00
Unpaid Subscriptions.....		9,438.33
		<hr/>
Total Fund.....		\$124,914.25
Deduct:		
Securities and Cash transferred to Trustees of Bryn Mawr College.....		100,000.00
		<hr/>
Balance.....		\$24,914.25
Consisting of:		
1 Hudson Companies 6% Gold Note.....	\$1,000.00	
5 shs. Lehigh Valley C. & N. Co. Stk.....	475.562	
1 share Lehigh Valley C. & N. Co. Stk.....	100.00	
5-10 warrant Lehigh Valley C. & N. Co. Stk.....	28.00	
Cash.....	13,872.30	
Unpaid Subscriptions.....	9,438.33	
		<hr/>
Total.....		\$24,914.25

List showing Payments made during years 1908 and 1909, also Subscriptions unpaid as of December 31, 1909, by classes

CLASS COLLECTIONS

	YEAR ENDING DEC. 31, 1908	YEAR ENDING DEC. 31, 1909	SUBSCRIPTIONS UNPAID DEC. 31, 1909
Class of 1889.....	\$65.00	\$1,492.00	
Class of 1890.....	25.00	20.00	22.00
Class of 1891.....	87.40	255.00	70.00
Class of 1892.....	95.00	575.00	25.00
Class of 1893.....	16.00	144.00	
Class of 1894.....	24.00	35.00	
Class of 1895.....	144.00	200.00	56.00
Class of 1896.....	231.00	405.35	332.00
Class of 1897.....	81.10	449.00	10.00
Class of 1898.....	500.00	227.00	249.00
Class of 1899.....	185.00	620.35	
Class of 1900.....	121.00	188.00	209.00

	YEAR ENDING DEC. 31, 1908	YEAR ENDING DEC. 31, 1909	SUBSCRIPTIONS UNPAID DEC. 31, 1909
Class of 1901.....	104.00	236.00	95.00
Class of 1902.....	130.00	203.00	
Class of 1902, on account of 1911 subscription ...		10.00	
Class of 1903.....	325.00	171.00	90.00
Class of 1904.....	178.00	188.00	5.00
Class of 1905.....	320.00	128.10	
Class of 1906.....	136.75	251.00	167.00
Class of 1906, on account of 1911 subscription...		100.00	
Class of 1907, payment of 1908 contribution.....		20.00	
Class of 1908.....		1,379.00	500.00
Class of Ph.D's.....	69.0	30.00	25.00
Graduate Students.....	6.00		
Total.....	\$2,843.25	\$7,326.80	\$1,855.00

List showing Total Payments made to Fund, Payments during year 1909, and Subscriptions unpaid as of December 31, 1909.

SUMMARY

	TOTAL PAYMENTS TO DECEMBER, 31, '09	PAYMENTS DURING YR. 1909	SUBSCRIPTIONS UNPAID DEC. 31, 1909.
Baltimore	\$35.00		
Boston.....	48,244.90	3,215.40	5,200.00
Central New Jersey.....	455.00		
Central New York.....	20.00		
Chicago.....	11,819.22	2,130.00	
Dubuque	60.00		
Hartford, Conn.....	1,325.00	35.00	5.00
Indiana & Ohio.....	978.63	225.33	115.00
Madison, Wisconsin.....	1,000.00		
Nebraska.....	100.00		
New York.....	10,815.60	775.10	105.00
Orange, N. J.....	100.00	20.00	
Philadelphia.....	14,851.00	6,719.00	47,068.33
West Philadelphia.....	60.00	60.00	
Pittsburgh.....	739.26		
Portland, Oregon.....	150.00		
Porto Rico.....	100.00		
St. Louis.....	25.00		
San Francisco, Cal.....	70.84		
Washington, D. C.....	1,006.66	40.00	
Wilmington, Del.....	96.00	1.00	
Yonkers.....	213.30	40.00	30.00

	TOTAL PAYMENTS TO DECEMBER, 31, '09	PAYMENTS DURING YR. 1909.	SUBSCRIP- TIONS UNPAID DEC. 31, 1909
Bryn Mawr Club of Chicago.....	25.00	25.00	
Bryn Mawr Club of Baltimore.....	888.00	888.00	
Class of 1904 Memorial.....	300.00	300.00	
Class of '96 Decennial Gift.....	576.80		
Class Collections.....	10,170.05	7,326.80	1,855.00
Donation—Library Fund.....	44.10		
Interest on Bank Balances.....	4,558.05	237.82	
Investment Income.....	3,370.01	494.50	
Interest on Loans, 1907 and 1908.....	536.00	215.00	
Increase in value of securities.....	2,802.50	2,802.50	
Lost deposit of June 9, 1908.....	16.00		55.00
Class of 1897, check returned "no funds".....			5.00
Total.....	115,535.92		
Less amount of lost deposit and bad check.....	60.00		
Total.....	\$115,475.92	\$25,566.45	\$54,438.33

JANE B. HAINES,
Treasurer.

AUDITOR'S CERTIFICATE

We have audited the accounts of the *Alumnæ Association of Bryn Mawr College* for the year ending December 31, 1909, and have inspected the Endowment Fund securities and verified the Cash on hand at the close of the year, and we certify that the annexed Balance Sheet and relative accounts are properly drawn up therefrom so as to exhibit a correct view of the financial position of the Association at December 31, 1909, and of its operations for the year ending on that date.

DICKINSON, WILMOT, AND STERRETT,
Certified Public Accountants.

BY-LAWS

ARTICLE I

Membership

SECTION 1. Any person who has received the degree of Bachelor of Arts or of Doctor of Philosophy from Bryn Mawr College is entitled to full membership in the Alumnae Association of Bryn Mawr College, and to all privileges pertaining to such membership.

SEC. 2. Former students of the College who have not received degrees may become Associate Members of the Alumnae Association upon unanimous election by the Board of Directors. Applications for associate membership must be made to the Board of Directors at least two months before the annual meeting, and the names of the applicants elected by the Board of Directors must be presented at this meeting.

To be eligible for associate membership a former student must have pursued courses in the college for at least two consecutive semesters, and if a matriculated student, at least four academic years must have elapsed since the date of her entering the College. A return to the College for undergraduate work shall terminate an associate membership, and render the student ineligible for reelection during the period of this new attendance at the College.

Associate members are entitled to all the rights and privileges of full membership, except the power of voting and the right to hold office in the Board of Directors, or to serve on standing committees.

ARTICLE II

Meetings

SECTION 1. There shall be each year one regular meeting of the Association. This meeting shall be held at Bryn Mawr College in February, on a date to be fixed annually by the Board of Directors.

SEC. 2. Two weeks before the annual meeting notices of the date

and of the business to be brought before the meeting shall be sent to each member of the Alumnæ Association. If it should be necessary to bring before the meeting business of which no previous notice could be given, action may be taken upon such business only by a two-thirds vote of the members present at the meeting.

SEC. 3. Special meetings of the Association may be called at any time by the Corresponding Secretary at the request of the President, or of five members of the Association, provided that notice of the meeting and of all business to be brought before it be sent to each member of the Association two weeks in advance.

SEC. 4. In cases demanding immediate action on matters clearly not affecting the financial or general policy of the Association, special meetings may be called by the Corresponding Secretary with less than two weeks' notice at the request of the Board of Directors or of ten members of the Association. At special meetings called on less than two weeks' notice action may be taken only by a two-thirds vote of the members present.

SEC. 5. Fifteen members of the Association shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

ARTICLE III

Management

SECTION 1. The Officers of the Association shall constitute a Board of Directors, to which shall be entrusted the management of the affairs of the Association in the interim of its meetings.

ARTICLE IV

Dues

SECTION 1. The annual dues for each member of the Association shall be one dollar, payable to the Treasurer at the annual meeting. Associate members shall pay the same dues as full members of the Association, but shall be exempt from all assessments.

SEC. 2. The dues for each member that enters the Association in June shall be fifty cents for the part year from June to the following February, payable to the Treasurer on graduation from the College.

SEC. 3. Any member of the Association may become a life member of the Association upon payment at any time of twenty dollars; and upon

such payment she shall become exempt from all annual dues and assessments.

SEC. 4. The names of members who fail to pay the annual dues for two successive years shall be stricken from the membership list. The Board of Directors may at its discretion remit the dues of any member *sub silentio*.

ARTICLE V

Committees

SECTION 1. There shall be two Alumnae members of the Board of Directors of Bryn Mawr College in accordance with the by-laws of the Trustees of Bryn Mawr College.

SEC. 2. The Standing Committees of the Association shall be: an Academic Committee, consisting of seven members; a Conference Committee, consisting of four members; a Students' Loan Fund Committee consisting of five members; a James E. Rhoads Scholarships Committee, consisting of three members; a Nominating Committee, consisting of five members; a Finance Committee, consisting of three members and the Treasurer *ex-officio*; and a Committee on Athletics, consisting of five members.

ARTICLE VI

Elections and Appointments

SECTION 1. Elections for Officers shall be held biennially and elections for members of the Academic Committee annually, before the regular meeting, and the results of the elections shall be announced at that meeting; in every case the candidate receiving the greatest number of votes shall be declared elected. No ballot shall be valid that is not returned in a sealed envelope marked "Ballot."

SEC. 2. The elections for the nomination of an Alumnae Director shall be held every three years on the last Thursday in May. No ballot shall be valid that is not signed and returned in a sealed envelope marked "Ballot." The Alumna receiving the highest number of votes shall be nominated to the Trustees for the office of Alumnae Director. At the first election in the year 1906, and at other elections when there is a vacancy to be filled, the Alumna receiving the highest number of votes shall be nominated to the Trustees for the regular term of six years, and the

Alumna receiving the second highest number of votes for the term of three years.

SEC. 3. The Officers of the Association shall be nominated by the Nominating Committee, and elected by ballot of the whole Association. They shall hold office for two years or until others are elected in their places. The Board of Directors shall have power to fill any vacancy in its own body for an unexpired term.

SEC. 4. The members of the Academic Committee shall be nominated as follows: The Board of Directors shall make at least twice as many nominations as there are vacancies in the Committee. Furthermore, any twenty-five Alumnae may nominate one candidate for any vacancy in the Committee; provided that they sign the nomination and file it with the Recording Secretary by December 1, preceding the annual meeting. The members of the Academic Committee shall be elected by ballot of the whole Association and shall each hold office for four years or until others are elected in their places. The Board of Directors shall have power to fill any vacancy in the Committee, such appointment to hold until the next regular election.

SEC. 5. (a) The Alumnae Directors shall be nominated as follows: The Board of Directors of the Alumnae Association shall make at least three times as many nominations as there are vacancies among the Alumnae Directors. It may at its discretion include in such nominations names proposed in writing by any 25 members of the Alumnae Association qualified to vote for Alumnae Directors.

(b) Every Bachelor of Arts or Doctor of Philosophy of Bryn Mawr College shall be qualified to vote for Alumnae Directors, provided that at least five years shall have elapsed since the Bachelor's degree was conferred upon her, and provided that she shall have paid her dues up to and including the current year.

(c) Every Bachelor of Art or Doctor of Philosophy shall be eligible for the office of Alumnae Director, provided that at least five years shall have elapsed since the Bachelor's degree was conferred upon her, and provided that she is not at the time of nomination or during her term of office, a member or the wife of a member of the staff of Bryn Mawr College, nor a member of the staff of any other college.

(d) An Alumnae Director shall serve for six years or so much thereof as she may continue to be eligible. Whenever a vacancy shall occur among the Alumnae Directors a nomination for such vacancy shall be made by the Board of Directors of the Alumnae

Association to the Trustees. An Alumnae Director so nominated shall hold her office until her successor has been voted for at the next regular election for Alumnae Director and duly elected by the Trustees.

(e) In case by reason of a tie it should be uncertain which Alumna has received the nomination of the Alumnae Association for Alumnae Director, the Board of Directors of the Alumnae Association shall nominate to the Trustees one of the two candidates receiving an equal number of votes.

SEC. 6. The members of the Conference Committee shall be appointed annually by the Board of Directors and shall each hold office for one year or until others are appointed in their places.

SEC. 7. The members of the Students' Loan Fund Committee shall be appointed by the Board of Directors from candidates recommended by the Loan Fund Committee. They shall each hold office for five years or until others are appointed in their places. One new member shall be appointed each year to succeed the retiring member, and no member, with the exception of the Treasurer, shall be eligible for reelection until one year has elapsed after the expiration of her term of office.

SEC. 8. The members of the James E. Rhoads Scholarships Committee shall be appointed by the Board of Directors, and shall each hold office for three years, or until others are appointed in their places. One new member shall be appointed each year to succeed the retiring member, and no member shall be eligible for reelection until one year has elapsed after the expiration of her term of office.

SEC. 9. The Health Statistics Committee shall be a permanent committee, appointed by the Board of Directors in consultation with the President of Bryn Mawr College. The Chairman of this Committee is empowered to fill vacancies in the Committee; a vacancy in the chairmanship shall be filled by the Board of Directors in consultation with the President of Bryn Mawr College.

SEC. 10. The members of the Nominating Committee shall be appointed biennially by the Board of Directors, and shall each hold office for four years, or until others are appointed in their places. Two members of the Committee shall be appointed in the year preceding an election for officers, and three members in the year preceding the next election for officers, and thereafter in the same order before alternate elections.

SEC. 11. The members of the Fianance Committee shall be appointed by the Board of Directors and shall each hold office for four years, or until others are appointed in their places.

SEC. 12. The members of the Committee on Athletics shall be appointed by the Board of Directors, and shall each hold office for five years, or until others are appointed in their places. One new member shall be appointed each year to succeed the retiring member.

SEC. 13. The appointments of the Board of Directors for the year ensuing shall be made in time to be reported by the Board to the annual meeting for ratification by the Association.

ARTICLE VII

Duties

SECTION 1. The President shall preside at all meetings of the Association and of the Board of Directors, and shall perform such other duties as regularly pertain to her office. She shall be a member *ex officio* of all the committees of the Association and shall counter-sign all bills presented to the Treasurer before they are paid. She shall appoint such committees as are not otherwise provided for.

SEC. 2. The Vice-President shall perform all the duties of the President in the absence of the latter.

SEC. 3. The Recording Secretary shall keep the minutes of the Association and of the Board of Directors, and shall perform such other duties as regularly pertain to the office of clerk. She shall have the custody of all documents and records belonging to the Association which do not pertain to special or standing committees, and she shall be the custodian of the seal of the Association. She shall notify committees of all motions in any way affecting them; she shall receive all ballots cast for the elections, and with the Chairman of the Nominating Committee shall act as teller for the same; and she shall be responsible for the publication of the Annual Report, which should be mailed to the Alumnae within two months after the annual meeting.

SEC. 4. The Corresponding Secretary shall conduct all the necessary correspondence of the Association; she shall send out all notices, and shall inform officers and committees of their election or appointment; she shall approve all bills before they are sent to the President

for her signature. She shall send to each class secretary in January of each year the forms for the collection of class records; she shall receive and arrange these records for the Annual Report, and shall also assist the Recording Secretary in the further preparation of this report.

SEC. 5. The Treasurer shall be the custodian of all funds of the Association, and shall pay them out only upon the joint order of the President and Corresponding Secretary. She shall collect all dues and assessments, shall take and file vouchers for all disbursements, and shall keep an account of all receipts and expenditures. She shall be ready at any time to make a report of the finances of the Association to the Association itself or to the Board of Directors, and she shall make to the Association at the annual meeting a full report, the correctness of which must be attested by a certified public accountant.

SEC. 6. The Board of Directors shall prepare all business for the meetings of the Association, and shall have full power to transact in the interim of its meetings all business not otherwise provided for in these by-laws. It shall have control of all funds of the Association; it shall supervise the expenditures of committees, and it shall have power to levy assessments not exceeding in any one year the amount of the annual dues. At least one month before each annual meeting it shall send to each member of the Association a ballot presenting nominations for the Academic Committee in accordance with Art. VI, Sec. 4; biennially, at least one month before the annual meeting, it shall send to each member of the Association the ballot prepared by the Nominating Committee in accordance with Art. VII, Sec. 13. Every three years, at least one month before the last Thursday in May, it shall send to each member of the Association qualified to vote for Alumnae Directors, a ballot presenting nominations for Alumnae Directors in accordance with Art. VI, Sec. 5. Through the President and Recording Secretary, it shall certify to the Trustees the names of persons voted for and the number of votes received for each person in elections for Alumnae Directors. It shall appoint before each annual meeting the members of the Conference Committee, and fill such vacancies on the Students' Loan Fund Committee, the James E. Rhoads Scholarships Committee, the Finance Committee, and the Committee on Athletics, as may be necessary by reason of expiration of terms of office. It shall also appoint, in alternate years

before the regular meeting preceding the biennial election, the members of the Nominating Committee; and in case a vacancy occurs it shall appoint, in consultation with the President of Bryn Mawr College, the chairman of the Health Statistics Committee. It shall report all appointments to the regular meeting next following for ratification by the Association. A majority of the Board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. The Board of Directors shall be at all times responsible to the Association.

SEC. 7. The Academic Committee shall hold at least one meeting each academic year to confer with the President of Bryn Mawr College on matters of interest connected with the college. It shall have full power to arrange the times of its meetings.

SEC. 8. The Alumnae members of the Board of Directors of Bryn Mawr College shall perform such duties as are prescribed by the laws of the Trustees and Directors of Bryn Mawr College.

SEC. 9. The Conference Committee shall hold at least two meetings each academic year, one in the autumn and one in the spring, to confer with committees from the Undergraduate Association and the Graduate Club at Bryn Mawr College, on matters of interest to the three associations. It shall have power to call special meetings at its discretion.

SEC. 10. The Students' Loan Fund Committee shall have immediate charge of the Loan Fund, and its disbursements, subject to the approval of the Board of Directors. It shall confer with the President of Bryn Mawr College regarding all loans.

SEC. 11. The James E. Rhoads Scholarships Committee shall, with the President of Bryn Mawr College and the Committee appointed by the Academic Council of the Faculty, nominate annually the candidates for the James E. Rhoads Scholarships to be conferred by the Board of Trustees of Bryn Mawr College according to the provisions contained in the Deed of Gift.

SEC. 12. The Health Statistics Committee shall collect from the members of the Association information that may serve as a basis for statistics regarding the health and occupation of college women. The Committee, subject to the approval of the Board of Directors, shall have power to determine the best methods of carrying out the duties assigned to it.

SEC. 13. The Nominating Committee shall biennially prepare a ballot presenting alternate nominations for the officers of the Asso-

ciation and shall file it with the Recording Secretary by December 1, preceding the annual meeting.

SEC. 14. The Finance Committee shall devise ways and means of raising money for purposes indicated by the Association and shall take charge of collecting money for these purposes from the members of the Association. It shall have power to add to its number.

SEC. 15. The Committee on Athletics shall try to stimulate an interest in athletics among the members of the Alumnae Association, and shall take official charge of all contests that are participated in by both Alumnae and undergraduates.

SEC. 16. The Board of Directors and all Committees shall report to the Association at the annual meeting, and the Students' Loan Fund Committee shall report also to the Board of Trustees of Bryn Mawr College.

ARTICLE VIII

Rules of Order

The rules of parliamentary practice as set forth in Robert's "Rules of Order" shall govern the proceedings of this Association in so far as they are not inconsistent with any provisions of its charter or by-laws.

ARTICLE IX

Amendment of By-Laws

These by-laws may be amended or new ones framed by a two-thirds vote of the members present at any regular meeting of the Association, provided that details of proposed amendments and additions have been given in writing at a previous regular meeting of the Association, either by the Board of Directors or by five members of the Association.

THE BRYN MAWR ALUMNAE QUARTERLY

VOL. IV

JUNE, 1910

No 2

ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT TAFT AT THE GRADUATION
EXERCISES OF BRYN MAWR COLLEGE, JUNE 2, 1910.

YOUNG LADIES OF THE GRADUATING CLASS—

Your able and distinguished president has asked me at this Commencement to say something with respect to the higher education of women. It is of course a theme most relevant and germane to the occasion, but it is one of which I hesitate to speak in the presence of those who have made it their life study and whose opinions in regard to the matter are of so much more real weight than my own. Still it is a subject that must have occupied the attention of every one who has observed the progress of civilization during the last century, and has come very near home to those of us who have had daughters and who have been charged with the responsibility of their education.

The marvelous progress in material and other ways made by the world in the nineteenth century is only less wonderful than the ease and rapidity with which we forget the steps in the progress, the difficulties in its attainment, and the conditions that existed prior to its coming. The steam railroad, the telegraph, the telephone, the electric railroad, the graphophone, the automobile, the preventives and the remedies newly discovered for dangerous diseases, the instrumentalities for the concentration of capital and economy of production—all these things we trust now as if we had always enjoyed them, and it is not easy for us fully to realize, as we look back to the short lives of most of these new inventions, how we got along without them in the early part of the century.

In the same way it needs exact historical statement to convince us that early in the century there was practically but little opportunity for girls, even though of wealthy parents, to obtain a thorough grammar school education. Before 1800 there were but two schools that offered education to girls at all, and they were denominational schools in Pennsylvania. Later on, as the country developed, as pioneers moved westward, merely for the sake of economy, boys and girls were educated together, and there grew up a custom throughout the West of the co-education of the sexes.

When secondary education came on in the West, no question seems to have been made that equal opportunity for it should be afforded to both boys and girls. When state colleges were established, co-education of the sexes naturally followed. Prior to this, however, in the first third of the century Mt. Holyoke was established as a female seminary for girls, Oberlin and Antioch were founded as colleges for the education of men and women, and a college for women was founded at Elmira.

With the Civil War, and the drain upon the men of the nation, their places as teachers in the schools were taken by women, which permanently increased the proportion of women to men engaged in teaching in primary and secondary schools, so that to-day the number of women thus engaged is about 70 per cent of the total number of teachers.

The demand for women teachers has created a need for higher education among women, for no one can deny that the higher academic education makes one a very much better primary or secondary teacher. Accordingly, we find that a very rapid increase in the number of women given a higher education has taken place in the 40 years from 1870 till the present time. Thus the 110 years from 1800 to 1910 has witnessed a change in the education of women from a time when there was comparatively no education at all among them and when most of them hardly knew more than how to read and write, to a condition in which the number of women enjoying the higher education is rapidly approximating that of men.

In the course of this change between 1870 and 1910 the women's higher education has been offered to them in three different ways—in the state universities where there is co-education of the sexes, in the so-called affiliated colleges in which a women's college is associated with, and is made more or less dependent upon, a strong men's college;

and, third, in independent colleges for women. All are to be encouraged, and I am not here to discuss the comparative advantages or disadvantages of the three. It is sufficient for me to know that Bryn Mawr is one of the most successful and useful of the independent colleges for women with the highest standard.

It seems a work of supererogation to argue before this audience in favor of the higher education which Bryn Mawr furnishes to those fortunate enough to come within her gates and to graduate with her honors; but I am obedient to your president, Miss Thomas, and therefore am here to say why I favor such higher education as is received here for women.

In the first place, those who advocated such an education earlier in the last century had to meet the objection that the mind of woman was not sufficiently strong and virile and her health not sufficiently stable to warrant the belief that she could really learn as quickly and as thoroughly as a man, or master the subjects covered by this usual academic curriculum. Actual experiment has shown the claim that there is any difference in favor of man in the quickness of learning, or in the thoroughness of acquisition of knowledge, to be entirely unfounded. Indeed, it would seem from an investigation of the data at hand that in a long series of examinations, the averages of the women are higher than those of the men. It may be grudgingly suggested by some men that where great initiative is required or great originality women will fall short; but as those qualities are not indispensable in acquiring an academic education they should play but little part in the question of extending it to women.

The professions to which women are admitted are increasing in number and the opportunity for professional work is coming to women in a far greater degree than ever before in the history of the world; and for the women who are to engage in the professions, the prime qualification for success is the solid foundation of an academic education. Professional men and women have succeeded without this, but the voice of every great educator is raised in favor of the thorough academic education of those, whether men or women, who are called upon to teach in the secondary and primary schools of the nation. And no one who knows the exigencies and trials of the profession of medicine, law, or theology can doubt the advantage of the mental training and discipline that a collegiate education gives to those who enter them.

I dissent from the view that an academic education unfits a man or woman for business. It may be that the tastes that lead one to an academic education are not those which insure business success; but that the mental discipline, the power of reasoning, the cultivation and comparison of ideas, are not of assistance in business transactions in which the highest qualities of the mind are acutely in action, can hardly be true.

But it is said that women are not all going into the professions and so that the education necessary as a basis for a professional career is not needed by these women who have a competency or who look forward to marriage and motherhood as the chief end of woman.

It is even suggested that the higher education of women rather unfits them to discharge the duties of a wife and mother; that in some way or other it robs them of a charm and gives them an intellectual independence that is inconsistent with their being the best wives and mothers. I utterly dissent from this view. The companionship of married life is the chief charm and reason for its being, so far as it relates to the two persons concerned. The enjoyment of the home, with children, and the training of them are of course among the most important duties and pleasures of married life; and it certainly does not detract from the power of a woman to make a good companion or to teach and train her children up to high ideals that she should have the advantage of the higher education. It is not essential that a woman who knows much conform to unattractive manners and ways of the conventional blue-stocking; that she should make the extent of her knowledge a source of discomfort to those with whom she associates, or that she could lose her interest in the sentiment and emotions of life, or fail to have an appreciation of beauty and romance.

I am quite ready to concede that marriage and motherhood are a normal status for woman, and other things being equal, she is happier in that condition than in any other. But this is far from saying that a woman's life is a failure because she has not married, and that her life may not be a failure because she has married. The home and the family are the nucleus of the highest happiness, but if circumstances are such as to force women to accept husbands whom they do not respect and love, and whom they would not marry except to escape a life of poverty, the home and the family are not likely to be a model or to furnish an ideal.

One of the great advantages of the higher education for a woman

in my judgment is in the independence that it gives her in the choice of the kind of life which she is to lead. A woman with that kind of education can ordinarily support herself. She can select a profession, and if she never meets the man who she believes can make her happy as a husband, she can become an independent and useful member of society. It is this independence of married life that is sure to make married life, when and if it comes, happier. It is the dependence upon marriage as a *sine qua non* that creates the marital tragedies that we see too frequently, and causes the breaking up of the home and the wrecking of even more than two lives.

In the profession of teaching, the women already have the advantage over men in point of numbers. It is true that they do not receive the same compensation as men. I do not know how this can be remedied. I presume that the salaries received are affected by the same law as that which controls prices in other markets, to wit, the law of supply and demand, and as there are more female teachers than male teachers, and as the common opinion is in many institutions that there ought to be some men teachers, the men receive the higher salaries. It may be, too, that the cost of living for the men, because they have families dependent on them, is considerably higher than that of women who do not, and that the living wage theory may keep the salaries of the men above those of the women generally in teaching.

We can not be blind to the general movement in favor of opening more and more occupations, not dependent on physical strength, to the female sex. Given a good education, given an opportunity to pursue a gainful employment or profession to women, there is no danger that there will not be marriages enough; and it is certain that the opportunity of the women who would marry to wait until they meet a suitable companion for life, tends strongly toward a greater evenness of happiness among men and women than in that condition of society where an unmarried woman is regarded as a failure, and in which it is thought that it is the duty of a woman to marry and have children, however unfortunate her choice of a husband, and however unfitted he is to make a woman happy, or to bring into the world healthful children of good minds or to train them in proper paths after they are brought into the world.

I do not think we can estimate the enormous advantage that the present generation has enjoyed and that the future generations are to profit by in the increasingly sound and thorough education of the mothers of families.

I do not think we can estimate the increased happiness that men and women have experienced who as husbands and wives have enjoyed the higher sense of companionship that is made possible by the intellectual sympathy and association of ideas between two thoroughly educated people.

Men of the highest education have sometimes assumed that when they take wives they should take them with a view only to the attractiveness of youth and the grace of manner, with but little attention to the solid qualities of mind, to the knowledge they have, to the mental discipline they have enjoyed, and to the intellectual companionship that they can contribute, after a decade or two shall have taken away the charm of youth. Such an error in choice by ignoring the solid qualities which make for sweet and permanent companionship will not persist if the opportunity for higher education continues to be offered to women. For these reasons it seems to me it is the duty of every father and mother who can afford it, to give to their girls the same education which they would give to their boys; and then in view of the less numerous avenues to self-support given to women, to use every effort to create a position of independence for their daughters, that they may look forward with philosophy and contentment to a life of single blessedness, and prefer it to the marrying of a man, companionship with whom does not offer a certainty of happiness.

The higher education of woman should be sought wholly without regard either to a professional or matrimonial future. The mental discipline that it affords, the mental pleasures that it makes possible, the enjoyment of reading and of study that it invites, are enough in and of itself to be compensation for the effort in securing it.

As life wears on and the active joys that wear away with youth and young womanhood and young manhood disappear, and the time of quiet leisure extends itself into one's life, the purely intellectual enjoyments become greater; and if one has a mind trained for use in solving intellectual problems and in reading the philosophy of history in the study of science, the pursuit of art, her life is richer, her means of self-entertainment largely increased, and the possibility of a serene old age made much greater.

Before I close I wish to call attention to one advantage that I think there is in the independent woman's college. It may be that my view of this is inspired by that sense of infallibility which Dr.

David Starr Jordan ascribes as a result of the training at Harvard or Yale; but whatever its cause, I cannot help giving expression to it. It seems to me that there must be a close analogy in the benefits derived from the associations of life in Bryn Mawr and those which every graduate of a college and university like Yale values even more highly than he does the mental discipline and the learning which he acquires from his college course.

The friendships that are formed in college, by an association of four years at a time of life when our natures are malleable, when our characters are being formed, when we are not old enough to have had our selfishness indurated, when we respond more quickly to the emotions, when our ideals of friendship and our actual friendships are more nearly the same, are more enduring than friendships formed thereafter. They are friendships that bear the tooth of time and the rust of absence. They are friendships that can be taken up upon a moment after an interval of twenty years and seem as fresh and as fragrant as the flower of the friendship when it first budded.

College life is an epitome of the life to come. It has its ambitions, its strifes, its quarrels, its successes, its triumphs, its failures, and all are a training of inestimable value in making permanent character and establishing worthy ideals.

It may be that in a young woman's college the fruit of this part of college life is not so rich as in a place like Yale, where ancient tradition has added to its value. It may be that the greater freedom among young men than that which can possibly be enjoyed by young women at the same age interferes somewhat with its full fruition. But I can not be persuaded that young men and women are very different, or that where the conditions are so similar, the associations and the results of the college life will be unlike.

There is one danger of a college education and four years' life under college influence that it seems wise to warn against it. It is the danger of discontent with the surroundings of the home to which a college girl goes back after graduation, and the yielding to the feeling that her own town or city does not offer to her the opportunities which she is entitled to in the use of the education which she has acquired. It gives her, after she is settled at home again, a *nil admirari* spirit, a longing for something she does not have, a spirit of criticism toward everything which surrounds her, and a consequent inability to contribute to the happiness of those with whom she lives or comes in

contact. This is not the right result of the higher education. If she has acquired, as she ought to, a true sense of proportion, she will realize that there is no place so restricted, no society so simple, in which she can not make her greater knowledge, her better mental discipline, and her wider mental scope useful and elevating. If she has acquired with her learning and her study and her associations with her classmates the self-restraints and the proper appreciation of the rights and feelings of others and the desire to be useful, she will be able at once to make her influence felt for the better in the family and community, however humble or unimportant; she will adapt herself to her surroundings, making that which she learned at college not only in books but in character, the means of increasing and stimulating the happiness of those among whom she is thrown and who have not enjoyed the same advantages.

A young lady with a higher education has much to learn after graduation in the homely details and the drudgery of ordinary life; and the sooner she learns it the happier and the earlier she can adapt to its highest use the knowledge and the mental training acquired in college.

For these reasons, my dear young ladies, I congratulate you as you graduate from this college with a curriculum and standard as high as any from which men graduate in this country, with opportunities for constant associations of enduring friendship, with the rewards and successes which you have had in your career, with the epitome of a future life, which this college has afforded you. You will carry away characters well formed, ideals well established, and memories that will, if usual good fortune attends you, be the source of constant happiness to you, and the cause for a constant and profound sense of gratitude to your Alma Mater.

THE ALUMNÆ SUPPER

The alumnæ supper took place, as usual, in the dining hall of the Pembroke, and was attended by about a hundred and eighteen alumnæ and guests, among the latter of whom were President Thomas, Miss Garrett, Mr. Albert Smiley, Mrs. Daniel Smiley, Mr. Asa S. Wing, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Comfort, Mr. and Mrs. Rufus Jones, Dr. and Mrs. Barton, Dr. Huff, Dr. Bascom, Dr. Weyhe, Dr. Horn, Mr. Alba Johnson, Professor F. E. Allinson, Dr. Leuba and Miss C. E. Patterson

Miss Susan Fowler, President of the Alumnae Association, presided. She announced that the Board of Directors of the Alumnae Association had decided to recommend as the two chairs to be named for the alumnae, the chair of Economics, to be named in honor of the class of 1907, which gave a hundred thousand dollars, and the chair of English, to be named in honor of the first professor of English, President Thomas. Miss Fowler then introduced the following speakers:

MR. SMILEY:—I cannot tell you all how delighted I am to be invited for the first time to address this happy gathering. Possibly I have received invitations before, but this is at any rate the first one I have been able to accept.

From my point of view you are young ladies just starting off in life; for a person about sixty years old is young to me. You all look so young. I cannot believe it is possible that some,—one or two of you,—graduated about thirty years ago. Then I look at another table, and they tell me that these are mothers of babies. Is it possible, those young girls, and is it possible that they graduated ten years ago?

It gives me great pleasure to see such a company of alumnae. I remember what you have done for this college. You and your associates have made this college a success by your large contributions, and by what you have secured from your friends, for we owe to the alumnae the success of the large fund whose completion we celebrate tonight. We shall never forget it, and we shall look to you in the future.

President Taft—didn't he give us a good speech?—said something about the possibility of your being discouraged when you go home. I do not believe a word of it. You have too much pluck for that. Wherever you go you are the leading persons in the community, and they look to you for advice in anything elevating. You are the leaders in an intellectual way particularly. I see it in every part of the country.

About sixty-one years ago last August I came to Haverford, as a student, and remained there five years, as student and instructor. I gazed over the grounds where this college is located. It was nothing but farm land, pasture land, rough country. I walked over it.—I used to walk fifteen miles a day for exercise—walked twenty-five hundred miles in twenty years. You can imagine what a change I have seen in these sixty-one years. This land then was sold for about seventy-five dollars an acre; to-day it sells for \$12,000 an acre. I have seen this college grow from its beginning. And I should like to say, very shortly, to whom is the credit due for the building up of this magnificent institution; I have a very decided opinion, and I

think you will sustain me. Dr. Rhoads was the first president, a very fine man indeed, of fine culture. Dean Thomas and he worked together most harmoniously. Dr. Rhoads managed certain departments; the academic departments were managed entirely by Dean Thomas. She was the foremost educator in this country of her sex, and when the president died, the question came up, "Who is to be the one who shall run this college?" In my judgment there was only one person to do this, and they selected Miss Thomas for President of the College. She has been decidedly President of the College ever since. It has been well understood that Miss Thomas held the reins of the College. She has selected all the professors, managed the courses, gotten funds, and built it up. It is to her credit that it is recognized all over this country and the world as the foremost college for women.

There are conferences at Lake Mohonk at which fifty or sixty colleges are represented, and each college thinks that it is the best in the world. I am in especially close touch with Vassar. It is a good college. But Bryn Mawr really does excel all the other colleges in this world. But it would not be for me to tell them so.

Now we want Miss Thomas for another twenty-five years. She is overworked, has too much on her hands. I am glad to see that she is going off to Norway, and I hope the persons who go with her will stop every letter and give her a perfect rest in the wilds of Norway. And as she gets older—she is still very young—she will have to take more rest. I know her ambitious temperament,—she wants to manage everything, and she does. I never knew a woman in my life who had so many things on her hands, and managed them all so carefully and so well as Miss Thomas.

Do not forget that everyone of you must work for this college in the future, because we depend on the alumnae. They have shown their great force, and we hope they will all give a helping hand to build up this college for all the years to come.

DR. LEUBA:—I have been warned that I must be short. The warning was timely, because the college professor who has been in the harness for years has the fifty minute habit. He is wound up for fifty minutes, and it is hard to stop. However, I shall do my best to confine myself to five minutes, or at the most to ten. I wish to express my pleasure at being here with so many former students of the College. Like Mr. Smiley, I am here for the first time, and I have enjoyed it. It has been a sort of celebration of my last twelve years at the College.

I have it on my mind to say what several other members of the faculty have said to each other,—to express my sense of gratitude to you for the interest you alumnae have shown in the welfare of the faculty. You have shown appreciation of our situation,—of the necessity for us, in order

to do our best work, not to be in any sense drudges, or to suffer too much under the handicaps which under some conditions make the labor of a college professor difficult. We have appreciated your sympathy, and your interest in us.

Then if I may finally say: one hears frequently that in a democracy like this one will ultimately be fettered,—that democracy is a great beast which will ultimately swallow up culture. I confess occasionally I have felt a certain terror when I asked myself what can these people understand of what their scientists, their scholars are trying to do, how can they appreciate the value of such work? I think of what happens occasionally, of the way in which our newspapers report scientific conventions. But when I see as many college graduates as are here present tonight, and think of all the college graduates, I take courage again, and think if these people do their duty, they will stand as a sort of intermediary between the scientist, the philosopher, and the people, and by so doing prevent the democracy from playing its dangerous rôle. That is to my mind the one great task for the college graduate—to stand between the populace and those men who are more or less abnormal, who devote themselves entirely to the intellectual life. Your task is to make them appreciate it and to make it possible for them to support it and authorize it, and we all know how well you have done the second part of the task in supporting primarily Bryn Mawr College.

I must again express my pleasure at having been with you tonight, and my thanks.

DR. WEYHE:—I was asked to say a few words about my experience of the College. Now this experience has been very short indeed,—three years. I hardly feel guaranteed in telling of my experience, but should prefer rather to make a few remarks about some of my impressions, now that I am going to leave. My first impression of Bryn Mawr was a very advantageous one. I came from Hoboken, with its dirty streets, and was charmed by the Main Line. I brought along with me a picture book that Miss Thomas had given me at Paris with pictures of some of the buildings in it. But I found no picture of the building in which I was to live—Yarrow. And my first concern was to look for Yarrow. I began by mistaking the Baldwin School for Yarrow. At last I found Rockefeller Hall, and asked one of the scavengers outside where Yarrow West was. He said, "I think he lives down there." I went along, and was about to enter the big building which belongs to the Nabisco Cracker Company, but at last someone told me that that group of buildings hiding behind some bushes was Yarrow. I had some diffidence about going in, and wondered how I should like to live in such a building. But I am glad to say that the three years I have spent

there have really been among the happiest in my life. It is not only the buildings that make the whole of a University. In this case it surely was the professors who lived in the buildings, and with whom I was happy enough to get along very well. So I take away with me an impression of good comradeship. And I think this is very important indeed, seeing that the relation to the students is more or less limited, so that you are thrown for companionship upon the men with whom you live and work.

When I wrote my first letter home, I said, "The place makes a great impression of a monastery," and this impression has lasted up to the present. Not only when I enter my office with its leaded panes and the vine looking through the windows, not only when in the cloisters, and when seeing the students and sometimes the professors dressed in that half monastic dress, the gown, but from the whole organization and life of the place itself do I get this impression. Certainly one thing is in strict keeping, and that is the site. The College, like the Church in olden times, has chosen the best place in the neighborhood. I think I know every corner of the place. I have sketched almost every corner, and am glad to take away with me such a little unpretentious album of our neighborhood.

Another thing which I expected to find different was the college organization. Universities are very democratic in a monarchy. A president is elected to serve for a limited term, and has no more power than would naturally attach itself to the executive office. In coming to this country I saw that universities are conducted on the monarchical system, the form differing from a constitutional government to what might be called absolutism. This of course was a puzzling thing to me.

I am not going to discuss any questions connected with this, but the impression the students made on me might be worth while. My friends at home asked me what the students looked like. I found them not much different from our German girls. They did not look prettier, nor were they brighter, but they were a nice crowd and easy to get along with, and that proved to be true to the end. I think there is not much essential difference. One point especially; they pay more attention and money for dress and know how to dress better and how to behave in society, perhaps because they are older than our students in the Gymnasium. The most striking difference is the relation between the students and the professors, if you compare this college with the Gymnasium. At home of course the boys and girls have to work hard and they get along all right with their professors, too, but in every case the established relation between the teacher and student is rather that of sworn enemies. Every boy and girl is entitled to use whatever weapon he or she can wield in order to defeat this enemy, the only condition being that he or she is not caught. In coming here, when a student would hand over a book saying, "Excuse me, there are notes

in it. You had better give me another," there was a radical difference. It must be Self Government that has brought this thing to pass. It would not be possible in Germany.

To sum up, I should say that the fine country around here, the good relation between my colleagues, and the pleasure to have to do with frank, open, honest students have really made these three years an exceedingly agreeable time to me. I do not regret at all having come to this country, and indeed go away with a great regret.

KATE ROTAN, 1910:—I cannot tell you how nice it is for 1910 to be welcomed so warmly. We had hardly left the platform before the Juniors turned their tassels, ushering us suddenly out of our undergraduate life. . . . But it takes away the worst pangs of leaving, when we suddenly realize that we are part of a large body of women who are doing more work for the college than any undergraduate can. 1910 is young, but we are willing, and perhaps the Alumnae Association may be able to make some use of us. Let me thank the Alumnae Association again for its very kind welcome to us.

MARIAN MACINTOSH, 1890:—You will forgive me perhaps when I say that in the midst of all our gladness I cannot forget those who are not with us, who would have worked, and enjoyed with us the happy issue of all our work. I feel doubly glad that '90 has had some part in helping to raise this sum. I think we have learned through the many bereavements that have come to us that the College grows dearer to us when it gathers about it the memories of those who have gone before.

CLARA SEYMOUR ST. JOHN, 1900:—A certain hotel keeper in New York said, "People invariably distinguish a Harvard man from a Yale man. The Harvard man swaggers in as though he owned the place, and the Yale man takes possession as if he didn't care who owned it." Perhaps it might be maintained that in their attitude toward the College, alumnae combine these two attitudes. We do feel that the College belongs to us for four years; for those years we are a part of it, and then it becomes a part of us. For 1900, a great many of us have seen each other in the course of the years; some have not been back. But ever so many of us have been together during these last few days. We are proud of each other. Each one has shown that she has developed, has gained more womanliness, more power during these ten years, which have been spent in teaching, in work of various kinds, or in marriage—for we have forty-two babies. I know that in coming back to the College I have realized as I never did before how largely the foundations of this development and this growth were laid in our col-

lege life here, and we want to say to the Alma Mater, "You gave us, whether we appreciated it or not, five talents, or two, or one, to everyone her share, and lo, we have gained other talents. To the College be the honor, and to us be the feeling of thankfulness."

HELEN STURGIS, 1905.—We want to thank all of Bryn Mawr for making reunions possible, and making it so pleasant for everyone who comes back that we feel as if we really belong here. Because it is rather hard to come back and feel that there is no one here whom you know. Each reunion seems to bring greater, fuller joy. I think it is because we have found our places in the world to a greater extent than we ever had before, and consequently when we come back here we think this is not the only life open to us, as it seemed to be when we left. We go home now feeling that we go back to our own, and that this has been a vacation. It means more to us therefore than it did in the beginning. There is only one way in which I think Bryn Mawr could be improved, and that is by having a course in housekeeping or marketing. A number of us have been having difficulties in housekeeping, because we live in little out of the way places where many of the markets close early, and we have to go in and out off our own pieces of meat, and we do not know how.

Once again we want to thank you for all that Bryn Mawr has done for us, and everyone here has helped to make it what it is.

ANNIE C. EMERY ALLINSON, 1892:—We have all heard lately of the Princeton man who said the trouble with President Wilson was that he was turning the dear old college into an educational institution. I think we may be said to make a great success at turning our educational institution into a dear old college. There is a very special reason why I am asked to talk to you tonight. I had today one of the greatest compliments I ever had. An old student came up to me seriously and said, "Mrs. Allinson, I want to tell you how much I have learned to respect you since I came to Bryn Mawr, because you have been so reticent about Bryn Mawr, and have never told us how much more beautiful it is than our own college." That means that for fourteen years, since I last spoke at the alumnae supper, I have been bottled up about Bryn Mawr. The only thing I have been able to do was to keep true to that essential humility which is at the core of all our pride and not to talk about Bryn Mawr, but to try to live it.

I am asked to talk tonight because I represent the class of 1892. There is no memorial of us about the College. We have done nothing with gold and silver. I belong to a class that has done little toward the Endowment Fund: we are small and poor. I have scarcely been able to give one penny. I am asked to talk simply because I have been bottled up. Any-

thing I may say will in one essential respect as well as in other trifling respects be unlike the speech made this morning by President Taft. We were waiting for the procession to move on. I asked someone, "Where is the President of the United States?" and she said, "He is being coached by the President of Bryn Mawr about woman's education."

I have concluded, if you would allow me to do something that I have never done before, to any human being—something I will call myself a fool for doing,—I would try quite simply to tell why I love Bryn Mawr, and why, if I had ten million dollars, I would give it to Bryn Mawr. If you will then allow me to be perfectly sentimental. I speak in the strain of a professor who once began his lecture thus: "If the ladies will kindly allow me to be dull for a few minutes." I have gone to other woman's colleges sometimes to speak, and I have sat through dinner with a joke in one hand and an idea in the other. It really is a great relief to know that here I only need to make it perfectly clear.

Personally I love Bryn Mawr not because I was happy here, not because I think of my college days as a shining time of happiness, but because I learned here, often in pain of spirit and in weariness of body, two fundamental principles of life, which I have never had to unlearn or relearn.

I came to college as many of us have come, out of a singularly happy childhood. When I think of leisure and peace I think of the granite rocks and fir trees of New England, and not of Bryn Mawr. I came to college a child, at seventeen. Everything had been done for me. The only severe thing in my childhood had been obedience. I had been taught by my father that obedience to law would preserve this democracy. I had been taught by my mother that obedience to the Heavenly Vision would regenerate the world.

The first law which I learned in college was set me by the president, the dean, the faculty, by my elders. This law was that you cannot absolutely attain any object which you have in view, until you have absolutely discarded your own personal pleasures. The thing I wanted to be was a great scholar. I learned that he who wants to serve must be willing to be a little hungry, a little cold, and to make a little haste. I often was a little hungry; it was often cold at three o'clock in the morning when I got up, or at two when I went to bed; and I made a little haste, because I was always rushing back to my study. For two years I was perfectly happy following that law. I knew few people, I worked always twelve hours a day. I have been known to work from fourteen to twenty hours.

At the end of the two years, having learned that law, I learned another law that was set me by my generation, by the people round me. I want to say just here that I could laugh at any moment at all this intense youth. I expect at sixty to be laughing at myself now, and at eighty to be laughing

at what I was at sixty. Perhaps on my death bed, at a hundred, I shall consider my concerns at twenty, more vital than anything which I have done since. . . . The second law was this: that the thing you thought your college wanted of you your college didn't want at all. I had thought that it would be something to do for the college to be a great scholar. The college will like this, I thought. This was not what the college wanted. The college thought I ought to do executive work. And so for the next two years I never got down to my own work until after ten o'clock at night. I simply learned by another law that you may have to sacrifice to the needs of your generation and your day the thing you most want to do.

Because I was here at Bryn Mawr, because for four years I walked up and down these walks, I have been able to understand a little those old tales of men who sacrificed their lives, and of those who sacrificed their end for what they thought the needs of humanity. I am apt to think of things in visual images. A woman's figure stands on the old board walk as you come up from the station. I am especially conscious of her eyes. I have done a great many false and meretricious things right in the midst of appearing to do what Bryn Mawr wanted. I have picked out before going into a class room, not the truth, but a form of truth which I thought would appeal and have seen the scorn in the eyes of the Lady of the Board Walk. I have talked to woman's clubs and said ever so many less true things than I knew. And then I have seen the scorn in her eyes. I have felt because I happened to live in a prosperous community, and happened to know more Greek, that I knew more about life than some other people. I have seen the scorn in her eyes. Once in a great while I have seen her smile, and I tell you frankly that I some day hope to hear her say "well done."

There was once at the college where I was working an unspeakably poor girl with everything against her, who had done poorly as a Freshman, but who did splendid work in her Senior year and tried for a prize in philosophy, in which she competed with men, and which had never been won by a girl. She got the prize. I suppose that she did it to get a year of graduate work, which would have pleased me very much. She said, "I can tell you now why I tried for that prize. I cannot give you a separate present in addition to the one which we are all giving you. I knew nothing would please you so much as to have me succeed, and so I give you my success."

And so I hope some day before I die that I shall be able to stop before the Lady of the Board Walk and say, "I give you my success." Bryn Mawr is a mother of many daughters, a mistress of many lovers, and it would take the lives of all her daughters, the work of all of those who have made their gift and those whose gift is yet to make, to transmit her life

through every town and village of this country. It will take the lives of all her lovers to do her homage.

DEAN REILLY:—I have a very pleasant task before me . . . Six years ago the increased cost of living made it necessary to increase the cost of tuition in Bryn Mawr College. It was felt that this necessity was very much to be deplored, because it might debar from the College some student who would not be able to pay, and who would have profited very much by the education which Bryn Mawr has to offer. For we desire to educate all those “abnormals” who may some time make college professors. This increase in tuition called sharply to the minds of those interested the necessity for raising and increasing the endowment. It was decided to try to raise a fund of one million dollars, because we thought it would not be a good thing to set our ideals too low. This was to found ten chairs to be occupied by famous and worthy professors. Our first step was the appointment of a permanent finance committee in the Association, to take charge of the work of raising this fund. The organization was finally worked out through local committees in all the larger cities and towns, where there were a number of Bryn Mawr alumnae, who should organize the alumnae there, and take charge of a systematic canvass of all the friends of the College. At the beginning we appealed to our best friends, and the Baldwin Locomotive Works promised the last five thousand dollars of every one hundred thousand. As you know, in five years the Alumnae Association raised one hundred thousand dollars, which was given to endow the chair in mathematics, held by the professor longest in the College. When this gift was finally made, there came the offer of the General Education Board.

To meet the conditions of this gift, the Association carried out the same system of local committees and organized also class collections, which were a special feature of this final organization. Each class appointed a collector, who kept in touch with every member of the class, to urge them to give personally and to get gifts from all who would be interested in the College, and to spread the news that Bryn Mawr needed this fund. The local organization was supplemented by sub-committees in the small towns, so that the whole of the country was covered, and each centre was asked to raise an amount proportionate to the number of alumnae in it. This organization has worked very well, and its results, as you all know, have been very wonderful. I should like to read tonight the amounts that have been raised in all the class collections. These figures do not represent the entire amount which each class has contributed, because money has often been sent directly to the treasurer or to the College, as a result of alumnae solicitations.

A chair of \$100,000 has been credited to the class of 1907. The Doctors of Philosophy contributed \$241, the former graduate students \$16. The total amount of the class collections was \$103,489. Other collections have come through local committees.

Some of the ways in which the money has been raised are interesting. Perhaps the most interesting effort was the *Medea*, given under the auspices of the Boston committee, in Boston, New York, and Philadelphia. The total amount raised was \$5864.62. It is delightful to know that so much money was raised through a play given well, and with such academic distinction. In Wilkes-Barre a concert was given; in New Haven and in Washington a series of lectures was given. The last ten dollars came from a sale of *Menu Suggestions* in Portland. The total amount which the Association today hands over is \$304,913.15.

I have spoken of the central Finance Committee, and though a great deal of credit is due to the Association as a whole, to this committee must be given most praise, especially to the chairman. Much depends upon the personality and help of the person who believes in the vision, and who believes that no labour is lost, —Miss Martha G. Thomas, who has for many years been chairman of the Finance Committee.

I should like to add my bit of sentimentality. We have all worked hard and we have thoroughly enjoyed it, and would do it again. We should be willing to do it for our Board of Directors, for our President, and for our college.

MR. COMFORT, President of the Board of Trustees:—The stirring scenes of this day have presented two contrasts to my mind,—one that of the opening of this College, the little gathering which faced the platform in Taylor Hall, when the infant institution opened its doors, with the good will of many well wishers; and the other the College as it stands today, as we have seen it in the scenes which passed from early morning until these closing hours. Then the College had no past; now it has cheerful yesterdays and confident tomorrows. In this growth of the College you have all had something to do, and it is not necessary nor is this the time or place to trace out the development which you have witnessed and in which you have all taken part, but we must all agree that the growth has been wonderfully successful, and in this growth, you, first as students, earnest, faithful to fulfill the high ideals which drew you to college life, and then as loyal and devoted alumnae, have had an indispensable part. Some of us who heard the plans presented five or six years ago thought it a golden dream. Perhaps Dr. Johnson would have called it “the intoxication of enthusiasm,”

but the result has been achieved, and, Madam President, it has not escaped your observation that the Board of Directors have been in a very receptive mood. It is not necessary for us to repeat that we accept this gift, and I know it is the wish of the Board of Directors to administer it in such a way as will best promote the interests of the College, and go along with the desires of the Alumnae Association. We wish to work together, and to do all the good in the best way we can for the College. I accept this gift in their name with most profound gratitude to you, whose energy, whose loyalty, whose unselfishness have made this success possible. Your success in raising this amount has shown what the higher education has accomplished, that it is accompanied by practical results. You have stirred up the whole community, have touched the springs of its generosity, and we feel sure that future gifts will flow from the result of your efforts. If a little prophecy is allowable, I feel that some day Bryn Mawr will produce a great artist, and that it will fall to her lot to select suitable places, and to paint mural tablets representing scenes connected with your raising of this money¹—some humorous, some idealised, but all possessing distinct human interest. To illustrate what I mean, it will be possible in the future years that visitors will be taken to some hall in Bryn Mawr to see a large centre panel representing President Thomas presenting the claims of the College to the General Education Board. Another will show an active chairman of a committee and her train of faithful laborers, each bearing a cornucopia. At any rate, I hope the Board of Directors will be found represented rejoicing with you in the fruitful accomplishments of twenty-five years, and uniting with you in hoping that Bryn Mawr will preserve an unwaning prosperity in the long future to come.

PRESIDENT THOMAS:—I can only say a few words more of the emotion connected with getting what one wants, and with not getting it. We have all gone through that first supreme emotion today. I want to say in thanking the alumnae that since I have been trying to help you for the last few months in winning this gift, I have realized as I think no one else except you can realize exactly what this work has meant—the self sacrificing nature of begging, even for what we believe is so great a thing as Bryn Mawr; and I feel that my gratitude to you is more profound than anyone's gratitude can be who has not shared a little, a very little of the effort that has today been crowned by success. And when I think that you have been at it since 1904, when in your vision—such a vision as we hope Bryn Mawr graduates will always have, although not always of money or of material things—you saw this million dollars, which then seemed to us too golden a dream to be realized. Now you have been begging since 1904, and I cannot express this evening our gratitude for your work. I often

think that the gifts which come without self sacrifice and work have nothing like the spiritual value of those which require effort, and though I wish each of you had ten millions in your hands to bring to your Alma Mater, yet I am not at all sure that the gift you have given today does not mean more for the future of the College than if it had come more easily. And so I want to express our very great gratitude to you, and I feel that the future of the College, the support of the College can well be left in the hands of its loyal and devoted graduates.

I want to say a few final words. I want to thank Mr. Smiley for his far too generous words of praise, and I want to say that if any college president could be inspired to give proper service to a college it would be by working as I have worked since I have been President of Bryn Mawr and during the time when I was Dean under a trustee such as Mr. Smiley. This is a mutual admiration society. He has had from the beginning a vision of the College we see today. I cannot have any plans brought before the trustees, or any plan originated in the Board of Trustees that Mr. Smiley does not support it. He has a knowledge of education, he has been a teacher and a college president, and superintendent of a great school, and if I have been able to be of service to the College, a great deal of it has been due to Mr. Smiley's inspiration and support.

I want to thank another very generous person. When Mrs. Allinson was in my General English, and I had the honor of teaching her, I saw that she had those talents for writing that she has since developed, and which she threw aside to be a great scholar, as she said, in the classics. And I need scarcely say that if she had not been drawn aside into executive work, which puts an end to scholarship of one kind, and into matrimony, which should not put an end to it, and I think has not in her case, she would have developed it long ago. My ideal for her I think she is going to carry out. I find that I care more than I can express for her words of praise, although what she has said is not so much in accord with truth as we expect all the utterances of Bryn Mawr graduates to be. But I am delighted that she thinks it, and it is one of the greatest pleasures that I can have to have the graduates of Bryn Mawr feel that I have been able to serve them as they have been able to serve and support me.

I want to say in reference to the naming of the English professorship, that you could have done nothing that would have gratified me more. I shall feel as successive professors of English hold this chair—and I am glad to know that one of the professors of English is also an old pupil of mine and an alumna of the College—that it is a kind of immortality that I shall care for very much, when perhaps those of us who have worked for the early years of the College are forgotten in the new splendors which the future is going to bring to your College, that is founded on the love and

loyalty of its graduates. There is a happy combination of circumstances that is due to no one of us and yet perhaps to all of us working together—trustees, undergraduates, alumnæ, and especially present and past faculty, for as President Gates said at President Taft's luncheon today, Bryn Mawr men who are teaching in this country are doing almost as much for education as the Bryn Mawr women will do in the future, and the universities of the country, he felt, owe a debt of gratitude to Bryn Mawr not only for the women whom we are sending out, but for the men whom we have sent out to revolutionize teaching. I feel that this happy combination of all of us together has worked together to create for you a college which you can love and work for, and I believe the future is sure, because the future of the College is really in your hands. And so in the new heights that we all expect Bryn Mawr to reach it will give me great pleasure to feel that my name is attached to the future professors of English, and I thank you very much for it.

The Bryn Mawr Alumnae Quarterly

VOL. IV

JUNE, 1910

No. 2

BRYN MAWR'S 25TH ANNIVERSARY

Although the 25th Anniversary of Bryn Mawr will be officially celebrated sometime in the early autumn, one cannot help feeling that the real birthday party has come and gone, that all the twenty-six candles have been lighted—twenty-five for actual years and one to grow on—and that we have blown them out, one by one, slowly and thoughtfully, wishing Bryn Mawr twenty-five years more of success and happiness and prosperity.

When the first robin returned to the campus this year, he found the spring well advanced and Bryn Mawr already arraying herself in that robe of tender green in which all of us love her best. May-day and a birthday in June were both to be celebrated, and a spirit of gayety and revelry pervaded the campus. In every available place students were rehearsing diligently for the May-day games; those who had the May-day in charge were coaching the plays, cutting and fitting the costumes, training the dancers or looking after the innumerable things connected with so large an undertaking. Much suppressed excitement and a rush of preparation betokened the coming of great events. The damp and cold first week of May affected little, if at all, the buoyant spirits of the college community; and faith was rewarded, for May seventh—the official May-day—dawned warm and clear, and for a third time a perfect day was given for Bryn Mawr's Elizabethan celebration.

Nor was the weather alone perfect. The pageant was splendid and gay, the costumes as a whole were harmonious and charming. One missed the Nine Worthies from the procession and won-

dered whether an Elizabethan crowd would have considered a May-day successful that failed to present these delightful characters as dear to their hearts as Robin Hood, the Hobby-horse, and the Dragon. The chimney sweeps, too, were so well scrubbed and so well dressed that one recognized them only by their brooms and by their Jack-o'-the-Green, their animated chimney-pot, around which they danced with so much spirit; and one missed their black faces and their dusky garments which they loved to decorate for May-day with gold and silver stars.

But these were details. The effect of the crowd as a whole was delightful; the music and the dancing were excellent; and enough cannot be said in praise of those who had the May-day in charge. Mr. King's training showed in every word the students uttered, and so well were the voices pitched and so clear was the articulation that only the unfortunate visitors who were standing at the outside edge of a group around the stage could not hear. Miss Daly's splendid work showed in every detail, from the music, the costumes, and the decorations to the training of the players. *The Old Wives' Tale* given in the second hollow was especially happy and the spectators will not soon forget the lovely setting, the excellent acting, and the charming old songs of this play.

It is difficult to estimate the number of those who attended this May-day of 1910, but as Saturday was chosen, the crowd was large, and one saw everywhere many school girls, some of them probably future Bryn Mawrtys, who might themselves some day be dancing on the green. The Fête had been well advertised, and the business management, represented by Miss Myra Elliott, was thorough and good, facts attested by the clearing of \$8600, no small amount for one production, and a very generous addition to the Endowment Fund, which at that time was far from completion.

Thus, dramatically, artistically, and financially, the third May-day at Bryn Mawr has been altogether successful.

And Commencement was no less brilliant than May-day, for again the weather was propitious, and the presence of the President of the United States attracted many visitors. The cloister garden proved a most beautiful and convenient place for the exercises, and formed a delightfully academic background and surrounding for the academic scene. The presence of the president and trustees, the faculty, students, and distinguished visitors was more than usually interesting as it filed through the cloisters, across the cloister garden, around the fountain, the still waters of which reflected the gorgeous colorings of the gowns and hoods, and up the steps of the large stage. The perfect quiet of the place, the entire lack of crowding or confusion added great dignity to the scene, while the touch of lightness and gayety was given by the many colors of the ladies' gowns and hats. The sounding board on the stage threw the voices of those speaking well into the audience, so that everyone could hear, and all were agreed that the cloister garden was the ideal place for the Commencement exercises.

Of greatest interest was the announcement by President Thomas that the \$250,000 needed to secure the \$250,000 promised by the General Education Board had been raised and also the \$150,000 needed to clear off the college debt; in other words, that Bryn Mawr was now free from debt and had an additional endowment of half a million which it was hoped would enable her to run without a debt. The applause that followed this announcement showed the delight and happiness of students, aluminae, and friends, and argued well for the next half million for which the alumnae have already begun to work. President Taft's speech was very much to the point, and his presence on this occasion

added much to the brilliancy and success of the 25th Anniversary of Bryn Mawr.

A LETTER TO THE EDITOR

"The article in the preceding issue of the *QUARTERLY*, on the non-teaching professions for women, including an itemized and descriptive list of the alternative professions, needs no word of commendation to establish its value. The need of just such suggestions is indisputably proven by the Governmental statistics quoted in the article of the number of women teachers in proportion to the number of women in other vocational lines. There was one noticeable feature in the article, however, which impels the writing of this letter. The highest salary stated in the list of suggested vocations was \$3,000 per annum.

It is only too true that this is considered an eminently desirable salary for even college-bred women; but \$3,000 is desirable from an essentially feminine point of view. No man comes out of college and aims at \$3,000 as the height of accomplishment. Of course I am speaking from a purely financial, economic standpoint. The intrinsic nobility of the work, its service to mankind, are subjects to be discussed in a more philosophic treatise. If a girl feels herself endowed with extraordinary gifts for social work, and is blessed with the belief in an especial calling to devote her life to the betterment of mankind, she will, of course, choose social work as her vocation, regardless of the minute salaries paid in these lines of activity.

But nowadays one sees innumerable girls, with no particular gifts or calling entering social work merely as a means of livelihood. Since we are discussing livelihoods, then, and not missions in life, the following examples of livelihoods earned by young women of average equipment may be valuable to those who, without a leaning toward any es-

pecial goal, are scanning the horizon for vocations, and these livelihoods are a little more masculine in their standard of remuneration.

A graduate of one of the women's colleges, of the class of 1903, is at the head of the advertising department of one of the largest New York stores. Her salary is \$15,000 a year.

Two young women are on the staff of a New York newspaper. One of them, aged 25, now receives \$3,120. For the three succeeding years, she has a contract which insures her \$3,640, \$4,160, and \$4,680 respectively. The other woman, aged 28, receives \$7,500. Unlimited allowance for traveling and transportation, and incidentals incurred in their professional duties, is allowed these women.

Five years ago another young woman started an art jewelry shop, making hand-beaten jewelry and flat silver. She started with \$10 capital. Her income now ranges from \$3,000 to \$6,000. She has two shops, and ten assistants on her pay roll.

These are just a few of the cases which have come to my mind as I write this letter. Some people say they are the exceptional cases. That must be admitted. But the point is they are not necessarily so. That these facts are of value and interest to all hearers, especially women, has been proven by experience; else I should not have ventured to ask the *QUARTERLY'S* valuable space, and its readers' time to relate the successes of some of my personal acquaintances."

IN MEMORIAM

Ruth Emerson Fletcher of the Class of '93.

Those who knew and loved Ruth Emerson at Bryn Mawr will wish to know something of the circumstances that surrounded her in her English home at Camberley, Surrey, where her life ended on April 13, 1910.

She who had so rich an endowment of the gifts that go to make the joy of living, was called upon to surrender life in its greatest fullness, and this she did with a courage that has become an inspiration to those who have lost her.

When in 1901 she married Henry Martineau Fletcher and went to England to live, she entered a family circle whose tastes and sympathies were in perfect accord with her own. She became at once a beloved member of this circle, drawing to her all hearts. Who could see her vivid face, or hear the joyousness of her laughter, without being kindled by the enthusiasm that sprang, ever fresh, from her free and generous nature? The impression she made on those who crossed her path, was never forgotten, and to speak her name is to waken the spirit of light, of youth, of hope.

The first three years of her married life were spent in London, where her two children were born. In the following year, after her winter visit to her own country, the disease declared itself, in the shadow of which the rest of her short life was passed.

With all her spontaneity and lightness of spirit, there was united a rare sense of responsibility, and a clearness of vision that made her impatient of half-truths. She demanded at all times from the doctors who attended her a full knowledge of her condition, and amazed them by her fearless acceptance of it. A home in the country was sought, and the struggle for health was brave and tragic.

In all the weariness of invalid existence, separated at times from her family, she never lost her vital interest in the things about her, nor even in the last months of failing strength did she give up her daily guidance of the lives of her children.

She carried always with her the wealth of her loyalty to old affections, and it was

her passionate wish to hand this on to her two young daughters, to make them know and understand the associations that were dear to her. This inheritance, and the spirit in which she gave it, will not be lost for them.

The hearts of her friends, even while they mourn for her, are filled with thanksgiving for what she was; for the beauty that through her has been made known to them.

In the season of flowers whose coming she had watched, a few intimate friends gathered in the Camberley house, and a short service, beautiful in its simplicity was held in fulfillment of her wishes. From the lines then read these are chosen—

“Whatsoever things are true,
Whatsoever things are honest,
Whatsoever things are just,
Whatsoever things are pure,
Whatsoever things are lovely,
Whatsoever things are of good report;
If there be any virtue and if there be any praise, think
on these things.”

ETHEL PARRISH.

To those of us that were her friends Ruth Emerson seemed the impersonation of much that made the earlier Bryn Mawr lovely,—the prevailing interest in study, the sheer joy in the beauty of the knowledge disclosed to us, the untiring effort to perceive it more truly. It is far from the freedom and vigor of those days to the long illness just ended, and hard for us to associate the later with the earlier time; yet the years brought her much happiness, and the end of her life had a very beautiful setting in the midst of the Surrey hills, where her children brought her lavender flowers from under the terrace and hop vine from the field near by. No one of us has had a greater or more constant love for Bryn Mawr, or a mind more open to receive her teachings and, putting them to the test of a supreme experience, more apt to fashion therefrom a life of enduring value.

N. NEILSON.

Frances Simpson Pfahler, 1886-1910

Frances Simpson Pfahler was born on March 21, 1886. She entered Bryn Mawr at sixteen and was graduated among the first ten in the class of 1906. During her residence at Bryn Mawr she held offices in the class and on the Self-Government Board, and was closely identified with the work of the Christian Union. On November 21, 1908, she was married to Dr. George Edward Pfahler, a physician of Philadelphia.

To those who knew Frances Simpson best in college, faithfulness seemed the keynote of her character. She was faithful in whatever she undertook, and worked with a quiet unobtrusiveness that made her final high standing come as a surprise to even her intimate friends; and faithful in friendship, and loyal to a degree that only those who tested her could understand and appreciate.

On March 15, 1910, after a very sudden and very short illness, she died at her home in Merion, Pennsylvania.

NEWS FROM THE CAMPUS

THE ALUMNAE ENDOWMENT FUND

So frequent have been the inquiries as to why the Chairman of the Special Committee on the Deed of Gift (who had formerly been so strongly in favor of using the income of the Alumnae Endowment Fund to *increase academic salaries*) should have signed the Majority Report, that a word of explanation may not be out of place here. The meetings of the Bryn Mawr Clubs of Boston and New York, the various meetings of the Committee on the Deed of Gift, and the special meeting of the Alumnae Association held at Bryn Mawr on May 7, have done much to clear up a situation only partly understood by the alumnae at large.

From the time that the alumnae first conceived the idea of a million dollar Endowment Fund for Bryn Mawr, it is undoubtedly true that they thought of it as an Academic Endowment Fund, and interpreted "academic" to mean the "salaries of the academic or teaching staff." But further than this the records do not seem to show any special unanimity on their part; that is, the particular method of administering each \$100,000 was left to be decided upon as each \$100,000 became available.

The terms of the deed of gift of the first \$100,000 seemed to satisfy the alumnae at large; because the terms provided that the gift "be held for the Endowment of a chair in Bryn Mawr College in one of the departments of the College," and that "no part of it is invested in halls of residence for students" and so eager were the Alumnae to enjoy the fruits of their labor, namely, to see academic salaries *increased*, that they asked in the final agreement "that the money *released* by their endowment of a chair be used to *increase* the salaries of all full professors." This request the College granted, although by so doing, it realized nothing financially from this gift, inasmuch as its salaries of full professors were at once raised to \$3000.00.

That the College was unable to accept another gift on these terms became evident when the second gift of the Alumnae—\$150,000—became available. But meantime the situation was complicated by a provisional gift of \$250,000 from the General Education Board, which depended both upon the raising of an equal sum elsewhere, and, in addition, upon clearing off the college debt of \$150,000. Here was a stupendous task, and here our troubles began: for it was never clearly understood whether this money of the General Education Board was to become *part* of the Alumnae Endowment Fund and be *administered as such*; or whether it was not. Many alumnae took it for granted that inasmuch as the President had asked for this gift from the General Education Board because the alumnae were trying to raise a Million Dollar Endowment Fund and had already raised \$100,000 of it; and inasmuch as their money was to secure this gift of \$250,000 and if possible, in addition, raise the college debt of \$150,000—under these conditions—many alumnae took it for granted that this gift should become part of their fund, a view that seems to us a reasonable one.

Now look for a moment at the two reports.

MAJORITY REPORT

1. The \$250,000 collected by the Alumnae Association, and the \$250,000 to be given by the General Education Board, shall constitute one-half of the \$1,000,000 Alumnae Academic Endowment Fund, to be used for general academic purposes, and no restrictions shall be made as to the previous salary budget of the college.

2. The remaining \$500,000 of the Fund, however raised, shall be given to the college under the same conditions as the \$500,000 described in Section 1.

3. As soon as the \$1,000,000 Fund is raised, the first \$100,000, already given to the college, shall become part of the entire Fund and be treated as described in Section 1.

4. The Fund shall be known as the Academic (or Alumnæ Academic) Fund of Bryn Mawr College, and the word "academic" shall be interpreted in accordance with the use of that word under the heading of "Payments" in the last report of Mr. Asa Wing, Treasurer of the Trustees of Bryn Mawr College.¹ Signed: ,

EVANGELINE W. ANDREWS,
ANNIE C. EMERY ALLINSON,
MARTHA G. THOMAS.

MINORITY REPORT

1. The annual income of the \$150,000 of the Alumnæ Academic Endowment Fund now to be presented, shall be devoted to the payment of salaries of the teaching force of Bryn Mawr College.

2. The annual income of the Fund shall be added to the amount of money expended by the college for academic salaries in 1909-1910, except that any unexpended amount of the yearly income may be added to the principal of the Fund, or, at the discretion of the Trustees, may be expended as income in any succeeding year.

3. The trustees shall have full power to invest the Fund, provided that no part of it shall be invested in halls of residence for students.

Signed:

PAULINE D. GOLDMARK,
JULIA LANGDON LOOMIS

May 1910.

These reports represent the only alternatives that presented themselves at the moment. The majority, satisfied with the interpretation of the word "academic" in Mr. Wing's Report (see note), felt it would be better for the alumnæ to include the gift of the General Education Board in their own and so have raised *half* of their million dollar gift; they felt, moreover that they could not ask the Directors to *increase* present salaries, when doing so, would mean that the college must incur a new debt.

The minority, on the other hand, felt it would be better to say nothing about the gift of the General Education Board, and to ask that the income of our fund be used to *increase* the salaries of the teaching staff. In this way we should be carrying out the feeling of the alumnæ as expressed in the terms of the first deed of gift, although we should have raised only a *quarter* of the entire gift.

Both of these reports represent the earnest desire on the part of members of the Committee to represent the wishes of the alumnæ at large.

The following letter from the Directors of Bryn Mawr College explains itself.

"The Directors of the Trustees of Bryn Mawr College desire to coöperate with the Alumnæ Association of Bryn Mawr College in every possible way for the good of the College and the Directors will at all times welcome any suggestions from the Alumnæ Association and give them full and careful consideration. They are in full sympathy with the desire of the Alumnæ first of all to foster the Academic interests of the College, and also to increase the Academic salaries as rapidly as the resources of the College will permit.

¹ As used by Mr. Wing, Academic would mean "Academic Salaries" and a few other expenses amounting last year to about \$4,000.

It does not, however, seem to the Directors that it will be wise for them to accept Endowment Funds from the Alumnae Association coupled with conditions which might embarrass any future management of the College. Therefore,

RESOLVED: That in the unanimous opinion of this Board it is unwise in future to accept any gift which deprives the present Directors of the College or their successors of their power to exercise their functions as Trustees and deal wisely with such matters as may present themselves for action. The Board regards the power to determine the amount of academic salaries paid in any given year as such a function, and would therefore believe it a conscientious duty to refuse a gift for endowment with such conditions attached as are outlined in Paragraph 2 of the Minority Report."

The following written statement made by Mr. Frederick T. Gates, President General Education Board, was read and directed to be entered on the minutes as having an important bearing on this subject:

"Let us say that there could be no change in the terms of our gift to Bryn Mawr except as the matter is brought up anew in our Board, re-canvassed and a new pledge, or a change in the pledge, authorized. We are very reluctant to do this and we always advise our friends to make some sacrifices rather than to ask the Board to do it. My suggestion is that unless that matter is of great, and even vital importance, no change be sought.

"May I also add that, apart from the general objections to changing pledges, our Board will be very slow to tie the hands of your Board of Directors in the use of the income. On principles we do not do this. The gift is for endowment and our Board will, on general principles, prefer that the Board of Directors of the College shall use the income from this endowment for the general purposes of the institution without specific restrictions which often might hamper. Moreover we think that the Board of Directors ought to be at all times as wise as the alumnae in questions connected with the administration of the college."

In the judgment of the Board the Majority Report of the Special Committee of the Alumnae Association, with the following modifications, would be acceptable to it.

As to 1: In the opinion of the Board, it is so desirable that the Alumnae Endowment Fund shall be used for general academic purposes and that no restriction shall be made as to the previous salary budget of the College that this constitutes a reason for granting the request of the Alumnae Association to be permitted to count the \$250,000 given by the General Education Board as part of the Alumnae Endowment Fund. But it must be understood and agreed that in any statements made of the Constitution of this Fund it shall always be stated that \$250,000 of the total amount was contributed by the General Education Board to the Directors of the College and was by vote of the Directors constituted part of the One Million Dollar Alumnae Endowment Fund in recognition of the efforts of the alumnae of the College in raising this Fund; and provided further that the purposes for which this contribution to the Endowment Fund was given by the General Education Board shall not be changed or restricted in any way that shall be unsatisfactory to the General Education Board.

The Directors have therefore reached these conclusions: (a) That the Fund be designated "The One Million Dollar Alumnae Endowment Fund." (b) That if the Alumnae so desire, the income of the part of this Fund which has been contributed by the Alumnae or by friends of the College through the alumnae shall be used only for academic purposes. And that the income of the \$250,000. Contributed by the General Education Board toward this fund shall be applied also for the Academic purposes of the College so long as such application shall seem wise to the Board of Directors of the Corporation, and if at any time this should seem unadvisable, for the payment of general College expenses.

It is the belief of the Board that it will always be possible to apply the income of the entire One Million Dollar Alumnae Endowment Fund to academic purposes, but as President Gates has pointed out, there might occur in the indefinite future some unexpected catastrophe, some pestilence or war, which might deprive the College for a period of time of students, in which case it would be unwise to compel the College to pay academic salaries when there were no students. Apart from such unexpected emergencies, however, it is the belief of the Directors that not only the income of the part of this Fund raised by the Alumnae, but also of the entire Fund, would in the normal course of events be applied to paying academic expenses.

As to No. 2: In the judgment of the Directors, it should now be decided by mutual agreement between the Alumnae Association and the Board of Directors of the College that the remaining \$500,000 of the One Million Dollar Alumnae Endowment Fund shall be given to the College under the same conditions as the first \$500,000, and in accordance with this opinion the Directors approve of the agreement suggested by the Special Committee of the Alumnae Association in its recommendation No. 2, provided that nothing in this agreement shall be interpreted to restrict in any way the liberty of the Board of Directors of the College to receive gifts made to the College by individual donor or donors who may wish to make their gifts under other conditions directly to the College and not as part of the Alumnae Endowment Fund.

As to No. 3: The recommendation in this paragraph to the effect that the first \$100,000 raised by the Alumnae Association and already handed over to the College shall become part of the entire fund as soon the One Million Dollar Alumnae Endowment Fund is completed and shall be treated in the same way as stated above in Section I appears to the Directors entirely proper and is accepted, it being understood that the name "Alumnae" shall continue to be attached to the Chair of Mathematics.

As to No. 4: The recommendation in this paragraph that the entire fund be known as "The Alumnae Academic Endowment Fund of Bryn Mawr College," and that the word "Academic" be interpreted in accordance with the use of the word under the heading of "Payments" in the last report (September 1909) of Asa S. Wing, Treasurer of The Trustees of Bryn Mawr College, should be amended so that the title of the Fund shall be "The Alumnae Endowment Fund," if the Alumnae wish to count as part of their Fund the \$250,000 contribution of the General Education Board; it being understood, as stated in reference to paragraph 1 of the Majority Report that the Alumnae may specify that the part of this Fund contributed directly by them shall be applied to academic purposes. If, therefore, the Alumnae wish to count as part of their Fund the contribution of the General Education Board, the name of the Fund must be changed as above.

The judgment of the Directors as to the Minority Report of the Alumnae Committee is set forth in the foregoing minute and resolution.....

Taken from the minutes,

EDWARD BETTLE,, JR.

Secretary.

Philadelphia, Fifth Month 6, 1910.

Thus it developed that the General Education Board, faithful to its own principles gave its money for *general* endowment purposes and were unwilling to bestow the gift in any other way. Therefore, the Directors of Bryn Mawr College could not accede to the wishes expressed in the Majority report, unless we were willing to let our money go into a *general*, not an *academic* endowment fund.

Again, the Directors made it clear that they could not accede to the wishes of the Minority and *increase* the present salary budget, because a large part of the yearly

deficit of \$20,000 was due to the fact that academic salaries had been steadily raised during the past few years, that "the same faculty is paid \$19,000 more today than in 1903¹; and further, that Bryn Mawr cannot at the moment accept a gift that adds to the present salary budget, for by so doing she would still be forced to run in debt at least \$20,000 a year.

It thus became necessary to revise our resolutions, and those that were finally accepted at the meeting on May 7 follow in the report of that meeting.

We are one quarter of the way toward our million, and the income of this quarter will be used for *academic salaries*; but until we have given the college a much larger sum, we cannot hope to *increase* the present academic salaries. That the Directors are eager to increase the present salaries there can be no doubt, and our present gift will probably help them do so; but it is to be hoped that the alumnae will keep up their courage and go on adding to the Endowment Fund, until this fund itself can pay not only the present salary budget but a budget that will guarantee higher salaries to all the teaching staff. This is what the alumni of Harvard have done and this is what we can do.

As long as the college must run into debt to meet its general expenses, the alumnae cannot ask that the income of these first gifts be used to *increase* salaries; but when the college has an increased fund for general endowment, and when our Fund shall have reached such proportions as to constitute it the sole source of academic salaries then the alumnae may with justice ask that all academic salaries be materially increased.

EVANGELINE W. ANDREWS

Chairman of the Committee on the Deed of Gift.

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION

A special meeting of the Alumnae Association of Bryn Mawr College was held in the Chapel, Taylor Hall, May 7, 1910 the President, Susan Fowler, in the Chair. There were about one hundred and thirty-five associate and voting members present.

The meeting was called by the Board of Directors to consider the report of the Deed of Gift Committee which was appointed in accordance with the resolution passed at the annual meeting in January. Evangeline W. Andrews, Chairman of the Committee, reported that the recommendations of the Association as expressed in the resolutions of instruction at the annual meeting were carefully considered by the Committee in conference with the Board of Directors of the College. The Board was unwilling to accept the gift of the Alumnae with the restrictions that were suggested so that two plans alone seemed feasible, either to give the Alumnae money outright with no restrictions or to give the money as part of a separate endowment fund to be used for academic salaries only. The latter plan was adopted by the Committee and through their Chairman the following resolutions were presented to the Meeting of the Association and were adopted section by section:

Whereas it is the wish of the Alumnae Association of Bryn Mawr College to enable the College to secure the conditional gift of \$250,000 promised by the General Educa-

¹ "Special Appeal for Bryn Mawr's Endowment" by President Thomas, March 30, 1910.

I understand that about \$4,000 of this increase of salary is supplied by the income of the first \$100,000 of the Alumnae Fund.

THE EDITOR.

tion Board, and to strengthen the academic work of the College without in any way hampering its present or future management. Therefore, be it

Resolved: That \$150,000 be given as a permanent endowment fund for academic salaries to complete one-quarter of the Alumnae Academic Endowment Fund of one million dollars which the Alumnae are endeavoring to raise.

That any amount over \$150,000 raised by the Alumnae Association before June 2, 1910, be used, if necessary, to help pay the outstanding debt of the College.

That the Alumnae Association accept the offer of the Board of Directors of Bryn Mawr College to name a professorship in recognition of each \$100,000 raised to enable the College to receive the gift of the General Education Board

That the Directors of Bryn Mawr College shall have full power to invest the fund at their discretion provided that no part of it shall be invested in halls of residence for students.

That if in any year the entire income of the fund is not needed for academic salaries any surplus may be added to the principal of the fund.

That the Directors of Bryn Mawr College be requested to make to the Alumnae Association of Bryn Mawr College an annual statement of the Alumnae Academic Endowment Fund, showing income, expenditures, and investments, and that they be requested also to make an annual statement of the finances of the College in order that the Alumnae may better understand the needs which from time to time arise.

That the terms of this gift may be changed by mutual consent of the Alumnae Association of Bryn Mawr College and the Board of Directors of Bryn Mawr College upon request of the Board of Directors of Bryn Mawr College.

The sections of the foregoing resolutions were adopted only after a thorough discussion and after full explanations of all the points in question by the members of the Deed of Gift Committee.

It was then moved and seconded that Board of Directors be asked to appoint a special Committee of five, including a member of the Academic Committee and a Member of the Finance Committee, whose duty it should be to draw up the written agreement embodying the resolutions passed by this meeting and to confer with the Directors of Bryn Mawr College and to report to the next annual meeting of the Alumnae Association concerning the use of the Alumnae Academic Endowment Fund.

The Association then "authorized this Committee to make such minor changes" in the resolutions just adopted "as are in accord with the general spirit of the resolutions in the conference with the Directors of the College."

The Treasurer of the Association drew the attention of the meeting to the fact that the money collected by the Association for the College had been collected for academic salaries and in the resolutions of the Deed of Gift Committee just adopted the Association had agreed to use some of this money to pay the College debt. A motion was then passed that any money used for the payment of the debt be so used only "with the consent of the donors."

ELIZABETH NIELDS BANCROFT, *Rec. Secy.*

Philadelphia, May 24, 1910.

MRS. ELIZABETH N. BANCROFT, *Recording Secretary, Alumnae Association of Bryn Mawr College.*

My Dear Mrs. Bancroft:

Enclosed I hand certified copy of minute adopted by the Board of Directors of the Trustees of Bryn Mawr College at its last meeting, on 20th instance, approving and adopting the resolution of the Alumnae Association, certified copy of which you sent to me in your letter of 11th instant.

The minute of the Board explains itself, but it may be well to add that it was adopted with cordial unanimity and a warm feeling of appreciation for the work of the Alumnæ Association and its members for the College.

Very truly,

EDWARD BETTLE, JR.

Secretary.

On motion, the plan proposed in the resolution was approved and adopted.

The Secretary of the Board was requested to inform Mrs. Bancroft of the very great satisfaction of the Board of Directors with the adjustment of these matters and its cordial appreciation of the support and confidence of the Alumnæ Association thus evidenced, which has been very grateful to it.

Taken from the minutes

EDWARD BETTLE, JR.

Secretary.

Philadelphia,

Fifth Month 24, 1910.

A LETTER TO THE QUARTERLY

"Not in the spirit of controversy or criticism would we write, but simply with the desire to correct what appears to us a wrong impression given in the article on "The Christian Organization of Bryn Mawr College" in the April number of the *Quarterly*. "Such a spirit had already manifested itself as early as the golden days of '93, when the Sunday evening meeting was still a flourishing institution; for even then certain over-zealous students undertook not only to form a Sunday morning meeting, admission to which should require a declaration of belief, but what was less commendable, attempted to destroy the Sunday evening meeting which seemed to them too liberal in that no declaration of any sort was demanded of those who took part in it."

Now, in '93, I was a freshman and remember an invitation to attend a meeting called to consider the organization of an association, the purpose of which should be to form a closer bond between the Christian students of the college. As a result of this meeting and several subsequent ones, the Christian Union was organized with a requirement for membership. As early as the first semester in '95-'96, this requirement was that a member should consider herself a Christian.

The desire of the members of the Christian Union was not only to have a distinctly religious Sunday morning meeting—which, by the way, was open to all students that desired to attend—but also to support the regular Sunday evening meeting. I clearly recall that of the eight evening meetings attended on the Sundays spent at college—for I went home for the week-ends—several were led by members of the Christian Union. If the present students would take the trouble to look up the early days of the Union, they would find on its list of members the names of the strongest all-round students.

The League that was affiliated with the National Y. W. C. A. was of much more recent origin and had nothing to do with the organization formed in "the golden days of '93."

On practically the same basis as that of the former Christian Union is the new Christian Association. In the fact that the spirit of the older organization still lives one finds cause for joy, but in the fact that the Daniel spirit—the spirit that dares to stand alone—is dying out (as proven by the dissolution of the League for the Service of Christ) one finds only sorrow."

CORNELIA GREENE KING.

SENIORS' BONFIRE

The town of Bryn Mawr may not keep up regularly with the College Calendar, but it is always on hand when the Seniors' Bonfire reddens the sky. Even before the procession had started for the Lower Athletic Field the crowd was there, dozens of small boys miraculously all the same size, lovely Main Line ladies in white dresses, dignified old men, and Haverford students. It was hard telling what they made out of it all, especially out of the transparency sentiments. There was the May-Day transparency, advertising "Daly strength for Daly needs," and another suggesting the dilemma of an unendowed College, "Ice cream twice a week versus half a professor," and a third inquiring facetiously, "How many girls are gar-girls?" with tacit reference to the group of admirers always to be found this spring around the sculptor of gargoyles in the cloister.

The procession, transparencies on high, lanterns twinkling far down the road, moved to the tune or rather to the simultaneous roar of the "rush songs" of all four classes, and the visitors were observed to look on with sad and wondering eyes. Things were better for them when once we were seated, black and white in caps and gowns, in a great circle on the Lower Field. In an instant the fine symmetrical fire had burst into towering flame.

Then the Seniors began their jokes on themselves, faithful reproductions of class meetings in which the motion "that the reading of the minutes be omitted," is moved in mighty unison; of lunch times when everybody talks at once and demands the butter at exactly the same time: of fancy-dancing classes notable for zeal rather than for grace. There was especially a play in three acts and in blank verse, being a combination of *Love's Labor Lost*, *The Importance of Being Earnest*, and Euripides' *Medea*, in which the costumes were Greek and the theme "votes for women." The beautiful *Medea* choruses suffered a sea-change, and prophesied in measured tones:—

"And wo-man, yea, wo-man
Shall be pres-i-dent, shall be
pres-i-dent
In glory."

During the play, in which the chief actors of the *Medea* managed to laugh at themselves and yet to maintain their reputation for real histrionic ability, the fire was kept up with old note books and English papers. And then the Seniors joined hands round the smoldering embers and sang a mascot hockey song for the still uncompleted Endowment Fund:—

"Only four thousand more:
We'll be happy forever with
Four thousand more."

Just at the end there came the handing down of songs and cheers by the Seniors to the Sophomores, one of the many customs in Commencement week, which, apart from all formal College spirit and beyond mere sentimentality, brings with them a poignant sense of inevitable change and the vanishing of youth.

M. D. C. '11.

ENGLISH CLUB

The English Club held the one formal meeting of the year on Saturday evening, April 31. Mr. Arthur Lionel Smith, Intercollegiate Professor of History at Oxford and Cambridge, gave an address on *History and Citizenship: A Forecast*. Owing to the large number of outside guests, the meeting was held in the Chapel.

The address was particularly interesting, expressing as it did, the views of an eminent historian not only on history in general, but on America's place in modern history in particular. He dwelt upon the conception that it was not so much the great men or the great inventions that made the history of any age, as it was the great ideas that dominated the ages; and America, he said, was a nation of great ideas.

MUSIC NOTES

Mr. Arthur Whiting gave his music course at the College this winter with undiminished success. There were five concerts, all enthusiastically attended by the students. The Chapel in Taylor Hall has been found to possess unusual acoustic qualities, and music is heard there to advantage.

A short explanatory talk preceded each recital. The programs follow:

I. BACH RECITAL

This comprised music written for the Harpsichord and Clavichord, and was played on these instruments by Mr. Whiting; also concerted music for harpsichord, flute, cello, and violin, of which the flute and cello parts were taken by Mr. Barrère, of the New York Orchestra, and Mr. Shroeder. No concert met with a warmer reception than this one.

RECITALS II AND V were for voice and pianoforte, with Miss Laura Combs and Mr. Werrenrath as assisting artists.

III. MOZART RECITAL, with the Flonzaley String Quartet.

IV. BRAHMS RECITAL for pianoforte, with a group of songs sung by Miss Rodgers, of New York.

The funds for the course were raised by interested undergraduates and Alumnae, \$360.00 being contributed by the students and faculty, and \$300.00 by Mrs. R. C. Bolling, Mrs. Herbert S. Darlington, Mr. Theodore N. Ely, Miss Gertrude Ely, Miss Marian Mott, and Miss Ethel Parrish.

The students through their music committee, of which Miss Cornell is president, will assume the responsibility of raising the fund for the coming season.

ALUMNAE ATHLETICS

On Tuesday May 31, the alumnae tennis team was beaten by the Varsity team, score 5-3.

The five members of the alumnae team were Helen Sturgis, '05; Kate Williams, '00; Annie L. Whitney, '09; Anna Platt, '09; and Elizabeth Harrington '06.

On Wednesday, June 1, the Varsity team beat the alumnae in basket-ball—15-6. The game was a good one, for the alumnae, having begun practice the Friday before was able to get in a good deal of team play, and what was better still, had had enough training to be able to play hard through two halves.

ALUMNAE BASKET BALL TEAM.

Backs: Isabel Lynde Dammann '05.
Esther White '06.
Kate Williams '00.

Centres: Anna Platt '09.
Margaret Thurston '05.
Guthrie Wesson '09.

Forwards: Carla DennisonSwan '05.
Adelaide A. Neall '06.
E. Harrington '06.

There were 18 entries for the alumnæ tennis tournament to be played from May 30 to June 2, but owing to the fact that Commencement is such a busy time, only a few of the entries were played off. —E. H.

NOTICE

The Station for Experimental Evolution of the Carnegie Institute of Washington is co-operating with the Committee on Eugenics of the American Breeders' Association for the purpose of obtaining records of family characteristics. To facilitate the inquiry, blanks have been prepared with spaces for data on some thirty-five characteristics of each individual in three generations.

A sub-committee of the Association of Collegiate Alumnæ has been appointed to interest the various branches of the Association in the work of filling out the "Family Record" blanks, and the undersigned, who constitute the Committee on Eugenics of the Washington branch of the A. C. A. wish to call the attention of Bryn Mawr graduates and undergraduates to this opportunity of aiding a scientific investigation that promises to be of the greatest importance.

AMY ROCK RANSOME, '93
MABEL FOSTER, '07
FRANCES G. DAVENPORT, *Radcliffe*, '94.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF RESIDENT FELLOWSHIPS AND SCHOLARSHIPS

The Faculty has just made the following nominations to the Board of Directors for the thirteen resident fellowships and the graduate scholarships open to graduates of Bryn Mawr College and other colleges of good standing. Friends of the college have given two additional fellowships for the coming year, one in English, the other in Economics and Politics. The latter has been founded for two years. It is greatly hoped that it can be continued. Up to the present the departments of History and Economics have shared one fellowship, it being given in alternate years in each department.

Resident research fellowship in Chemistry of the value of \$750 awarded to ANNIE LOUISE MACLEOD, of Nova Scotia, A.B., McGill University, 1904, and M.Sc. 1905. Demonstrator in Chemistry, McGill University, 1905-08; Assistant in Chemistry, Barnard College, 1908-09; Fellow in Chemistry, Bryn Mawr College, 1909-10.

RESIDENT FELLOWSHIPS OF THE VALUE OF \$525

Fellowship in Greek

CORNELIA CATLIN COULTER, of Ferguson, Missouri, A.B., Washington University, 1907. Graduate Scholar in Latin, Bryn Mawr College, 1907-08. President's European Fellow and Student, University of Munich, 1908-09. Fellow in Latin, Bryn Mawr College, 1909-10.

Fellowship in Latin

ELIZABETH ANDROS FOSTER, of Sharon, Mass., A.B., Bryn Mawr College, 1908, and A.M., 1909. Graduate Scholar in Latin, Bryn Mawr College, 1908-09; Reader in Latin, 1909-10.

Fellowship in English

MARY CAROLINE SPALDING, of Bryn Mawr, Pa., A.B., Vassar College, 1901. Graduate Student, Bryn Mawr College, 1906-08, and Graduate Scholar, 1908-09; Teacher in the Misses Shipley's School, Bryn Mawr, 1906-10; Graduate Scholar in English Bryn Mawr College, 1909-10.

Special Fellowship in English

LOUISE BAGGOTT MORGAN, of Providence, R. I., A.B., and A.M., Brown University, 1907. Graduate Scholar in English, Bryn Mawr College, 1907-10.

Fellowship in German

MARIE SEWARD KING, of Olivet, Michigan, A.B., Olivet College, 1907, and A.M., 1908. Teacher of German and French, Des Moines College, 1908-09. Graduate Student, Bryn Mawr College, 1909-10.

Fellowship in History

SARAH WHITE DAVIS, of Lapeer, Michigan, A.B., Mt. Holyoke College, 1909; Graduate Student, Mt. Holyoke College, 1909-10.

Special Fellowship in Economics

JANE CUSHING SHOEMAKER, of Philadelphia, A.B., Bryn Mawr College, 1905; Graduate Student, Bryn Mawr College, 1907-08; Fellow in Economics, 1909-10.

Fellowship in Psychology

MARIE GERTRUDE RAND, of Brooklyn, N. Y., A.B., Cornell University 1908. Graduate Scholar in Psychology, Bryn Mawr College, 1908-09; Fellow in Philosophy, 1909-10.

Fellowship in Archæology

HELEN COX BOWERMAN, of Point Pleasant, N. J., A.B., Mt. Holyoke College, 1901. A.M., University of Rochester, 1903. Teacher of English and Latin in the High School, Macedon, N. Y., 1903-05. Instructor in Latin, Western College for Women, Oxford, O., 1905-07; Associate Professor of Latin, 1907-08. Graduate Scholar in Archæology, Bryn Mawr College, 1908-09; Fellow in Archæology, 1909-10.

Fellowship in Mathematics

MARGARET ELIZABETH BRUSSTAR, of Philadelphia, A.B., Bryn Mawr College, 1903; Graduate Student, Bryn Mawr College, 1906-10; Scholar in Mathematics, Bryn Mawr College, 1907-08.

Fellowship in Physics

IRENE MAUD MATHEWS, of England, Girton College, Cambridge, 1906-10. Cambridge Mathematical Tripos, 1909; placed between 18th and 19th Wranglers; will take Part II, Cambridge Mathematical Tripos, 1910.

Fellowship in Chemistry

MINNIE ALMIRA GRAHAM, of Lockport, N. Y., A.B., Mt. Holyoke College, 1900. A.M., University of Michigan, 1906. Fellow in Chemistry, Bryn Mawr College, 1906-07. In charge of Department of Physics and Chemistry, Lake Erie College, 1907-10.

Fellowship in Biology

MARY EDITH PINNEY, of Wilson, Kansas, A.B., Kansas State University, 1908; Fellow in Zoölogy, Kansas State University, 1908-10.

THE FOLLOWING WERE NOMINATED FOR RESIDENT GRADUATE SCHOLARSHIPS OF THE
VALUE OF \$200:

Greek: MARIA HAWES ALBEE, Bryn Mawr College, 1904. Graduate Student, Yale University, 1907-09. Graduate Scholar in Greek, Bryn Mawr College, 1909-10. ALICE HILL BYRNE, A.B., Wellesley College 1908. Graduate Student, Bryn Mawr College, 1909-10.

Latin: ELEANOR JAMES, A.B., Bryn Mawr College, 1902. Graduate Scholar in Latin, Bryn Mawr College, 1909-10.

English: HELEN ESTABROOK SANDISON, A.B., Bryn Mawr College, 1906. Scholar in English, 1907-08, Fellow in English, 1908-09, and Special European Fellow and Student in Oxford, 1909-10. FRANCES ALLEN FOSTER, A.B., Brown University, 1909. Scholar in English, Bryn Mawr College, 1909-10. MABEL MATHEWSON KEILLER, A.B., Bryn Mawr College, 1908. Graduate Student, Bryn Mawr College, 1908-10.

German: ADAH BLANCHE ROE, A.B., Woman's College of Baltimore, 1909. Scholar in German, Bryn Mawr College, 1909-10.

Economics: AMEY BROWN EATON, A.B., Brown University, 1907. Graduate Student, University of Pennsylvania, 1909-10.

Mathematics: MILLICENT POND, of State College, Pa. Member of the Class of 1910, Bryn Mawr College.

Physics: BESSIE MAY BURNELL, A.B., Lake Erie College, 1908.

UNDERGRADUATE SCHOLARSHIPS

James E. Rhoads Junior Scholarship

PAULINE IDA CLARKE, of New York City. Prepared by the Balliol School, Utica, N. Y.

James E. Rhoads Sophomore Scholarship.

MARION DOROTHEA CLINTON, of Philadelphia. Prepared by the Lincoln High School, Portland, Oregon, and by the Portland Academy. Holder of the first Bryn Mawr matriculation scholarship for the Western States, 1909-10.

Maria Hopper Sophomore Scholarships

RUTH COE MANCHESTER, of Winsted, Conn. Prepared by the Gilbert School, Winsted. Holder of the second Bryn Mawr matriculation scholarship for the New England States, 1909-10.

MARJORY F. MURRAY, of Delhi, N. Y. Prepared by the Delaware Academy, Delhi, and by St. Agnes School, Albany.

Special Maria Hopper Scholarships of \$100 Each

NORAH CAM, of Hertfordshire, England. Prepared by private tuition.

MARION DELIA CRANE, of Providence, R. I. Prepared by the High School, Abington, Mass., and by private tuition.

Anna W. Powers Memorial Scholarship

EDNA FOSTER, of Philadelphia. Prepared by the Girls' High School of Philadelphia. Holder of City Scholarship, 1907-10, and of Anna M. Powers Memorial Scholarship, 1909-10.

Thomas H. Powers Memorial Scholarship

FRANCES E. BUSTER, of Pilot Point, Texas. Prepared by Franklin College, Pilot Point, Texas, and North Texas Normal College, Denton. Hearer, Bryn Mawr College, 1909-10.

Mary E. Stevens Junior Scholarship

LAURA LAURENSEN BYRNE, of Ellicott City, Md. Prepared by St. Timothy's School, Catonsville, Md.

Elizabeth Duane Gillespie Scholarship

HELEN MARGUERITE RAMSEY, of Rosemont, Pa. Prepared by the Lower Merion High School, Ardmore, Pa.

Brooke Hall Memorial Scholarship

HELEN TREDWAY, of Dubuque, Ia. Prepared by the High School, Dubuque, Ia.

George W. Childs Essay Prize

GRACE BAGNALL BRANHAM, of Baltimore, Md. Prepared by the Bryn Mawr School, Baltimore.

Mary Helen Ritchie Memorial Prize

MARY DOROTHY WHITALL WORTHINGTON, of New York City. Prepared by the Kensington High School, London, England.

A new department has been opened this year, that of comparative literature, conducted by Dr. Orie Latham Hatcher, Associate (elect) in Comparative and Elizabethan Literatures. She offers next year a course in the "*Epic*" during the first semester and in the "*Pastoral*" during the second semester, each three hours a week. She also offers a one-hour graduate course in Comparative Literature. Dr. Alfred Horatio Upham, Associate Professor (elect) in English Literature, will offer a two-hour course in Comparative Literature next year, its subject being "Neo-classicism in France and England."

Other new courses offered are an elective course in "The Historical Development of Physics," by Professor Huff; an elective course in Municipal Government by Dr. C. C. Williamson; an elective course in English Verse Composition, by Miss G. G. King, who also offers an elective course in Gothic Architecture; and an elective or minor course in Classical Archæology.

Dr. Alfred Horatio Upham, mentioned above as newly appointed Associate Professor of English Literature, is an A.B. of Miami University, and A.M. of Harvard University, and a Ph.D. of Columbia University, where he held a fellowship in Comparative Literature. He is at present Professor of English and head of the department at Miami University. His book on The French Influence in English Literature from the accession of Elizabeth to the Restoration has just appeared.

NEWS FROM THE BRYN MAWR CLUBS

BOSTON

The Bryn Mawr Club of Boston held its annual election just before the regular monthly tea on Tuesday April 5. The officers for the year 1910-11 are: Elizabeth Harrington, 1906, president; Sylvia Scudder Bowditch, 1901, vice-president and treasurer; Cynthia Wesson, 1909, corresponding secretary; Emily Storer, ex-1910, recording secretary; Mary Richardson Walcott, 1906, director.

The last tea of the season was on Tuesday, April 26, and was preceded by an informal meeting to discuss the questions which were to come up before the alumnae meeting at Bryn Mawr on May 7. Anne Emery Allinson (Mrs. Francis Greenleaf Allinson), 1892, came from Providence to address the club for the second time this year, and reported the work of the committee on the deed of gift.

LOS ANGELES

Another Bryn Mawr Club has sprung into existence, its immediate object being that of raising money to increase the Alumnae Endowment Fund. A meeting of former Bryn Mawr students who are residents of Southern California was held on May 15 at the residence of Kate Elizabeth Williams, '00, and a Bryn Mawr Club was formed under the name of "The Bryn Mawr Club of Los Angeles." The Club consists of about fifteen members: Miss Martha A. Walker, '95, was elected president, and Mira B. Culin, ex-'00, secretary and treasurer. A book called *Menu Suggestions* has been published by the Club and is for sale for the benefit of the Endowment Fund, price 50 cents.

From Los Angeles, Martha A. Walker, '95, Mary Lawther, ex '95, Elizabeth Marble, '02, Eleanor Anderson Tanner,

ex '00, Eleanor Vallely, ex '08, Alice Johnson, grad. student, '02-'03 Emily Johnson, grad. student, '05-'06, Elizabeth Johnson Esgen, grad. student, '94-'95, Bella Mabury, ex '94; from Pasadena, Kate E. Williams, '00, Genevieve Winterbotham Mowyer, ex. '04, Myra B. Culin, ex. '00, Mary H. Lewis, grad. student, '93-'94; from Whittier, Susan Harrison Johnson, grad. student, '85-'87.

Miss Williams, acting secretary of the Club writes: "I was surprised to find that there are nearly fifty student in California, a great many in Colorado, and several in Oregon. . . . We have managed to sell about fifty copies of *Menu Suggestions* in two weeks. If all the books can be sold, about \$600.00 can be made. . . . Thank you for your interest in us. It was the April *Quarterly* that aroused us."

NEW YORK

On Wednesday May 4, the Club gave a tea to which Bryn Mawrtys, both Club members and non-club members were invited, to discuss informally the Report of the Special Committee on the Deed of Gift. Evangeline W. Andrews, chairman of the Committee, presented the report, and explained the reasons for the two points of view expressed in the majority and the minority reports. A free discussion and questions followed. After the meeting, which was well attended, tea was served.

The following, from a member of the Club, is of interest.

THE ALUMNÆ PLAY AT THE MAY-DAY FÊTE

Rightly speaking, the alumnae performance at the May-Day Fête was not a play but a series of little pantomimes, songs and dances.

Elizabeth White, '02, and Martha White, '03, planned and managed the whole, from the dramatizing and staging to the costumes and printing. The troupe was

known as a "Band of Strolling Players," and was garbed in the Italian costumes of the 16th century. Anne Kidder Wilson, '03 was the one and only heroine, for all the rest were heroes; she was first the Bailiff's Daughter, in a pantomime of this old ballad, then Barbara Allen in a similar pantomime, and finally a charming dancer in a little episode with Martha White as the other dancer. Elizabeth White was the youth in love with the Bailiff's Daughter, and later with Barbara Allen, while Martha White, Helen Robinson, and Helen Sturgis, '05 were attendant youths, in love with the heroine and bearing musical instruments, in the manner of all love-lorn youths in the ballads of old. But the real music was furnished by Madge Miller, who sang the words of the ballads while the others acted them.

Marjorie Cheney, Marion Reilly, and Marion Parris each played a part, Marjorie Cheney being the squire who drove the pony, Marion Reilly Dr. Hokus-Pokus, and Marion Parris a poet who handed out to the audience copies of the ballads being acted.

The first performance of this traveling troupe, among whom I must not forget to mention Dicky, the trick dog, known on the stage as "Riccardo, the Dog-Wonder"—was given in front of Radnor Hall, and the remaining three performances in front of the Pembroke wing of Rockefeller.

SAN FRANCISCO

Mabel Harriet Norton, '02, sent out notes to fifteen Bryn Mawrtys to meet at her house in Berkeley, Cal., on May 31, to consider the plan of forming a Bryn Mawr Club.

WASHINGTON

The Washington Club, of about twenty members, working with the Washington Finance Committee of the B. M. Alumnae Association, has succeeded in collecting

funds to the amount of six hundred and thirty-five dollars for the Endowment Fund.

The series of lectures given during the winter netted three hundred dollars in round numbers, while the remainder of the sum came from appeals issued by the Finance Committee—Edith Totten, chairman, Gertrude Dietrich Smith, treasurer, Mabel Foster and Shirley Putnam—under the auspices of the following Honorary Committee:—

His Excellency, William H. Taft.
Mrs. Albert Clifford Barney.
Mrs. John W. Foster.
Hon. David J. Foster.
Mrs. Archibald Hopkins.
Miss Kibbey.

Baroness Serge Alexander Korff.

Mr. Francis E. Leupp.

Mr. Gifford Pinchot.

Mr. Herbert Putnam.

Mrs. John C. Phillips.

Miss Seidmore.

Hon. Herbert Knox Smith.

Mrs. Enoch Totten.

Baroness Uchida.

Rear-Admiral W. K. Van Reypen.

Since the March meeting of the Club, at the home of Mrs. F. L. Ransome, when the plans for this campaign were discussed, there have been meetings on April 6 at the home of Eleanor Bliss, on April 29 at the residence of Shirley Putnam, and May 27 with Marguerite Armstrong at Miss Madeira's School.

NEWS FROM THE CLASSES

The news of this department is compiled from information furnished by the Class Secretaries, Bryn Mawr Clubs, and from other reliable sources for which the Editor is responsible. The value of this department would be greatly increased if Bryn Mawr students everywhere would constitute themselves regular contributors to it.

1889

The marriage of Leah Goff, and Mr. Alba B. Johnson, was quietly solemnized on June 23, at "Highlawn," the home of the bride in Bryn Mawr. Rev. George A. Johnston, of the Presbyterian Church at Bryn Mawr, performed the ceremony, which was witnessed by the immediate families of the bride and bridegroom and a few intimate friends. There were no bridal attendants. Immediately after the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Johnson left for a wedding trip.

1892

Helen J. Robins, '92, has left Miss Madeira's School, Washington, D. C., intending to spend a year in Italy at her former place of sojourn, Siena.

Helen Clements Kirk (Mrs. Edward C. Kirk) announces the marriage of her daughter Edith to Mr. Conyers Read, on June 14.

1893

Evangeline Walker Andrews (Mrs. Charles M. Andrews) will spend the summer with her husband and children at Bas les Eboulements, Province of Quebec, Canada. After the 20th of September Mrs. Andrews's address (and the address of the *QUARTERLY*) will be 77 Grove Street, New Haven, Connecticut.

Ruth Emerson Fletcher (Mrs. Henry Martineau Fletcher) died at Camberley, Surrey, April 13, 1910.

Nellie Neilson will spend the summer abroad with her mother and her sister Josephine. She will also visit her sister, Grace Neilson La Coste, '06 (Mrs. John Constable La Coste), at Oxney in Kent, and will do special research work in mediæval history.

Amy C. Ransome conducted the Bryn Mawr Entrance Examinations in Washington, D. C., this spring.

1894

Ethel McCoy Walker, who for years has been Recording Secretary of the College, has accepted a position as Secretary at the Rockefeller Institute in New York. She will enter on her new duties in the autumn.

Abby Brayton Durfee (Mrs. Randall Durfee) came on to Bryn Mawr for the May-day Fête, and to visit Ethel Walker. Emma Bailey Speer, ex-'94, and Margaretta MacVeagh, ex-'94, were also present, and it was delightful to see this familiar little group of '94 on the campus again.

1896

Mary Crawford Dudley (Mrs. Charles Dudley) will spend the summer in her cottage at Bas les Eboulements, Province of Quebec, Canada.

1897

On July 24, Mary M. Campbell will sail for Europe, to make a tour of the Pyrenees with Miss Tiffany and her father.

Masa Dogura Uchida (Baroness Uchida) gave a luncheon in April in honor of President Thomas and Miss Garrett. Among other Bryn Mawrtys present were Marguerite Armstrong, '05, Elise Biglow Barber, '02, Eleanor Bliss, '09, Margretta Stewart Dietrich, '03, Mabel Foster, '07, Violet Foster, ex-'02, Sarah Emery Dudley, '00, Alletta Van Reyepen Korff, '00, Helen Robins, '92, Gertrude Dietrich Smith, '03, Edith Totten, '02, Shirley Putnam, '09, Aurie Thayer Yoa-kum, '00, Amy Rock Ransome, '93, and Cora Baird Jeanes, ex-'96.

Baroness Uchida also gave a tea during the Easter holidays for Edith Hamilton, '94, and Margaret Hamilton, '97, to which she invited the Bryn Mawr Club of Washington.

Baroness Uchida received with the Japanese Ambassador a large number of guests in honor of Prince Tokugawa at the Embassy in Washington. Among

other guests were Dora Keen, '96, Amy C. Ransome '93, Gertrude Dietrich Smith, '03, and Mabel Foster, '07.

Upon receipt of the news of the death of King Edward the Japanese Ambassador cancelled all social engagements for a period of three weeks, and Baroness Uchida, who was to have attended the May-day Fête, recalled her engagement on that account. She was, however, able to participate in Commencement at Bryn Mawr on June 2.

Helen Matheson Saunders was married on June 1 to Mr. William H. Appleton Holmes at Yonkers-on-Hudson.

May Violet Wolf, ex-'97, has opened a studio at 1438 N Street, Washington, D. C.

Mary E. Converse expects to sail for Europe, June 22.

Cornelia Greene King (Mrs. Paul King) has a son, Paul Bernard King, Jr., born July 16, 1909.

1900

Leslie Knowles has announced her engagement to Mr. Arthur Blake of Boston.

Sarah Emery Dudley (Mrs. C. T. Dudley) has been visiting Mary Converse, '98, before sailing for England where she will spend the summer.

1901

Mary Ayer Rousmaniere (Mrs. John Easton Rousmaniere) has lost her father, Dr. James Ayer, who died at his home in Boston on May 14.

Elizabeth F. Hutchin will spend the summer in Les Ormonts, Switzerland, with Prof. and Mrs. James H. Leuba of Bryn Mawr.

Helen Robinson is doing private tutoring in Highland Falls, N. Y.

1902

Helen Nichols, ex-'02, was married to Mr. Mansfield Estabrook on May 12 in New York. Mr. and Mrs. Estabrook will live in Boston.

Jane Craigen Kay has a daughter, Elise Craigen Kay, born April 27, 1910.

Eleanor James has received a resident graduate scholarship in Latin at Bryn Mawr for 1910-11.

1903

Helen Raymond O'Connor (Mrs. John Christopher O'Connor) has a son, born in Manchester, New Hampshire, last September.

Hetty Goldman, who has been doing graduate work at Radcliffe during the past year, has won the Charles Elliot Norton Fellowship. This fellowship has never before been held by a woman, though open to students of both Harvard and Radcliffe. The income is \$800 a year, to be used for a year of study at Athens. Miss Goldman's work has been in archæology, and the thesis for which the fellowship was awarded her was on "The Influence of the Trilogy on Greek Vase Painting."

Elizabeth Sergeant has been in New York recently, doing a piece of work for McClure's, which was published in the July number under the title "Toilers in the Tenements." She has now gone abroad, and will spend the summer in Paris, pursuing the same kind of work.

Ethel Bacon Smith (Mrs. Aa. Levering Smith) has a son, born March 5, 1910.

Florence Wattson and Mabel Norton, '02, took a trip last summer in the High Sierras.

Ida Langdon is working for her master's degree at Cornell. She is a good suffragist and has made some speeches for the cause.

Flora Gifford is studying at Radcliffe.

Elizabeth Eastman spent last summer travelling abroad with her father.

Rosalie Telfair James continues her work in French Literature at the Normal College, an institution recently renamed The New York City College for Women.

Eleanor Deming is very enthusiastic about her trip to Europe last summer. She was especially pleased with the Aus-

tro-American Line, a comparatively new and unknown line, sailing from Brooklyn.

Lili Müller was married to Rev. Carl E. Poensgen in January 18, 1910.

Charlotte Morton, ex-'03, went to the Adirondacks this winter for a short outing.

Wilhelmina von Gerber is an interne at Memorial Hospital in Worcester.

Alice Lovell Kellogg (Mrs. Lee O. Kellogg) has returned from Old Mexico and is now at Kelly, New Mexico.

May Montague Guild (Mrs. George M. Guild) has a daughter.

Dr. Marianna Taylor has been practising medicine since January, 1910, at St. Davids, Pa.

1904

Elizabeth Utleigh Thomas, ex-'04 (Mrs. Isaac B. Thomas) spent a few weeks this winter in the Adirondacks.

Maria H. Albee has received a resident graduate scholarship in Greek at Bryn Mawr for 1910-11.

1905

Commencement at Bryn Mawr this spring was a most unusually festive occasion, owing to the presence of President Taft, the completion of the half million of the Endowment Fund, and the large and enthusiastic reunions of the classes of 1895, 1900 and 1905. From a nineteen-five view point the last mentioned reunion was in every way a remarkably successful one. Forty-seven members of the class came back to the college during the week, and forty-five were present at the class supper in Monday evening. The supper was held in Rockefeller hall, and according to ancient custom the table was decorated with daisies and red clover, while the delapidated class banner hung at the end of the room. Helen Kempton was toast mistress, and inspired the class that evening with a spirit of enthusiasm and of joviality which flourished during the entire reunion.

During the entire week each member of the class wore a large floppy straw hat adorned with a huge red bow, while over her shoulder was tied a red ribbon on which were the class numerals. Wherever you went, and whatever you did, the campus was "redolent with 1905." Instead of the whole class conducting itself like one, each single member conducted herself like forty-five, and enjoyed herself for forty-five. A important feature of this reunion was the presence of the Class baby, little Carla Swan. Clad in her miniature red gym suit she sat solemnly on the side lines watching the basketball, or was wheeled about by her proud mother surrounded by an admiring and enthusiastic throng. She proved herself, beyond the shadow of a doubt, the most completely satisfactory class baby that any one could desire, and her presence added the crowning touch to the best reunion 1905 has ever had.

I. L. D. '05.

Alice Laura Bartlett, ex-'05, who has been teaching at the Brunot Hall School in Spokane, Washington, has announced her engagement to Mr. Lawrence Stoddard of Greenfield, Massachusetts. Mr. Stoddard is a New Englander and a graduate of Williams College. Alice Bartlett will spend the summer in the East.

Hope Allen, who has been working for two years at Radcliffe, has obtained the "College Alumnae Association" Fellowship. The income is \$500 a year to be used for study abroad. Miss Allen's work has been done in comparative literature.

Margaret G. Thurston recently addressed a Brunswick Club on the Immigration Problem.

Helen Jackson Paxson (Mrs. Frederic L. Paxson) expects to be in London all summer. Her address will be in care of The American Express Co., 5 and 6 Haymarket, London. Prof. Paxson, in conjunction with Dr. C. O. Paullin, has been deputed by the Carnegie Institution of Washington to continue the *Guide to*

American Materials in British Archives, already completed to 1783 by Prof. Andrews of the Johns Hopkins University. Messrs. Paxson and Paullin will work chiefly in the Public Record Office, carrying the subject as far as will be permitted by the British authorities, to 1837 certainly, and possibly as far as 1850.

Marguerite B. Armstrong will continue her secretaryship at Miss Madeira's School, 1330 Nineteenth Street, Washington, D. C.

Louise Lewis, ex-'05, visited Bryn Mawr friends this spring in Chicago and Indianapolis.

Margaret Otheman has also been visiting in Chicago recently.

1906

Helen Hanghouth Putnam (Mrs. William Edward Putnam, Jr.) moved into her new house, 91 Spooner Road, Chestnut Hill, Mass., about the middle of May. She has been living since her marriage two years ago in a small apartment at 2 Walnut Street, Boston.

Helen Sandison, who obtained a graduate European fellowship at Bryn Mawr last spring and has been studying in England for nearly a year, will return to America this summer. She will spend next winter at Bryn Mawr once more, holding a fellowship in English.

Jessie G. Hewitt, who has been teaching English in the Lucy Cobb Institute, Athens, Ga., has been granted a year's leave of absence. Katherine Liddell, '10, will take her place.

Helen E. Sandison has received a resident graduate scholarship in English at Bryn Mawr for 1910-11.

1907

The Triennial Reunion of the class of 1907 was held on May 7. The class had voted to change the date of the reunion from June to May so that the May-day Fête could be included in the celebration. There was a business meeting of the class at half past seven, followed by the class dinner at eight. The dinner was held in

the gymnasium and fifty-three members of the class were present. Gertrude Hill was toastmistress.

Antoinette Cannon has been working in connection with an open air school for tubercular children controlled by the city of Boston. To take up this work she resigned her position with the Social Service Department of the Massachusetts General Hospital.

Margaret Ayer was married in Chicago on May 21 to Mr. Cecil Barnes. Margaret Augur, Eunice Schenk, Harriet Houghteling, and Grace Brownell were bridesmaids.

Grace Brownell was married in New York on May 26 to Mr. Harold Daniels. Margaret Augur and Eunice Schenk were bridesmaids.

Berniece Stewart Mackenzie (Mrs. Charles Arthur Mackenzie) ex-'07, expects to move into her new cottage at Denville, New Jersey (near Morristown) about June 15. She is now living in a rented house near by.

In collaboration with Miss Lucy Sturgis, of Boston, Grace Hutchins has been writing a text-book on the negro question for use in classes connected with church work.

Elizabeth Thompson Remington (Mrs. Malcolm Remington) the mother of the Class Baby, has a second daughter.

Carola Woerishoffer has been investigating immigration conditions in New York.

Mabel Foster will spend the summer on the Continent, continuing her studies in French and German.

Josephine Bates was a guest of the Bryn Mawr Club of Washington at its April meeting, held at the house of Eleanor Bliss, '09.

Gladys Haines expects to return to Wilkes-Barré next winter as teacher of German in the Wilkes-Barré Institute.

1908

Adèle Brandeis has been chairman of the Babies' Milk Fund Committee of Louisville, and a member of the Kentucky State Committee of the Consumers' League, during the past year.

Hazel Whitelaw has announced her engagement to Mr. Benjamin Wilde.

Louise Hyman has been abroad since February and expects to return in July.

Martha Plaisted has left the English Department of Sweet-Briar College, Va., to return to Bryn Mawr as Reader in English.

Virginia McKenney is in Paris.

Emily Fox, ex-'08, is traveling in Greece.

Marjorie Bullivant Nichols (Mrs. Carroll B. Nichols) ex-'08, has a daughter, Priscilla, born at Bryn Mawr, March 25, 1910.

Mabel M. Keiller has received a resident graduate scholarship in English at Bryn Mawr for 1910-11.

Frances Passmore, who has been spending the winter in Pasadena, has returned to Minneapolis.

Among those of 1908 who came back to Bryn Mawr for May-day were Anne Carrère, Margaret Copeland, Louise Milligan, Louise Faley, Alice Sachs, Ethel Vick, Lydia Sharpless, Helen Cadbury, Ada Eldredge, Jacqueline Morris, and Melanie Atherton.

Dorothy Merle-Smith has announced her engagement to Mr. David Pyle.

The degree of Master of Arts has been conferred by the University of Pennsylvania upon Nellie Seeds Nearing, Margaret Sparhawk Jones, and Mary Anderson Kinsley.

On June 18 Mary A. Kinsley sails for a summer tour through Italy, Germany, France and England.

Grace Adaline Woodelton has received her LL.B. from New York University. She intends to practice law in the autumn.

Helen Virginia North was married June 1, to Dr. Robert J. Hunter, and has gone to the British Isles on her wedding trip. Dr. and Mrs. Hunter will live in Western Pennsylvania.

1909

Margaret Chambers, ex-'09, was married in April to Mr. Allan Dill of Baltimore.

Isabel L. Goodnow, ex-'09, has an-

nounced her engagement to Mr. Kendall Gillett of Pelham Manor, N. Y.

Ellen Shippen and Ann Whitney expect to teach again next winter at Miss Beard's school in Orange, N. J.

Louise Eugenie Smith, ex-'09, has announced her engagement to Mr. Cornelius B. Watson, of Parkersburg, West Virginia.

Barbara Spofford has been doing active work in New York studying the general question of immigration and the treatment of immigrants on their arrival in this country. She has just announced her engagement to Mr. Frederick McCormick, war correspondent during the Japanese-Russian war, and since then, head of the Associated Press Bureau in Peking, China.

Pleasaunce Baker will study drawing at the Philadelphia Academy of Fine Arts next winter.

1910

Katherine Liddell will teach English and Athletics in the Lucy Cobb Institute in Athens, Ga., substituting for Jessie Hewitt, '06.

Hilda Smith will do graduate work at Bryn Mawr next winter.

Millicent Pond has received the resident graduate scholarship in Mathematics for 1910-11.

Shirley Putnam is visited Bryn Mawr to participate in her Class Reunion and Commencement.

FORMER GRADUATE STUDENT

Margaret Adaline Reed of Meyersdale, Pa., Fellow in Biology 1908-'09, and graduate student at Bryn Mawr 1901-'03, was married to Dr. Warren Harmon Lewis, of Johns Hopkins University, in Baltimore, on Monday May 23d. Dr. and Mrs. Lewis will spend the summer abroad, and on their return will live in Baltimore.

NEWS OF THE FACULTY AND THE DEPARTMENTS

Miss Katherine Fullerton, Reader in English at Bryn Mawr, was married on June 9, to Mr. Gordon Hall Gerould, formerly Associate in English Philology at Bryn Mawr, 1902-05, and now John Rutherford preceptor in English at Princeton.

Professor James H. Leuba will join his wife and children in Les Ormonts, Switzerland, for the summer.

Dr. Isabel Maddison has been promoted to be Recording Dean and Assistant to the President.

Professor Henry Nevill Sanders, Professor of Greek, will return after leave of absence for one semester.

Dr. Clarence Carroll Clark, Associate Professor of English, leaves at the expiration of his appointment.

Dr. Tenney Frank, Associate Professor of Latin, has been granted one year's leave of absence.

Dr. Carleton Fairchild Brown has

been promoted to be Professor of English Philology.

Dr. Caroline Louise Ransom, Associate Professor of History of Art and Classical Archaeology, has resigned to accept the curatorship of the Egyptian Department of the Metropolitan Museum in New York.

Dr. Theodore De Laguna has been promoted to be Professor of Philosophy.

Dr. Hans Weyhe, Associate in Teutonic Philology and Sanscrit, has resigned to return to the University of Leipzig.

Dr. William H. Allison, Associate in History, has resigned to become Professor of Ecclesiastical History and Dean of the Theological Seminary in Colgate University.

Dr. Orie Latham Hatcher has been promoted to be Associate in Comparative and Elizabethan Literatures.

Dr. E. Raymond Turner, A.B., St. John's College, Fellow in History,

1909-10, Johns Hopkins University, and Ph. D. 1910, has been appointed Associate in History.

Mr. F. Warren Wright, A. B., Wesleyan University, 1906; A. M., Harvard University, 1908; Fellow in Greek, Princeton University, 1908-10; has been appointed Lecturer in Latin during Dr. Frank's leave of absence.

Miss Rose Chamberlin, formerly Reader in German, died very suddenly at her brother's home in Milton, Mass. on June 21.

Miss Mary Jeffers has been appointed Reader in German. She is an A.B., Bryn Mawr College, 1895, and A.M., 1897; Graduate Student, Bryn Mawr College 1895-98, 1903-04, 1906-07. Student, Universities of Munich and Halle, 1898-99 and University of Bonn, summer of 1905. Private tutor 1892-1910. Teacher of Latin in the Misses Shipley's School, Bryn Mawr, 1895-98, and Head of the Latin Department, 1898-1907. Teacher of Latin and History in the Girls' Latin School, Baltimore, Md., 1900-01.

Miss Maud Downing, A.B. Term as Reader in Semitic Languages has expired.

Dr. Clara Leonora Nicolay, Reader of Elementary French, has resigned to take a position as instructor in German in Wellesley College.

Dr. Emma Haeberli, has been appointed Reader in Elementary French. Ph.D., University of Berne, 1903; Graduate Student and Tutor in French and German, University of Berne, 1904-05 and 1906-09. Instructor in French and German, Virginia College, Roanoke, Va., 1909-10.

Miss Content Shepard Nichols, A.M. Reader in English, has resigned.

Miss Elizabeth Andros Foster, Reader in Latin, has resigned, to accept the appointment as Fellow in Latin for the year 1910-11.

Miss Frances D'Arcy Thompson, of Girton College, Cambridge, University of Cambridge, Classical Tripos 1906, has been appointed Reader in Latin.

Dr. Isabelle Stone; term expired as holder of substitute position as Reader in Greek.

Dr. Helen Elizabeth Huff; term expired as holder of substitute position as Reader in Mathematics.

Miss Martha Plaisted has been appointed Reader in English. Miss Plaisted is an A.B. of Bryn Mawr College 1908 and has been Instructor in English in Sweet Briar College, Sweet Briar, Virginia, 1908-10.

Miss Margaret Skinner, Girton College, Cambridge, University of Cambridge, Modern Language Tripos, 1906, appointed Reader in English.

Dr. Frances Lowater, Demonstrator in Physics, has resigned to be Associate Professor of Physics in the Western College for Women, Oxford, Ohio.

Miss Caroline Vinia Lynch, A.M., resigned as Demonstrator in History of Art and Classical Archaeology.

Miss Mabel Kathryn Frehafer, appointed Demonstrator in Physics. Miss Frehafer is an A.B. of Bryn Mawr College, 1908; Graduate Student in Physics, University of Wisconsin, 1908-09; Fellow in Physics, Bryn Mawr College, 1909-10.

Miss Lily Ross Taylor has been appointed Demonstrator in Classical Art and Archaeology. Miss Taylor is an A.B. of the University of Wisconsin, 1906. She was Graduate Scholar in Latin at Bryn Mawr College, 1906-07; Fellow in Latin, 1907-08; Reader in Latin, 1908-09; Student in the American School of Classical Studies at Rome, 1909-10.

Miss Ethel Walker has resigned as Recording Secretary and Appointment Secretary.

Miss Edith Thompson Orlady has been appointed Recording Secretary and Appointment Secretary. Miss Orlady is an A.B. of Bryn Mawr College, 1902; Warden of Pembroke Hall, West, 1903-105 and Warden of Rockefeller Hall, 1905-06; Graduate Student, Bryn Mawr College, 1903-06, 1907-09.

Miss Virginia Tryon Stoddard resigned the Wardenship of Radnor Hall on account of ill health, and Miss Friedrika Margretha Heyl resigned the Wardenship of Merion Hall on account of ill health. These vacancies are not yet filled.

LITERARY NOTES

All publications received will be acknowledged in this column, and noticed or reviewed as far as possible. The Editor begs that copies of books by or about the Bryn Mawr Faculty and Bryn Mawr students may be sent to the QUARTERLY for review.

REVIEWS

HAVERFORD LIBRARY COLLECTION OF CUNEIFORM TABLETS OR DOCUMENTS FROM THE TEMPLE ARCHIVES OF TELLOH. Auto-graphed and Edited by George Aaron Barton, Professor in Bryn Mawr College. Part I, 1905; Part II, 1910. Philadelphia. The John C. Winston Company.

In 1901 the library of Haverford College was enriched by the gift of four hundred cuneiform tablets presented by Mr. J. Wister Brown, the president of the corporation of that college. They were immediately catalogued by Professor Barton, and two volumes giving the text of two hundred and eleven tablets have appeared under the above title. In addition to the text itself, both volumes contain an introduction in which some of the most valuable and interesting material contributed by these tablets is ably discussed, translations of a number of texts selected for their representative character are given, and a register of tablets, in which each tablet is described and its date noted.

Although these tablets were purchased in New York City, Professor Barton has justified his subtitle, "Documents from the Temple Archives of Telloh," by giving convincing reasons for believing that they were once a part of the temple archives of the ancient city of Lagash, the modern Telloh, situated in southern Babylonia, about sixty miles north of the Biblical Ur of the Chaldees, and he has also shown that they are indirectly the result of the excavations of the French, so ably conducted for many years by the late M. de Sarzec.

All except two of the tablets published are rectangular in shape and vary from one and one-quarter to seven and three-quarter inches in length. They are written in the Sumerian language, a non-Semitic language which was the only medium of writing used in Babylonia until about 2000 B. C. As temple archives they record the business transactions of the temple. At first sight such documents may seem dry and uninteresting, but Professor Barton has pointed out that "when the temple records and business documents from Babylonia have been published in sufficiently large numbers and have been adequately studied, it will be possible to form a picture of the economic environment of an ancient people such as can be made of no other people of antiquity known to us, and this picture will, I believe, prove to be of no less value to the study of religion than to the study of political institutions. Not the least valuable aspect of these texts is their contribution to historical knowledge. They come from a time when there was no fixed era, and records were dated from important events. These business documents portray the political conditions of the times,

give us a record of wars, raids, and conquests of which we often have no other information than that which such tablets afford."

Eighteen of the tablets published are "provision lists of traveling officers connected with the public service." Tablets of this character have already been published by the Royal Museum in Berlin and by the Louvre, but their historical importance had never been explained. "They give us important information as to the governmental methods of the empire of the second dynasty of Ur, showing us how messengers, soldiers, and tax collectors were constantly moving about; they reveal to us, incidentally, governmental methods, and something of the extent of the empire. Most interesting is the fact that a regular system of posts (or rather an interurban messenger system) seems to have existed, the cost of which was shared by different cities. . . . These tablets, accordingly, give us a glimpse of the thirty years of the control of the second dynasty of Ur at its most prosperous era, and show us that a system of messengers, probably occupied with public business, was in existence at this period, apparently not unlike the system which Darius I organized at a later time for the Persian empire."

Two objects an inch and a half in length and "of the general shape of a bag that is but partially filled and is tied at the top" were believed to be unique in the Haverford Collection. Their publication has brought to light the fact that such objects exist in other museums, but Professor Barton is the first to explain their significance. He has shown that they are bills of lading given to the boatman to establish the extent of his responsibility in transporting grain. "Such boatmen, in the hot climate of Babylonia, probably wore little clothing in the summer months, and these bills of lading were, I believe perforated in order that the boatman might hang them about his neck and not lose them." An item of interest to the economist is gained from a tablet in which the quotations of wheat are given, which are found to have varied from about 60 cents to 75 cents and \$1.23 per bushel, according as the harvest became more and more remote.

In a discussion which is far too technical to follow here but which is extremely interesting to the savant, Professor Barton, by an ingenious use of clues, has assigned the correct numerical notations to eleven signs whose values were hitherto unrecognized.

The publication of every scrap of evidence which throws light upon the life and civilization of an ancient people is valuable. The mechanical task of publishing such evidence is tedious and arduous and is possible only to those who are able to read and interpret the tablets they edit. By making these documents accessible Professor Barton has rendered a great service to scholarship, and the publication of the volumes that are to complete the series will be awaited with interest.

THE AUTHORSHIP OF THE *De Ortu Waluani* AND THE *Historia Meriadoci*. By Margaret Shore Morriss. Reprinted from *Publications of the Modern Language Association of America*, vol. xxiii.

A problem in literary history is here studied that concerns the authorship, the interrelation, and the sources of the two Latin romances named in the title. It is a complicated problem, involving the careful consideration of evidence of very diverse character. Miss Morriss exhibits the skill required to trace the line of probability through facts and conservative assumptions, and with admirable clearness

establishes a succession of coherent conclusions. Forms both of internal and of external evidence are handled with discrimination and persuasive insight, and it would be a difficult task to find a feeble link in the chain of the argument.

The study begins with a record in Bale's *Index Britannia Scriptorum*, in which the two romances are attributed to Robert de Monte, the abbot of Mont St. Michel in Normandy. The attempt is made, and with success, it must be believed, to prove the accuracy of this record. One important result is that this shifts the time of composition from the thirteenth (as hitherto assumed) to the twelfth century, inasmuch as "what is known of Robert's life and literary interests," all of which is set forth in detail, "makes the ascription of these romances to him extremely plausible." It is added, at this point, that "we find in the extant manuscripts of the *Historia Meriadoci* the letter 'R,' which may most reasonably be explained as the initial of the author's name."

In the second part of the study, the relationship of the two romances to other works is considered. A fresh interest is gained for this side of the subject by the shifting of the date of composition. That Robert, who also wrote a chronicle, was familiar with Geoffrey of Monmouth's *Historia*, "with its important body of Arthurian tradition," and that, too, as soon as "three years after it was written," was shown in the first chapter. It is now considered just what "distinct traces" of the use of the *Historia* may be recognized in the two romances. The process of reasoning involves a comparison of features appearing in other chronicles and romances. Nice poise of judgment is manifested in the weighing of this complexity of data.

Miss Morriss's investigation has heightened the interest in Robert de Monte, proving him to have had a keen appreciation of all kinds of literature; to have introduced Henry of Huntingdon to Geoffrey's *Historia*; and to have belonged to "that small circle of men who in the twelfth century were developing the Arthurian tradition into romance." Finally, the suggestion is freshly confirmed "that there was already a considerable body of romantic literature in Latin in the first half of the twelfth century."

THE COLUMBUS SCHOOL FOR GIRLS ELEMENTARY GRAMMAR. By Alice Gladden and Grace Latimer Jones.

In this little book, prepared especially for use in the Columbus School, teachers of English will welcome with enthusiasm an evidence of the wise belief that the elements of grammar should be taught as early as possible in the school years—a belief unfortunately not so widespread as the teacher of the upper classes could wish, for the greater lightening of her task. Miss Gladden and Miss Jones have reduced the subject to its simplest form, so that their book comes within the range of young pupils as soon as they know how to read, marked as it is by the careful selection and the clear treatment of what is most necessary for a beginning, and of that alone. They have known exactly what to omit,—that is why the book is so excellently adapted to use in elementary classes. For instance, "Parsing" is here confined to distinguishing parts of speech and pointing out the work done by each part of speech in its sentence; "Case" as such is not considered; even "Person" and "Number" are not taken up. Formal definitions are given only after a subject has been clearly and simply explained and the thorough comprehension of it made certain by exercises,—and it may be added that these exercises are interesting as well as practical; every word in the final definitions

has been used and its meaning made clear in the preceding explanations, so that the study of a definition is really an exercise in the satisfactory expression of something already known, though not formulated, rather than the mechanical memorizing of something to be understood later. Especially good explanations are those of "the object," "the preposition," and "the possessive." The treatment of the Sentence is as satisfactory as the treatment of the parts of speech in the first half of the Grammar. With "kinds of sentences" are introduced for the first time conjunctions and relative pronouns, and the pages which deal with these connectives are of very great value. It is only to be regretted that they do not include any study of the distinction between the coordinate and the restrictive relative, a distinction to which attention can not be called too soon, and which these authors could have made very clear in terms adapted to the comprehension even of young pupils. The scheme of diagraming at the end of Part II is, as might be expected, direct and practical. Let us hope that the authors have in preparation a grammar to follow and supplement this one, characterized by the same good sense and good scholarship.

NOTICE

Wanted, two copies each of the following numbers of the *Tipyn o' Bob*: Jan., 1904. Jan., Feb., and Nov., 1906. May and June, 1907. Jan., March, April, Nov., Dec., 1908.

Kindly communicate with the LIBRARIAN OF BRYN MAWR COLLEGE.



ROSE CHAMBERLIN
READER IN ENGLISH AND GERMAN AT BRYN MAWR COLLEGE
1886-1910

THE BRYN MAWR ALUMNAE QUARTERLY

VOL. IV

NOVEMBER, 1910

No 3

ROSE CHAMBERLIN

DECEMBER 21, 1850—JUNE 21, 1910

Rose Chamberlin came to Bryn Mawr College as reader in English in 1886, the second year of its existence. She lived to the close of its 25th year, and the connection ended only with her death on June 21, 1910. She had, it is true, at the end of last year resigned the matriculation class which she had conducted so long and so admirably, but the college had refused to accept her entire resignation and she was to have returned this year to her graduate work.

This means that all the students and alumnae, from the first Bryn Mawr freshman to the class just graduated, all, with the exception of those entering this fall, have had some point of contact with Miss Chamberlin, carry away some memory, more or less vivid, of her work or of her personality. And to what an immense number is this a memory of some special kindness or stimulus, something which remains with us as peculiarly and tenderly Bryn Mawrian, and is among the brightest of college memories. It may be of an unforgotten winter with the eight-o'clock class, to which we had scrambled in daily haste; of the thrill and delight of reading *Maria Stuart* and *Minna von Barnhelm* in that wonderful 'Baby German' which swept us in a few weeks from the alphabet of a language into its literature; or the inspiration of a course in which graduates learned how such teaching was done. It may be a memory of the first Bryn Mawr afternoon teas, of impromptu parties in the most hospitable of Radnor rooms. It may even be a sub-freshman recollection, that of a strenuous bit of tutoring, of a college preparatory class in school, perhaps of the first desire to

go to Bryn Mawr. Or it may be a memory of kind help and sympathy in that teething period of the seniors, the reading for orals; or the remembrance of a whisper of congratulation on an examination passed, an instant cordial recognition of one's new dignity as a Fellow. Such things must have floated up to one mind after another with the news of Miss Chamberlin's death, known perhaps to some only on the receipt of the card announcing the memorial service; a shock felt all over the country, far beyond the circle of those who had looked forward to seeing her again this year.

Miss Chamberlin brought to the college in 1886 the distinction of honors freshly won in an English university, the equipment of two native languages,—for German had been learned so young and used so long that it was the same to her as English,—an enthusiasm for college life, and a very marked gift as a teacher. Born in Great Yarmouth, the Great Yarmouth of David Copperfield, in 1850, the daughter of a solicitor in comfortable circumstances, and the eldest of a family of nine children, she was sent to school in Germany at the age of ten and remained there for five years. She afterwards passed a year in a French school in Paris, and went back to dance at her first ball in England. On the death of her father, in 1871, her mother, to make the most of a lessened income and to educate the younger children, removed with the family to Germany and settled eventually in Hanover, which remained their home for many years, though Miss Chamberlin, who took a situation as governess in England, spent in it only her vacations.

Her early education was therefore almost entirely German; it was an initiation into German life, with its little housewifely arts, its music, and friendly sociability. She had made it her own, and was the embodiment all her life long of the German grace of *Gemüthlichkeit*, slightly checked in its expression by English reserve.

But her energy and eagerness were ready for further conquests. While a governess in England, she attended some University Extension lectures, and heard with intense interest of the opening of Newnham College. She at once determined to take advantage of its privileges; and, partly by the help of an intimate friend, partly by taking upon herself a considerable debt, she succeeded in passing three years at Newnham. There she became the friend of Miss Clough, threw herself with ardor into college life, studied for the Mediaeval and Modern Languages Tripos, and took a first class, with distinc-

tion in German. No degree was given to women at Cambridge; but when in 1905, Trinity College, Dublin, offered degrees to those who had taken honors in English universities, Miss Chamberlin received an M.A.

She had come to Bryn Mawr straight from Cambridge, with her German *Gemüthlichkeit* supplemented by English ideals of scholarship and academic tradition. On her arrival, Merion Hall, still the only hall of residence, was full; and her first semester was spent outside the college; but she moved into residence on the opening of Radnor Hall in February, 1887, occupying the large room in the third floor still affectionately thought of by many alumnae as Miss Chamberlin's room. She lived six years in Radnor, forming a close and lasting friendship with Miss Hannah Shipley, then Mistress of the Hall, welcoming the freshmen of each year, receiving graduates and undergraduates in delightful informal gatherings in her room, sitting at the head of a table in the dining room, taking an alert and interested part in all the college life. It was known to very few that even at that time she was by no means in perfect health; that the activities, even of those energetic days, were pursued in spite of drawbacks. They were certainly many, those activities, including, besides her college work, the management of a girls' club at St. Clements Church, Philadelphia, and the teaching of college preparatory German at a school in Germantown. She afterward held the same position at Miss Baldwin's School in Bryn Mawr, resigning it on account of illness, in 1902, to her younger sister, Miss Bertha Chamberlin, who had come over from Germany to take her place at Miss Stevens' School in Germantown. She was also the teacher of German in the Misses Shipley's School from its opening in 1894 till her death, and from 1902 a member of its household.

After several years in the college hall, Miss Chamberlin began to long for a home of her own, not only on account of its restfulness, but also for its finer opportunities of hospitality. Her first venture was in rooms in the village, where Mrs. More, the wife of the Radnor Hall William, took excellent care of her, and where a college brightness and charm abode for two years in Prospect Avenue. She then moved to the house on Bryn Mawr Avenue, in which many will still remember her, a pleasant house, but very far from college and on the edge of a wood, too remote and rural to be really the fitting abode of Miss Chamberlin. Where we best recall her, and remem-

ber her in curiously narrow yet characteristic surroundings, is in the little cottage on Montgomery Avenue, now the Cottage Tea Room. How she busied herself in adapting it to her needs, making with her own hands numerous furnishings and adornments, turning laundry into kitchen, kitchen into dining-room, building a china closet on the foundation of the old cooking stove, and devising in a draughty parlor a wonderful high back seat, in which a few friends gathered in cosy intimacy round the open fireplace, while she brewed tea, of a strength that rarely cometh to its own outside of merry England.

In 1901 Miss Chamberlin made a journey to Japan with two young girls, a strenuous trip, but one full of delight to her nevertheless. She brought back a beautiful collection of photographs and gave some charming talks in college and elsewhere, on that country. When Miss Tsuda came later to Bryn Mawr, it was Miss Chamberlin who taught the girls of the Misses Shipley's School to greet her with the Japanese national hymn.

It was while living on Montgomery Avenue, but in the larger house next door to the cottage, which she had taken for the winter, that Miss Chamberlin had the terrible illness which left her always an invalid. For years her heart had not been strong. The strain put upon it by her energy led to a check in circulation, resulting in blood poisoning. For some time she lay very ill, and it seemed as if every day might be her last. Yet her mind was going forth as before in energetic sympathy; she was asking daily for news of friends and pupils, and sending messages of affection and encouragement. When the alumnae came down for their meeting of February 1902 and heard of her illness and suffering, a unanimous affectionate greeting was sent to her with a gift of flowers, and no tribute gave more pleasure, was more precious to her. She loved the alumnae.

From the first her courage was wonderful; there was no flinching. One of her physicians Dr. Chrystie, writes:—

‘There are no words adequate to express my admiration of Miss Chamberlin. My professional relationship throughout a critical period of her life and at a grave crisis was very close. I was obliged to tell her that she had a serious and incurable disease of the heart, and later to watch with her its progress and help her to control it. Finally, I had to bring her the evil tidings that a high amputation of the thigh was necessary to save her life. Both shocks she met

with a smile and with more sympathy for the trying duties of her doctor than distress for herself. Every effort to help her was met by coöperation on her part and exquisite but undeserved gratitude.

‘When told of the necessity of the terrible operation her response was: ‘Well, won’t you please have it done as soon as possible?’ No protest, no request for postponement. . . . It was beautiful, wonderful, and to most of us, incomprehensible.”

Incomprehensible indeed, but there it was, a courage so simple, direct, and unflagging that those who never knew her till her days of invalidism, knew the same Miss Chamberlin. She was never able to walk again; but her invalid chair made many an excursion. She went in almost all weathers to her college classes. She made the voyage to Europe twice again to see her mother, and was not neglectful of sight-seeing; she shopped in Philadelphia, went to the opera, still attended college functions. In her new home at the Misses Shipley’s School, where a charming ground floor apartment was arranged for her, she was again a centre of interest. Even her eagerness about little things, fancy work, games, pretty teacups, and tiny jugs lasted triumphantly, like a leaflet that is floated over a perilous wave. It was one of her precious human qualities, that love of little things, one of those traits which count beyond their apparent worth in the most essential art of home-making. If Miss Chamberlin made even homesick Freshmen feel at home with her, it was that she possessed the little easy give and take, the charm of thoughtfulness for others which make the every-day life a pleasant thing. And her own home, though left so far away, was not a mere memory. She belonged to a family which, though widely scattered, preserved a strong family feeling and kept the thread of intercourse unbroken. A close affection bound her to the sister who was here beside her, Miss Bertha Chamberlin, younger than herself, and very different in temperament; with a charm of her own known to but few; but with the same sterling qualities of faithfulness and courage. They were both at 1910’s garden party, the one sister in her invalid chair, surrounded by friends, looking less well but in her old spirits; the other apparently strong and healthy. That neither should have survived the summer is a striking and poignant coincidence. Miss Chamberlin went to visit her sister Mrs. W. Dewess Roberts, at St. Michael’s Rectory, Milton, Massachusetts; Miss Bertha to England to be with her mother. On June 21 at the little rectory at Milton,

the heart which had borne so much in its weakness faltered and ceased to beat. Rose Chamberlin was at rest. She was spared the anxiety and pain of knowing that her sister had already an unsuspected illness and was to lie within three months beside her father in an English churchyard. Our Miss Chamberlin is buried in the cemetery at Milton, where her little nephews and nieces carry flowers to her grave. A memorial service, of which a notice is given elsewhere, was held in Taylor Hall on October 15. The next week came the twenty-fifth commemoration with its distinguished academic guests and inspiring speeches. In many a Bryn Mawr heart Miss Chamberlin's image ferried the stream and was there, a necessary part of the festival; for it was almost the only great college event from which the original, in twenty-five years, had been absent.

S. AND A. KIRK.

THE TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY

That in spite of wet weather—and October 22d was very wet—the Twenty-fifth Anniversary celebration was entirely successful from start to finish, is in itself a testimony to the interesting events and the still more interesting body of scholars and visitors gathered together to celebrate the occasion. Pembroke Hall was entirely given over to the entertainment of delegates and distinguished guests, and President Thomas entertained at the Deanery some of the visiting presidents of other colleges. Friday was a beautiful day, and the campus never looked more lovely except, perhaps, on some of the enchanting hazy days of early spring that Bryn Mawrtys know so well. The gay May-day flags were flapping a welcome from the towers of the college buildings, and from Friday afternoon, when the visitors were assembling, through the rain of Saturday and the glorious sunshine of Sunday they waved bravely and beautifully, adding thereby very decidedly to the gayety and festivity of the occasion.

The first function was that of a high tea held at five o'clock on Friday in Pembroke Hall to welcome the guests, and to insure their meeting each other and the members of the Bryn Mawr faculty and the staff who, with President Thomas, were acting as hosts. At half after eight, the same evening, the college betook itself to the roof of the Library cloister and from there witnessed the giving of lanterns by the sophomores to the freshmen. Lantern Night,

which has become one of the fixed events of undergraduate life, would astonish not a little those early graduates of the college who remember the giving of lanterns as part of the Sophomore Play. Like other customs, it has grown and altered, and in this particular case, is much more interesting and beautiful than formerly. Before the Library was built, it was customary on the night when the freshmen wore, for the first time, their caps and gowns, for the sophomores and freshmen to march from the Pembroke to an old poplar on the site of the present Library and there give and receive the lanterns, a stage of the custom reproduced delightfully by Jessie Wilcox Smith in one of the paintings for the calendar now hanging in the Students' Inn. But what could be more fitting and beautiful than performing the rite under the stars, in the shadowy, mysterious court of the Library cloister?

There, on Friday evening, while an audience sat almost breathless in the dark and the only sound was that of the flags on the turrets flapping gently in the wind, there filed in through the cloisters lines of black-robed figures, carrying pale lights glistening like fire-flies, which they swung to the rythm of "Pallas Athene, Thea" originally the class song of '93, now a beloved college song. Slowly the procession come on through the cloisters, and the two lines meeting at the back, joined and marched, two abreast, down the steps, out on the sod of the court yard toward the fountain, where, again dividing, the dark forms passed in single file around the basin, their little lights and sombre figures reflected most mysteriously in the agitated waters below. Suddenly one became aware that another long line of dusky figures, motionless and silent, stretched across the courtyard near the building, and as one's eyes grew more accustomed to the darkness, one could see these sombre figures stretch forth a hand and take a twinkling light. At once, the sophomores sank into the darkness and disappeared, while the freshmen, each with her lantern, marched by twos toward the fountain and out through the cloisters, singing their own lantern song, appropriately set to the tune of the lovely "Evening Star" from *Tannhäuser*. Once more the freshmen had received the beautiful symbol of light, and with it another of the traditions that make Bryn Mawr dear to Bryn Mawr students.

The next function, that of the dinner given to especially invited guests in the gymnasium at nine o'clock Friday evening, was well attended, and the five minute speeches in the subject of "Liberal *versus* Special College Training" were most interesting. The auto-

matic triangle which rang unfeelingly at the end of each five minutes contributed much amusement to the feast, for the speakers, obedient to the instructions given them, stopped abruptly at the first tap, often with a sentence unfinished. But the plan was an admirable one, for a good speaker can say much in five minutes, and one was able to get a good impression of the personality of many interesting men and women. Mr. Howard Comfort, President of the Board of Directors, made the speech of welcome to the guests, and President Thomas as toastmistress introduced them. Those speaking in favor of vocational training were President Richard Cockburn Maclaurin, President Ellen C. Sabin, Professor John Dewey, Doctor Jacques Loeb, President Charles Sumner Howe, and President Cyrus Northrop; those speaking for liberal training were President Francis Brown, Mr. Walter Hinds Page, President Eugene A. Noble, Sir William Mitchell Ramsey, Mr. Talcott Williams, Mr. James Wood, Mr. Norman Hapgood, Dean Marion Reilly, and President Abbott Lawrence Lowell.

Saturday, unhappily, was very wet, but even the inclement weather was unable to dampen the spirits of either hosts or guests. The attendance at the Round Table Discussions in the chapel of Taylor Hall on Saturday morning, and at the President's luncheon afterward was large; and the capacity of the gymnasium was severely taxed in the afternoon by the large crowd that came to attend the Anniversary Exercises proper. The delightful plan of having the exercises in the Cloister Garden had to be abandoned, and so persistent was the down pour that it was not even possible to have the picturesque procession of faculty and guests march from Taylor Hall to the Gymnasium. One regretted constantly that Bryn Mawr should not be her most lively self when so many distinguished strangers were assembled to do her honor. However, the speakers, the delegates, and the Bryn Mawr Faculty in their scholastic gowns and bright colored hoods added brilliancy to the scene, and the speeches interested the large audience and were warmly received by it. Owing to the lateness of the hour President Thomas omitted her speech, but we have persuaded her to print it in full with the others actually delivered. The program and speeches follow.

EVANGELINE WALKER ANDREWS.

BRYN MAWR COLLEGE TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY

OCTOBER TWENTY-FIRST AND TWENTY-SECOND
NINETEEN HUNDRED AND TEN

The formal opening of Bryn Mawr College took place twenty-five years ago on Saturday, October twenty-third, 1885. Addresses were made by President James E. Rhoads, President Daniel C. Gilman, President Thomas Chase, and James Russell Lowell.

ORDER OF EXERCISES

FRIDAY, OCTOBER TWENTY-FIRST

EIGHT TO NINE O'CLOCK

LANTERN NIGHT IN THE CLOISTER GARDEN OF THE LIBRARY

(Lanterns were first given in the autumn of 1886 by the Class of 1889, to the Class of 1890. The first Lantern Night was held in 1897.)

Procession of Sophomores through library cloisters. Presentation of lanterns by Sophomores to Freshmen to light their way through the group system. Singing of "Pallas Athene" by Sophomores. Freshmen's lantern song.

Παλλὰς Ἀθήνη, θεά
Μαθήματος καὶ σθένους,
Σὲ πὰρ' ἡμεῖς ἴμεν,
Ἰρεύσουσαί σοι δεινῇ
"Ἀκουε! "Ἀκουε!

Μακάριζε, αἰτοῦμεν,
Ἑμῖν σοφίαν δίδου,
Ἑμῖν συγγίγνου αἰεὶ,
Μάκαρ θεά, ἄκουε,
"Ἀκουε! "Ἀκουε!

Ἰέριζε νῦν τοὺς λύχνους,
Ἄεὶ φανῶς φάοιεν
Λαμπρύνοντες τὴν ὁδόν,
Μελὰν φανὸν ποιοῦντες,
"Ἀκουε! "Ἀκουε!

*Composed by Madeline Vaughan Abbott Bushnell, '93,
and Bertha Haven Putnam, '93*

Class Song, '93

NINE TO TWELVE O'CLOCK

DIRECTOR'S DINNER TO DELEGATES, FACULTY, AND OTHER INVITED
GUESTS IN THE COLLEGE GYMNASIUM

Toast Mistress: President Thomas.

Subject of Discussion: Liberal *versus* Special College Training.

Speakers:

Mr. Howard Comfort of Philadelphia, President of the Board of Directors of Bryn Mawr College—Welcome to guests.

President Francis Brown, President of Union Theological Seminary, New York City (Liberal Training).

President Richard Cockburn Maclaurin, President of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston (Vocational Training).

President Ellen C. Sabin, President of Milwaukee-Downer College, Milwaukee (Vocational Training).

Professor John Dewey, Professor of Philosophy and Lecturer in Psychology in Columbia University (Vocational Training).

Mr. Walter Hinds Page, Editor of *The World's Work*, New York City (Liberal Training).

President Eugene A. Noble, President of Goucher College, Baltimore (Liberal Training).

Doctor Jacques Loeb of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, New York City (Vocational Training).

Sir William Mitchell Ramsay, Professor of Humanity in Aberdeen University, Scotland (Liberal Training).

Mr. Talcott Williams of the Philadelphia Press (Liberal Training).

President Charles Sumner Howe, President of the Case School of Applied Science of Western Reserve University, Cleveland (Vocational Training).

Mr. James Wood of Mount Kisco, New York, Vice-President of the Board of Directors of Bryn Mawr College (Liberal Training).

President Cyrus Northrop, President of the University of Minnesota (Vocational Training).

Mr. Norman Hapgood, Editor of *Collier's Weekly*, New York City (Liberal Training).

Dean Marion Reilly, Dean of Bryn Mawr College (Liberal Training).

President Abbott Lawrence Lowell, President of Harvard University (Liberal Training).

(The addresses occupied one hour and forty minutes. Each speaker was limited to five minutes, the time being marked off by an automatic triangle. Three hundred and fifty guests were present at the dinner.)

SATURDAY, OCTOBER TWENTY-SECOND

TEN TO TWELVE-THIRTY O'CLOCK

ROUND TABLE DISCUSSIONS IN ASSEMBLY ROOM OF TAYLOR HALL

(An invitation to attend these discussions was extended to the teachers of all the more important secondary schools for girls in Philadelphia and the neighborhood, and they were present in large numbers.)

A.—Head Mistresses' Debate, 10.00–10.45

College Entrance Requirements *versus* Four Years' High School Course. Do college entrance examinations benefit or injure work and standards in secondary schools?

Chairman, Dean Henry Burchard Fine, Dean of the Faculty of Princeton University.

Debaters: Miss Edith Hamilton, Head Mistress of the Bryn Mawr School for Girls, Baltimore, Maryland.

Mr. Stanley R. Yarnall, Head Master of the Friends' Preparative Meeting School, Germantown, Philadelphia.

Mrs. Elizabeth Ware Winsor Pearson, Vice-Principal of the Winsor School, Boston.

Doctor Julius Sachs, Professor of Secondary Education in the Teachers College, Columbia University.

Miss Catharine R. Seabury, Principal of St. Agnes School, Albany, New York.

Miss Mary E. Wheeler, Principal of Miss Wheeler's School, Providence, Rhode Island.

Miss Susan Braley Franklin, Head of the Classical Department of the Ethical Culture School, New York City.

Conclusion: *Pro*, Dean Fine, Miss Hamilton, Mrs. Pearson, Miss Wheeler, Miss Franklin.

Con, Mr. Yarnall, Professor Sachs, Miss Seabury.

B.—Presidents' and Deans' Debate, 10.50–11.35

Lay Criticism *versus* College Teaching. Is it justified?

Chairman: President Cyrus Northrop, President of the University of Minnesota, *vice* President Henry Smith Pritchett, President of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, who was unable to be present on account of illness.

Debaters: President William Herbert Perry Faunce, President of Brown University.

Mr. Clarence F. Birdseye, Editor of *The American College*.

Dean Edward G. Griffin, Dean of the College Faculty of Johns Hopkins University and Professor of the History of Philosophy.

President Marion LeRoy Burton, President of Smith College.

Dean Ellen Fitz Pendleton, Dean of Wellesley College.

Conclusion: Colleges are in process of reforming themselves from within. Criticism to some extent justified.

C.—Scientific Professors' Debate, 11.45–12.30

Scientific courses *versus* Literary, Historical, and Economic Courses in American Colleges. Are they losing ground?

Chairman, President Richard Cockburn Maclaurin, President of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Debaters: Professor Margaret E. Maltby, Assistant Professor of Physics in Barnard College.

Doctor Jacques Loeb of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research.

Doctor Florence R. Sabin, Associate Professor of Anatomy in Johns Hopkins University.

Doctor Lilian Welsh, Professor of Physiology and Hygiene in Goucher College.

Mrs. Ellen H. Richards, Instructor in Sanitary Chemistry in Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Conclusion: If scientific courses are losing ground, there is no intrinsic reason for it.

The chairman opened and closed the debates in two speeches of five minutes each. The debaters were limited to five minutes each.

TWELVE-THIRTY TO TWO O'CLOCK

President's Luncheon at the Deanery to Directors, Delegates, Faculty, and Invited Guests to Meet the Speakers of the Twenty-fifth Anniversary.

TWO-FIFTEEN O'CLOCK

FORMATION OF THE PROCESSION IN TAYLOR HALL

ORDER OF THE PROCESSION

Marshals

The President of the College and the President of the Board of Directors

Marshals

The Speakers of the Twenty-fifth Anniversary and the Senate of the College
Deans of the College

Marshals

Delegates from Universities and Colleges in order of date at which their institutions admitted women as collegiate, graduate, or professional students, or taught them in affiliated women's colleges

Delegates of Universities and Colleges not admitting women in order of foundation

Marshals

Delegates of Learned Societies

Delegates of the Bryn Mawr College Alumnæ Association

Marshals

Delegates from ten Preparatory Schools which have sent not less than thirty pupils to Bryn Mawr College

Marshals

Members of other University and College Faculties not Delegates

Marshals

Faculty and Staff of Bryn Mawr College

Fellows of Bryn Mawr College

Marshals

Graduate Scholars of Bryn Mawr College

Graduate Students

Undergraduate Students

TWO-THIRTY O'CLOCK

CELEBRATION OF THE TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE COLLEGE IN THE CLOISTER GARDEN OF THE LIBRARY

(On account of the inclement weather the anniversary exercises were held in the college gymnasium.)

NATIONAL ANTHEM

O say, can you see, by the dawn's early light,	On that shore dimly seen through the mists of the deep,
What so proudly we hailed at the twilight's last gleaming,	Where the foe's haughty host in dread silence reposes,
Whose broad stripes and bright stars, through the perilous night,	What is that which the breeze, o'er the towering steep,
O'er the ramparts we watched were so gallantly streaming!	As it fitfully blows, now conceals, now discloses?
And the rocket's red glare, the bombs bursting in air,	Now it catches the gleam of the morning's first beam,
Gave proof through the night that our flag was still there;	In full glory reflected now shines on the stream;
O say, does that star-spangled banner yet wave	'Tis the star-spangled banner; O long may it wave
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave?	O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave.

O thus be it e'er, when freemen shall stand
Between their loved homes and the war's
 desolation,
Blest with victory and peace, may the heaven-
 rescued land
Praise the power that hath made and preserved
 us a nation.
Then conquer we must, when our cause it is
 just,
And this be our motto—"In God is our trust"
And the star-spangled banner in triumph shall
 wave
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the
 brave.

PRAYER

(Professor GEORGE A. BARTON, Ph.D., Professor of Biblical
Literature and Semitic Languages.)

O God, in whom we live and move and are, we lift our hearts to Thee in glad thanksgiving to-day for all the blessings which have attended us as a college during these years. We thank Thee for the founder of the college and his benefaction, for all who by gifts have contributed to its upbuilding, for those who have given their lives to its government and instruction, and for the earnest young women who have formed its student body. We thank Thee for the high ideals which have been conceived or nurtured here, and for the noble work in which many are engaged who have gone out from this place. With deep gratitude for the past, we invoke Thy blessing upon the college for the years that are to come. We know that Thy blessings are not bestowed arbitrarily, but that they are given to those who obey Thy righteous laws and perform Thy will. Help us, we beseech Thee, and those who shall come after us, so to understand Thy truth and to dedicate ourselves to its service that it may be possible for Thy blessing continually to attend us. So direct the purposes of those who administer the government of this college or share in its teaching or its life, that at Bryn Mawr the lamp of true learning and the light of pure religion may ever be undimmed, and truth and righteousness prevail.

We invoke Thy blessing to-day upon those of our graduates who are not here. Wherever they may be—bearing home burdens,

sharing in industrial work, giving their lives as teachers, engaged in social reform and the redemption of the slums, or as missionaries carrying the light of life to the dark places of the earth—give them the comfort and the help of Thy Spirit and make them able to render efficient service to God and to bear the inspiration of chastened and intelligently sympathetic spirits to mankind.

We invoke Thy blessing to-day, O God, upon all universities, colleges, and schools. As in the past Thou hast made these institutions the instruments of manifold blessings to men, prosper, we beseech Thee, in the years to come their work of instruction and research. Reveal Thyself to those who faithfully study Thy works. Help them to pursue truth with fearlessness and reverence. Enable them continually to extend the boundaries of knowledge, and make them wise with that wisdom which comes to the soul when it is alone with Thee.

We thank Thee to-day for our land, for its liberal institutions, for the freedom which it affords and the opportunities which we enjoy. We pray that this college and all institutions of learning in this and other lands may continue to send forth those who shall be blessings to the nations. May there go out from them from year to year those who are strong to penetrate the secrets of nature, to interpret the beautiful, and to engage in that prophetic service which is to make the kingdoms of this world the Kingdom of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ. Amen.

ADDRESSES OF CONGRATULATION

PRESIDENT THOMAS: It is a great pleasure and honor to introduce to you the eminent college president who for twenty-four years has directed to an even higher level the material and intellectual destinies of the great woman's college which began its work of giving women a true college education in 1865, and thus became the model and leader of us all—President James Monroe Taylor of Vassar College.

ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT JAMES M. TAYLOR

It is a day for hearty congratulation to Bryn Mawr on her adherence to sound scholarship, her exaltation of scholarly ideals, and her academic and her worldly success. For we all know—do we not—that these are different aspects of success, that some institutions have one, and some the other, and some both, and we congratulate Bryn Mawr on her achievement in both these coveted directions.

In one aspect at least she is to be congratulated on having begun her career of usefulness twenty-five years ago. There are advantages in starting late. The hardest pioneer work is done for us, and many a tough question has been threshed out, and we learn by the experiments of others what to avoid, at least, and sometimes, too, what to strive for. The way through the forest has been blazed, to be opened and improved. The battle was a real one—it is still fought in particular communities and in individual minds—which settled a woman's right to an education at least as good as her brothers could gain in our American colleges. Discussion had waxed hot over the kind of education a girl should have. No more serious mistake can be made in this matter than to assume, as some of our educational leaders have, that in the beginning of this great movement the men and women who stood for it were determined to give a man's education, as then understood, to women. That is false to history. They struggled with the question, how to adapt the training of the American college to the fancied special needs of girls, and they kept the old curriculum, in the main, because they could not discover any more clearly than their successors have, a better way of training the mind of a woman between eighteen and twenty-two, or any specific differences of mental capacity or tendency calling for a different method of treatment. The battle had been fought through once and the issue settled, as far perhaps as it ever can be. We are still sometimes infelicitously chided as having given no thought to it; we are still criticised for not having settled questions of vocational education for girls by those who have not been able to settle them for boys. But a woman's right to higher education, her ability physically and mentally to profit by it, her capacity to use it in professional, social, and domestic life, the maintenance, despite all fears, of her true womanliness, and the failure of her education to unsettle all the foundations of the family and society—

these once vexed problems had been discussed until we saw the truth with tolerable clearness before Bryn Mawr took up her admirable work.

As I have regarded her career with intense interest from the point of view of a fellow worker since her second year, I am disposed to suggest as among her chief contributions of the twenty-five years, first, the splendid emphasis she has put upon advanced scholarship for women. I think her fine devotion of so large a part of her income to fellowships and scholarships perhaps without parallel in our country. It has been a steadfast devotion, too, untouched by the considerable variations of interest in the educational world that have sometimes forced the question as to the present desire for these great helps to higher scholarship. But Bryn Mawr has been steadfast; never has it yielded an inch of its purpose to offer women the best that can be had.

I suggest again the generosity of her welcome to these scholarships of the graduates of other colleges and universities. All over our land there are women graduates of other institutions who owe to this one the encouragement and possibility of their higher attainments. Well may they rise up to-day and call her blessed!

She has insisted, once more, from the start, on a high grade of scholarship in her faculty as essential to scholarly ideals in the students. Only those of us whose memory and experience reach back to her beginnings appreciate all that means for the American college for men and women, and here Bryn Mawr's influence has been marked and constant in American education.

Finally, she has broadened the social side of woman's college life and helped to introduce an atmosphere of larger liberty than women's colleges had known before her time.

These are but suggestions of the important influence she has exerted in twenty-five years, and time would fail me to discuss them further. We all rejoice in her success and her power, not the less because we have our own ideals, and know the difficulty of maintaining them in a worldly age. We may differ among ourselves as to methods and as to theories, as to modes of teaching, as to the best way of achieving results we all hope for. We must so differ as long as we think, and have no master to compel a so-called and formal unity. But we recognize ideals where we see them, and we are proud to-day of a college that has stood for them under a leader—may we

not also say creator—who has never wavered, never lost her courage, never abandoned her purpose, and who from the start till now has been the inspiration of the admirable career of Bryn Mawr college. None of our colleges bears more indubitably the impress of the mind that formed it and has developed it, and we congratulate President Thomas to-day upon Bryn Mawr College, as we congratulate the college upon its President and its great achievement.

PRESIDENT THOMAS: In introducing the next speaker I must apologize for departing from strict chronology in order to be truly coeducational and duly to alternate the men and women college presidents on the platform. Although both Wellesley and Smith opened their doors in 1875, Smith College charter was secured first, in 1871. It is a matter of the deepest regret to all interested in women's education that for reasons of health President Hazard should have been compelled to close her brilliant and successful administration of Wellesley College last July. We regard it as a mark of President Hazard's high regard for Bryn Mawr that she has consented to bring us in person the congratulations of the college which she has guided so wisely and so well into ever broadening scholarly work through eleven of the twenty-five years of Bryn Mawr's existence as a college—Miss Caroline Hazard, President of Wellesley college from 1899 to 1910.

ADDRESS OF EX-PRESIDENT HAZARD

MADAM PRESIDENT:

I rejoice to speak once more for Wellesley College, and at the express wish of the Faculty and Trustees to bring the congratulations of an elder sister to Bryn Mawr. It is three months since I have ceased to be the president of Wellesley, but possibly I can speak with more appreciation of the value of college work, as my special part in it falls into perspective.

In new countries, the completion of twenty-five years is a very appreciable portion of time, and this assemblage is gathered together to congratulate Bryn Mawr upon the excellent achievement of this first quarter century of its existence.

It has been especially fortunate to have had practically one direc-

tion during all these years. For, while President Thomas was Dean, and is still affectionately called "Dean Thomas" by many of her older students, it was well understood that her foresight and judgment were greatly relied upon by the administration, and that her hand has been upon the wheel which has guided this ship into its present port. No other college in America has perhaps such unity of design as Bryn Mawr. Long acquaintance with the cloisters and walks of the secluded English colleges has enabled President Thomas to reproduce in a very beautiful manner the most lovely features of those classic institutions.

It is fortunate for the whole country that the women's colleges are somewhat strongly differentiated. The especial aims and objects of each contribute to the good of all, and the good of all, in its broadest sense, is the object of all the colleges.

At Wellesley, we were unfortunate enough to lose the founder a few years after the establishment of the college. Smith has been under one strong and wise direction during the whole time of its existence, up to this present year. Vassar, in a way the predecessor of us all, has had the able government of different men presidents, and Holyoke, the pioneer in the education of women in this country, is notable for the devoted and brilliant service of both its first and its latest president.

All of these colleges have had their differences of administration, but all have recognized most truly that those differences of administration are for the sake of one Lord. Behind the education, behind the desire for the education, is the call of life to prepare women in this new country to meet the call of service, to take a share in the vital life of the community. Such has always been the aim of collegiate education for women. Is not that the aim, in the large sense, of the collegiate education for men?

It may be said that it does no good to a girl to be able to construe an ode of Horace, or translate a sonnet of Petrarch, but the contention of those who believe, as I do, in the education of women, is that it does help her. The exact word, the literal text never helps. It is the spirit which quickeneth. If she has grasped the beauty of an ode of Horace, if she has learned the principles upon which a sonnet of Petrarch is constructed, if that principle and that beauty has really permeated her life, her whole life will be nobler and richer. The principles of the construction of a sonnet can just

as well be applied to the furnishing of a room, to the commonest household task, which will raise the whole of life, instead of belittling it. For it is the ennobling of life which we all stand for. It is the enrichment and the enlargement of the individual mind and heart.

Just here, and at this stage of women's education, it seems to me that there is a very important problem which we should provide for and take measures to help the solution of in so far as any solution is possible.

All of the women's colleges turn out young women trained to whatever degree they have been able to assimilate the training, but certainly accustomed to some amount of daily work, some tasks which are expected from them, and which it is their pleasure to fulfill, and they are turned loose upon society. As one of my own girls expressed it, "We are fifty-horse-power engines, and are set to do two-horse-power work."

The years of adjustment in any young life, when it begins to find itself, must be years of difficulty, but for the college girl, they are years of especial difficulty. Where the happy solution of marriage comes immediately, this time of strain is much abridged. Only the other day, one of my girls wrote me, "I am a mother, thank God," and begged me to come and see the way she was bringing up her son to be an honor to Wellesley training, the son being at the time some eight or nine months old!

But that is the spirit which we want to inculcate, the spirit of the college itself taken out into the spirit of life, and here in America, where the men are so busy with problems of state, with problems of developing the country, with problems of actual money getting, some of the larger issues of life must be left to the women. How they shall attack these larger civic problems must remain for each community, or each group of women to decide.

I was talking to a distinguished psychologist, who is also a physician, the other day, who told me that he had always made a special study of the prayers of the Saints. At first, this might seem a singular thing. But he was taking up the subject, not only from the religious standpoint, but from the pathological. The Confessions of St. Augustine and of the mediæval saints, as well as the Mediations of Marcus Aurelius, and the serene faith of Epictetus: the struggles of the mystics of the Middle Ages, all show that the

problems before the minds of those early saints and heroes were only a slightly different expression of our own modern questions. They resorted to meditation and devout contemplation, rising often to such a nervous strain that our modern psychologists pronounce it abnormal, while we must seek to work off that same necessity for devotion and for right living, not only in contemplation, but in action.

God troubleth not Himself
Nor is by work oppressed.
His rest is in His work
And all His work His rest.

Goethe with his "Ohne Hast, ohne Rast" put it in a more modern form. But both the mediæval mystic and the later poet recognize that there is work to do. Underlying all education are the great facts of the freedom of man's will encompassed by the liberty of God, the relentless law of cause and effect, and the vital union of the finite with the Infinite; it is to demonstrate these that all learning exists. It is not only the sane mind and the sane body which we want to send our young women forth with, but with a noble desire to help, with the aspiration to make the world a better world, to be fellow workers with God.

In so far as any of us have reached this ideal, in so far as we have fulfilled this aspiration, we are to be congratulated. That Bryn Mawr, by its individual means, and by its own method has accomplished so much in the first twenty-five years of its existence is the reason of our assembling here to-day, and the reason for our congratulations and heartiest good wishes to the President of this institution.

PRESIDENT THOMAS: To the next speaker Bryn Mawr owes a great practical debt. The Founder of Bryn Mawr College, his original Trustees and the present President of the College, took counsel with President Seelye in the early days before Bryn Mawr opened. It is due to his advice to me in 1885, six months before Bryn Mawr opened, that we introduced from the first and still maintain here that wonderful system of detailed college accounting, then and perhaps still unknown elsewhere, whereby the accounts of each academic and residential building and each large and small business department are as rigidly separated as if each were under a different pri-

vate ownership, and one dollar at Bryn Mawr as at Smith is made to do the work of ten. This and many other good things we owe to President Seelye who for thirty-five years from its opening until September 1, 1910, has created, fostered, and presided over the largest woman's college in the world. Other colleges and universities grow poorer as prices and students increase. Smith College only grows richer, and out of what are deficits elsewhere builds many a stately building. I have the honor to introduce to you that wizard of finance, the envy of us all, President L. Clark Seelye, the revered President Emeritus of Smith College.

ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT EMERITUS L. CLARK SEELYE

PRESIDENT THOMAS:

My congratulations to you, and to the trustees, teachers, students, and friends of Bryn Mawr College at this quarter centennial celebration are the more hearty, because I knew this college when it existed only as a germinal idea in the mind of its founder. Thirty-two years ago, only three years after Smith College had opened, I had the honor and the privilege of a visit from Dr. Taylor and two gentlemen whom he had selected as prospective trustees, and he confided to me then his intention to found a college in which, if I may quote his words from a memorandum I then made, "a liberal education may be acquired by young women, as good, though not necessarily the same, as is provided for young men in their best colleges." In view of what had been done at Smith, he asked me if I would make some suggestions in reference to the organization, the requirements for admission, the curriculum, and the buildings. I told him as well as I knew how, from my brief experience, what I thought he ought to seek and what to shun, and I was happy to confirm his faith in the need and value of the education which he proposed to give.

There were then only three colleges for women which could be fairly said to provide a liberal education equivalent to that which men were receiving. Although better equipped than any other institutions which had previously been established for that purpose, they were all in urgent need of ampler funds. Two were still encumbered with preparatory departments. None had received large

gifts to supplement their original endowments. I had seen so often the folly of multiplying unduly poorly endowed colleges for men, that I was anxious the folly should not be repeated in the education of women. Accordingly,—I may as well confess,—after trying to state impartially and in the most attractive form my ideal of a woman's college, I ventured delicately to suggest that perhaps more might be accomplished if Dr. Taylor would use his wealth to aid those already existing. Happily that ill-timed suggestion of my youthful inexperience was not heeded, and your generous, far-sighted founder had the wisdom and the force to carry out his beneficent intention and to select one of the most favorable localities as a college site.

Time has fully vindicated his purpose. In view of what his benefaction has accomplished, who can doubt that the higher education of women has been benefited more than if he had given his wealth to any other college? We can see now more clearly than we could a generation ago, that another college was needed to satisfy the rapidly increasing number of women who were craving better opportunities for a liberal culture. We, the representatives of other colleges, rejoice together in reviewing to-day what this young, vigorous sister college has done, and what she has helped others to do. Few colleges for men or women can show during so brief a period as rapid a growth in intellectual and material resources. We congratulate you on this beautiful group of buildings, on the financial sagacity of your trustees, on the scholarship of your faculty, and on the many graduates who have gone hence to bless the world with the wisdom they have here acquired.

We congratulate you on your fidelity to the highest college ideal. The high standard of scholarship and womanliness which the founder set at the beginning has not been lowered in deference to the demands of utilitarian critics. Technical schools are needed for both sexes, as was stated in the discussion last evening, but to give these schools their greatest efficiency, there must be also schools where men and women are taught not how to get a living, but how to get a freer and more abundant life. These colleges for women, established here and elsewhere, in order to give women facilities for an intellectual culture as broad and liberal as has been offered to men, have already done much to change public sentiment and to dispel the fears that higher education will undermine the health of their

students and will hinder them from making good housewives and mothers. They have conclusively shown that courses as severe as those in colleges for men can be pursued by women without detriment to their health; that the majority of college women as a class grow stronger physically as well as intellectually; that their intelligence does not unfit them for wifehood or maternity; that they become more attractive and useful members of society, and are able to do whatever it seems best for them to do with greater satisfaction to themselves and others. Practical sagacity has been one of their most conspicuous traits. There is no department of household economy, art, or science in which their superior mental training does not prove advantageous.

Much has been gained also by the unity of purpose and the diversity of methods, which have characterized the higher education of women. In coeducational and affiliated colleges, as well as in the institutions to which only women are admitted, there is practically now a unanimity of opinion that no modifications of the curricula are to be made on account of the theoretical inferiority of the female intellect. Perhaps, as Professor Browning has said, "A woman could overcome the deep-rooted conviction of inferiority only by meeting men and beating them by their own academic standard." This has been done. Side by side in the same classes, subject to the same tests, winning often in competitive examinations the highest prizes for scholarship, women have demonstrated their capacity for that liberal culture which a college represents. We may thank coeducational institutions for giving them the opportunity to make the demonstration. Yet while the aim has been the same, the leading colleges for women have had an individuality of their own. None of them have felt constrained to copy masculine models. They have solved in different ways the same problems, and the variety of solutions has given to them a breadth and versatility which will be of inestimable value. Out of their varied experiences we have learned better what to avoid and what to adopt, and the lessons will give to their education a completeness which it would have lacked had there been less diversity in the methods pursued.

Let me congratulate you on the increasing fellowship between these institutions of learning—a fellowship delightfully manifest on an occasion like this. There is a growing conviction among

them that if one member suffer, all the members suffer with it, and that if one member be honored, all the members are honored with it. There is a greater disposition to confer on subjects of common interest, and to adopt those requirements for admission and academic degrees, which will promote the best scholarship. No college now feels at liberty to take an independent course without considering its effect upon sister institutions and secondary schools. The Association of New England Colleges and Preparatory Schools was formed the same year that Bryn Mawr College opened. It celebrated last week its twenty-fifth anniversary. Through that association and similar associations in the middle and western states, much has been accomplished in securing progressive courses from the lowest to the highest schools, and in reducing the waste of time and force which has often come where these courses have not been intelligently correlated.

The day is also passing, if it has not passed entirely, when the colleges for men are disposed to hold aloof from the colleges for women and to distrust their scholarship. There was a time not long ago when men lowered their academic standing in the estimation of some of their professional compeers by accepting positions in a woman's college, although in these colleges they found students as responsive to the best instruction, an intellectual atmosphere as conducive to learning, and a recognition of the value of instruction as ample, as could be found in the colleges for men. Now the best colleges for men do not hesitate to fill vacancies in their own faculties by calling professors and presidents from colleges for women.

Let me congratulate you especially, that the ideal of the gentle woman still dominates the schools for women where they have the amplest opportunities of acquiring knowledge, and that in their administration character has not been subordinated to scholarship. Fortunate, indeed, is this college which has been from the beginning under the formative influence of one, who, by her scholarship, her executive ability, and her noble, forceful personality, has shown conspicuously the value of the liberal culture she has done so much to promote.

I congratulate you, President Thomas, upon the magnificent results of your successful administration as Dean and as President; and upon the encouraging and inspiring outlook which the future

presents. For you, I am persuaded, "The best is yet to be." The saying, "To him that hath shall be given," is as true of institutions as it is of individuals. What has been accomplished here in a quarter of a century is the harbinger of more glorious achievements. As men see more clearly what intelligent women can do, the benefits they confer, more abundant and generous provision will be made for their education. More competent teachers and better methods of instruction will come in consequence of the improved educational facilities and the prolonged educational experience. Few institutions are longer lived than educational. They survive political revolutions and social transformations. On the firm and broad foundations which have here been laid, we may confidently expect ampler and more imposing superstructures will be reared, where women will have better opportunities to find the truth, and to enjoy the freedom which only the truth can give.

PRESIDENT THOMAS: In the intellectually dreary years for girls in the East and South of the United States before Vassar, Cornell, Smith, and Wellesley became the goal of all ambitious girls, Mount Holyoke Seminary, in the lovely valley of the Connecticut, opened in 1837, long before any woman's college had taken shape in the heart of its founder, was for three decades the centre of women's intellectual life, the mother of countless other girls' seminaries and schools, and the inspirer of the first colleges for women as they became in their turn her inspirer. Her arduous development into a true woman's college, her substantial financial growth, her scholarly group system of study, her ardent and loyal faculty of young women scholars, qualified by long years of preparation for teaching and research, are due to the courage and initiative of the woman who brings us the congratulations of the oldest and at the same time one of the youngest of our college sisterhood—President Mary E. Woolley of Mount Holyoke College.

ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT MARY E. WOOLLEY

Two years ago at the inauguration of President Garfield of Williams College, President Eliot spoke on some of the felicities of the office of college president. I am not sure that he included the opportunity of attending collegiate functions, but certainly there

is nothing in the presidential schedule which more clearly deserves honorable mention. The charm of a day such as this,—a charm quite independent of the clouds,—can be felt better than it can be put into words. It is not only the beauty of the surroundings, of buildings and campus, and of the anniversary festivities; not alone the interest and inspiration of the exercises, with their stimulus to thought and to effort; not simply the help which comes from the personal touch with those who are making history in the educational world;—more than all these, vital and real as they are, is the inspiration of the work itself, the accomplishment of the past, the promise of the future.

It is seldom, if ever, true that an institution is the achievement of one person. Some members of this audience know better than the speaker to how many men and women this College owes much, not only in its inception, in the largeness of view and generosity of gifts and of spirit which made it possible, but also in the devoted service of this quarter century. Yet it is not less true that the progress of Bryn Mawr College, its place in the educational world, is, to an unusual degree, the work of the woman whose name has been identified with it from the beginning. One can hardly think of the College without its President, or of its President without a vision of the College. I should like to except one person from this generalization and to tell a story which I have never had the temerity to repeat to Miss Thomas, but to which, on this auspicious occasion, it seems safe to refer. At the time of my own inauguration, several years ago, a note of regret was received from a distinguished professor in Oxford University, who evidently suffered from absent-mindedness, and, quite as evidently, had not consulted his invitation before declining it, for the note ran thus:

DEAR MISS THOMAS:

I am so sorry that I cannot be present at your inauguration as President of Mount Holyoke College. And so you are going to leave dear Bryn Mawr? Well, I suppose it is to enter upon a wider field of usefulness!"

The silver wedding of an institution offers a vantage ground for looking backward as well as forward, for an estimate of its achievement as well as for a prophecy of its future. No institution liveth to itself; the principles for which it has stood, the ideals which it has attempted to realize, are important not only in its

own development, but also in the progress of the larger cause which it represents. And such an occasion offers an opportunity for a fair estimate not given by the daily life with its multiplicity of details, demands, and duties.

Bryn Mawr College, starting with the hypothesis that women are capable of the highest intellectual development, has stood for the genuine in scholarship. Such a conception is fundamental to the soundness of the college for women, as in fact, it is fundamental to the soundness of any college, whether for men or women,—but that it is not easy to maintain, those who are working most earnestly for it, would be the first to admit. A few years ago the dean of another college for women said of the President of this College, “Miss Thomas is a missionary, and the mission is, securing and maintaining for women the highest intellectual opportunities.”

Such a mission is a service to a broader constituency than that of the college world. An age of emphasis upon material aims and ambitions peculiarly needs this influence, to help in the realization that the work of the scholar is a public service, vital to real progress; that every contribution to scientific knowledge, to historical investigation, to literary insight, however small, if genuine, increases the wealth of the world.

The emphasis upon genuine scholarship is valuable not alone in adding to the number of productive scholars, never a large contingent. Our colleges for women have more than justified their existence by what they have done for the teaching profession. We are often reminded in these days that productive scholarship and teaching power are not synonymous terms; neither are they mutually exclusive. Happy indeed the student who has for his guide in the intellectual field man or woman who is both scholar and teacher! But although we may not expect productive scholarship in all our teachers, we should expect and require a genuine scholarliness. Real teaching is a great enterprise, not a humdrum, commonplace occupation, and like all great enterprises, it must be inspired by a high ideal.

The logical outcome of emphasis upon the genuine in scholarship, is emphasis upon the genuine in other phases of life. It is no longer necessary to remind an academic audience, that intellectual development does not mean the sacrifice of development in other lines, that an intellectual woman can be a womanly woman as

truly as an intellectual man can be a manly man. Perhaps the time has come to turn the other side of the shield, and to show that when men and women cultivate the *real* things, the things of the mind and of the spirit, they are taking the surest course to a genuine manliness and womanliness.

A second service of these twenty-five years may be taken as a corollary to the first, namely, the adequate preparation of women for the wider opportunities open to them. Bryn Mawr has had no sympathy with the setting of one standard of excellence for the work of a man, another for that of a woman, with the possible exception, that a woman should attempt to do it a *little* better, because she is a woman! Granted the preparation, the college would erect no warning signs in the educational field, saying, "Thus far shalt thou go and no further." She would not be true to her inheritance if she did, for the Friends have ever been generous in their attitude toward women and their work. Women are to-day justifying this confidence, and are better prepared than ever before. They have a keener realization of the importance of good health, and a clearer understanding of the way to attain it; have had a more thorough training; and belonging to the second and third generations of women with chances for higher education, have inherited experience and traditions to help them in their work.

There is still something to be done: it would be less stimulating were the battle already won, if I may use so militant a figure in so friendly an atmosphere! I hope the President of Bryn Mawr will live to see the day when the faculties of universities will open their doors a little more widely to cultivated and scholarly women. Occasionally an administrative post formerly held by a woman is relegated to a man on the ground of "greater business experience," and one tries to conceive of a Mark Hopkins or a Francis Wayland considered simply as a financial agent. Important as is the financial question—and a college president is the last person to underestimate that importance—our educational leaders must consider the investment not only of capital, but also of character; the development not only of material resources, but also of those of the mind and of the spirit. Leadership in education, as in any other movement making for mental and spiritual progress, must be determined, not by sex, but by the individual.

The twenty-five years of the life of this College have seen great

changes in the attitude toward the education of women. There has been gain in the realization that women whose lives have been broadened and deepened by education are needed in the home; there is a gain in the breadth of opinion regarding a woman's fitness for work outside of the home. But there is not yet a full realization of the truth that this modern world, with its tremendous problems, in every phase of its life, needs all that thoughtful men—and women—can bring to their solving.

“The woman's cause is man's; they rise or sink
Together, dwarfed or godlike, bond or free.”

PRESIDENT THOMAS: For as many years as colleges have existed in this country they have looked to Harvard College for light. True to her ancient traditions of culture, she is, as she has always been, the mother of the humanities, and never more truly so than now, under that lover and cultivator of the humanities, her new President, who has honored us by his presence here to-day—President Abbott Lawrence Lowell of Harvard University.

ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT LOWELL

When the Puritans, six years after they landed on the hills between the forest and the sea, founded a college in order that their descendants might not suffer from an illiterate ministry, they little dreamed how great would be the advance of higher education in America. Could they have foreseen the possibility of a college for women they might not have regarded it with unmixed approval; but if those sturdy forefathers of ours could come to life to-day and see the college for women as it exists, they would be struck with wonder and admiration. It is on behalf of these ancestors of our colleges and of their academic heirs that it is my privilege to bring congratulations to Bryn Mawr to-day.

All American colleges have similar problems, and it is fortunate that we are approaching them from different points of view. It is a step forward to realize that these problems have not yet been solved, to realize that there is no one universal formula of general application. The more we compare our ideas and exchange our experiences, the wiser we shall be; the more we confess in public our own shortcomings rather than those of others, the better we shall

be. Now the problems that lie before the American college are greater than they have ever been before, because the American college is doing a greater work than it has ever done before; and it is hard for us as we look at them to keep our minds in a state of equilibrium, being carried away by excess of neither praise nor blame.

The actual value of existing methods is difficult to estimate. As Emerson wisely says, the world takes but one glance at the present as it jumps over the gulf from the past to the future. The past we can judge; the present we cannot judge. We are often told that we are not producing the men that were produced under older systems. What do we know about that? Can we judge of the men of our own day? It is commonly said that the nearest judgment to that of posterity is the judgment of foreign nations. Measured by that standard, William James, whose open grave we have just seen, stands higher in the estimation of Europeans as a philosopher and as a man of letters than Emerson has ever stood. I do not say this to compare the relative merits of the two—posterity alone can do that—but to show that we must not take too seriously the complaint that the men of to-day are inferior to men of earlier generations. All that we can do is to rear the best men that we can, to provide the best opportunities for their development.

Let us also avoid following too narrow a formula. Let us remember that not one kind of college merely is needed among us, but many; that what any one chooses to call liberal training is worth while, and that vocational training is also worth while; that productive scholarship must be encouraged, but that teaching is not less essential. Let us realize that vocational and liberal training, though both are needed, are not necessarily provided in the same institution; that productive scholarship and the power of teaching are not necessarily combined in the same person. Let us above all be perfectly clear in our own minds what is our particular task, and let us do that. Let us be sincere with ourselves and with the world, and let us not pretend that we are doing what we are not. There is room enough in this country for every kind of educational work. Probably never before since students flocked over the Alps to the mediaeval universities, have young people crowded into colleges in such numbers as in the present day. Whatever curriculum may be announced, promising to produce almost any kind of heroes or heroines, an American college is almost certain to be filled.

Now in regard to woman's education, I feel incompetent to say anything which every member of this audience does not know already. I can merely imagine what the future historian of America will say, and I think he will say something like this: "At the end of the nineteenth century we find among contemporary writers a great deal of talk about the power of the almighty dollar, and about the materialistic tendencies of the age. These statements were doubtless much exaggerated, but they contain a kernel of truth. At the end of the twentieth century we find no such statements at all. The reason at first sight seems hard to find; but when we look for it we discover a force which entered at this period, and that was the rise of colleges for women. The energies of the men were taken up with material things; they had no leisure class, or else such men as possessed the power of leisure devoted little of it to intellectual pursuits; and had it not been for the education of their women, the Americans might have passed into a period in which the light of scholarship would have become well-nigh extinct. This marks the final transition of woman from the barbarous period in which she was the drudge and pet of men."

The recognized function of college presidents is to give advice on ceremonial occasions to other college presidents, but in this case, knowing my inability to do so, I will merely remark that one of the important things is to maintain clearly in our minds the object of the college, and the standard of college work. Bryn Mawr has always had, under your guidance, President Thomas, the object at which she was aiming perfectly clear, and has always kept her standard high. Not avaricious of numbers, ever ready to put quantity in the second place, she has nevertheless attracted from all over the Union girls who were ambitious of a high education. More than this, she has been notable for the excellence of her instructing staff, and that after all is the supreme test of college management. On behalf of an elder brother among the colleges it is a pleasure to express admiration of a sister on her birthday.

PRESIDENT THOMAS: It is with very peculiar feelings of affection and gratitude that I introduce to this Bryn Mawr audience the next speaker. In those early days when President Remsen was Professor Remsen, Bryn Mawr was affectionately dubbed *Jane Hopkins* by the professors of *Johns Hopkins*, from whom she sought,

and never failed to find, counsel. From that time to this we have made no appointment in chemistry, and scarcely any appointment in science, without President Remsen's advice and approval. President Gilman of Johns Hopkins University spoke at the opening of the college in 1885; President Remsen is here to-day to congratulate us on our twenty-fifth anniversary. I hope that the union between Bryn Mawr and Johns Hopkins may never grow less close and that President Remsen may be here to bless the college on the completion of its next twenty-five years' existence—President Ira Remsen of Johns Hopkins University.

ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT IRA REMSEN

Sometimes we are called upon to offer congratulations when our words falter because our hearts are not in them. On this occasion I can say, if I have never said it before, that my heart is fully in the congratulations which I offer.

Like President Seely, my recollections of Bryn Mawr go back to the time before it existed, and before it had a name. It so happened that two of the Trustees of the original Board of Trustees of Bryn Mawr were Trustees of the Johns Hopkins University, one of whom was Francis T. King, the other, the father of the President of Bryn Mawr, James Carey Thomas. I have never known Trustees who regarded their work as seriously as those two men did, with the possible exception of some other members of the original board of the Hopkins. Their minds appeared always to be on the problems, and so it came about that there were numerous occasions when I talked with both these gentlemen in regard to the great problem which Dr. Taylor had put before them. I was consulted, not, I am sure, with any thought that my advice would be of any value, but I was consulted in regard to the name of this college. Mr. King said: "We are in grave doubt in regard to the name of the college. It has been suggested that we call it 'Bryn Mawr College,' but we do not know what Bryn Mawr means, and it has been said by some persons that it is not an appropriate name for a college for girls." Later he came to me and said, "We find that that name is perfectly harmless, and we propose to give the college that name." So that in a mild way I had something to do with the naming of this wonderful creation.

Another reason why my heart is in the congratulations is that I claim the President of Bryn Mawr as one of my students. Of course, whenever a member of a family rises to distinction, the other members of the family, however remotely connected with that individual, claim relationship. Now I am, in this connection, a relative far-removed, but I am proud to claim this connection between the President of Bryn Mawr and my humble self. For did she not sit for a while in my lecture room? The human mind has an irresistible tendency to seek for the explanation of things; behold the reason for her success!

The relations between the Johns Hopkins and Bryn Mawr, as has been stated by the President, have been unusually close. In many respects we have been able to aid Bryn Mawr, and Bryn Mawr has been able to aid us. We have sent professors here, and students have come to us, at least in the medical department. I am not sure that any have come to the graduate school during the brief period in which women have been admitted to it. We have come to Bryn Mawr for professors. At one time we called one professor and threatened to call a second, but the line was drawn at the second. I felt so strongly impressed by the remarks made by President Thomas on that occasion, that I let it go at one, but we really wanted three that year, Miss Thomas!

On such an occasion as this one is expected to say something on the education of women. I have talked a great deal about this subject, but I must confess that I know very little indeed about it. Some one said to me last evening, "Are you going to say anything on the subject of the education of women?" I answered, "I think probably the circumstances will lead my thoughts in that general direction; I don't know." Then the question came, "Are you going to tell the truth?" "Of course," I replied, "I am a scientific man." And so I have a word, a rather serious word to say, although nothing to interfere with the pleasure of this occasion.

We have admitted women to our medical school from the beginning. The admission of women and the opening of our medical school were due to the wonderful act of generosity and the insight of one who now sits on this stage, and who is intimately associated with this college. The Medical School, which is a part of the University, under the same government, owes its existence largely to an act of Miss Garrett, with which Miss Thomas was closely con-

nected. I remember a conversation I had with these two ladies, and they will remember that I took issue with them. I was in grave doubt, first as to the effect of the admission of women, and then in regard to the requirements, which were at that time unheard of in this country. I had my own misgivings, and I came besides as spokesman of our medical faculty, but I made no headway. The thing took place and the medical school has been open to women since that time. That is a matter of history.

Now you may ask me a fair question, as to the result of my observation of woman's work in the school during these years. I answer that I see no objection to having women there. I recognize it as an act of justice to women to give them the opportunity. They have been welcome members of our classes. I need not say that they have behaved themselves. But, if you ask me whether the presence of women has in any way influenced the school favorably, I have made no observations that justify an answer. Certainly their influence has not been unfavorable. Whether their presence has affected the general conduct of the men I cannot say. Our students are so well behaved that there is little room for improvement; that may be due to the presence of women in the proportion of six to eighty. I have made no careful investigation, but my general impression is that the proportion of women who have risen to distinction is about the same as with the men. We are entirely satisfied with the arrangement, and so far as the requirements are concerned, in regard to which we had great misgivings, we are also entirely satisfied, and believe it was a wise move to adopt this standard.

Now, as regards the second question—the admission of women to our graduate school. We do not admit women to our collegiate department; we have an excellent woman's college in Baltimore, and we have no thought of competing with it. We did, however, a few years ago decide to admit women to our graduate school. We were the last of the universities that emphasize graduate work to admit women. There was a little question on the part of a few professors; there is still, to be perfectly frank—I am a scientific man. The women were to be admitted on the same terms as the men to the advanced classes, unless a professor objected. There were a few objectors, but they found the majority against them so overwhelming that we have not heard from them since. The Trustees

gave not a dissenting vote. The thing came spontaneously. If we had tried it a few years ago, it would have failed. We admit women to our graduate school, not to the undergraduate classes. That is our salvation. It would have been fatal to the University if women without proper preparation had been admitted as special students. I do not know what these graduate students are going to do. At first we thought they were going to take everything away from the men. There was an accumulation of good material to be drawn upon. One woman was so much superior to any man who had been in the department chosen by her that the professor in charge seemed to have visions of the intellectual millennium. We do not expect to keep that up. We are in the experimental stage,—an interesting and important stage.

I have nothing further to say except to repeat my congratulations—my heartfelt congratulations. We have taught you some things; you have taught us some things; and as I look over these beautiful grounds, and especially the beautiful buildings, I was almost going to say that my heart is filled with envy, for if there is one thing above another that we wish to learn at the Hopkins, it is how to keep up standards and at the same time be beautifully housed. Perhaps if we come often enough to Bryn Mawr we may learn.

PRESIDENT THOMAS: A renowned member of our former Bryn Mawr Faculty, himself a great teacher, said in public recently that famous as, in his opinion, Bryn Mawr women were destined to become, Bryn Mawr men, members of the present and former Bryn Mawr Faculties who had been developed at Bryn Mawr into great teachers and scholars, were at the present time even more famous. One of these famous Bryn Mawr men who have carried Bryn Mawr's methods to every part of the United States, will speak on behalf of the former faculty of Bryn Mawr—Professor Paul Shorey, formerly of Bryn Mawr, now of the University of Chicago.

ADDRESS OF PROFESSOR SHOREY

When my eminent predecessor began to protest something too much concerning his resolution to tell the truth, I suspected at first that he was going to repeat a story which has been going the rounds

of the newspapers, how at a suffragist meeting a lone man was challenged to give his views of the subject and replied stammeringly, "I-I c-c-c-couldn't, ma'am—there are ladies present."

It is natural that presidential personages should speak in praise of an institution that has trained so many of their daughters and—their faculties, but I hardly know why the honor of speaking in behalf of your first faculty has devolved on me, unless it is because I am one of the few remaining members of that distinguished body who is not a college president, or who is not being groomed for some other presidency.

It is now twenty-five years since we heard the keynote of Bryn Mawr's intellectual inspiration struck by my own old teacher, Lowell—the other Lowell, and it is nearly twenty years since my own too brief connection with Bryn Mawr came to a close.

"Ah! Twenty years! It cuts all meaning from a name"

says the poet whom we used to quote most fondly and frequently in '89. It may be that the affections of professors of Greek are less volatile than those of poets; Bryn Mawr still means for me what she must ever mean for all who have truly received her initiation—she means that indescribable blending of intellectual austerity with the enthusiasms and the ardent idealisms of the "spirit of beautiful youth" which the great Italian Platonist called "*il amoroso uso dell' intelletto*." To those who have genuinely experienced this "renascence" of the soul, the years can bring no sense of alteration. No fair stranger's eyes—or edifices—of gray have brought to me any wavering in this my first allegiance. And when, from lustrum to lustrum and decade to decade, I am permitted to "revisit these glimpses" of Diana, I do not

"Find my Marguerite changed
With all her being rearranged,
Passed through the crucible of time."

The appealing girlish meagreness of the unripe—not to say the "ungrateful"—age has, it is true, given place to the triumphant bloom of opulent maturity, and the original quaker bonnet of Taylor perched upon her crown, and the "friendly plainness" of Merion draped over her shoulder, are recognizable only as piquant foils to the crenellated and machicolated splendor of architectural investiture, and the rich hues of the now luxuriant foliage, touched by

Autumn's fiery finger, with which she has arrayed herself for this festival day. But the spirit is the same. The soul which creates the form is unchanged. She still guards the fire within.

You see, ladies, that I am not in the least afraid, secure as I am in the sense of an inner seriousness, to toy with feminine symbols; and a very slight challenge would set me on quoting "The Princess" in spite of the animadversions that Mr. H. G. Wells has passed on the young women of Wellesley because they still read that effete mid-Victorian sentimentality, when they might be practising to follow in the steps of Ann Veronica.

What should I say in these few minutes? I am merely the mouth-piece of a sentiment—the sentiment of those whose privilege it was to take part in the fair beginnings of the happy time whose glad consummation we celebrate to-day. The higher education of women is a serious topic, but the patronizing discussion of it from the platform by gentlemen of my years is not serious at all. A sense of humor in this matter is one of the many rewards of twenty-five years spent in the teaching of women.

When the eminent French psychologist, M. Alfred Fouillée, solemnly lays it down that the French language is nicely adapted to the capacities of the feminine mind, but that women cannot learn ancient languages, I am irresistibly reminded of an ingenuous lad in one of my first classes at Chicago. During a week's absence, I had left my Plato class in charge of a Bryn Mawr graduate of '89. On my return the youth came to me with a subdued and awestruck expression and said, "Professor, I used to think girls couldn't learn Greek; now I think nobody else can." How should we go about to enlighten Professor Mahaffy whose shrinking modesty once confided to me that it must be *most* embarrassing to interpret to young women—guess what!—the *Alcestis*. But these pronouncements and prejudices of gentlemen of Turkish proclivities—of *old-Turkish* proclivities—are no longer interesting even as jests. The only living issue to-day is the argument, already debated in your round-table discussions, that the education of woman ought to be specialized with reference to her probable vocation. This educational sexualism bears a perilous resemblance to the sectarianism of the backwoods trustee who asked a professor if he couldn't manage to infuse a little more of the particular Baptist spirit into his chemistry. The problem, so far as it is one, confronts men and women alike. It may very

well be true that the education of the masses ought to be more nicely adjusted to vocation than has been the case in the past. But how does that concern collegiate education, which is and always will be for the minority—the spiritual leaders, official or unofficial? Is there any better preparation for their leadership than four years of youth consecrated to the disinterested intellectual life? “Full soon the soul shall have her earthly freight.” Concede, what is not true, that the vocation of all educated women is marriage. Is conscious preoccupation with details, that after all experience must teach a better preparation than the unconscious development of the intelligence and the sympathies that will make of a woman a companion as well as a cook and a nurse? Whether for men or women, a prematurely specialized vocational training can at the best save us from a few fumbings and missteps at the beginning of practical life, and at the worst it serves as a pretext for the confusion of the college ideal and the dissipation of the limited attention of those brief, irrevocable years. Professional expertness and technical virtuosity may be and are developed as needed in after years. But few indeed are those who habitually dwell on a loftier plane of intelligence and emotion than that on which their college leaves them on commencement day. The mission of the college, then, is not in the narrower and more immediate sense of the words “preparation for life.” It is to establish a higher level of thought and feeling on which to live.

It is not because Bryn Mawr is a college for women that we honor her and pay homage to Miss Thomas to-day, but because throughout this quarter of a century of educational unrest she has consistently affirmed and courageously maintained the true ideal by which the American college—for men or women—must stand or fall. Beneath all the waste welter of recent debate about our colleges there is but one real issue. Our great, intelligent, easy-going, “pragmatic” democracy makes a fetish of primary education, and is forced by knocking its head against facts to accept professional and technical training. But it is at heart skeptical of the finer and less obvious values of discipline and culture which the college represents if it represents anything. And the question of the day and the hour is: Will the colleges have the courage to reaffirm this ideal and win over democracy to the acceptance, if not to the full comprehension, of it, or will they compromise it away in concessions to the play spirit on the one hand and the utilitarian spirit

on the other, and so convert themselves into social clubs or technical schools?

Now for twenty-five years Bryn Mawr has been far more than a woman's college, in that she has consistently stood for the right and true ideals on this all-important matter. I do not mean that she has never compromised her ideals. Bryn Mawr and Miss Thomas are human, and are subject to human failings; but throughout the twenty-five years the keen air of the Bryn Mawr class room has been somewhat harder to breathe, both for the malingering student and the incompetent instructor, than has the air of any of our great universities. Bryn Mawr's special work for the higher education of women, her pioneer work—if the other women's colleges will allow it to be so called—is done. That question is settled. She should no longer dissipate her attention or waste her emotions with dead controversies. She enters upon her second quarter of a century not as a girls' school, but as an equal co-worker, in many respects a leader, in the fellowship of the better American colleges. As such she receives to-day the congratulations and good wishes of her peers. As a representative of the University of Chicago, I bring here those of a younger pioneer institution, which, though sometimes misrepresented and often misunderstood, has also known how to reconcile the necessities of a given situation with the unswerving maintenance of an ideal—a university rather than a collegiate ideal—but that matters little. Speaking here a year ago, I said that the University of Chicago, amid all inevitable concessions to American, to western, to local conditions, had endeavored in its final and authoritative tests to maintain the standards of Oxford or Berlin. Your stenographer reported me as saying that the University of Chicago had tried to maintain the standards of Bryn Mawr. I am by no means certain, President Thomas, that the stenographer was not essentially right.

PRESIDENT THOMAS: The next speaker needs no introduction to a Bryn Mawr audience. Bryn Mawr loves Mr. Croswell and Mr. Croswell loves Bryn Mawr. The Brearley School and Bryn Mawr College are proud to share in common many graduates who are the fairest jewels in Bryn Mawr's crown.—Mr. James G. Croswell, the great Head Master of one of the largest and best of the five hundred and ten secondary schools that have prepared girls for Bryn Mawr during the past twenty-five years.

ADDRESS OF MR. JAMES G. CROSWELL

You have observed—have you not—a growing eloquence in speech after speech on the subject of the charms of Bryn Mawr, the campus, and the beauties of the exterior of this college. Permit me to say that I feel it too. I should like to be outside in that sunset as well as any of you. I should therefore cut as short as I may what I have to say. But I shall ill represent my feelings, or the privilege which I have enjoyed of hearing all that I have heard here, if I did not take time to offer, at once, in the name of the schools I have the honor to speak for, our gratitude for the delicate and gracious hospitality which has been given us to-day. It was like Bryn Mawr. It is characteristic as well as gracious that she should think in the hour of her happiness not less than in the hour of her need of the preparatory school, in the hour of her glory not less than in the hour of her necessity; and we therefore come to offer, with thanks and gratitude, our homage to our liege lady,—not laurels, but our swords, for she is a good soldier in the war for the liberation of humanity. That Bryn Mawr has need of us we are glad to feel. A college without undergraduates is, however eminent its scholarship and high its ideals, an impossibility, a chimæra bombinating in a vacuum. I come to tell you, as a prophet, therefore, not less than as a representative of the past, of the long race that shall your spacious courts adorn. I see a vista that fills me with joy, of the future children of Bryn Mawr, as inheritors from those of the past, who will be coming up from our schools, through the millenniums yet to be, to wear the colors of our family arms forever.

Again, I should ill justify my privilege if in speaking for the schools I did not at once try to express the personal gratitude of us school teachers to the President of Bryn Mawr. When I took the headship of my school,—to compare small things with great,—the president of my Alma Mater said to me, “You will need two things to be headmaster of a school: you will need courage once a week and patience all the time.” We feel, Miss Thomas, that we have much of both to thank you for, and as we may say things in America on the platform that even friendship may not say in private, we as a body would like to express our recognition of your great significance to the secondary schools. We thank you for

your patience and courage. When you work with us, when you work for us, and, if I may add one more to Dean Reilly's phrases, not less but most when you work against us. For if the blood of martyrs is the seed of the church, quarrels with the dean's office are the seed of salvation to the schools.

We thank Bryn Mawr not only for her inspiration, but for other and more valuable things. It is beautiful to be here. It is inspiring to feel kindness; and for the care and kindness of this College to its—may I say—vassals we give thanks; but “not for these sweetnesses only do we raise the song of thanks and praise,” but also “for her obstinate questionings.” It is her Spartan entrance requisition that gives us our deepest vitality. For that we thank her above all.

And now I have to thank you very briefly for three things that our girls rather than ourselves have received. First, for the happiness they have received at your hands. That sounds American and it sounds paternal, but we American parents cannot help our feeling of affectionate gratitude when we think of the happy home our children have found here. One of my girls once said to me, when I asked of her doings here, “Mr. Croswell, for the first time in my life I saw the spring come here.” Our children have seen the spring come here, the spring of the year, the spring of the day, the spring of life. How can we not rejoice in that? And I thank you for the great gift they have here inherited in their springtime which we all recognize, and which none of us can name. Sometimes we call it “culture,” and sometimes we call it womanhood, virtue, ἀρετή, *virtus*,—we know this experience as we know poetry, and we find it as hard to define. For this change from girl to woman in the name of my children I thank and bless Bryn Mawr. In the number of girls who have come here the percentage of those who have benefited in this way is high. May I tell you what it is in my school? It is one hundred per cent. I have never known a girl from my school who did not come back better for her stay here, some thirty, some sixty, some an hundredfold. And the third thing I thank you for is the initiation of my children into the intellectual life, the life of science. This touches a hard question, introduced again and again into our controversies. I cannot, for my heart, believe the intellectual life is ever to be closed to women. The world cannot remain permanently half slave and half free; the sexes cannot

remain permanently one liberal and one servile; there is no reason for such a thing in our civilization; there is no cosmic and biological reason; the only reason we tolerate this injury is a social one. But "Society" has been wrong about many things, especially about its women. For five hundred years people thought a woman could not be religious and married; it still thinks, apparently, that she cannot be educated and married. This cannot but mean that again society has taken a shadow for substance. The day is certainly coming when the world will emerge from the last shadow of its errors with regard to women, and all shall drink deep at the fountain of life.

But I will not go on longer. We have but one thought for Bryn Mawr to-day;—if the Lord listens to us, as I think he does to those who have to do with little children,—we school teachers have but one prayer. We pray for the peace of Bryn Mawr; may they prosper that love her.

PRESIDENT THOMAS: Every college has its being in its alumnæ. For them it exists. In them it finds its immortality. From these loyal and devoted daughters of Bryn Mawr, the famous Bryn Mawr women who are and still more are to be, and from the Academic Committee of the Alumnæ whose conferences with the faculty of the college have originated many educational policies—Mrs. Louise Sheffield Brownell Saunders, Chairman of the Academic Committee, sometime Warden of Sage College of Cornell University, one of the many deans and college teachers Bryn Mawr is sending out, will bring birthday greetings to their alma mater.

ADDRESS OF LOUISE BROWNELL SAUNDERS

I stand here on behalf of the alumnæ to congratulate our beloved college on the attainment of her majority, to pray for her health and long life, and above all for her strength and goodness.

We alumnæ of Bryn Mawr fell ourselves so a part of the College that to praise her would seem to praise ourselves. Yet just the fact that she has always encouraged us to feel thus a part of her, is one of the chief reasons why we have a right to praise her.

For all the colleges of America have been finding out the same thing. They start, of course independent of alumni; there comes a

time when they find these young creatures, their children, grown into a force which must be reckoned with, but which, wisely enlisted, may be of the most precious service. Hence our colleges, the country over, have been rearranging their scheme of management to let their alumni take a hand in it; and now the college that has not almost a quarter of its board alumni members finds itself in an ever decreasing minority. Presently it will find itself in solitude.

Parallel with this movement I find another newer channel for alumni influence creating itself. This is a smaller representative council of alumni alone. It calls itself Graduate Council, Advisory Board,—in our own case, Academic Committee: the name varies, the thing is the same. Alumni, like the rest of the world, have a weakness for hearing their own voice. This lesser committee utters their voice, formulates their will, gives vent to their feelings: in short it enables alumni to experience that old human joy, the joy of self-expression.

The idea of such a committee is young, but it is spreading at an amazing rate; two colleges, even within the small circle of my knowledge, have caught the contagion within the last few months. The colleges which have not yet done so will, I believe, soon develop something of the sort, for it answers a real need.

Now our Bryn Mawr was among the earliest to develop such a committee; in fact with us it even antedates the representation of the alumnae on the Board of Directors. And our college is one in which the relation between alumnae and college is peculiarly close. Those of you who know me well will have been wondering how I have come to find myself in the distinguished company in which I stand to-day. I am here as proxy for the alumnae; it is as their emissary that Bryn Mawr has placed me among this royalty of the college world. Could you have more conclusive proof of her partiality, her solicitude for her alumnae?

There are many reasons why it is worth while for a college to have her alumni knit up very closely with her. I can make no attempt to exhaust them. But thus much I may say.

Most of the students who come to a college are sent by its alumni. No college can thrive when they are alienated from it. The business that fails to get successive orders from the same customers will soon go into bankruptcy. The alumni are the customers of the college. An alumnus has concluded his first purchase when he grad-

uates. Will he come back for a second purchase? That is, will he send the boy? The welfare of the college hangs upon the answer to this question.

No less, the alumni of a college ought to be for her the main providers of money, their own, or other people's. The greatest wrong, to my thinking, in the administration of the American college is its imposing upon the president the task of keeping the wolf from the door. The money-getting brain is if anything common in our day and generation; the brain of the great college president is always of the rarest. It is too fine, too specialized an instrument to be put to such a use. It is chosen for its capacity to do another sort of work; it ought to be used for that work. Here and there, for the service of the state, a president may leave his college for another task, as the president of our great neighbor university in New Jersey has done, but it should not have to be for money-getting.

Our President has devoted herself in this as in every other way to the service of Bryn Mawr; the fact remains that the work is ours rather than hers to do. We have been happy in trying to do it. Of the quarter million dollars which my fellow alumnae have collected within the past six years, over \$100,000 was in sums of \$100, or less. Proof is there of their readiness to work for the college of their love.

A wise president will not fail to seize, on behalf of the college, upon the enthusiasm and love of the alumni, to harness this young energy to service. Our President has done this for us. She has done other things and beautiful things for the College: you have just heard them spoken of by tongues more eloquent than mine; but this is her supreme inspiration for us,—she has poured into every one of us some measure of her own passion for work. As undergraduates we felt the stimulus; we can never come back again without feeling a revival of the old ardor to take part, to work, to get something accomplished.

Fellow Alumnae, that we have accomplished something, means only that we must do much more. Bryn Mawr deserves all that we can do for her. As I watch, in other colleges, the difficulties of the alumni to get themselves expressed, their sense often, of hostility on the part of the college to their so-called interference, their jealous eagerness to take their part, too, towards developing the life they love, I count us happy indeed in our golden experience here.

Those of us who were the old Bryn Mawr remember the days here when the College was little known, and so small that we all knew each other. Since then a new Bryn Mawr has arisen, greater far than ours, a little commonwealth now in herself, crowned with honors in which we have borne no part. Yet always when we have come back we have found recognition, a place kept warm for us, a welcome that makes us of the old, a part too of the greater, new Bryn Mawr.

She seems strange to us, this fair new commonwealth, but with a beautiful and beloved strangeness: we are beginning to discover on what a star we were born. We of the little old intimate days come back to such a lustre as this, and know it too for ours, the hundreds of friends, the sense of sure establishment, the happiness of public approval, the years stretching shining into the future.

The old Bryn Mawr bids hail to the new, and God speed.

PRESIDENT THOMAS: The great Shakespearean scholar and man of letters who has made his native city of Philadelphia, that ancient haunt of the Muses, again a place of pilgrimage for scholars the world over, to win and retain whose approbation has been Bryn Mawr's most highly prized achievement, has consented to crown our twenty-fifth anniversary by his presence and his golden-tongued oratory—Doctor Horace Howard Furness, of Philadelphia.

ADDRESS OF DR. HORACE HOWARD FURNESS.

May it please you, O fair and venerated President—yes, venerated, for though young in years, in sage counsel you are old!—and Ladies and Gentlemen:

There is one prayer which may be appropriately breathed every hour of the day, in every month in every year, by every descendant of Adam; it is, "suffer us not to be led into temptation." Of course the temptation will never be the same, but will for ever vary with the suppliant. At this very instant there lodges in my breast this same unspoken prayer, and to you all as to ghostly Confessors I will confide it. It is that I be not here and now tempted to indulge the garrulity of old age.

But how can I restrain my tongue when I regard the unprecedented growth of this College, and mark the wonders, wrought by

one master-mistress mind, on this spot, dedicated twenty-five years ago to the sacred cause of Education, with its attendant Culture and Research?

Ah, that word Culture! How is it to be defined? We might as well attempt to describe the shape and features of Proteus. Yet we all recognize it at once. Five minutes were enough to reveal to any stranger Edmund Burke's greatness and culture. It does not come by nature; it is an acquirement. And if an acquirement, it can surely be taught. But this is just where our definition of Culture meets its greatest difficulty; it can not be taught. Yet it is one of the chief aims of education. *Habits*, however, may be taught. And among habits there is a certain habit of the mind, which, happily for us, will result in culture. And this habit is engendered by a *love of knowledge* so all embracing that not a hair's space in our minds will be suffered to remain uncultivated. It must be like the fires which the Persians burned on the mountains, flaming night and day and never to be quenched. Its fuel is all knowledge, whether in the heavens above, in the earth beneath, in the waters under the earth, or in the universal mind of man. The wider our horizon, the greater our culture. Humanly speaking, to be omniscient you must be omnivorous.

But has this culture any depth? Is it not superficial and shallow? Ay, it is superficial and shallow. Let us boldly avow it. It is only when we disavow it and pretend that it is deep that it becomes disgraceful. As the Talmud says, "Teach thy tongue to say, 'I do not know.'" Moreover, is not superficial knowledge better than no knowledge at all? Is not a shallow lakelet, with margent green, in a violet-embroidered vale, with lilies rocking on its breast, better and fairer than an idle, arid desert where no life is at all?

Are we then all of us doomed to superficiality and shallowness? Ah, no! Heaven-gifted minds there are, who, purposely closing their eyes to the allurements of culture, find their life in searching after truth to the very center, and, in this service, scorn delights and live laborious days. They are like the diamond drills of Artesian wells, which force their way through stubborn stone and rugged rock, until at last a fountain of the waters of truth gushes upward, glittering in the forehead of the morning sky, whereat all scholarship may quaff reviving draughts, and arid, infertile, untried plains yield waving harvests for all.

Finally (you see I have not yielded to my temptation), to these two high aims—Culture for all, Research for the few—this ground was dedicated, and they have been, from that hour, cherished and fostered by *one* all-pervading spirit, at the music of whose pleading voice the very stones have taken architectural shape and builded domes for learning, with corridors which will for ever re-echo her immortal footsteps. Bearing the personal reflection of her high ideals, from this center are gone forth annual waves, in ever widening circles of sweetness and light, culture and deep scholarship, whereof the undying blessings to mankind throughout the ages no mortal can compute.

SONG BY THE STUDENTS:

“MANUS BRYN MAWRENSIUM”

Omitted on account of the lateness of the hour.

Manus Bryn Mawrensiū,
Laetissimae puellae,
Inter doctas gentium
Fulgentes sicut stellae.
Illius fausti temporis
Sumus praecursores,
Cum licebit feminis
Fieri Doctores.

Nos docet Biologia
Ranunculos secare,
Et Chimia monstrat supra
Percoquere et arpare.
Latine et Germanice
Sumus eloquentes,
Et Graece et Hispanice
Legimus currentes.

Omnesque jam scientiae,
Sunt nobis tamquam joci,
Professor Linguae Anglicae
Nos docet bene loqui.
Necnon in mathematice
Adeo sumus versatae,
Ut numeremus facile
Quot annos sumus natae.

Tam doctas nequis metuat
Cum venit hora sera,
“Desipimus in loco” at-
Que “linquimus severa.”
Calculos caeruleos
Habeant aliae sibi,
Intuere oculos
Caelum in est ibi.

Namque nos monstramus jam
Bene convenire
Doctrinam atque gratiam
Placere atque scire.
Nonne sumus omnium
Doctissimae puellae,
Manus Bryn Mawrensiū,
Fulgentes sicut stellae?

Class Song '89.

*Composed by
Professor Paul Shorey*

PRESENTATION OF DELEGATES TO THE PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND FACULTY OF BRYN MAWR COLLEGE

(It was intended that all the Delegates should cross the platform and present in person their congratulations, but owing to the lateness of the hour, this ceremony had to be omitted.)

CLOSING ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT

(The President's address is here printed in full—on account of its historical interest, although owing to the lateness of the hour, only the paragraph concerning the first President of the College and a few other sentences were actually delivered.)

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

Before beginning what I have to say I am sure that I may speak for the Directors and Faculty of the College, as well as for myself, and express our heartfelt gratitude for the words of approval that have been spoken of Bryn Mawr. Praise like this from those who know whereof they speak is indeed an incentive to grow worthy of it.

I beg to assure the illustrious presidents of Johns Hopkins and Harvard and of our four great sister women's colleges, the eminent scholar and teacher of Greek, the great head master, the eloquent and loyal alumna, and last, but not least, our world-renowned fellow citizen, Doctor Horace Howard Furness, that your generous recognition of Bryn Mawr's achievement will give us fresh courage to endeavor to approach our scholarly ideals more nearly in the next twenty-five years.

As we stand here to-day at the close of the first twenty-five years of our college life, it may perhaps be profitable to ourselves and to the many delegates and friends who have gathered here to do us honor to consider the fortunate combination of circumstances that has made Bryn Mawr what it is.

Tradition tells us that at the birth of the great poets and sages of our race, the Platos and the Buddhas, the stars in their courses, oracles, celestial messengers, the bees of Hymettus, and all other happy omens must come together in marvellous combination to produce one great man. So in the creation of a college like Bryn

Mawr fairy gifts of fortunate coincidence and timely happening must be added to the wisest forethought and planning.

It was one of these fairy gifts to the college that its Founder, Doctor Joseph W. Taylor, a modest Quaker gentleman, should desire that his name should not be given to the college he had founded; and that in consequence the college should have received the charming name of Bryn Mawr from the place in which it is situated.

Our Founder not only made in business the fortune with which he endowed the college, but he also studied and in early life practiced medicine and it was with a physician's keen eye that he examined every spot within a radius of fifty miles of Philadelphia for a healthful college site free from malaria, with pure water, in the midst of wide stretches of fertile country. So much was design; but it is a fairy gift of fortune that the immediate neighborhood of the college has since become one of the most beautiful suburbs of any great city, with well-kept private lawns and well-made roads stretching out in every direction as if designed for the convenience and safety of girl students. Thirty years ago it was not so well understood as it is to-day that a situation like Bryn Mawr's is the ideal situation for a great college, whether for men or women—not in the city itself, which then distracts its students, not so far away in the country that they are confined wholly to college interests, but near enough and not too near (just twenty minutes by express trains) to a great city so that they may be citizens at once of the real and the academic world. It was also a happy accident that Doctor Taylor placed the college not only in the suburbs of the third largest city in the United States and almost as near to New York City as Vassar College itself so that its professors and students may have ready access to libraries, museums, picture exhibitions, good music and good acting, but in the great commonwealth of Pennsylvania where there was and is no other women's college, where the coming together of the great arteries of the Pennsylvania railroad makes the college easily accessible from the east and west and north and south. It has consequently become a cosmopolitan, not a local, college where students come together from all parts of the country to rub off their provincialisms and educate one another into wide sympathies and broad points of view. Statistics taken year after year show that a much smaller proportion of Bryn Mawr's undergraduates come from its home state than those of any of the great undergraduate colleges represented on this platform.

It showed, I believe, great wisdom in our Founder not to have allowed himself to be persuaded by President Gilman to organize his new college for women as an annex to Johns Hopkins University. In the one long talk I had with him when I was a Cornell senior in Baltimore for my vacation it was clear that he was seriously considering it. He asked me about my experience of coeducation at Cornell and my truthful answers in regard to the rudeness of the men students to women in those early days seemed greatly to displease his gentle courtesy. He then asked me whether I thought that women professors would be as apt to wish to teach in an annex or a coeducational college as in a separate woman's college. Even then I had astuteness enough to reply that they would probably not be asked to teach at all except in a woman's college as all the best positions would be reserved for men. I remember well that this seemed to him very undesirable. He said that he thought that young women should not be taught exclusively by men but should also be under women of high attainments holding important and responsible positions. I have never forgotten the impression made on me by his earnest desire to give the girls who should come to study in his college the best possible conditions. His personality was very vivid and very lovable. He seemed to me to be the best type of a gentleman of the old school. His manners had courtesy and regard for others that have come to seem oldfashioned. It is only the very highest type of manhood that devotes himself and his fortune to the special interests of women.

It was, I think, a happy thing that Bryn Mawr was founded as an independent women's college because whatever may be the ultimate form which may be taken by women's education in the future, in the present I believe that women's education and its development may best be studied and promoted in a women's college. Bryn Mawr has been able to do more for women's scholarship and women's opportunities as a separate college than even as an annex to Johns Hopkins University.

In the dormitory system adopted Bryn Mawr was also most fortunate. Intelligent forethought here combined with happy chance. In 1880 it was not clearly understood that lecture rooms and students' living rooms should be in separate buildings, nor was it then fully recognized that young men or women should not be gathered together in great numbers under one roof. Indeed at that time all

residence colleges except one consisted of one or more huge buildings, but this one, Smith College, Doctor Taylor and his trustees visited and by a happy chance Doctor Taylor lost his heart to the Smith College administration building and as a consequence was strengthened in his decision to copy the Smith rather than the Vassar or Wellesley plan of building. The interior plan of Taylor Hall is a careful copy of Smith's central building as it was before it was enlarged, even to the chairs used in the assembly room and class rooms. At present it would be impossible to plan a college otherwise than after the Smith-Bryn Mawr plan of separate buildings.

Bryn Mawr was blessed by another bit of sheerest good luck. Our Founder like many old bachelors and old maids who know little about them, glorified domestic duties. It was early determined by him that the future Bryn Mawr students should make their beds and wash their dishes like the Wellesley students of that day. The first President of our Board of Trustees who accompanied him on a journey to Wellesley to see how domestic service worked there has often told me of the shock given Doctor Taylor by the Wellesley china nicked by the turbulent washing of college girls impatient to get to their studies or their sports, and his subsequent decision to leave his trustees uninstructed in respect to domestic science. Bryn Mawr has always held that unless such service, as at Mount Holyoke, is given by the students to secure a substantial reduction in the cost of their college course it is wholly unjustifiable, as it gives them no training at all commensurate with the loss of time valuable for study, that it cannot take the place of fresh air or sports or gymnastic exercises. It is a matter of principle with us to do everything possible for our students. We make their beds and clean, dust and put their rooms in order each morning. For these four precious years we give them the same freedom from domestic cares that is given to young men in college who also may have to stoke their own furnaces later, or give a hand to their wives' dishes.

In the placing of her first buildings, too, Bryn Mawr was fortunate. Merion Hall, our first dormitory, was put close to an outside road by chance almost, certainly with no thought of introducing a new principle in college building. The convenience proved so great that our other halls of residence also were placed on outside roads, so that supply and delivery people on foot or in wagons need never cross the campus which is reserved for professors and students

and their guests. Bryn Mawr was the first, I believe, of all American colleges to recognize what Oxford and Cambridge have exemplified, that space is economized and stateliness ensured by erecting piles of massive buildings around on the outside boundaries of a college property and that gardens, lawns and quadrangles walled in, as it were, by such buildings gain greatly in intimacy and beauty. The gateway tower of Pembroke was, I believe, the first collegiate entrance gateway to be built in the United States. At any festival or college function like to-day's we are able to close out entrances and exclude from our campus of fifty acres all carriages and motors and uninvited guests. This plan of building has since been adopted by most modern colleges.

The College was also most fortunate in its architects. The architectural careers of Walter Cope and John Stewardson began with the beginning of the College. A year after its opening, in 1886, these two young architects were asked to plan Radnor Hall which became their first important building. In Denbigh Hall designed in 1889 and 1890 they developed more completely the new style of collegiate architecture that has already done so much to beautify the colleges of the United States. Although the so-called American collegiate Gothic style was created in Denbigh, the long, low lines of Pembroke extending 475 feet show its capabilities better. Rockefeller Hall and the new Library modelled after Wadham Hall at Oxford built in 1630 were designed just before Mr. Cope's death in 1902 and developed the new style still further. It was after Pembroke was built and because of its great beauty that Cope and Stewardson were asked to imitate it in Blair Hall, Stafford Little Hall and other buildings at Princeton, in the dormitories and collegiate Gothic quadrangles of the University of Pennsylvania, in the ten great buildings of Washington University and the six great buildings of the University of Missouri, and in many other places. It may perhaps be of interest to the college gathering to know that the first collegiate Gothic building of the University of Chicago was designed by an architect sent to study our Bryn Mawr buildings by the donor, Mrs. Charles Hitchcock, who had spent a summer at Bryn Mawr and lost her heart to our Bryn Mawr campus. Radnor, Denbigh, and Pembroke were standing in all their beauty on the Bryn Mawr College campus before Cope and Stewardson had been asked to plan any buildings for the universities of Princeton and Pennsylvania and

may thus be regarded as the models of all the later collegiate buildings designed by them or by others in the same style. A comparison of these later buildings themselves with the Bryn Mawr College buildings, together with a comparison of their respective dates of conception and construction, will readily establish the fact that the three earliest residence halls of the Bryn Mawr group antedate all other American buildings in this style and perhaps surpass them all in romantic beauty.

The so-called American collegiate Gothic was thus created for Bryn Mawr College by the genius of John Stewardson and Walter Cope. The College first discovered their genius and directed it to the collegiate Gothic style of the English colleges by asking them to create here counterparts of the Oxford and Cambridge buildings. Growing out of the soft English turf like the old English colleges they copy, these seventeenth century Jacobean buildings give a sense of quiet and peace peculiarly adapted to the life of college students. If you will compare the photographs of our Bryn Mawr College buildings with the Oxford and Cambridge buildings you will be able easily to satisfy yourself that the Bryn Mawr Gothic is not a copy of any Oxford or Cambridge college or group of colleges. It is rather the spirit of their architecture reproduced in new form by a wonderfully sympathetic understanding of changed architectural conditions. Our Bryn Mawr College buildings seem to me more truly original in their adaptation of Jacobean Gothic, possessed of more romance and charm and far more sympathetic and satisfactory in their architectural effect than any of the many college buildings erected in England after Jacobean models since the latter half of the seventeenth century. We venture to believe that the American collegiate Gothic style is a distinct contribution made by Bryn Mawr's architects to the beauty of American colleges.

I have been asked to speak of the methods by which Bryn Mawr's harmonious effects have been secured. It is needless to say that these effects represent much travail of spirit and unremitting hard work, but they represent also a continuous artistic development. All our college buildings except our new gymnasium were built or designed under one chairman of the building committee, David Scull, who loved beauty and believed in following expert opinion. There have been, therefore, no compromises and no second bests. Everything belonging to experts has been left to experts. Our architects

and landscape gardeners in conjunction with the president of the college have located, designed, built, and decorated our buildings and placed our trees, shrubs, roads, and paths. Nothing has been left to chance. The artistically uneven way in which the stones are built into the walls of our college buildings reproduces the long stretch of Pembroke wall laid by John Stewardson with his own hands, which was photographed and copied by the stone masons in all our later buildings. The twenty-eight gargoyles of the library cloisters are adapted from photographs and casts of gargoyles collected in many summers of travel, just as the dimensions of the library cloisters and the size and number of the cloister arches are based on the photographs and measurements of many other cloisters studied during four European summers in England, France, and Italy. The staircases of Pembroke, Rockefeller, and the Library are simplified and modelled after famous Jacobean staircases in England. The color of the Pembroke dining room and corridors was mixed by Walter Cope with my lay assistance during one long August day of terrific heat. Since Mr. Cope's death Mr. Lockwood de Forest has himself designed all our decoration and mixed, or supervised the mixing of all our colors from the beautiful Gothic ceiling of the library reading room, which he designed after Gothic models, to the window trims of the buildings and the stains on the panelling, front doors, and floors. He has designed our cloister garden fountain, our library reading lamps, our lamp-posts, our library clock, our book-plates, our memorial tablets, and all our decorative gifts. By a beneficent ruling of our governing board every gift of an architectural or decorative character must be designed by the college architect under the direction of our building committee. Much of the furniture of our halls of residence has been purchased in old furniture shops in England and in different parts of America, or copied, like the dining room chairs of Denbigh, Pembroke, and Rockefeller or the reading desks and tables of the library, after English furniture of the Jacobean period. From the beginning of the College our rugs, furniture, furniture coverings, pictures and other ornaments have been purchased and placed in position by two persons only, and the same two persons, which secures a unity of effect to be attained in no other way even where as at Bryn Mawr rigid economy must be practised. A great part of our success in creating here a beautiful and harmonious college is surely due to the wise policy of our

Directors in entrusting the artistic development of the college to the same hands, but it was good fortune beyond the scope of any prevision however wise to be able to secure at the critical moment the services of such architects as John Stewardson and Walter Cope and of such a decorator and architect as their successor Lockwood de Forest. It was also the happiest coincidence that the chairman of the building committee, the other member of the governing board most closely associated with the artistic side of the college, and the president herself should have been fitted by residence and travel abroad to coöperate with the architects and by appreciation and criticism spur them on to the exercise of their highest artistic powers.

We have come to believe that the power of a college to influence its students for good is vastly increased if it gathers them together for four impressionable years in the midst of beautiful surroundings in buildings built and furnished in accordance with the best architectural and decorative traditions and administered in accordance with the civilized traditions of well-bred households. We believe that the Bryn Mawr campus and the Bryn Mawr halls will not only be loved and dreamed of for their beauty by successive generations of Bryn Mawr students, but that the principles of good taste embodied here will be introduced into hundreds of Bryn Mawr homes. Although it does not appear in our curriculum of study, this is Bryn Mawr's not unimportant contribution to domestic science.

Again it was due to the same happy combination of accident and design that the system of students' self-government which is now being introduced into all colleges for women originated at Bryn Mawr and still exists here in a fuller and more unrestricted form than is even now known elsewhere. There has never been faculty discipline at Bryn Mawr. When the college opened it was so manifestly unsuitable to entrust to a faculty of young unmarried men—a condition, I may say, that has long since remedied itself—the conduct of a body of women students of marriageable age that their discipline fell naturally into the hands of one of the three women on the faculty, the then Dean. By me it was given to the students themselves informally at the opening of the college in 1886, formally by charter with the approval of the president and trustees in 1892—never hereafter, I trust, to be taken away. And so our great Bryn Mawr self-government was born of the temporary and wholly for-

tuitous coming together of marriageable men and maidens as professors and students.

In the naming of the college, then, its natural environment, its system of buildings, its architecture, and the discipline of its student body we have nothing to wish changed. Wise prevision has been everywhere supplemented by the happiest of favoring circumstances. But when we turn from the material to the intellectual side of our college life it becomes more difficult to separate design from accident. It must, for example, be regarded as the wisest forethought that two trustees of Johns Hopkins University, then as now in the van of education in the United States, were appointed by our Founder as trustees of Bryn Mawr and one of them made president of its board, and that other trustees appointed by him had had wide legislative experience as trustees of Brown, Lehigh, Vassar and Haverford Colleges, the Penn Charter School, and other educational and charitable institutions. In consequence the government of the college has been from the first admirable. Nothing done has had to be undone; there have been no compromises between present expediency and ultimate good; the course of the college has been unswervingly onward. The early trustees, and later the directors of the college, have with almost unexampled wisdom confined themselves strictly to their legislative and financial functions. I do not remember a measure strongly advocated by the faculty or a nomination or measure advocated by the first or second president of the college that has not received the ultimate approval of our board of government. Not only our artistic development but our academic and intellectual development has been continuous. Indeed Bryn Mawr is one of the few colleges in the United States which has been allowed to try the effect of continuity. Since its opening in 1885 our entrance requirements, our group system and our oral examinations for seniors in French and German have remained practically unchanged. In looking back over twenty-five years we can perceive good fortune ever on close attendance on the best forethought of our Directors and Faculty, adding success higher than we could have hoped for.

For example those of us who organized the first Bryn Mawr curriculum in 1884 and hesitated between the fixed course of required studies in operation in almost all colleges and the new free elective system then coming to its own at Harvard and enthusiastically

heralded could not then have foreseen that the system of study that Bryn Mawr finally adapted from the three years' undergraduate course of Johns Hopkins University, amplified into a four years' course and named the Group System, a name approved of and used by President Gilman at the opening of the College twenty-five years ago, would be adopted later by the most progressive colleges, among them the state universities of Indiana, Illinois, Northwestern, Missouri, Wisconsin, California, and Kansas; the private foundations of Chicago, Leland Stanford Jr., Williams, Dartmouth, Tufts, New York University, Pennsylvania, Princeton, Clark College, Yale, and within a year Harvard, and the four women's colleges of Smith, Wellesley, Mount Holyoke, and Goucher.

The Group System as worked out in 1885 and operated for the past twenty-five years at Bryn Mawr is simply this. As all education must be a series of choices excluding some studies to make room for others and as some one must make the choice, Bryn Mawr says that the College with all the experience and knowledge at its command rather than the ignorant girl or boy shall choose what shall be the studies that must be included in all liberal culture. Bryn Mawr says that one-half of a student's time must be given to these disciplinary culture studies, two years of five hours a week of English, one year of philosophy, one year of Latin, two years of science with certain substitutes allowed for the second year of science. Bryn Mawr does not ignore the delight, than which there is no greater, of working where one's bent leads, and it allows each student to spend one-half her time in the studies she prefers. The College, however, says to her, "whatever you care for you must study long enough to have some knowledge of. Moreover you must study something else allied to your favourite study long enough to have some knowledge of it too, so that through these two allied studies you may get at least a far-off vision of scholarship." This is the Bryn Mawr Group System. So far are our students from finding their group burdensome that the great majority of them choose to spend the rest of their purely elective work, for one-sixth of the college course is purely elective, in advanced work in their group studies or in their required studies.

Bryn Mawr has from the first taken decided ground in regard to the necessity of residence for both graduate and undergraduate students. We do not admit more students than we can house in our halls of

residence. We believe that the influence of a college is doubled if its students can devote themselves to study in beautiful surroundings free for perhaps the only time in life from all responsibility for the domestic running of the household and from all those hundred little duties that make up the daily life of the rest of us. More important than all Bryn Mawr educates its students for four years in communities made up of older and younger students, in little republics of letters, so to speak, where there is a fair field for all and favour for none. In each of our halls of residence one-fifth of the rooms are reserved for graduate students and one-fifth for each of the four undergraduate classes. By living thus together older and younger students in the same halls of residence we think that our students are educated by each other and learn as they can in no other way to live and work with their fellows.

The four years college course has been strictly enforced. Bryn Mawr holds that four years out of a lifetime are not too much to give to liberal training and culture. When other colleges urge lack of time and the haste of parents to set their children to work or to settle them in life Bryn Mawr replies that she is concerned not so much with the first five years after leaving college as with the ultimate goal, that all experience shows that in the long run the broadly-trained intellect wins in the race even when measured by dollars and cents, and that even if the credit balance of dollars and cents were not, as it is, on the right side, a wider intellectual outlook, more varied interests and greater joy in living ought not to be sacrificed above all for women who are not yet in the market-place.

It showed wisdom and forethought in the highest degree for our Board of Directors to select as the first president of the College the man they did, but again happy fortune coöperated with the College. They could not have known—no one could have known—that his unswerving nature would set itself immovably towards the highest standards of academic excellence as soon as he recognized them. He was consumed with the flame of a great love for the best as he knew it. No anniversary of the College can be true to facts or in any way complete without the fullest recognition of his great part in the early development of the College. For the first ten years, from 1884 the year before the College opened until his resignation of the presidency in 1894, we worked together in the closest daily companionship and agreement. There was over thirty years' difference in our ages, yet

so great was his determination that the college should have the best that whenever he thought that my more recent training made me better able to judge of any academic matter he placed it unreservedly in my hands and supported my conclusions, which indeed became his own, with unflinching loyalty. Where as often he knew better than I, I tried to follow his wonderful example. It is not to be wondered at that the early Bryn Mawr was well organized and well administered. No one could withstand such a combination as we made of youthful enthusiasm and mature wisdom. Our late beloved President, Doctor James E. Rhoads, was one of the broadest men I ever knew. The absolute academic and moral freedom, the freedom to think straight and to act in accordance with individual conscience and honest conviction which has won for Bryn Mawr the love and confidence of her faculty and students, is due in great part to President Rhoads' catholic and truly liberal spirit.

It was again the happiest of all coincidences that the young Cornell student destined to return from Germany four years later to be the dean of the new college for women should have come into close contact in her father's house with that wonderful group of professors, to one of whom he have listened to-day, and students, now the leading professors in America, who were the early Johns Hopkins. Every college in the United States was to be transformed by the great impetus it was to give to scholarship and research. It is still, in my opinion, the foremost exemplar of those early ideals. Bryn Mawr's debt to Johns Hopkins is too great to be put into words. We owe it not only our group system, but our whole conception of what graduate and undergraduate work should be, our ideals of research and scientific thoroughness. A long succession of Hopkinsmen have taught and are still teaching in our Bryn Mawr faculty. In my contact with the great scholars and teachers of Johns Hopkins and Leipzig I learned what every fact in my administrative experience has proved to me over and over again, that a man or woman actively engaged in research makes the best teacher for freshmen as well as for graduates. I believe that a great teacher can be produced in no other way. All research workers are not good teachers, nor are all professors who are ignorant of research good teachers; but given a great scholar with the power to teach, then, and then only, we have a great teacher.

I regard it as another happy result of this early contact with Johns

Hopkins professors that Bryn Mawr opened with a large number of resident fellowships, the first ever given to women, and a graduate school. A college without graduates working with and under our professors never occurred to us. Without this graduate school, which has now become the largest graduate school for women east of Chicago except Columbia and the fourth largest graduate school for women in the United States, we could not possibly have drawn to Bryn Mawr the eminent teachers of our faculty. We believe that even the best undergraduate teaching cannot be given by a college whose professors do not conduct research and investigation courses and that such professors would make infinitely better teachers even for children in a primary school if they were attainable. One-third of the time of every member of the Bryn Mawr faculty has always been given to graduate teaching.

I have left to the last the Bryn Mawr Faculty, the most striking instance at Bryn Mawr's building better than she knew. Gathered from all parts of the United States and from many foreign countries with a single eye to the best available men and women for the subject to be taught, the reputation of the Bryn Mawr faculty for scholarship and teaching has waxed ever greater until now it takes rank with those of the five or six foremost universities in the United States whose endowment is many times greater than Bryn Mawr's. Bryn Mawr is sometimes called the nursing mother for professorships in other colleges, but it is proof of her attaching power that it has invariably required a salary much larger than Bryn Mawr can pay to draw away professors who have made their reputations here. But Bryn Mawr has her abundant reward even from those professors whom she loses for she has them in the glory of their youth when a teacher is at his very best. There are, I think, various reasons for the large number of eminent scholars and teachers produced at Bryn Mawr. No executive or administrative work has ever been asked of our faculty. The faculty is relieved from all work that can be done by secretaries and by the deans who are purely executive officers and, I may perhaps add, by the president of the college. There is no disciplinary work, no department work, little committee work, few faculty meetings. Each member of the faculty agrees before appointment to accept no engagement to teach, coach, or deliver more than one lecture elsewhere during the college year without the consent of the governing board, which con-

sent is always refused. There is complete autonomy of teaching. No member of the faculty works for any other member or is under his or her control as to courses to be given or methods of teaching. There is no departmental system. Each member of the faculty has always given at least one-third of his or her hours of teaching to seminary work in the graduate school. Great stress is laid on research work and publication and success in seminary teaching in promotions. Non-productive scholars are thus weeded out. Also no one who fails as a seminary teacher is advanced. No full professors' appointments are made, but all teachers are tested and only those who succeed in both graduate and undergraduate work are promoted or retained. In every other profession or business some men are expected to fail. A large proportion of lawyers, physicians, and business men do fail. Why should the red-hot Ph.D. called to a college to win his spurs who fails to prove himself a good teacher have a vested right to remain for life advancing from grade to grade by accumulated years of unsuccessful teaching? At Bryn Mawr we think it a crime committed against our students to retain such a man or woman in the service of the college, and I believe that it is in great part because we have not lacked courage to act on our opinion that the Bryn Mawr College faculty has become justly renowned.

Every college is made up of its governing board, its faculty, its students, its alumnæ, and the outside friends and admirers drawn to it by the sympathetic appeal made by its educational work. At any given time a college is judged by its faculty, its students, and above all by its alumnæ who are in a sense its finished product and the reason for its existence. All these reflect glory on the college and in return receive in some measure glory from the reputation and fame of the college. The trustees are sometimes forgotten. It is because of this that the work of a governing board of a college like Bryn Mawr is peculiarly altruistic and self-sacrificing. On an anniversary day like this the inestimable services and generous sacrifices of our trustees and directors, their sound and progressive financial administration, their liberal policy, and their high standards of legislation and deliberation should receive due and grateful recognition from all lovers of Bryn Mawr and most of all from the alumnæ, faculty, and president of the College.

Our students present and past and our alumnæ are too much part

of ourselves for us to praise them. This we must leave to others. They are to a great extent what the faculty and the College have made them. They are our spiritual and intellectual handiwork. Perhaps on an occasion like this, however, I may be permitted to speak from a personal acquaintance of twenty-five years with two thousand seven hundred and thirty-seven of them that I have found them a gallant and loyal company, ardent in study, responsive to every spiritual and moral appeal, able to think straight, eager to face and correct abuses in their college life, ready to sacrifice individual pleasure to the general good, touched by the flame of an idealism that augurs well for their work as citizens of the outside world. I believe that our alumnae are all this and more as they gain one by one the wider experience of life.

In this historical discussion of the various influences and policies that have combined to make Bryn Mawr what it is to-day I have left out all our many mistakes and failures. I beg you to believe that I could speak as fully on Bryn Mawr's failures as on her successes if the time and place offered. On this birthday of the college we are saying only the pleasant things.

To the Founder of the College, to the alumnae and friends who have rallied to the support of the College in her hour of need and have crowned her work and continued her usefulness to the indefinite future with gifts amounting to over four millions of dollars no words can adequately express our gratitude on this our twenty-fifth anniversary.

To the making of Bryn Mawr College then the very stars in their courses seem to have worked together; from her cradle no good genius, no fairy godmother has been absent. Beautiful exceedingly, dowered with gifts of intellect and spirit, strong in the love of her faculty and students past and present, with the tradition of success behind her the college stands at the beginning of her second quarter century. We commit her future to those who love her, to the many friends who have gathered about her in the dawning of her fame, to her foster children who have received her best gifts of education. In endowing colleges and helping then we are in a peculiar but very real sense continuing our own existence beyond our own lives. If it is possible to build on earth a heavenly house not made with hands it is possible in the creation and perfection of a college such as this. An immortality of remembrance and gratitude belongs to

the past, and awaits the future directors, faculty, and benefactors of Bryn Mawr College.

SONG BY THE STUDENTS: "THOU GRACIOUS INSPIRATION"

Thou gracious inspiration, our guiding star!
Mistress and Mother, all hail, Bryn Mawr!
Goddess of Wisdom, thy torch divine
Doth beacon thy votaries to thy shrine.
And we, thy daughters, would thy vestals be,
Thy torch to consecrate eternally.

LIST OF DELEGATES

FROM UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES IN ORDER OF DATE AT WHICH
THEIR INSTITUTIONS ADMITTED WOMEN AS COLLEGIATE, GRADUATE,
OR PROFESSIONAL STUDENTS, OR TAUGHT THEM IN
AFFILIATED COLLEGES

WOMAN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE OF PENNSYLVANIA, 1850

Clara Marshall, M.D., Dean
Alice Weld Tallant, M.D., Professor of Obstetrics
Ruth Webster Lathrop, M.D., Professor of Physiology
Adelaide Ward Peckham, M.D., Professor of Bacteriology
Henry Morris, M.D., Professor of Anatomy
Frederick P. Henry, M.D., Professor of Principles and Practice of Medicine and Clinical Medicine

LAWRENCE COLLEGE, 1853

Caroline Elizabeth De Greene, Ph.B., A.M., Dean of Women

BAKER UNIVERSITY, 1858

Lemuel Herbert Murlin, D.D., S.T.D., President

EARLHAM COLLEGE, 1859

Thomas Raeburn White, L.B., LL.D., Alumnus

VASSAR COLLEGE, 1865

James Monroe Taylor, D.D., LL.D., President
Lucy M. Salmon, A.M., Professor of History, Sometime Fellow of Bryn Mawr College
Aaron L. Treadwell, Ph.D., Professor of Biology
Clark W. Chamberlain, Ph.D., Professor of Physics

WASHBURN COLLEGE, 1865

Frank Knight Sanders, Ph.D., President

CARLETON COLLEGE, 1867

Donald J. Cowling, Ph.D., D.D., President

HAMPTON NORMAL AND AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTE, 1868

Hollis B. Frissell, D.D., S.T.D., LL.D., Principal

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA, 1869

Cyrus Northrop, LL.D., President

SWARTHMORE COLLEGE, 1869

George A. Hoadley, Ph.D., Vice-President and Professor of Physics
 John A. Miller, Ph.D., Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy
 William Isaac Hull, Ph.D., Professor of History
 Benjamin F. Battin, Ph.D., Professor of German
 Gellert Alleman, Ph.D., Professor of Chemistry
 Walter Dennison, Ph.D., Professor of Greek and Latin

WILSON COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, 1870

Caroline Goud, M.A., Dean

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, 1870

Theodore de Leo de Laguna, Ph.D., Alumnus, Professor of Philosophy in
 Bryn Mawr College

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN, 1870

Charles Leander Doolittle, Ph.D., Professor of Astronomy and Director of
 the Flower Observatory in the University of Pennsylvania

UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI, 1870

Mary Bidwell Breed, A.B., A.M., Ph.D., Bryn Mawr College, Adviser of
 Women and Professor of Chemistry

Eula Adaline Weeks, A.M., Alumna, Sometime Fellow of Bryn Mawr College

PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE, 1871

Edwin Erle Sparks, Ph.D., LL.D., President

Sara Cutts Lovejoy, B.A., Dean of Women

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN, 1871

Emory Richard Johnson, Ph.D., Professor of Transportation and Commerce
 in the University of Pennsylvania

CORNELL UNIVERSITY, 1872

Thomas Frederick Crane, A.M., Litt.D., Professor Emeritus of Romance
 Languages and Literature

Elizabeth B. Coville, Ph.B., Alumna

Emily W. Berry Howland, Ph.B., Alumna

KNOX COLLEGE, 1872

Grace A. Stayt, Ph.B., Dean of Women

WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY, 1872

William Arnold Shanklin, L.H.D., LL.D., President

Raymond Dodge, Ph.D., Professor of Psychology

WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY, 1873

Charles Sumner Howe, Ph.D., Alumnus and President of Case School of
 Applied Science of Western Reserve University

Charles Clarence Williamson, Ph.D., Alumnus, Associate in Economics and
 Politics in Bryn Mawr College

PURDUE UNIVERSITY, 1874

Charles E. Vanderkleed, Ph.B., Sc.B., A.C., Pharm. D., Alumnus

UNIVERSITY OF CINCINNATI, 1874

Emilie Watts McVea, A.M., Dean of Women and Assistant Professor of
 English

SMITH COLLEGE, 1875

L. Clark Seelye, LL.D., President Emeritus

Marion LeRoy Burton, Ph.D., D.D., President

Elizabeth Kemper Adams, Ph.D., Associate Professor of Philosophy and
 Education

Caroline Brown Bourland, Ph.D., Bryn Mawr College, Professor of Spanish
 and French

WELLESLEY COLLEGE, 1875

Caroline Hazard, Litt.D., LL.D., President of Wellesley College 1899-1910
 Ellen Fitz Pendleton, A.M., Dean and Professor of Mathematics
 Charlotte F. Roberts, Ph.D., Professor of Chemistry
 Agnes F. Perkins, A.B., A.M., Bryn Mawr College, Instructor in Rhetoric
 and Composition

JUNIATA COLLEGE, 1876

I. Harvey Brumbaugh, A.M., Acting President
 Charles Calvert Ellis, Ph.D., Dean of the School of Education and Professor
 of Philosophy and Pedagogy

OHIO WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY, 1877

Cyrus Brooks Austin, M.A., D.D., Dean of Women and Professor of Math-
 ematics and Astronomy

HARVARD UNIVERSITY AND RADCLIFFE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, 1879

Abbott Lawrence Lowell, LL.D., President of Harvard University
 Mary Coes, A.M., Dean of Radcliffe College
 Edith Wendell Taylor, A.B., Alumna of Radcliffe College, Sometime Reader
 in English, Bryn Mawr College

URSIUS COLLEGE, 1881

A. Edwin Keigwin, D.D., President
 George Leslie Omwake, Ph.D., Vice-President

COE COLLEGE, 1882

Samuel Black McCormick, D.D., LL.D., Former President

MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, 1883

Richard Cockburn Maclaurin, M.A., LL.D., Sc.D., President
 Mrs. Ellen H. Richards, A.M., S.B., Sc.D., Instructor in Sanitary Chemistry

MCGILL UNIVERSITY AND ROYAL VICTORIA COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, 1883

Susan E. Cameron, A.M., Vice-Warden of Royal Victoria College for Women

BUCKNELL UNIVERSITY, 1884

John Howard Harris, LL.D., President

DICKINSON COLLEGE, 1884

James Henry Morgan, Ph.D., Dean and Professor of Greek Language and
 Literature

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY, 1886

Clarence D. Ashley, J.D., LL.D., Dean of the School of Law, Sometime
 Lecturer in Law, Bryn Mawr College

MOUNT HOLYOKE COLLEGE, 1888

Mary E. Woolley, A.M., Litt.D., L.H.D., President
 Nellie Neilson, A.B., A.M., Ph.D., Bryn Mawr College, Professor of History
 Ellen Deborah Ellis, A.B., A.M., Ph.D., Bryn Mawr College, Associate Pro-
 fessor of History
 Elizabeth R. Laird, Ph.D., Bryn Mawr College, Professor of Physics
 Emilie Norton Martin, A.B., Ph.D., Bryn Mawr College, Instructor in Math-
 ematics

GOUCHER COLLEGE, 1888

Eugene A. Noble, L.H.D., President
 John B. Van Meter, D.D., Dean and Professor of Psychology
 Eleanor Louisa Lord, Ph.D., Bryn Mawr College, Professor of History
 Lila Verplanck North, A.B., Bryn Mawr College, Professor of Greek
 Charles C. Blackshear, Ph.D., Professor of Chemistry
 Lilian Welsh, M.D., Professor of Physiology and Hygiene

MIAMI UNIVERSITY, 1888

Raymond Mollyneux Hughes, Sc.M., Dean of the College of Liberal Arts

TEACHERS COLLEGE, 1888

Gonzalez Lodge, Ph.D., LL.D., Professor of Latin and Greek, Sometime
Professor of Latin, Bryn Mawr College

Julius Sachs, Ph.D., Professor of Pedagogy

TEMPLE UNIVERSITY, 1888

Russell H. Conwell, LL.D., D.D., President

Laura H. Carnell, A.B., Litt.D., Dean

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY AND BARNARD COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, 1889

William Tenney Brewster, A.M., Provost and Acting Dean of Barnard Col-
lege

J. McKeen Cattell, Ph.D., Professor of Psychology, Sometime Non-Resident
Lecturer in Psychology in Bryn Mawr College

Edmund Beecher Wilson, Ph.D., Sc.D., LL.D., M.D., Professor of Zoölogy,
Sometime Professor of Biology in Bryn Mawr College

Marie Reimer, Ph.D., Bryn Mawr College, Assistant Professor of Chemistry
in Barnard College

Ida Helen Ogilvie, Ph.D., A.B., Bryn Mawr College, Assistant in Geology
in Barnard College

PENNSYLVANIA COLLEGE, 1890

Louis A. Parsons, Ph.D., Professor of Physics

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO, 1892

Paul Shorey, Ph.D., LL.D., Professor and Head of the Department of Greek,
Sometime Professor of Greek in Bryn Mawr College

DREXEL INSTITUTE OF ART, SCIENCE, AND INDUSTRY, Philadelphia, 1892

James MacAlister, A.M., LL.D., President

Harriet L. Mason, B.S., A.M., Professor of English Language and Literature

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, 1892

George Egbert Fisher, A.M., Ph.D., Dean of the College

Herman Vandenburg Ames, A.M., Ph.D., Dean of the Graduate School

Allen John Smith, A.M., M.D., Dean of the School of Medicine

Edward Cameron Kirk, D.D.S., Sc.D., Dean of the School of Dentistry

TUFTS COLLEGE AND JACKSON COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, 1892

Caroline S. Davies, A.B., Dean of Jackson College for Women

YALE UNIVERSITY, 1892

Edward Washburn Hopkins, Ph.D., LL.D., Professor of Sanskrit and Com-
parative Philology, Sometime Professor of Sanskrit and Greek in Bryn
Mawr College

RANDOLPH-MACON WOMAN'S COLLEGE, 1893

William W. Smith, A.M., LL.D., President

JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY, 1893

Ira Remsen, M.D., Ph.D., LL.D., D.C.L., President

Hermann Collitz, Ph.D., Professor of Germanic Philology, Sometime Pro-
fessor of Teutonic Philology in Bryn Mawr

Henry M. Thomas, M.D., Clinical Professor of Neurology

Florence R. Sabin, M.D., Sc.D., Associate Professor of Anatomy

COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, 1894

Herbert R. Moody, Ph.D., Professor

MILWAUKEE-DOWNER COLLEGE, 1895

Ellen C. Sabin, A.M., President

UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH, 1895

Samuel Black McCormick, D.D., LL.D., Chancellor (also representing
Coe College)

S. B. Linhart, A.M., D.D., Secretary of the University

UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, 1895

Francis Brown, Ph.D., D.D., Litt.D., LL.D., President of the Faculty and
Davenport Professor of Hebrew and Cognate Languages

Julius A. Bewer, Ph.D., Professor of Hebrew and Old Testament Interpretation

ADELPHI COLLEGE, 1896

Margaret Sweeney, Ph.D., Dean of Women and Assistant Professor of English Language and Literature

BROWN UNIVERSITY AND THE WOMEN'S COLLEGE IN BROWN UNIVERSITY, 1897

William Herbert Perry Faunce, D.D., LL.D., President

Lida Shaw King, A.M., Dean of the Women's College, Sometime Fellow in
Bryn Mawr College

TRINITY COLLEGE, Durham, North Carolina, 1897

William Preston Few, Ph.D., President

LAKE ERIE COLLEGE, 1898

Vivian Blanche Small, A.M., President

THE SCHOOL OF PHILANTHROPY, 1898

Samuel McCune Lindsay, Ph.D., Director

SIMMONS COLLEGE, 1899

Sarah Louise Arnold, A.M., Dean

Susan Myra Kingsbury, Ph.D., Assistant Professor of History and Economics

Evelyn Walker, A.B., Bryn Mawr College, Sometime Secretary of Bryn Mawr College, Registrar

UNIVERSITY OF ROCHESTER, 1900

Rush Rhees, D.D., LL.D., President

ROCKEFELLER INSTITUTE FOR MEDICAL RESEARCH, 1901

Simon Flexner, M.D., Sc.D., Director of the Institute

Jacques Loeb, Ph.D., Sometime Associate in Physiology, Bryn Mawr College

CLARK UNIVERSITY, 1902

Edmund Clark Sanford, Ph.D., Sc.D., President of Clark College

HOBART COLLEGE AND WILLIAM SMITH COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, 1908

Milton Haight Turk, Ph.D., Dean of William Smith College and Professor of English in Hobart and William Smith Colleges

COLLEGES NOT OPEN TO WOMEN

(In order of foundation)

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY, 1746

Henry Burchard Fine, Ph.D., Dean of the Faculty and Dod Professor of Mathematics

RUTGERS COLLEGE, 1766

William Henry Steele Demarest, D.D., LL.D., President

ST. JOHNS COLLEGE, 1789

Thomas Fell, Ph.D., LL.D., D.C.L., President

WILLIAMS COLLEGE, 1793

Frederick Carlos Ferry, Ph.D., Sc.D., Dean of the College and Professor of Mathematics

UNION COLLEGE, 1795

Morton M. Price, B.E., Alumnus

COLGATE UNIVERSITY, 1819

Melbourne Stuart Read, Ph.D., Professor of Philosophy and Pedagogy

AMHERST COLLEGE, 1821

Talcott Williams, L.H.D., LL.D., Trustee

TRINITY COLLEGE, Hartford, Connecticut, 1824

Frank Cole Babbitt, Ph.D., Professor of Greek

JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE, 1825

James W. Holland, M.D., Dean

Albert P. Brubaker, M.D., Professor of Physiology

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA, 1825

The Reverend J. Thompson Cole, President of the Alumni Association of the University

WESTERN THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, 1827

W. H. Oxtoby, D.D., Member of the Board of Trustees

LAFAYETTE COLLEGE, 1832

Ethelbert Dudley Warfield, D.D., LL.D., President

James Waddell Tupper, Ph.D., Professor of English Literature, Semetime Associate in English Literature in Bryn Mawr College

HAVERFORD COLLEGE, 1833

Isaac Sharpless, Sc.D., LL.D., L.H.D., President

Allen Clapp Thomas, A.M., Librarian and Professor of History

Don Carlos Barrett, Ph.D., Professor of Economics

Legh Wilber Reid, Ph.D., Professor of Mathematics

James Addison Babbitt, A.M., M.D., Physical Director and Associate Professor of Physical Science

Albert Elmer Hancock, Ph.D., Professor of English

VILLA NOVA COLLEGE, 1842

Edward G. Dohan, O.S.A., President

Bernard J. O'Donnell, M.A., Vice-President

GIRARD COLLEGE, 1848

Winthrop D. Sheldon, A.M., LL.D., Vice-President

LEHIGH UNIVERSITY, 1866

Natt M. Emery, A.M., Vice-President

John L. Stewart, Ph.B., Professor of Economics and History

Robert W. Blake, A.M., Professor of Latin Language and Literature

Benjamin LeRoy Miller, Ph.D., Professor of Geology, Sometime Associate in Geology in Bryn Mawr College

CASE SCHOOL OF APPLIED SCIENCE, 1881

Charles Sumner Howe, Ph.D., President

CLARK COLLEGE, 1902

Edmund Clark Sanford, Ph.D., Sc.D., President

James Pertice Porter, Ph.D., Dean of the Faculty and Assistant Professor of Psychology

DELEGATES FROM LEARNED SOCIETIES

THE AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING USEFUL KNOWLEDGE

Arthur Willis Goodspeed, Ph.D., Professor of Physics in the University of Pennsylvania

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCE

Leo Stanton Rowe, Ph.D., LL.D., President, and Professor of Political Science in the University of Pennsylvania

DELEGATES FROM THE ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION OF BRYN MAWR COLLEGE

Susan Fowler, A.B. Bryn Mawr College, President

Sibyl Hubbard Darlington, A.B. Bryn Mawr College, Vice-President

Jane Bowne Haines, A.B., A.M. Bryn Mawr College, Treasurer

Abigail Camp Dimon, A.B., A.M. Bryn Mawr College, Corresponding Secretary

DELEGATES FROM PREPARATORY SCHOOLS

Delegates from ten Preparatory Schools which have sent not less than thirty pupils to Bryn Mawr College in alphabetical order

THE AGNES IRWIN SCHOOL OF PHILADELPHIA

Sophy Dallas Irwin, Principal

Susan Frances Van Kirk, A.B. Bryn Mawr College, Teacher of Latin and English

Mary Harris, A.B. Bryn Mawr College, Teacher of Mathematics

Pierre François Giroud, L.L., Teacher of French

BALDWIN SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, BRYN MAWR

Jane Louise Brownell, A.B., A.M. Bryn Mawr College, Head of the School

Elizabeth Forrest Johnson, A.B., Associate Head of the School

Gertrude Young, Assistant to the Head of the School

Augusta Choate, A.M., Head of the English Department

BREARLEY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS OF NEW YORK CITY

James G. Croswell, A.M., Principal

Susan Fowler, A.B. Bryn Mawr College, Teacher of Latin

Elsa Bowman, A.B. Bryn Mawr College, Teacher of Mathematics and Science

Frances Arnold, Studied in Bryn Mawr College, 1893-95, Teacher of Mathematics

BRYN MAWR SCHOOL OF BALTIMORE

Edith Hamilton, A.B., A.M. Bryn Mawr College, Principal

Mary E. Hoyt, A.B. Bryn Mawr College, Teacher of English

Florence Stevens Hoyt, A.B. Bryn Mawr College, Teacher of English

Maris Vorhees Bedinger, A.B. Bryn Mawr College, Teacher of Mathematics

FRIENDS CENTRAL SCHOOL OF PHILADELPHIA

William Elmer Barrett, S.B., Sc.M., Principal

PHILADELPHIA HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

J. Eugene Baker, Ph.D., Principal

Jessie E. Allen, A.B., Teacher of Latin and Greek

Emma N. Newitt, Teacher of English

Sarah P. Miller, Ph.D., Teacher of Chemistry

ROSEMARY HALL SCHOOL OF GREENWICH, CONNECTICUT

Leila Roosevelt Stoughton, A.B. Bryn Mawr College, Teacher of Mathematics

THE MISSES SHIPLEY'S SCHOOL, OF BRYN MAWR

Hannah Shipley, Principal

Elizabeth Shipley, Associate Principal

Katharine Shipley, A.B. Bryn Mawr College, Associate Principal

Helen J. Robins, A.B. Bryn Mawr College, Instructor in English

Laura Fowler, A.B. Bryn Mawr College, Adviser on Courses

Freda M. Simpson, Director of Gymnasium

THE VELTIN SCHOOL FOR GIRLS OF NEW YORK CITY

Louise Veltin, Principal

Isabella Dwight Spraguesmith, Principal

Marguerite Carrière, Head of the French Department

Mary Delia Hopkins, A.B., A.M., Bryn Mawr College, Head of the German Department

Katharine Campbell Reiley, Ph.D., Head of the Greek and Latin Department

THE WINSOR SCHOOL, BOSTON

Elizabeth Winsor Pearson, A.B. Bryn Mawr College, Vice-Principal

The Bryn Mawr Alumnæ Quarterly

VOL. IV NOVEMBER, 1910 No. 3

THE TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY

James Russell Lowell, who helped Bryn Mawr to open her doors twenty-five years ago, is said to have remarked that he would be most happy if he could only say at the moment even half the witty things he thought of as he drove home looking at his coachman's back. Just so, even after such a celebration as this of our Twenty-fifth Anniversary when so many delightful and appropriate things have been said, it occurs to us to wish that more stress had been laid on the early days of the College—a note struck charmingly by Dr. Shorey—when the College, the Dean, the Faculty, and the students were all young together.

It is not surprising that those who see Bryn Mawr to-day, secure in a very enviable reputation for scholarship and happy in the possession of beautiful buildings and a beautiful campus—it is not surprising that those should dwell upon results achieved in such a brief space of time; but great as this achievement is, the process is even more interesting, perhaps, certainly to those who have been concerned in it, than the actual results themselves. It is well to recall the golden days of our youth, for there is always the danger lest we grow middle-aged and comfortable, and forget to practise the self-denial and put forth the energy that enabled us to grow and to succeed. And in spite of our great pride in the present achievement and our unbounded faith in the future of our dear College, when we review the success of Bryn Mawr, our minds involuntarily revert to those early days when the young Dean and her youthful Faculty, well trained, eager, enthusiastic, and ambitious, with a new instrument

made ready to their hand—Bryn Mawr, young, untrammelled by traditions, the expression of a great idea sprung into life full grown—when these strong youthful men and women worked as one for a high ideal. Bryn Mawr is now an established educational institution with twenty-five years of experience behind her, and standards, which, having set, she must maintain if she is to thrive. Happy are we whose good fortune it was to be under-graduates while that reputation was in the making!

Youth is hard and vigorous in its application of standards, and at the same time it is not suspicious, and it has faith in itself and in others. It is not surprising, therefore, to find that during the earliest years of our College there were few rules or regulations; that the unwritten law as to behavior and work was all sufficient for a community consisting almost entirely of young people. There was something almost mediæval in character in that band of students who constituted the student body of the first few years. Many of them, it is true, had been prepared hurriedly for college, but most of them had an intellectual back-ground that is sadly lacking in the more recent, and it is said, better prepared, undergraduate. They were thirsting for knowledge for its own sake, and were with difficulty restrained from overworking. It was a period when the task of the class-room was part and parcel of the fiber of daily life. Greek and Latin studies, then much in vogue, furnished food for daily thought and constant conversation. One attended one's courses in Homer, the Greek lyric poets, Horace, the inspirational lectures in General Biologys, or the stimulating lectures in General English with joy, and came away with a feeling of exhilaration; and a private reading examination in Latin became a privilege, associated as it was with the wondrous charm and beauty of the Georgics, with the willows growing green in the hollow, and the Judas tree growing pink across the hills as it heralded the

coming of the "purple spring." And later, when some of the wonderful first teachers of these first years had left Bryn Mawr, the student body was flocking to the lectures on History and Politics, subjects which, together with others of a strictly literary character, were discussed at almost every tea-table in college, and became the subject of conversation whenever two or three friends foregathered. These were the days that saw the birth of *The Lantern* and of Self-Government. Needless to say, the brilliant young Faculty of those early years, to whose enthusiasm and scholarship Bryn Mawr largely owes her present reputation, received no small stimulus from such a body of students, and in return gave to the College the best of all they had. The humanities flourished, and there was created at Bryn Mawr an intellectual atmosphere that has come to be one of her most noteworthy possessions.

But besides the Faculty of these first years two figures stand out conspicuously, the first that of Dr. Rhoads, our much loved first president, who typifies for many of us the simplicity, the sweetness, the charm of our college life, whose presence was a blessing. Who of us that knew him has not glowed with pleasure on receiving his warm greeting? He knew our Christian names and, after his delightful Quaker fashion, called us by them. We remember him, the very incarnation of the courtly gentleman of the old school, standing framed by the doorway of his office, a benign smile on his face, asking the flustered freshman "Mary," or "Susan,—what may I do for thee this morning?" And the kindly voice, calling our own name and offering service went straight to our hearts, and Bryn Mawr from that moment became a place to love.

And the other figure is that of the young Dean. Impetuous, imperious, uncompromising in standards, untiring in interest, with unbounded faith in her students and her Faculty and herself,

she it is who typified the strenuous, eager, intellectual life of the young Bryn Mawr. She was never too busy or too tired to see a student, and it was a constant surprise to us to find her at the end of a long day of interviewing, as fresh as at the beginning of it, ready to discuss courses or some matter of purely undergraduate interest, or to listen to the troubles of those who were desirous of finishing their course at Bryn Mawr, but were financially unable to do so. Fertile in suggestions and resources she could always find a way, though at that time, Bryn Mawr had almost no scholarships, and many of us owe her a debt of gratitude for the real interest and the practical help she gave generously in these crises. The quaint little Deanery, with its delightful atmosphere, became associated in the minds of undergraduates of our times with all the activities of college life, with its noblest ideals and aspirations.

Under the leadership of our first President and second President, aided by a strong and scholarly faculty, Bryn Mawr has grown and flourished. We cannot help feeling that much of Bryn Mawr's success, certainly a tone on the academic side that is peculiarly her own, is due to the fact that in her wisdom the Dean chose as her Faculty the most promising scholars and teachers, and for the most part men, regardless of whether they were married or not. "I am not going to ask my Faculty to show a marriage certificate," she used to say. For many years a large majority of the Bryn Mawr Faculty were men, and there are still more men than women; and it is to be hoped that with the increasing difficulty of finding promising young men, many of whom seek the more lucrative rewards of business, and the ease of finding promising young women, the College will not drift into the policy of having on her faculty a preponderance of women. This is not heresy, for men can give a breadth, methods, and a point of view that women can almost never

give; and it would be better for education in general, it seems to us, if more of our brilliant women were to be found on the faculties of men's institutions, and if at least two-thirds of the faculty of every institution of learning for women were men.

May Bryn Mawr have many happy

returns of her birthday, and may she reach her Golden Anniversary vigorous and still youthful, still in possession of her bright standards and her high ideals. We owe her, and all those who have made her what she is, both gratitude and love, and we give both most heartily. God bless her!

NEWS FROM THE CAMPUS

MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR ROSE CHAMBERLIN

BRYN MAWR COLLEGE

YOU ARE INVITED TO BE PRESENT IN TAYLOR HALL ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, OCTOBER 15TH AT THREE O'CLOCK AT A SERVICE TO BE HELD IN MEMORY OF
ROSE CHAMBERLIN

Born December 21, 1850; died June 21, 1910; reader in German in Bryn Mawr College 1886-1910, teacher of German in the Misses Shipley's School 1894-1910

The Faculty and Students of Bryn Mawr College and the Teaching Staff and pupils of the Misses Shipley's School will unite to honor the memory of their colleague, teacher, and friend, who has for twenty-four years, and latterly with unexampled courage and fortitude, lived in their midst the life of a devoted and successful teacher.

All the Alumnae, no doubt, received the above notice, in itself such a beautiful memorial, but those who were not able to be present at the service will welcome some report.

Throughout the brief religious exercises the note of thanksgiving and triumph was struck. It seemed fitting that at a commemoration of one who found life so full of joy as Miss Chamberlin did we should sing

"All people that on earth do well
Sing to the Lord with cheerful voice;"

and that the girls of the Shipley School, whom she had trained in singing, should join with the college choir in one of her favorite hymns in praise of

"the splendour and joy, the beauty and light"

of earth. And in all the speeches the note of triumph was clear. After Dr. W. Dewees Roberts, Miss Chamberlin's brother-in-law, had told us of her last days in his house at Milton, days full of quiet and happy enjoyment, Mr. Bettie said a few words on behalf of the Board of Directors. He was followed by Miss Elizabeth Blanchard, who spoke for the teachers of the Shipley School, and Miss Sophie Boucher, one of the former pupils of the school. The speeches by Dr. Jessen representing the German Department, by Miss Abby Kirk for the students of Bryn Mawr, past and present, and by President Thomas on behalf of the Faculty are given here in full.

INTRODUCTION BY PRESIDENT THOMAS

The teachers and pupils of The Misses Shipley's School and the faculty and staff and students of Bryn Mawr College have come together this afternoon to unite in a tribute of respect and gratitude for the work which Rose Chamberlin has done in our midst for the past twenty-four years. Her relatives and her many friends, those who are with us and those who, although unavoidably absent, are present with us in thought, have joined us in this memorial meeting.

The religious services will be conducted by the Reverend W. DeWees Roberts, a brother-in-law of Rose Chamberlin, and by Professor George A. Barton. The hymns which will be sung are those specially beloved by Rose Chamberlin, who conducted the choir practice in The Misses Shipley's School, and twenty children trained by her last year will join with our college choir in leading the congregational singing. The remainder of the exercises, which will not exceed an hour, will be divided between the School and the College.

ADDRESS BY ABBY KIRK

I have been asked to try to express here to-day what Miss Chamberlin was to her students, and especially to those who in the early days of the college had the privilege of having her with them as an intimate factor in their college life. When I came to Bryn Mawr, in the fall of 1887, Miss Chamberlin had been in residence but a few months, but already she was the life and inspiration of her Hall, and it was she who gave me on the very night of my arrival my first welcome to the college circle. She did for me, and I afterward found she was in the habit of doing for every newcomer, what now must be done by organizations and committees, gave me a sense of belonging in a real and personal fashion to the new community in which I found myself. If I did not, that first night, feel myself a stranger to her, it was simply because she never regarded as a stranger any one who came to share her life. She took for granted in the first moment of meeting the students that she and they had a common interest. And this was not assumed, for her intercourse with us was not a act of virtue, but a genuine liking for the social side of life with all its little courtesies and amusements and pleasures. It was because she enjoyed the life herself that she made us enjoy it too. If I were to try to characterize in a single phrase her personality I should say that above all else she was friendly. In every relation of life friendliness was the quality she best expressed. It was an open, hearty readiness to meet all minds halfway,—an attitude of understanding that broke down all barriers between herself and her pupils, that put every one at ease in her presence. And this friendliness expressed itself in such manifold ways. Who that was ever a frightened sub-Freshman in an entrance examination in German proctored by Miss Chamberlin but remembers the feeling of relief and calm on seeing her sitting at the desk, knitting or embroidery in hand, by the very homeliness of her occupation inspiring confidence in the most timid candidate. How many country-bred girls, I wonder, did she initiate into college life by placing them at her table and sharing with them her experiences? Who that shared in the old days of glory in Radnor can forget the merry parties in her room, where we sat on the floor about her and told stories and played games and enjoyed the bounty of her hospitality? There met happily, and how much to the profit of the young Freshman!—the learned Fellow in History, now an eminent lawyer, and the Fellow in English, not a whit behind in learning, and side by side with them the newest new Freshman.

And yet with all the familiarity and camaraderie there was no abating of real dignity on the part of our hostess, no loss of scholastic position and influence. And if the conversation in that pleasant, many-windowed, hospital room at Radnor strayed oftenest over the smiling surface of things, yet somehow one was never allowed to lose sight of what lay below the surface of our life together, of the dignity and worth of study, of the deeper values behind all action, perhaps the more truly felt because in her expression of the hidden things she was so shy as to be almost inarticulate. Rarely there would be a word about the things she held dearest, when some eager student seemed to her to go too far afield in the search for truth,—a word spoken with absolute simplicity and conviction, and remembered all the longer for its rarity.

The same friendliness and naturalness and simplicity that characterized her social intercourse she carried into the class room. She was always at ease in her classes because always herself. But here the more serious side of her nature had its full expression. In her class room the atmosphere was always academic, the standard always the highest. Her elementary German was as truly collegiate as any work in college. She was a born teacher, with a teacher's love of imparting knowledge and of sharing intellectual pleasure. Despite the need of working up to an examination,—and she was as eager as any that we should make high marks, as those who have seen her hasten across the campus to congratulate them on their successes can bear witness,—she never gave us the chance to regard the examination as an end in itself. There was never the note of cramming or of hurry in her work, but always time to appreciate the humor of the comedy we were reading or the pathos of the tragedy. Surely it was no small triumph to make students who had but a month of German thrill with pleasure over their first introduction to Schiller and lose the sense of difficulty in the joy of achievement. Her love of literature was, like her love of people, perhaps a little uncritical; but it has all the vividness and genuineness and wholeheartedness that made the charm of her personal intercourse. And she succeeded in giving us such an insight into the language, such a grasp of its principles, that now at a distance of twenty-three years, with no real use or practice between, the language is still, to one of her pupils at least, a living possession.

All this is a picture of the Miss Chamberlin of old days. But I am sure that every student now in college who has had the privilege of working with her, and all her pupils at the Shipley school will recognize their Miss Chamberlin too. For when the days of greatest activity were over, when there came long hours of pain and suffering, she entered into that changed life with no change of spirit. It was characteristic of her that to the last she expressed the gay side of life. Her scarlet shawl and bright ribbons made a welcome bit of color on the campus and her chair was a centre of attraction at every college festivity. In all your intercourse with her you found the same interest in the good and friendly things of life, the same humorous, kindly outlook. You went away with the same sense of comradeship. Only when you came to reflect did you remember what heights of heroism, what depths of self-surrender that friendliness toward life *now* denoted. The body could not be so maimed and weakened as to daunt the courage or darken the spirit or dim the mind, which held on courageously to the happy, healthy, human side of life and made it more and more her own the deeper she had to travel in the valley of pain.

What she has left with us, what we can never be grateful enough for, is the revelation of how the high heroic battle-field courage may be translated into the ordinary pleasant friendliness of life, how a spirit walking—not in the Valley of Shadow, but on the glorified heights of Pain,—can bring that glory down to the light of common day.

ADDRESS BY PROFESSOR KARL DETLEV JESSEN

To state, within so short a space, what ought to be said about Miss Rose Chamberlin's unusually successful service as a member of our German Department of Bryn Mawr College, is indeed an undertaking from which even a more gifted speaker than I might justly shrink. Of course I have considered at repeated occasions what I was going to say; the form, however, in which I shall try to express it, I have, from an inner necessity, left to this hour to suggest.

I regret sincerely that Professor Herman Collitz, now of Johns Hopkins University, who for more than twenty years coöperated with Miss Chamberlin in the teaching of German at Bryn Mawr College, could not be here and testify, more effectively than I, to the efficiency, the thoroughness, the blessed results of the teaching of our late beloved teacher and colleague. When I came here six years ago, my official relations with Miss Chamberlin were, partly in consequence of her invalid physical condition, of an indirect character. But every word which Professor Collitz expressed in regard to Miss Chamberlin's part of the German work was dictated by a profound sense of respect for her methods and her results, for her efficiency and thoroughness, and, especially, for her personal character. I saw very soon that the work which Miss Chamberlin had under her immediate care was in the very best of hands.

Her college work was of a twofold character. From the beginning of her connection with Bryn Mawr, Miss Chamberlin gave the course designated as Matriculation German. Many, if not most, of you will understand what this means. These matriculation courses in languages, and not the least so in German, while most necessary in the academic organization, are not among the more agreeable ones for student or teacher, for the reason that a very considerable amount of work (some hold it too considerable to be mastered thoroughly in so brief a time) has to be done for the sake of getting it out of the way, not from an intense interest in the subject. For myself, I may truthfully say that such a situation would handicap the success of my teaching such a course from the very outstart. For this reason I have always had great admiration for Miss Chamberlin's extraordinary zeal and efficiency in getting the students through this course so successfully. The other part of her academic duties was a graduate or semi-graduate course in German syntax. There her thorough training which she brought from her alma mater, combined with her great pedagogical gifts, attained even better and more agreeable fruit. My graduate students, future teachers of German, invariably spoke with enthusiasm and gratitude of the instruction received from Miss Chamberlin. They felt themselves theoretically advanced, and at the same time, while learning and appropriating, enjoyed the most helpful advancement in the practical requirements of their future profession, by a teacher at once so gifted and so heart and soul in her work. I very soon came to the conclusion that undergraduate students must avail themselves of such a force, if they expected to receive from me any recommendation as prospective teachers of German.

This statement, however, would not be sufficient without the addition of a few words about Miss Chamberlin's personal character. We all know, and now, since she has been taken from us, we realize first to the full extent, under what extreme conditions of physical frailty our beloved colleague and teacher performed her duty, and did it cheerfully and relentlessly. Several times, when I was ill myself, she offered me her assistance, for instance in correcting examination papers. She, more invalid than I, yet felt, from the great spirit of kindness and helpfulness that sprang from her very personality, not too sick to give me her help. In chatting

with her in the afternoon hours I was profoundly impressed by her serenity of mind, her kindness of heart which permeated every act and every word of hers. She possessed that kindness, that "Herzensgüte" which even so misogynous a misanthrope as Schopenhauer confessed as being the very cornerstone of ethical personality. In speaking of her students she was by no means uncritical and merely enthusiastic. She knew the needs, the deficiencies and the peculiar aptitudes (the mental alertness, for instance) of her young American students and friends. But every word she said came from a heart of profound sympathy, of helpfulness, of *motherliness*, and that is the highest, before God and men, that we can say of a fine womanly soul. She had that *unum necessarium* of all lasting success in teaching, taking the technical preparation for granted, a deep human interest in her students; and as a grace of God it was given to her to make the student at the very outstart see and feel safe in the parental love and sympathy which is delegated as a duty to every educator, be he man or woman.

I must add something very personal. I regret—no, that is too conventional—I repent that I have not sought oftener to avail myself of the generous privilege of her social hours. I have always felt better and happier for them.

I know how inadequate all these words are. But we are in duty bound to express ourselves, well knowing that the best that ought to be said remains beyond our, certainly beyond my, ability to formulate in words. Once more we will remember that she did her duty, that she struggled and fought to the last ditch. You will understand what this expression means if uttered by one of prevaillingly soldierly extraction. But she was far more heroic than any man can be—and this I think is one of the sources of man's reverence for woman—she never lost courage, serenity, cheerfulness, childlike acquiescence in the divine will that had put severe visitations upon her. Would that I might be justified, like her, to stand up before the eternal judgment throne and to say, "I have done all I could; and, as best I could do it, I have done my duty."

In this temple of humanities, of humanism, which it is the highest ideal and aspiration of Bryn Mawr College to be, or, to be more modest, to become more and more, Rose Chamberlin has filled her place fully and well. She conceived of our teaching profession, insignificant as it is in terms of commercial and money valuation, as a *nobile officium*. She certainly does not need this service in her remembrance, for she is in now in a far better and holier state and land. It is we who owe this service to her, who need it as an inspiration, as a gentle farewell of travelers pursuing our paths in the darkness investing all things human. *Requiescat in pace.*

ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT M. CAREY THOMAS

As I have listened to the testimony that has been borne to Miss Chamberlin's life and character and the touching tributes paid to her as a teacher and friend by her former pupils in the College and the school, I have felt, and I am sure that you must have felt, that the profession of teaching is one of the noblest and most influential of all professions when it is practised by a teacher such as Rose Chamberlin.

Five-hundred and thirty students studied under her in Bryn Mawr College, and, although she is dead, she lives in the lives of her pupils. I am told by Mrs. Harriet Reitze Coney, a former graduate student of German and a pupil and friend of Miss Chamberlin, that they expect to place a memorial of her, probably a library fund

for the purchase of German books, as a token of their affection for her, in the college which she served so faithfully and so well.¹

There is little I can add to what has been said. She was a member of the first group—that wonderful group—of teachers which gathered here from England and Germany and France and from all parts of the United States to make the College what it is to-day. She was also one of the distinguished group of women and men that have come from England to teach you the English methods of study. I well remember how unanimously and how warmly she was recommended to us by her Cambridge professors when she came to us in 1886, fresh from winning laurels in the newly organized modern language tripos. As soon as I met her in London I recognized her as a woman endowed with the wonderful gift of a teacher. If I were to tell you what seemed to me to be the qualities above all others possessed by Miss Chamberlin, I should say first unflinching loyalty to her task, to her pupils, and to her College or her school. Her one thought seemed to me to be always, what is best for my pupils—what is best for the College? What was best for herself seemed never to enter into her thought. After her illness had made it impossible for her to walk, she repeatedly placed her resignation in my hands lest this disability should in any way impair the efficiency of her college teaching.

She had that gift for personal friendship and that human sympathy which is one of the qualifications of a great teacher. She cared greatly for what concerned others and knew how to make them feel that she cared. It was, I think, characteristic that the last time she spoke to me, a few days before last commencement, from her wheeled chair on the board walk, she should say that she hoped that the College would accept her next year's salary as a very small token, as she put it, of how very much she cared for the endowment fund. This sympathy and enthusiasm ran through everything.

She possessed a courage and fortitude of which I have known no other such instance. She was not only brave—stoics have managed to be brave; many people turn their faces to the wall and make shift to bear ill-health and suffering—but she bore them so joyously and happily that it is only after her death we have realized that she had lived the life of a hero in our midst.

EXPOSITIONS OF CLASSICAL AND MODERN CHAMBER MUSIC, 1910

BRYN MAWR COLLEGE, TAYLOR HALL

Friday, Nov. 4th, 8 p.m.

PROGRAM I

Mrs. Edith Chapman Goold, Soprano

Mr. George Barrère, Flute

Mr. Paul Kefer, Viola da Gamba

Mr. Arthur Whiting, Harpsichord

(Flute, Viola da Gamba and Harpsichord)

COUPERIN, 1668-1733—I Musette II Sarabande III Forlane en Rondeau

RAMEAU, 1683-1764—I La Timide II Tambourin

¹ Mrs. Coney reports that more than a thousand dollars has already been subscribed to this fund.

(Soprano)

LULLY, 1633-1687—Ma petite revue
 AUTEUR INCONNU, 1500—Belle qui tiens ma vie
 GILLIER, 1667-1737—Auparavant

(Flute)

LECLAIR, 1697-1764—I Adagio II Giga

(Viola da Gamba)

MARAIS, 1700—Plainte
 DE CAIX D'HERVELOIS, 1700—Le Papillon

(Harpischord)

COUPERIN,—Chaconne en Rondeau
 RAMEAU,—Rigaudon

(Soprano, Flute, Viola da Gamba and Harpsichord)

RAMEAU,—Cantate, "Le Berger fidèle."

I Récitatif—Air plaintif II Récitatif—Air gai
 III Récitatif—Air, vif et gracieux

The first concert of Mr. Whiting's series afforded a rare opportunity of hearing the old French music as it sounded to audiences of two hundred years ago. Both the harpsichord and viola da gamba are very perfect reproductions of the instruments of the period, and both Mr. Whiting and Mr. Kefer, a cellist of the New York Symphony orchestra, have made themselves masters of their technical demands.

It is Mr. Whiting's plan to present programs characteristic of a period or a school, and after a short biographical or historical preface, to let the music, through the excellence of the performance, speak for itself. Such music as this needs only to be heard to be appreciated, and its charm and grace made an instant appeal to the students. Mr. Barrère had appeared at Bryn Mawr once last winter and was warmly welcomed, as was Mrs. Goold, whose singing was that of an artist in perfect sympathy with the spirit of the program.

Mr. Whiting will repeat his course at Harvard, Yale, and Princeton, and this winter will give it also at Columbia for the first time.

The next concert will be on December 15 with a programme of modern French music for voice and piano, Miss Susan Metcalfe as assisting artist.

ETHEL PARRISH.

PUBLIC LECTURE COURSE

Mr. C. Leonard Woolley, M.A., of New College, Oxford, formerly Assistant Keeper of the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, and Assistant Curator in the Egyptian Department of the Museum of the University of Pennsylvania, who has excavated in Britain and in Italy and for three years in Nubia with the Eckley B. Coxe Expeditions is giving a course of lectures in Egyptian Art in Taylor Hall on Thursday afternoons at three o'clock as follows:

- Introduction, Prehistoric Egypt. October 13th.
 The Early Dynasties. October 20th.
 Dynasty XII. October 27th.
 Dynasty XVIII. Thebes and General Archæology. November 3rd.
 Dynasty XVIII, Thothmes III. Excavations at Behen. November 10th.
 Dynasty XVIII, Akhenaton. Excavations at Tel-el-Amarna. November 17th.
 Dynasties XIX-XX. December 1st.
 The Aethiopian and Saite Dynasties. December 8th.
 The Ptolemies and the National Renaissance in the Roman Empire. January 5th.
 Meroë and the Blemyes. January 12th.
 The lectures are illustrated by lantern slides, and a lecture in the Museum galleries may be arranged.

SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

- Nov. 7—President's At-Home to the Senior Class.
 9—Lecture on the Use of the Library by Miss Mary L. Jones, Librarian, Taylor Hall, 7.30 p.m.
 11—Sophomore Play.
 12—Entertainment under the Auspices of the Equal Suffrage League, "Votes for Women."
 13—Christian Association Sunday Evening Service, Sermon by the Rev. W. W. Fenn, D.D., Dean of the Harvard Divinity School.
 14—President's At-Home to the Graduate Students.
 16—Lecture on Hygiene for the entering students by Miss Constance M. K. Applebee, Director of Athletics and Gymnastics, Taylor Hall, 7.30 p.m.
 18—Meeting of the Philosophical Club.
 19—Meeting of the Graduate Club. Address by President Thomas.
 20—Christian Association Sunday Evening Service, Sermon by the Rev. Stuart Means, D.D., of St. Johns Church, New Haven, Connecticut.
 23—Thanksgiving Vacation begins at 1 p.m.
 28—Thanksgiving Vacation ends at 9 p.m.
 30—Lecture on Hygiene for the entering students by Miss Constance M. K. Applebee, Taylor Hall, 7.30 p.m.
- Dec. 2—Reserved.
 3—Reserved.
 4—Christian Association Sunday Evening Service, Sermon by the Rev. Arthur H. Smith, D.D.
 5—President's At-Home to the Senior Class.
 7—Lecture on Hygiene for the entering students by Miss Constance M. K. Applebee, Taylor Hall, 7.30 p.m.
 9—Reserved.
 10—1913 to 1914.
 11—Christian Association Sunday Evening Service, Sermon by the Rt. Rev. Frederick Foote Johnson, D.D., Bishop of South Dakota.
 12—President's At-Home to the Graduate Students.
 14—Lecture on Hygiene for the entering students by Dr. Anne Heath Thomas, Visiting Physician of the College.

- Dec. 16—Concert by Mr. Arthur Whiting under the Auspices of the Musical Committee.
 17—Reserved.
 18—Christian Association Sunday Evening Service, Sermon by the Rev. William Radcliffe, of Washington, D. C.
 21—Christmas Vacation begins at 1 o'clock.
 Jan. 5—Christmas Vacation ends at 9 o'clock.
 6—Third of Series of Musical Recitals by Mr. Arthur Whiting.
 8—Sunday Evening Service, Sermon by the Reverend Washington Gladden, D.D., Pastor of the First Congregational Church of Columbus, at 7 p.m.
 9—President's At-Home to Senior Class.
 11—Faculty Tea for Graduate Students in Denbigh Hall, 4 to 6.
 14—Swimming Meet.
 15—Sunday Evening Service, Sermon (not yet arranged.)
 16—President's At-Home to Graduate Students.
 20—Swimming Meet.
 22—Sunday Evening Service, Sermon by the Reverend Henry E. Cobb, Pastor of the West End Collegiate Church of New York City, 7 p.m.
 25—Mid-year Collegiate Examinations begin.
 29—Sunday Evening Service, Sermon by Professor Rufus M. Jones, of Haverford College, 7 p.m.
 31—Winter Matriculation Examinations begin.
 Feb. 2-3—Meeting of the Academic Committee.
 4—Mid-year Collegiate Examinations end.
 —Alumnæ Meeting.
 6—Vacation.
 7—Vacation.

REPORT OF TREASURER OF BRYN MAWR MAY-DAY COMMITTEE

October 3, 1910

<i>Gross Receipts</i> (exclusive of sale of luncheon and tea tickets).....	\$13,340.58
Of this \$11,474.20 from sale of admission tickets and contributions.	
<i>Gross Expenses</i>	4,882.37
Balance.....	8,458.21
Balance	8,458.21
<i>Amount remitted</i> on June 1, 1910, to Trustees of Bryn Mawr College for	
Endowment Fund.....	8,325.00
Balance in Bank.....	133.21
Balance of petty cash.....	1.12
<i>Total Balance</i>	\$134.33
Total balance after small additional receipts and expenses to be remitted to Trustees of Bryn Mawr College for Endowment Fund.	

SUE AVIS BLAKE,
Treasurer.

AUDITOR'S CERTIFICATE

Miss M. Carey Thomas, Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Penna.

DEAR MADAM: We have the honor to report that we have audited the cash and bank accounts of the Treasurer of the May-day celebration Committee, 1910, to 31st July, 1910, and found that proper vouchers were submitted to the disbursements and that the accounts were correctly kept.

The receipts from sale of tickets, etc., were not subject to verification, as no details were kept of the number of tickets printed, their distribution for sale and those unused.

Very truly yours,

LYBRAND, ROSS BROS. & MONTGOMERY,
Certified Public Accountants.

IN MEMORIAM

JANE CUSHING SHOEMAKER

*A. B. Bryn Mawr College 1905, A. M. 1910. Fellow in Economics 1909-10, 1910-11.
Died August 23 1910*

To some friends of Jane Shoemaker's the QUARTERLY may bring the first news of her sudden death last August. It occurred at Beach Haven, N. J., the result of an attack of heart failure which seized her while swimming. It is with the greatest difficulty that we comprehend the fact that she has left us, for her intense vitality expressed in an extraordinary mental alertness and supported by unbroken health seemed very far from death, and from the numbness of the shock we are but just becoming sensible to our great loss.

Perhaps some of her less intimate friends will be interested in a short account of her outside work during the years since 1905. For one year she was a regular visitor at the Baldwin Day Nursery; she was then made a manager and afterwards secretary of the board: in 1908-1909 she was assistant business manager of the QUARTERLY; and through several winters directed a mission sewing school. She studied German and Italian one winter besides taking up music seriously, and the following year French and Italian, at the same time doing non-resident graduate work at Bryn Mawr. Last winter she lived at college doing full graduate work in preparation for her doctor's degree. These various interests filling to the full the five years since college give some idea of her unusual executive ability, a characteristic which first arrested the attention of the outside world, and which first gave indication of the force of her personality.

Another expression of her personality was her talent for music which she never fully developed; but it must have been the occasional betrayal here of an exquisite sensitiveness, more and more becoming keen as years passed, that made her teacher, a man of experience and also a man of temperament, emphatically urge her to make a career of music.

It is in her academic work, however, to which in the last year she had definitely given herself over, that there is the greatest loss. It is a loss that the class of 1905 does not bear alone. In the years since she was graduated her intellectual strength had increased rapidly and steadily until in the past year there was evident an unsuspected creative power that must soon have brought forth great perceptible results.

Bryn Mawr and the cause of woman's education are both seriously bereaved, for hers was a very fine type of trained mind giving the fairest promise of creative ability.

But to the world as casually met she made no display of her uncommon gifts. She was always the jolliest, most care free of companions, with a quick adaptability to all sorts of people and a ready understanding for another's point of view. This instant comprehension, coupled with a constant buoyancy of manner, made immediate friends for her, yet by this joyous bearing she kept hidden from all but a chosen few her real self.

And it is of this real self that those who knew and loved her best want to speak, for though many of her friends knew well Jane Shoemaker's bright, stimulating personality, perhaps but few realized its power. Both the joy and sorrow of life had tested her, and out of this testing had come a splendid optimism and a wonderful spirit of loyalty. She threw herself joyously into the task of living, careful only to give of her best, and to give of it so abundantly that to her intimates she was an inspiration. Of her Henley might have written those fine lines

"Life—give me life until the end,
That at the very top of being,
The battle-spirit shouting in my blood
Out of the reddest hell of the fight
I may be snatched and flung
Into the everlasting lull,
The immortal, incommunicable dream;"

for they seem to express exactly her splendid, dauntless spirit, and it is good to know that life indeed was given her "until the end."

Her class knows itself fortunate in having had her as one of its members for these too brief years, and will find in the memory of her an incentive for further accomplishment; but as yet it can feel only its sorrow. It can ill spare the members it has lost.

1905

JANE CUSHING SHOEMAKER

To the students of Bryn Mawr College who knew Jane Cushing Shoemaker no written word is needed to bring back her glowing memory. A vitality of thought and speech, and a certain vivid interest in all things human and divine were the strong marks of her personality, and color all remembrances of her. One could not imagine her life as ever completed, or laid down, or the springs of its interests run dry; nor could one predict the further scope of her powers, as every year revealed new potentialities of insight and attainment. But to those who did not know her, a few words of commemoration must be written—words than can only be faint shadows of her enduring reality.

In a college community there are always certain figures peculiarly close to its interests and interpretive of its ideals, whom we particularly care to honor and reverence. Jane Shoemaker was one of the rare persons. She combined to a degree attained by the few that we love to point to as the best Bryn Mawr type, a normal, healthy development along many lines, with the scholar's temperament and the specialist's enthusiasm. Everything human claimed her interest, and all knowledge was her province. She had musical ability beyond the average, a fine critical appreciation of the best in art and literature, a passionate interest in social conditions and in the welfare of her city, a ready sympathy for her friends, and what is perhaps

the most difficult art of life—a leisure to cultivate them all. But with every temptation to diffuse her energies, she was never a smatterer. During the five years after her graduation, in 1905, she tested the activities of her life by a high, almost austere ideal of perfection; she turned her back on many, and resolutely retained those to which she meant to devote her life. Gradually she came to see that her main interests were scholarly, and she undertook to equip herself for the life of a student and a teacher with an enthusiasm and singleness of purpose that could have had but one issue in success. She began her graduate work and preparation for her doctor's degree in 1907. She held the resident fellowship in Economics and took her Master's degree in 1909-10, and was appointed Fellow in Economics for the year 1910-11. Her main interests were in the theatrical and philosophical aspects of Economics, for which by training and temperament she was admirably adapted. Her thesis work was well advanced, the subject being the logical forms involved in the concept of the margin in Economics, and the work for her Doctor's degree would have been completed in the present academic year.

Those who worked with her—for she was the genuine type of student who could not merely be taught—felt that, though her development during the past year or two had been unusual, she had not yet evidenced the scope of her abilities. Her future was big with promise of attainment; one felt in her presence the the will of untested powers.

Suddenly, in the glow of her youth, and without pain of preparation, Death drew a line between promise and fulfillment, leaving us with an irretrievable loss, and with an insolvable problem, but, curiously enough, with no sense of sadness. If according to an old eighteenth-century divine, the main article of human happiness is "the exercise of our faculties, either of body or mind, in the pursuit of some engaging end," then Jane Shoemaker's life was a happy one, and even sorrow cannot lay its finger on her memory.

MARION PARRIS.

Bryn Mawr College.

MARY DENVER JAMES HOFFMAN

February 15, 1873—August 17, 1910

Mary Denver James Hoffman was born in Coshocton, Ohio, February 15, 1873. She died in New York, August 17, 1910. We who mourn for her and grieve especially for her going at the moment when the full cup of usefulness and joy was at her lips, must still feel that her few years count as many by the measure of her varied and happy activity. One friend aptly wrote of her: "*I cannot believe that Mary is gone. I never knew any one more alive than she.*" Perhaps for the very reason of this intense and abundant vitality of spirit, her days were shortened in number, but, even more, they were lengthened in accomplishment and enjoyment. There can be no bitterness in our sorrow for one who has so richly lived.

A formal record would fail to give an adequate impression of her school and college life, for while she was an able and careful student, her versatility led to a wide rather than a concentrated spending of her tireless energy. She had decided artistic tendencies—both music and painting made strong appeals to her. And all the pleasant, social impulses of her nature expanded as naturally as a bud flowers. Her preparation for college began in the schools of Coshocton, and she kept a loyal, an almost patriotic, belief in the democratic ideal of public school training. She was dearly loved in the town of her birth and her friends still speak with pride of her exceptional ability.

In 1890 she entered Wooster University, going thence to Bryn Mawr in 1891. Only a member of '95 could speak fittingly of her place in that class both during the college years and later, during 1908 and 1909, as its collector for the Endowment Fund. Directly after receiving her A.B. she went abroad for a year spent partly in travel, but chiefly in study at the Sorbonne and Collège de France. She afterward visited on several occasions, in England, Ireland, Holland, Switzerland, and France, the friends who then became so warmly attached to her. In 1902-03, she was a graduate student at Bryn Mawr and Warden of Pembroke West. At this time she did valuable service for the Students' Building Committee as chairman of the editing committee of the Song Book. During the year 1904-05 she was assistant in Romance languages at the Ohio State University. Everywhere the same qualities characterized her work: thoroughness and keen interest. She was painstaking even in her play, so to speak—for example, in her eager summer searches for ferns and fungi.

On the 14th of October, 1905, she was married to Mr. Arthur Sullivan Hoffman. Their son, Starling, was born August 12, 1910.

During the five years of her New York life, her many interests—literary, social, charitable—often stimulated her to exertions beyond her strength. Always, in her home and without, she gave a faithful response to every claim. She put herself ardently into all that she did.

In one's thought of Mary Hoffman, "interest" is the word that constantly recurs. She kept intact that precious gift—the child's vivid interest in the world. Half the secret of her power to win friends so easily, even among strangers, lay in her genuine interest in people. And by this same quality she made the things she cared for peculiarly her own. Crowning a long slope of fair Norman coast stands a line of slim-stemmed, feathering birches, known to the French friends who so quickly loved her, as "*les arbres de Mary*."

The fabric of her life's expression, built by the countless unconscious touches, had its foundations in earnestness, fidelity, high conscientiousness; the superstructure was of a special, delicate grace, as if her fancy mirrored and gave permanence only to the subtly charming and lovely aspects of life.

Graceful little acts of thoughtfulness especially endeared her to many friends. The same thoughtfulness, and her delight in it, made her hospitality,—whether exercised in a college study, in a little room of a foreign hotel or pension, in her own home—a distinct pleasure to the guest.

This delight in all her activities made itself felt in the writing to which she was more and more giving her attention. In the March *Outlook* is her impression of Pont-Aven, in the October *Scribner's* a scholarly and finished article upon the ancient Irish "Book of Kells," and during the summer she finished for publication an article on "Irish High-Crosses" to which she had given much thought and research.

This was but the beginning; for our own sakes we must believe that fuller opportunity has come to so bright and pure a spirit.

ELVA LEE, '92.

NEWS FROM THE BRYN MAWR CLUBS

NEW YORK

The Bryn Mawr Club of New York regrets to announce that it must withdraw the privileges hitherto extended to members of Bryn Mawr Clubs in other cities. The club finds it necessary to take this action on account of the increas-

ing demands on its accommodations by its own members. It is hoped that Bryn Mawr women in other cities will enroll themselves as non-resident members of the New York Club. Initiation fee, six dollars; dues, three dollars.

NEWS FROM THE CLASSES

The news of this department is compiled from information furnished by the Class Secretaries, Secretaries of Bryn Mawr Clubs, and from other reliable sources for which the Editor is responsible. The value of this department would be greatly increased if Bryn Mawr students everywhere would constitute themselves regular contributors to it.

1889

A volume of verse, entitled *Aegean Echos and Other Verses*, by Helen Coale Crew (Mrs. Henry Crew) will appear this autumn. It is published by the Poet Lore Company, in whose publication, *Poet Lore*, the verses first appeared. Mrs Crew will also soon appear in prose in the *Youth's Companion* in two articles, "At Odds with Drudgery" (unsigned) and "A Plea for the Garden Girl," and in *Everybody's Magazine* in a story entitled "A Lost Oasis."

Helena S. Dudley spent two months abroad this summer. She continues as head of Dennison House, Boston, and of the Vacation House for Working Girls at Winthrop, near Boston.

Leah Goff Johnson (Mrs. Alba B. Johnson) who spent a large part of the summer abroad, gave a tea on Saturday, October 22, in her new home in Rosemont.

Among those of the Class of '89 present at the Twenty-fifth Anniversary were Sophie Weygandt Harris, Alice Anthony, Julia Cope Collins, Harriet Randolph, Anna Rhoads Ladd, Ella Riegel, Martha Thomas, and Susan B. Franklin. The last took part in one of the Round Table discussions.

1890

The only members of the Class of 1890 who were present at the Twenty-fifth

anniversary were Marian T. MacIntosh and Katharine M. Shipley; the latter a delegate from the Misses Shipley's School.

1891

Of the class of '91 those present at the celebration of the Twenty-fifth Anniversary were Jane B. Haines, a delegate from the Alumnae Association, Maria F. Bedinger, a delegate from the Bryn Mawr School of Baltimore, Emily Bull, Ethel Parrish, and Lilian Sampson Morgan.

1892

At the celebration of the Twenty-fifth Anniversary Elizabeth Winsor Pearson was a delegate from the Pearson school of Boston and spoke at one of The Round Table discussions on the relation of the private schools to the colleges; and Helen J. Robins was one of the delegates from the Misses Shipley's School. Others of the Class present were Abby Kirk, Elizabeth M. Carroll, and Edith R. Hall.

1893

Amy Rock Ransome delivered a lecture on "The Relation of the Housewife to the Baker" before the National Baker's Association in Baltimore, September 15.

Louise Brownell Saunders spoke on behalf of the alumnae at the celebration of the Twenty-fifth Anniversary. Others of the Class present were Nellie Neilson,

a delegate from Mt. Holyoke College, Mary E. Hoyt, a delegate from the Bryn Mawr School of Baltimore; Susan F. Van Kirk, representing the Agnes Irwin School of Philadelphia; Jane Brownell, representing the Baldwin School; and Lucy Donnelly, Helen Thomas Flexner, and Evangeline Walker Andrews.

1894

Emma Stansbury Wines is teaching Mathematics at the Rosemary Hall School, Greenwich, Connecticut.

Estelle Reid died suddenly in Naples, in April 1910.

Edith Hamilton was one of the representatives of the Bryn Mawr School of Baltimore at the Twenty-fifth Anniversary celebration, and spoke at one of the Round Table discussions on Saturday morning. Others of the Class present were Mary B. Breed, representing the University of Missouri; Emily N. Martin, a representative of Mt. Holyoke College; and Margaretta C. MacVeagh, ex-'94.

1895

A son, Starling, was born to Mary Denver James Hoffman, (Mrs. Arthur S. Hoffman) on August 12, 1910. The classmates and friends of Mrs. Hoffman will be shocked to hear of her death in New York on August 17. The child survives.

At the celebration of the Twenty-fifth Anniversary Lila V. North represented Goucher College, Baltimore; Susan Fowler, was one of the representatives of the Alumnæ Association and The Brearley School of New York City; Mary Harris, was one of the representatives of the Agnes Irwin School of Philadelphia. Edith Pette Borie was also present.

1896

Anna Scattergood Hoag (Mrs. Clarence G. Hoag) with her husband and children are spending the year abroad, having sailed in October. She would be glad of any information that alumnæ may be able to give her regarding boarding schools

for boys and for girls in or near Lausanne. Address Haverford, Pa.

Dora Keen spent the earlier part of the summer at Eaton's Ranch, Wyoming. In July she went to Switzerland to climb the Matterhorn.

Mary Crawford Dudley (Mrs. Charles B. Dudley) is spending the winter with her aunt, Miss Wright, in Bryn Mawr. She spent the summer with her aunt and sister at Quai des Eboulements, Canada.

Cards have been received announcing the marriage of Caroline Reeves Foulke to Dr. John Francis Ulrie, U. S. N. on Saturday, November 12, at Richmond, Indiana. Dr. and Mrs. Ulrie will be "At Home" after the first of February at Hull House, Chicago.

At the Twenty-fifth Anniversary celebration Mary D. Hopkins represented the Veltin School of New York, Elsa Bowman, The Brearley School; Abigail C. Dimon, the Alumnæ Association. Among others of the Class who were present were Katherine I. Cook, Mary Crawford Dudley, Georgiana G. King, Elizabeth B. Kirkbride, and Clarissa Smith Day.

1897

Caroline Galt, of the Latin Department of Mt. Holyoke College, sailed for Europe in August, on a year's leave of absence. After a two months' trip through the Tyrol and northern Italy, she will return to Rome, and spend the winter in study at the American School of Classical Studies.

Masa Dogura Uchida (Baroness Uchida) has returned to Washington from Mexico, where Baron Uchida was Special Ambassador from Japan at the celebration of the hundredth anniversary of the founding of the republic.

The Class of '97 was represented at the Twenty-fifth Anniversary celebration by Francis Arnold, ex-'97, a delegate from the Brearley School, and by Helen Hoyt, Marion Taber, Anna H. Thomas, Anna B. Lawther, and Laurette Potts Pease.

1898

The Class of '98 was represented at the recent celebration of the Twenty-fifth Anniversary at Bryn Mawr by Agnes F. Perkins, a delegate from Wellesley College, where she is Instructor in Rhetoric and Composition; and Florence S. Hoyt, who was a delegate from the Bryn Mawr School in Baltimore.

1899

Michi Matsuda spent the summer in Cambridge, Massachusetts, studying at the Harvard Summer School.

Amy Steiner and Ethel Hooper spent the summer together in England.

Ethel Levering Motley (Mrs. James M. Motley) is now living at 125 Butler Avenue, Providence, R. I., her husband having been called to Brown University.

The Class of '99 was represented at the celebration of the Twenty-fifth Anniversary by Sibyl Hubbard Darlington, a delegate from the Alumnae Association, and Florence S. Hoyt, a delegate from the Bryn Mawr School of Baltimore.

1900

May Lautz Sutliff, (Mrs. Edward M. Sutliff), ex-1900, sailed on August 16 from San Francisco for a six months' trip to China and Japan.

Leslie Knowles was married to Mr. Arthur Blake of Boston, September 7, at the Cathedral of the Holy Cross.

The following item concerning Eleanor Milbank Anderson, ex-'00, is taken from the New York *Herald* of September 9, 1910:

"LOS ANGELES, CAL. Mrs. John Tanner has obtained a divorce in Judge Hutton's court and permission to assume her maiden name, Eleanor Milbank Anderson. . . . The mother is also awarded complete custody of the child, Betty."

At the recent celebration of the Twenty-fifth Anniversary, Ida H. Ogilvie represented Barnard College, where she is now assistant in Geology; and Leila R. Stoughton was the representative of the

Rosemary School at Greenwich, Conn. Others present were Lois Farnham Horn, Helen MacCoy, Maud M. Lowry, and Grace L. Jones.

Gertrude Kingsbacher, ex-'00, was married on June 16 to Mr. Elias Simsteen, and is now living at 6344 Phillips Avenue, Pittsburgh.

1901

Helen L. Robinson is teaching this winter at Rosemary Hall, Greenwich, Conn.

Sylvia Lee, together with some Scottish friends, rented a little house on the coast of Scotland and spent six weeks of the summer there.

Grace Phillips Rogers (Mrs. Gardner Rogers) has a son born in July.

Evelyn Walker spent two months in Normandy this summer. She is now Registrar of Simmons College, Boston, of which she was an official representative at the recent anniversary at Bryn Mawr.

Sylvia Scudder Bowditch (Mrs. Ingersoll Bowditch) has a daughter, Sylvia Church Bowditch, born August 19.

Ellen Deborah Ellis was one of the representatives of Mt. Holyoke College at the Twenty-fifth Anniversary celebration; Laura Fowler was a delegate from The Misses Shipley's School; and among others present were Marion Reilly, Bertha Laws, and Marion Parris.

On November 3 and 4, in Baltimore, *How the Vote was Won*, an English Suffrage play by Cicely Hamilton and Christopher St. John, was given under the auspices of the Just Government League, of which Edith Houghton Hooker (Mrs. Donald R. Hooker), is president. Elizabeth Daly, 1901, managed the production. The cast consisted of Miss Janet Howell, Bryn Mawr 1910, who had the principal female part; Miss Alma Phelps, Mrs. D. Clinton Redgrave, Miss Sarah Crowell, Mrs. D. N. Gabriel, Miss Charlotte Noland, and Mrs. Hooker. The men's parts were played by Mr. Charles G. Kerr and

Mr. Francis Lawton, both of the Paint and Powder Club of Baltimore. The first performance was given, admission free, in the Hollins Street Market Hall; the second was a pay performance at the Hotel Belvidere. Suffrage speeches were made before the play by Colonel Powell of Ellicott City and Mrs. Hooker.

1902

Josephine Bates is teaching in the Houghton-Arms School Washington, D. C., and has an apartment with her sister, Theodora Bates, 1905.

Among those of the Class present at the celebration of the Twenty-fifth Anniversary were Alice Day Jackson and Edith Orlady.

1903

Sally Porter Law, A.B. Bryn Mawr '03, and a graduate in medicine of the Johns Hopkins Medical School, was married July 2, 1910, to Dr. Alexius McGlannan, at the Cathedral in Philadelphia. Dr. and Mrs. McGlannan will live in Baltimore.

Kate DuVal Pitts (Mrs. Henry S. Pitts) has a daughter, Helen Dorsey Pitts, born August 10, 1910.

Dorothea Day has spent the summer traveling in Europe.

Grace Meigs will live at Hull House, during the coming winter. She is practising medicine in Chicago.

1904

Kathrina Van Wagenen starts this autumn on a trip around the world.

Florence Robbins is teaching at Miss Madeira's School, Washington.

Marguerite Gribi Kreutzberg (Mrs. Otto A. Kreutzberg) has a daughter, Marguerite, born in July.

1905

Jane Cushing Shoemaker died suddenly of an attack of heart failure, August 22, while in bathing at Beach Haven, N. J.

Alice Bartlett, ex-'05, is teaching in Saint Gabriel's School, Peekskill, N. Y. Theodora Bates is teaching at Miss

Madeira's School and at the Houghton-Arms School, Washington.

Marguerite Armstrong spent two weeks during the summer with Eleanor Little Aldrich at her camp in Maine. The former has resumed her duties as Secretary at Miss Madeira's School, Washington.

Elizabeth Goodrich has returned from a three months' trip in Europe.

Avis Putnam has returned from abroad and will spend the winter in New York, where she has accepted the position of Assistant Secretary in the New York School of Music.

Francis Hubbard is again taking an active part in the anti-tuberculosis campaign in Northern Michigan.

Alice Meigs Orr (Mrs. Arthur Orr) has left London and is now living in Washington, D. C. With her small son she has been spending a few weeks with her family in Keokuk, Iowa, and has also visited Isabel Lynde Dammann (Mrs. John F. Dammann, Jr.) in Winnetka, Illinois.

Fredricka Le Fevre, who returned to Denver after two years abroad, spent September and October in the East.

Gertrude Hartman spent the summer at Pigeon Cove, Massachusetts, and later visited Katherine Utley Hill (Mrs. George Hill) at her home in Bridgeport, Connecticut.

Nathalie Fairbank Bell (Mrs. David Bell) has a daughter, Helen Graham Bell, born August 16.

Amelia Montgomery spent several weeks at Wood's Hole, Massachusetts. She has resumed her work as Dr. Jane-way's private secretary and will live at the Bryn Mawr Club of New York.

Alice Dickson Jaynes spent three weeks at Eaton's Ranch, Wyoming, and during October visited Frances Hubbard in Houghton, Michigan.

Louise C. Marshall is visiting Caroline Morrow Collins (Mrs. Chadwick Collins) in England.

1906

The following letter to the Editor will interest the Class of '06 and others who

know Helen Brown Gibbons, (Mrs. Herbert A. Gibbons) ex-'06.

"ROBERT COLLEGE,
"Constantinople, Turkey.

"Your letter was the first to reach me here, and was handed to me by the college gateman (a fierce-looking individual in red with a pistol and a dagger in his belt) as we toiled up the long hill to our house. That was a week ago yesterday.

"We have rented the house of the Professor of History, whose place my husband is to fill during this year, and I have had a busy week unpacking trunks and boxes and organizing things in the kitchen department. In Paris I had for my *femme de ménage*, an ex-vaudeville 'artiste,' who has become staid and industrious because she is too fat and ugly and old now to dance and sing, and has had to descend from her calling and get at housework. But she knows how to cook and wash, so I imported her to Turkey with her half-grown daughter. I was much amused on reaching here to to be told that it had created a sensation in the little colony when they heard I was coming with two French maids! I wonder what the Faculty ladies will think when they see those maids!

"But I am thankful enough now that I have them, for it takes all my patience to wrestle linguistically with the 'Gees' every morning. The termination 'Gee' in Turkish represents the agent; for instance, 'Araba' is carriage, 'Arabagee' the man who drives the carriage: so the endless procession of tradesmen go by the collective name 'The Gees,' They speak either Turkish or Greek, of which we, as yet, know only a few words and sentences. I learned the words for egg-plant and tomatoes, but after a few days we got tired of the monotonous diet. Relief came, however, for one morning when the vegetable Gee came with a basket containing my egg-plant and tomatoes, he had also another person's order, and by appropriating this, I man-

aged to get squash, melons, eggs, onions and potatoes. I promptly made the Gee tell me the names of all these things and now we are having more of a variety.

"Last night Mr. Gibbons and I dined with Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Edwards (Mrs. Edwards was Clara Cary Case, '04.) They have a lovely home. Clara has been living here a year and in that time has acquired a really remarkable facility in Greek conversation. Her servants are Greek and much of the household shopping is done in Greek. She has been working hard at it, to be sure, but even so, she has done wonderfully well. Before dinner we took a walk up over a hill where we saw the sunset. On the top of this hill lies a piece of property belonging to a sect of dervishes which was given them at the time of the conquest of Constantinople by the Turks.

* * * *

"Yours very sincerely,

"HELEN DAVENPORT GIBBONS."

September 19, 1910.

Mrs. Gibbons writes later that she is a Reader in English at Robert College and is enjoying her work greatly; that cholera has broken out in the army, thirty new cases having broken out the day she wrote, with a mortality of fifty per cent. Mrs. Gibbons' address is British Post-office, Constantinople.

Kittie Stone, ex-'06, was married to Mr. George Grant, Jr., in Saginaw, Michigan, on April 6. After spending the summer in Switzerland and Germany, Mr. and Mrs. Stone have returned to their home in Saginaw.

Helen Williston Smith spent part of the summer working in a Sanatorium near Baltimore. She takes her degree at the Johns Hopkins Medical School at the end of the present term, 1910-11.

Louise Cruice will have special classes for girls at her house this winter.

Marion Houghton is spending the winter in New York studying at the School of Civics and Philanthropy.

Ruth Archbald, ex-'06, has been abroad since last March. She spent several

months in Paris studying French, and was joined in September by her mother and father, with whom she took a driving trip through the Tyrol.

Frances Lyon, ex-'06, was married to Mr. Foster Stebbins Naething, July 2, at her summer home in Watch Hill, R. I. Elsie Biglow Barber (Mrs. H. George Barber) was her matron of honor.

Ruth Archbald, ex-'06, spent the summer abroad, traveling several weeks with Margaret Scribner, ex-'06.

Ida M. Garrett has announced her engagement to Mr. J. Prentice Murphy of the Class of '07, University of Pennsylvania. Mr. Murphy is Superintendent of the Children's Bureau, one of the social agencies dealing with children in Philadelphia.

Adelaide Neall will continue her work on the Editorial Staff of the *Saturday Evening Post*.

Katherine Gano, ex-'06, returned home in September, after two years abroad.

Lucia Ford, ex-'06, continues her work at Hull House, Chicago, as secretary to Miss Jane Addams.

Helen Sandison has returned to Bryn Mawr for another year of graduate work, as Fellow in English.

Helen Haughwout Putnam (Mrs. W. E. Putnam Jr.) has a son, William Edward Putnam, 3d, born October 31, at Chestnut Hill, Massachusetts.

Anna MacClanahan Grenfell (Mrs. Wilfred T. Grenfell) has a son, Wilfred Thomason Grenfell, Jr., born at St. Anthony's, Labrador, September 25. She will leave St. Anthony's in December for a visit to England and America, returning there in June, 1911.

Grace Wade Levering has a second son, Ernest Douglas Levering, Jr., born August 31.

Elizabeth Townsend visited Frances Hubbard in Houghton, Michigan, during the month of May.

Alice Ella Colgan was married on June 24 to Mr. George T. Boomsliker.

Ethel Pew spent July traveling abroad.

In August she visited Maria W. Smith at her camp in Maine.

Ethel DeKoven, ex-'06, has announced her engagement to Mr. H. Kierstede Hudson of New York City.

Anne Stokeley Pratt is Assistant Cataloguer at Yale University.

Jessie Hewitt is teaching in Berkeley, California, this winter.

Helen Schmidt, ex-'08, playing with a Vassar graduate, won the mixed tennis doubles at the tournament held by the College Club of Pittsburgh during October.

1907

Anne Vauclain, ex-'07, spent the summer abroad.

Anna N. Buxton, ex-'07, is teaching at St. Mary's Academy, Raleigh, North Carolina.

May Price Koch, (Mrs. Edward Koch) ex-'07, has a son, born June 15, 1910.

Jessie Dunlap Thomas was married to Mr. J. Platt Bennet at Laurel Run, Pennsylvania, on October 5. After a winter spent in Italy and in Egypt, Mr. and Mrs. Bennet will return to Wilkes-Barré to live.

Berniece Stewart Mackenzie (Mrs. Charles A. Mackenzie) ex-'07, has a second son, William Russell Mackenzie, born in New York on June 7. Mrs. Mackenzie spent the summer in her new cottage at Penville, N. J., taking a trip in September to the Lake region of Canada with her husband and two children.

Marian Warren, ex-'07, spent June and July visiting at Williamstown, Waltham, Manchester, and Hull in Massachusetts, at Clairmont, New Hampshire, and at Auburn, New York.

It is with great regret that the classmates of Marie Ella Muzzey, ex-'07, will hear of her death which occurred in October.

1908

Melanie G. Atherton sailed for England in September. After making some visits there, she will join relatives at Paris and motor with them to Florence, where she will probably spend the winter.

Margaret Lewis will continue to teach English and French at the High School in Hartford, Connecticut.

Louise Carey, ex-'08, spent the summer travelling in France.

Jeanette Griffith will continue as Secretary of the Nichols School in Buffalo, New York. She is also introducing hockey into one of the schools for girls in Buffalo.

Margaret B. Copeland camped for a month this summer in the Wind River Mountains of Wyoming.

Anna Dunham expects to go to Redlands, California, the first of December.

Anna M. Carrère will spend part of the winter in Paris and the spring in Italy.

Mabel Kathryn Freehafer is Demonstrator in Physics at Bryn Mawr.

Kate Hampton Bryan was married to Mr. Robert R. McGoodwin on November 5.

Edith Chamber Rhoads (Mrs. Joseph E. Rhoads) has a son, Joseph Rhoads, Jr., born July 7.

Ethelinda Schaeffer Castle (Mrs. Alfred L. Castle) has a son, Alfred Lowry Castle, Jr., born July 8, 1910.

Myra Elliot spent the summer abroad. She spent a few days with Anna Welles in France.

Emily Fox, ex-'08, has returned from Greece and the continent, where she spent the spring and summer.

Lydia T. Sharpless has announced her engagement to Mr. Harvey Perry of Westerly, Rhode Island.

Dorothy Merle-Smith has announced her engagement to Mr. David Pyle.

Hazel Cooper Whitelaw was married to Mr. Benjamin Nields, Jr., on October 22. Mr. and Mrs. Nields will live at Rye, New York.

Mayone Lewis will continue her work at the Rosemary Hall School, Greenwich, Connecticut.

Dorothy Mort and Ina Richter are teaching in Santa Barbara, California.

Louise Congdon was married to Mr. Julius Pratt Balmer at her home in

Evanston, Illinois, on June 23. Among others present at the wedding were her class mates, Josephine Proudfit, Margaret Copeland, Adelaide Case, and Louise Milligan.

Anne Jackson will spend the winter teaching in Cohasset, Massachusetts, where she has opened a small private school.

Adelaide Case is taking graduate work at Columbia this winter.

Marjorie Newton Wallace was married, June 9, 1910, to the Reverend Robert Hastings Nichols, Ph.D., and Professor of Church History in the Auburn Theological Seminary. Professor Nichols is a brother of Margaret Nichols Smith, '97, and Content Shepherd Nichols, '99. Mrs. Nichols' address is 7 Grover Street, Auburn, New Jersey.

1909

Mary Herr is School Assistant at the Chatham Square Branch of the New York Public Library.

1910

May Putnam is in Washington, D.C., studying at George Washington University.

Ethel B. Chase is teaching at Miss Madeira's School, Washington.

Elizabeth Louise Tenney had a coming-out tea on October 1.

Julia Thompson, ex-'10, spent the summer traveling in Europe.

Elsa Dennison is spending the winter in New York working under the auspices of the department of municipal research.

Mary Worthington is studying at the Johns Hopkins Medical School.

Emily Storer, ex-'10, spent the first part of the summer at the Ellis Memorial Camp at Mirror Lake, N. H.

Zip Falk is in Pittsburgh working with the Associated Charities.

FORMER GRADUATE STUDENTS

Among the former graduate students present at the Celebration of the Twenty-fifth Anniversary were:

Lucy M. Salmon, A.M., Professor of History at Vassar College, sometime Fellow of Bryn Mawr College;

Caroline Brown Bourland, Ph.D. Bryn Mawr, Professor of Spanish and French at Smith College;

Eleanor L. Lord, Ph.D. Bryn Mawr, Professor of History at Goucher College, Baltimore;

Elizabeth R. Laird, Ph.D. Bryn Mawr, Professor of Physics at Mount Holyoke College;

Marie Reimer, Ph.D. Bryn Mawr, Assistant Professor of Chemistry in Barnard College;

Lida Shaw King, sometime Fellow in Bryn Mawr College, Dean of the Women's College of Brown University.

NEWS FROM THE FACULTY AND THE STAFF

Doctor Agathe Lasch, of Berlin, Germany, student University of Halle 1906-07, and University of Heidelberg 1907-10, Ph.D. Heidelberg University 1909, has been appointed Associate in Teutonic Philology to fill the place made vacant by Doctor Weyhe's resignation.

Mr. Harvey Bateman, M.A. Cambridge University and Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, Senior Wrangler (bracketed) in Cambridge Mathematics Tripos in 1903, First Class, Division I, Part II, Mathematics Tripos 1904, and student in Göttingen and Paris 1905-06, who has lectured in the Universities of Manchester and Liverpool on Mathematics, has been appointed Lecturer in Mathematics in the place made vacant by Mr. J. Edmund Wright's death.

Doctor W. Roy Smith, Associate Professor of History, has been granted leave of absence for the year 1910-11.

Doctor Paul Leland Haworth, A.B. and A.M. University of Indiana, Ph.D. Columbia University 1906, who has taught history at Teachers College and in Columbia University, has been appointed Lecturer in History during the absence of Doctor Smith.

Lily Ross Taylor, A.B. University of Wisconsin, graduate student in Bryn Mawr College for three years, during which time she held a scholarship, a fellowship and a readership in Latin, and during 1909-10 was abroad on a scholarship in the American School for

Classical Study in Rome, has been appointed Reader and Demonstrator in Art and Archæology. Miss Taylor will lecture three times a week on the history of sculpture, one of the courses previously given by Doctor Ransom.

Edna Aston Shearer, A.B. Bryn Mawr College 1904; Junior Fellow in Philosophy, Bryn Mawr College 1904-05; holder of the President's European Fellowship and student in Universities of Edinburgh and Aberdeen 1905-06; Fellow in Philosophy, Bryn Mawr College 1906-07; teacher of English in the Baldwin School 1907-09, and graduate student Bryn Mawr College 1907-08, has been appointed Reader in English to fill the place of Katharine Fullerton, resigned.

Ethel Harper, A.B. Bryn Mawr College 1907, has been appointed Warden of Merion Hall.

Margaret A. Proctor, A.B. University of Montreal, has been appointed Junior Bursar.

C. Leonard Woolley, M.A. Oxford University, who has excavated in Italy under the direction of the Ashmolean Museum of Oxford University and has for the last four years been a member of the Eckley B. Coxe, Jr., expedition to Nubia and who formerly held the post of assistant curator at the museum of the University of Pennsylvania, has been appointed Non-Resident Lecturer in Egyptian Art during the first semester. The lectures, which are given by Mr.

Woolley one hour a week and are illustrated with lantern slides, are open to the public.

Ellwood Austin Welden, B.S. and Ph. D. University of Pennsylvania, former holder of one of the Harrison scholarships and of a fellowship of the University of Pennsylvania, and holder of the Shattuck Scholarship in Indic Philology from Harvard University in 1906-07, since which time he has studied and lived abroad as American Deputy Consul General in Paris and Budapest, has been appointed Non-Resident Reader in Italian.

FORMER MEMBERS

Mr. Arthur Stanley MacKenzie, formerly Professor of Physics at Bryn Mawr and until recently Professor of Physics at Dalhousie University, Halifax, has accepted a position at Stevens Institute, and is living at 431 Riverside Drive, New York, with his daughter Marjorie.

Mr. James Harkness, formerly Professor of Mathematics at Bryn Mawr, now Professor of Mathematics at McGill University, Montreal, has a son, born July 28, 1910.

Among former members of the faculty present at the celebration of the Twenty-fifth Anniversary were:

Professor Edmund B. Wilson, now of Columbia University;

Professor Paul Shorey, now of the University of Chicago;

Professor Edward W. Hopkins, now of Yale University;

Professor Hermann Collitz, now of Johns Hopkins University;

Professor Jacques Loeb, now of the Rockefeller Institute;

Professor Gonzalez Lodge, now of the Teachers College, Columbia University;

Professor Thomas H. Morgan, now of Columbia University;

Professor Clarence D. Ashley, Dean of the Law-School, New York University;

Professor James Waddell Tupper, now of Lafayette College;

Professor Benjamin Le Roy Miller, now of Lehigh University;

Professor Max Blau, now of Princeton University;

Professor Charles C. Williamson, alumnus of Western Reserve University;

Professor Charles C. Blackshear, now of Goucher College, Baltimore.

LITERARY NOTES

All publications received will be acknowledged in this column, and noticed or reviewed as far as possible. The Editor begs that copies of books or pamphlets by or about the Bryn Mawr Faculty and Bryn Mawr students may be sent to the QUARTERLY for review.

BOOK REVIEWS

EARLY DAYS ON BOSTON COMMON. By Mary Farwell Ayer [Rousmaniere]. With many illustrations after old prints. Boston. Privately Printed. 1910.

In a charming volume of some eighty pages Mrs. Rousmaniere has printed a great number of facts regarding the history of Boston Common, which she has gathered in the course of many years browsing in early Massachusetts history. Accompanying the actual details of life on the Common is a running historical commentary, in which Mrs. Rousmaniere designs to make clearer the significance of the events she narrates. The book is rendered very much more valuable and interesting by the reproduction of twenty-four old prints and maps, representing Boston, Beacon Hill, and the Common, either in still life or animated by some more or less lively scene, such as that portraying the "Water Celebration" of 1848. There does not appear to be any very intimate connection between the illustrations and the letter press either in respect of time or subject matter, but the reader is not seriously troubled thereby.

Boston Common has passed through many vicissitudes since the day when the Puritans landed in Boston and reserved a portion of their land for a common field. For a century and a half it was a large tract of ground covered with rocks and bushes, where the cattle of the townspeople and of the town grazed, with few trees, several very respectable hills, and three ponds of water. Where the public gardens are now was a marsh land, for a long time leased as rope walks, until in about 1820 Fox Hill was levelled and the marsh filled in. Beyond was open water—the Back Bay—forming an unsightly and unwholesome area, until the long dam was erected and little by little the area filled in with earth. A part of the Common was used as a training ground, and during the latter part of the colonial period a Mall was constructed, which was finally extended around the Common, forming a resort for social purposes. Not until 1772 was the whole Common well fenced and not until 1837 was a substantial iron fence erected.

The Common was used for a great variety of purposes, drilling, promenading, spinning competition, public preaching, election day sports, celebrations of every kind, encampment for British, colonial, and French troops, and even Hessians were located on its boundary. Executions, duels, balloon ascensions were held there, and until forbidden the good wives of Boston washed their clothes under the old elm and had their carpets beaten on the one spot left to them by town law for that useful but homely pursuit. Bonfires and fireworks accompanied every great day—the adoption of the Constitution, the inauguration of Washington, the reception of Lafayette, the celebration of the 200th Anniversary of the town, and dozens of other similar events. Gradually the town fathers became more strict in their control, ejected the housewives, for a time forbade smoking, and in general sought to make the Common more presentable and more respectable.

In appearance the Common steadily improved. The old buildings were removed, the dump heaps done away with, the ground levelled, gravelled and rolled, the Mall was extended, and rows of trees were set out. The hill leading to the State House was graded and brought down to its present level. By 1850, as the "Birdseye View of Boston Common," here given, shows, the Common had become a very attractive park, the public gardens were already in shape, and the wide dam enclosing the Back Bay, was already becoming a building ground. At this point Mrs. Rousmaniere leaves her subject, with the Back Bay itself not yet filled in and still unaware of its great future as the home of more varieties of culture than are usually allotted to a single city.

Mrs. Rousmaniere has done her work admirably, and we agree with her conclusion that the events chronicled are likely to awaken new interest in the early history of Boston and added respect for Boston Common. Some of her historical comments are open to an occasional mild protest, as when she sees in early Boston "a reproduction of the village communal system of the ancient Germans" and refers to the open fields and the three field system as if they had anything to do with commons. We think it very doubtful if the annulling of Massachusetts Charter in 1684 was due to the King's fear lest he should lose his colony; and we very much doubt if the colonists objected to the Stamp Act because "the bill had been passed without proper representation." But these comments are merely to suggest that Mrs. Rousmaniere look a little more deeply into some aspects of colonial history. Surely the Boston Common deserves a setting historically perfect.

BOOKS RECEIVED

OUR SLAVIC FELLOW CITIZENS. By Emily Green Balch. New York. Charities Publication Committee. 1910. Price, postpaid, \$2.50.

DOGMATISM AND EVOLUTION. Studies on Modern Philosophy. By Theodore de Laguna, Ph.D., and Grace Andrus de Laguna, Ph.D. New York. Macmillan Company, 1910. \$1.75 net.

DEATH AND RESURRECTION. From the point of view of the All-Theory. By Gustaf Björklund. Translated from the Swedish by J. E. Fries. Chicago. The Open Court Publishing Company. 1910.

THE HIDDEN SIGNATURES OF FRANCESCO COLONNA AND FRANCIS BACON. A comparison of their methods. By William Stone Booth. Boston. W. A. Butterfield. 1910. Boards, \$1.50 net.

EARLY DAYS ON BOSTON COMMON. By Mary Farwell Ayer (Rousmaniere). With many illustrations after old prints. Boston. Privately Printed. 1910.

Map Showing Distribution of
Undergraduate



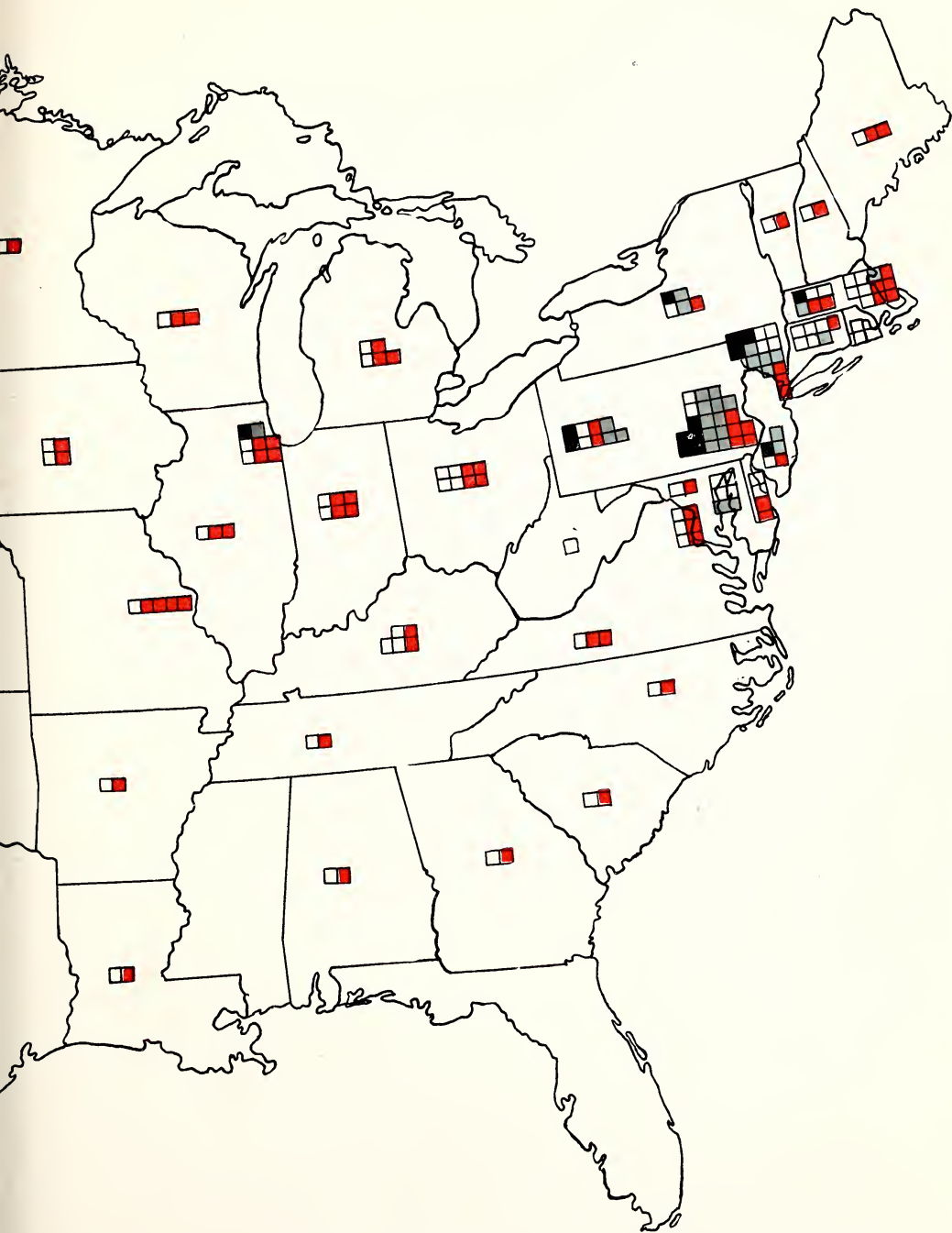
Alumnae, 5 or fewer ■

Alumnae, 25. ■

Former Undergraduates, 5 or fewer ... ■

Former Undergraduates, 25... .. ■

Alumnae and Former
r, 1911



THE BRYN MAWR ALUMNAE QUARTERLY

VOL. IV

JANUARY, 1911

No 4

THE ADANA MASSACRE OF APRIL 1909

There is much that I could write about the rise of the Young Turk movement. I could tell you how, when we came to Turkey in 1908, we shared in the enthusiasm of the "bloodless revolution of July 24th"; how I waved my silk American flag as we entered the harbor of Smyrna on the first ship that arrived there after the Constitution was declared, and had a cheer all of my own from the tug that brought to greet us a delegation of the supporters of "Liberté, Egalité, et Fraternité." I could describe to you a walk I took last Sunday out along the road which passes in front of my present home, the road where the soldiers of the Third Army Corps hanged Hodjas to telegraph poles, then marched to the heather-covered hill commanding the city and planted their cannon above Yildiz Kiosk. I could trace for you the development of that counter-revolution of April, 1909, which dethroned the "Sick Man of Europe," and sent him into imprisonment at Salonica. I could discuss the Adana massacre of that same eventful month, and emphasize its causes rooted deep in race hatred, reactionary politics, and Moslem fanaticism. I could tell you of the extent and cruelty of those massacres which repeated before our eyes the darkest hours of history, and give you details that would sicken you and bring hot tears—and you would know that I have in my memory horrors yet more horrible, that both pen and lips refuse to describe.

But my task is more delicate and more difficult. It is to relate my own experiences during those days, and to reveal some of the suffering which has so transformed me that in some ways the people I understand best now are those whose hair is white.

One day early in April, 1909, my husband and I were driving just outside of Tarsus, along what we called the Mersine Road, because it led to our seaport of that name. We saw a double line of camels coming towards us. Straight back of them lay the sunset with spreading shafts of light, regular as the half-circles of black lines used by oculists. Red were the shafts—like blood. The two lines parted when we met them, and we counted the camels as they swung wearily along, a hundred of them on either side of us. Each beast was laden with shiny rectangular boxes—kerosene. A few days later we drove through a Fellah village on the outskirts of the city, and from behind some huddled, basket-like houses little children threw stones at us. Little we thought of it, and never dreamed what it prophesied. The kerosene was like the thoughts of the Moslems that day—so much hatred ready to be ignited from headquarters.

On April 13 Dr. Christie, president of the American College at Tarsus, Mr. Rogers, his son-in-law and husband of Mary Christie, Bryn Mawr, 1904, and my husband took the afternoon train for Adana to attend the fiftieth annual meeting of the Mission, which was to open the following morning. Delegates from all over the field were coming to attend this conference. Our farewell was most casual, as Adana is only fifty miles from Tarsus by train, and I, for one, was expecting my husband to return the next afternoon.

The following day I sent my Greek boy to the station to meet Mr. Gibbons. When he came back it was with large eyes and a voice that had a quiver in it, despite his great effort at self-control. Mr. Gibbons had not come. Alarming news had come from Adana of the murder of some Christians. Our carriage had been seized by a crowd at the station, and Johannes had come back on foot. Shortly after this, some native women came to ask us to allow their sons to sleep at the college that coming night. Soon forty people were in our yard, then a hundred, then two hundred. No more trains came from Adana, and no news. All day Thursday we were without any news from our loved ones, and rumors were afloat that Adana was destroyed and that a terrible massacre was raging there. It was the apprehension of the extension of the massacre to Tarsus which brought us more and more people. All Friday morning they continued to come in throngs. I watched them pass along the street under my apartment windows to the college gate. They came

running in desperation and deadly fear, bringing only their children with them. The massacre had started in our city. They began to come wounded and exhausted, many collapsing after reaching the safety of our gates.

One train had arrived from Adana, but it was a stolen train, bringing 250 armed bashibazouks—Moslem peasants—whose hands were red with the blood of Adana Christians, but who were not yet sated. Their arrival precipitated the full horror of fanaticism in our city. We could hear the wild shouts which greeted the arrival of these fiends, and soon I saw them at the government barracks receiving and distributing to their fellows of Tarsus rifles and ammunition. Then came the "Terror." We could see them as they received their arms run off in little groups towards the Armenian quarter, which bordered on the college property. They uttered low angry cries. I saw twenty of them making an attack on one of the neighboring houses. Suddenly they appeared on the second-story porch, battered down the windows and doors, threw out the loot, and soon bits of burning paper came floating out of the windows, and then flames shot straight up through the roof. The man who owned that house perished in it—his wife and children had already reached the safety of our grounds.

People still came hurrying to us. Never will I forget the steady tread of their feet, the wails and the cries, the little children pulled along, the wounded sustained by the stronger ones. When night fell, practically all the Christian population of the town was huddled in our four acres. Those who could not get to us were killed. A later census of the refugees revealed the fact that we were sheltering *four thousand eight hundred people!*

There was no news from our loved ones in Adana. What an awful night it was! My second-story apartment faced the street. Half the horizon was in flames, and the fire line advancing towards us. Sparks were flying over us and on our buildings. The wind was in our direction and the air was heavy with the suffocating smoke and smell that kerosene makes. Do you wonder that to-day I do not like to fill or light a lamp?

About eleven o'clock Mary Christie Rogers and I decided that it would be wise to prepare for flight. She had a baby boy ten weeks old. While she was arranging her things I went back into my bedroom to get mine. What should I take? As I was expecting to have

a little one to provide for myself at any moment, I naturally thought most of that. I put on my husband's overcoat, stuffed one pocket as full as I could of tiny garments that were most essential, another with educator biscuits and an American flag (the one I had waved in Smyrna to welcome the glorious régime of liberty only a few months before!) and I decided to carry in my hands a wooden filing-case containing reference cards for my husband's research work in history—cards that we had made together in the Bodleian Library in Oxford and during our quiet winter of study in Tarsus. With these I returned to Mary's room.

She, too, was ready. We realized our danger, and the uncertainty of the next hour, when we might be called upon to go out and face the mob. Did your future ever look five minutes long? We talked calmly of the probabilities in Adana, and were quite ready to agree that we were probably widows. (Her husband had in fact nobly laid down his life, and had already been buried that very evening.) Mary's little baby never cried. It was a blessing for us to have that dear child to care for and think about. Shortly after midnight a miracle occurred. The wind changed. The fire, which had been coming towards us, was blown back over the ruins of the burnt quarter. During the nine or ten hours that it had raged eight hundred houses were burned, and all the Armenians of Tarsus were homeless. Then we lay down and slept; we know well how weary soldiers can sleep in the midst of battle!

All through that night my class of Sub-Freshmen (boys to whom I had given daily lessons in English composition) guarded the part of the house where Mary and I were. They had filled our bathtubs, basins, pitchers, and all other available receptacles with water, and every time a spark had alighted on the roof or balcony or window-sill their vigilance had prevented the fire from spreading to us. All our windows giving on the street had been firmly closed and barricaded. I could peep out only through the slats of the shutters. My boys had cheerfully given up their bedding for the wounded and for the newborn babies. At dawn Mrs. Christie came to us and said that two babies had just come into the world and that a wee mite of a thing had died of pneumonia. For a whole week after this babies came at the rate of two a day. I hurried along after her and pressed into her hands four of my little flannel petticoats I had brought. Then going to my bedroom, I cut out four more and sat down

by the streak of light coming through the barricaded windows to sew them up hastily. It was a merciful thing to have this work to occupy me that morning, for there was no news from Adana.

As I sat there sewing I heard voices shouting: "Gibbons, Gibbons!" I pulled myself together and said to myself, "Steady now, is it life or is it death?" In a minute the wife of the French teacher, Mrs. Imer, opened my door, and said, "Helen, Herbert has come!" I walked to the window in our study which faces the road leading up from the station, and there I saw my husband coming, surrounded by twenty soldiers. Dr. Christie was with him, but not Mr. Rogers. I hurried to the entry and ran into Dr. Christie who must have come tearing up the steps. He said, "Thank God you are safe! Where is Mary?" "In our study," I replied, and followed him into that room.

In another minute I saw my husband standing with his back against the double doors. Then followed a strange experience. I thought: Is he dead? Am I dead, too? Was last night death? If I touch him and his face is warm, then he must be alive. I put my hand on his cheek with this question: "Where is Miner Rogers?" "He is dead," came the answer. All through this he appeared not to recognize me, and turning on his heel walked out into the hall again. Mr. Gibbons has no recollection of this meeting. Turning, I heard Dr. Christie break the awful news to his daughter, and witnessed her wonderful heroism. Then I went through a door into my bedroom, and there was my husband again, with a Turkish officer and another man. "Helen," he said, "this is Assim Bey, who is commanding my soldiers, and the Mudir of Namroun, whom you met last summer. We are thirsty and hungry. Can you make us some tea?" So I made tea for them. That was all.

The days of suspense that followed, the outbreak of the second massacre, the coming of the warships of all nations—I have not time to tell you this. Owing to the prevalence of disease among our refugees and our crowded quarters and the uncertainty of the future, Mr. Gibbons took me and my faithful nurse and friend, Miss Lydia Talbot, of London, away from Tarsus as soon as train service was resumed. Two weeks later, on the upper floor of the Covenanters Mission House in Mersina, our seaport, my baby, Christine Este Gibbons, was born. My physician had fled for his life, because he was an Armenian and singled out for slaughter. Early in the morning of the fifth of May Mr. Dodds, the missionary in whose

home we were staying, rowed out to meet an incoming ship, in the hope that there might be a physician on board. At six o'clock Dr. Dorman of Beirut walked into my room. Christine came two hours later.

When she was three weeks old Christine's travel life began in the launch of *U. S. S. North Carolina*, and she holds the record, I believe, as the youngest lady ever entertained by the officers of that ship. That same afternoon we left by a Khedivial liner for Beirut. From here we journeyed to Port Said, Alexandria, Marseilles, and Paris. A short rest was followed by a trip to Liverpool, and a fast passage home on the *Lusitania*. Christine set foot on American soil at New York, recording her fourth continent in ten weeks. On the day she reached her sixth monthly birthday she was in Paris again.

As I write, Christine is eighteen months old. Recently she has visited Berlin and Athens, and now from her bedroom window in her new home at Roumeli Hissar above Constantinople, she can look across the beautiful Bosphorus to the snowcapped mountains of her native land.

HELEN DAVENPORT GIBBONS,
Ex-'06.

THE CAUSE OF THE MASSACRE IN CILICIA.

Turkey is but the next door neighbor of the civilized countries of Europe. If you board the fast express in Paris, in about three days you alight in the mediaeval streets of Constantinople. As everyone knows, the Turks, like the Huns, migrated in hordes from Central Asia. They swept into a country that had known civilization nearly five times as long a period as our own continent. Their hurricane entrance into Asia Minor meant the annihilation of whole cities with all their magnificent palaces, forums, libraries, and churches, the ruins of which are strewn throughout the land, and make an interesting study to archaeologists to-day.

They came into a land that had known Christianity over a thousand years—a land that had given Christendom some of its most noted theologians, preachers, saints, and martyrs. Moreover, the Turks have dwelt among these Christianized peoples, and next door to the civilized races of Europe for over four hundred years; and yet, the race, as a whole, is still barbaric.

Now I am often asked the question: "Why was the massacre?" To this, there is always one very obvious reason that may be given. The ex-Sultan, Abdul Hamid II, sent the order, and Hell opened her gates. But this answer does not satisfy. The fact is, we must go down deeper than the mere command of a horrid despot; deeper than the motive of looting and robbery, or the love of destruction; deeper than the terrible race-hatred, and all the reasons for that race-hatred between the Turks and Armenians; and even deeper than the fierce fanaticism underlying the Mohammedan religion. In order to understand the spirit of the massacres, we must recall the history of our own civilized races before the principles of Christianity had permeated society. And we must go further back than the French Revolution, for the deeds perpetrated in Cilicia a year ago last April were more hellish than any of which the French were guilty. The tales of the French Revolution may be read by all, but there is much that took place in Turkey that cannot be told. To find a fitting parallel we must go back to the fierce persecutions of Nero or Diocletian. With these as a starting point we can easily see that in proportion as Christianity developed, and the influence of Christ's life and example acted as a leaven in society, so the recurrence of such deeds of violence became less and less frequent.

It is not merely "civilization" that is putting a stop to man's destruction of fellow-man. The Chinese are in many respects a highly civilized and cultivated race. They have had their culture for thousands of years, but still, there were the Boxer outrages ten years ago. They have now begun to adopt our Western civilization and are fast falling in line with their neighbors across the sea. Now, how does our "Western Civilization" differ from the Eastern except that it is fundamentally built on Christian principles? Hence, if the Turks had had our Christian civilization, such massacres would, it seems to me, have been an impossibility.

Does it occur to any one of us that during the four or five hundred years that the Turks have lived in such close proximity to our civilization, they might have been Christianized? Why, then, were they not? The reason is so well known that I hardly need state it. Europe was so much concerned with its own affairs that it cared nothing at all about spreading Christianity, and the Christian peoples whom the Turks had conquered had a church so lacking in vitality, a clergy so useless, and a ritual so close to paganism that they had

won for themselves only the contempt of their conquerors. Moreover, they have never taken any interest in winning over their oppressors to the religion of Jesus Christ. Had they done so, the horrible massacres of Asia Minor would not have taken place, and that is the terribly sad part of it all. In other words, the present-day atrocities in the near-East are due to the fact that Europe had no St. Boniface, or Columba, and Asia Minor no St. Paul to send among the wild hordes that swept westward from Central Asia.

We now come to one of the great reasons for my wishing to return to that blood-stained land. We have a debt to those people that should have been paid centuries ago. If we are honorable, we will strive to pay it now. Since the experiences of 1909 I have felt more than ever impelled to give my life to that land. It is because the massacres have brought home to me with overwhelming force the fact of the tremendous need of that Mohammedan country for the gospel of brotherly love as revealed through Jesus Christ.

Some persons have even asked if I were not afraid to go back! What object could I possibly have in hoarding my life—securely locked in a fire-proof safe? We have an innate contempt for the miser, and the physical life has its risks wherever we are. He who is a miser with his life may easily have his name in the obituary list because one fine day something exploded or collided or slipped and his well-guarded safe was broken into, leaving his lifeless body to be sorted out of the wreck. Personally, I prefer to put my life out at interest and take the risks. Moreover, there is one conclusive reason for my wishing to return to Turkey, and this is personal: I love the land and the people, and love “forgiveth all things,” and whom we love, we try to serve.

MARY PHELPS CHRISTIE ROGERS,
EX-'04.

The Bryn Mawr Alumnae Quarterly

VOL. IV JANUARY, 1911 No. 4

ALUMNAE ENDOWMENT FUND

At the annual meeting of the Alumnae Association to be held at Bryn Mawr on February fourth the Committee on the Deed of Gift will report on the uses made of the interest of the Fund up to date and will probably offer some suggestions as to the disposition of the money still to be collected. This report brings up the question as to how the Alumnae as a whole really wish to use the money still to be raised; and it is to be hoped that they will come to this meeting ready to suggest or approve some *definite policy* for the use of the Endowment Fund.

It is undoubtedly desirable that the Alumnae should always be in a position to help the College in its greatest need at any given moment; but the facts remain that for several years they have set themselves the task of raising a fund that should increase the academic salaries at Bryn Mawr; that this task is still unaccomplished except in the case of full professors who now receive an increase of five hundred dollars a year; that the College reiterates its need of money for this purpose and its desire to use money in this way; that the Alumnae Association is the donor of a quarter of a million dollars and expects to be the donor of at least another three quarters, and that as such a donor, its wishes and conditions deserve consideration at the hands of the Directors quite as much as those imposed by other donors, such as the General Education Board or private individuals and without having either its manners or its morals condemned. The Alumnae, should, it seems to us, decide upon some definite policy, both to avoid

constant discussion and confusion, and to enable those who ask for money to know for what purpose they are asking it, remembering that even a million dollars—the interest of which will pay not more than half the present salary budget—is not such a tremendous sum that we must change our purpose with every hundred thousand dollars that is raised. We cannot hope that the interest of this one Fund will meet every need of the College, and we would therefore better set our minds on a single object and work steadily until that object is achieved.

Now another point. Bryn Mawr, as well as other colleges, owes a duty to scholarship which she has not yet discharged. In her zeal she is apt to overestimate the value of Bryn Mawr for the professor, and expresses her value rather too strong when she speaks of "the brilliant men who have been developed there." It would be more accurate to use the active voice in this connection, for although Bryn Mawr has undoubtedly given the young teacher opportunity to do his work under conditions that are very favorable when compared with those existing in many of the other colleges, and has influenced him in forming his standards of scholarship, yet years spent even at Bryn Mawr cannot produce any one of the many prominent scholars once there and now filling honorable positions elsewhere. They are products of their own universities, American or foreign, picked men who dedicated themselves to a life of scholarship and were bound to distinguish themselves wherever they found themselves, men who gave to Bryn Mawr much more than she could repay. And the same is true of the scholars of first rank now at Bryn Mawr. Life for the scholar is not all golden. The comfort of college halls does not extend to the professors' cottages, and the young married professor or instructor, though relieved of the duties and perhaps the pleasures of administration, is rarely free from the necessity of producing pot

boilers—a shameful waste of time for a scholar—to make ends meet. This is a condition peculiar not to Bryn Mawr only, it is to be found in most colleges and universities.

Bryn Mawr has comforted herself on this score by a study of averages which shows that she gives the younger men in her service a higher wage than the notoriously underpaid instructor and assistant professor all over the country. But such a system she applies to no other department of her activity. She has never been content to have entrance requirements *averaging* a little higher than those of other institutions of learning; she will have nothing but the highest possible standards of scholarship for faculty and for students. Why then should she consent to compromise in this matter which is of utmost importance to education, if the best men are to be kept in the rank of scholars? She has fallen into the error of other colleges in that she has not insisted that scholars should have their proper position in the community; that they should be put enough above the *necessities* of life to enable them to do their work in the best way. Americans are only worshipping the fetish of education as long as they fail to see that if the higher education (in any case) is to be of the best, if the finest of our intellectual young Americans are to be retained in the ranks of teachers, if the public at large is really to respect education, educational institutions themselves must dignify the position of the teacher and pay him something more than the wages of a skilled laborer or a travelling salesman. Governing bodies

of institutions of learning are too prone to let the faculty bear the burden and feel the limitations of the college budget and Bryn Mawr is no exception to the rule. Mr. Carnegie by the conditions imposed on his Pension Fund for teachers has done a real service to education in bringing the various colleges and universities of the country up to a fixed standard and thus tending to define what a college in America really is. Would that some philanthropist, far-seeing enough to realize what a standard of salary for the teaching staff of colleges would do for education, would give money only to such institutions as reached that standard! Things that now seem impossible would soon become possible. If the General Education Board imposed such a condition, as well as that of clearing off a college debt, academic salaries would by this time have become standardized in many institutions and other expectant beneficiaries would be turning their attention to the necessity of making this side of their institutions strong.

The Alumnae of Bryn Mawr have it in their power to do a real service, not only to Bryn Mawr, but to American education at large by a determination not to cease their efforts at raising money until academic salaries reach a standard which fair-minded people will agree is just, considering both the cost of getting a higher education and the services rendered, and by using their own fund for this purpose. May Bryn Mawr lead in this as she has in other good movements and be the first to establish the truth of the maxim that even a college professor is worthy of his hire.

NEWS FROM THE CAMPUS

THE ROSE CHAMBERLIN MEMORIAL FUND

The purpose of raising a fund to found some memorial to Miss Chamberlin was formed in the minds of her friends as soon as they learned that her work had ended, and President Thomas, while in Norway, received a request to suggest the direction of a suitable memorial simultaneously with the news of Miss Chamberlin's death. Based upon the reply that German books were needed for the College, printed appeals were sent to all accessible former pupils of Miss Chamberlin stating that a fund for German books would be collected. Within six weeks one thousand dollars had been contributed in sums varying from twenty-five cents to one hundred dollars. Announcement of the plan was made at the Memorial Service in Taylor Hall, and contributions were received shortly after from several persons to whom no appeal had been sent, and occasional contributions continue to be received.

The real tribute throughout has been in the spirit of the contributors, few of whom fail to express great affection and appreciation of Miss Chamberlin and a deep interest in perpetuating her influence.

It has been found that the interest in the memorial is much wider than the academic connections to which it was originally limited, and personal friends and associates have been eager to have a share in it. Owing to the fact that the original notices were somewhat vague, and that they gave no information as to how checks should be drawn, some confusion has arisen and many letters of inquiry have been received by the collector of the fund concerning the outcome of the undertaking and the time limits for contributing to the fund.

It is planned to put the money into the hands of the Trustees at Commencement time next June and to have the amount raised announced at that time. All contributions and pledges should be sent if possible by the first of May to Mrs. John H. Coney (Harriot R.), Princeton, N. J., to whom communications should be addressed and to whom checks should be drawn.

CAMPUS NOTES

President Thomas announced in chapel that as "an ounce of prevention" she is going to take a leave of absence extending from the Christmas holidays until the end of the spring vacation. During this time she will visit Egypt. Dean Reilly will represent the President at meetings of the Board of Directors and at all public functions, and Dean Maddison will have charge of the work of the President's office. Prof. Scott will serve as Dean of the Faculty.

Student conferences with President Thomas are helping much toward bringing Faculty and students together. The scheduled quizzes system, begun this year and an outcome of the student conference last spring, has done much to help the students keep up to their work. This side of the arrangement the students appreciate, but they are finding out that quizzes plus the amount of daily work and required private reading fill life at Bryn Mawr with intellectual activity to say the least. Miss Thomas wishes the students to take the quizzes as normal daily lessons and hopes they may come to enjoy them before long. This is a most ideal view of quizzes.

President Thomas has of late surprised and amused her chapel audiences by telling them of the frequent invitations she receives to appear at various sorts of theatrical performances, in a box, surrounded by a bevy of college girls; also she tells of invi-

tations received by her for the students to assist in cap and gown at philanthropic performances. These invitations she considers it best to refuse, as she wisely and kindly disapproves of the students appearing in public *en masse*. For the same reason she urges the school Alumnae now at Bryn Mawr not to play hockey or basket-ball with their former schools; and moreover, she urges the students to beware of Haverford youths, and not to skate on their pond. This last, she said, was mentioned only "as an ounce of prevention," lest we bring about complications like those at some of the other colleges. This is, indeed, taking time by the forelock, for Haverford seems so remote from Bryn Mawr that most of the students scarcely realize there is a college for men within miles.

On the evening of November 18, 1910, in Taylor Hall, Mrs. Phillips Snowden, under the auspices of the College Equal Suffrage League, spoke about English suffragism compared with American. She has a gift of oratory and wit characterized by a gentle irony, and is a cogent as well as a charming speaker.

Orals bid fair to be a joy in the future; all students will be able to pass them at first trial. At least so argue the advocates of the oral classes conducted by Miss Jeffers and Dr. Haeberli in German and French respectively. These classes are held once a week for all undergraduate students who feel the need of them in preparing for their coming orals. The charge for these classes is moderate.

The solution of the room-draw problem seems nearly complete. The quota of classes occupying the halls of residence will in future be based, not on the numbers of rooms in the halls, but on the number of students in each class. This does not mean that present students will be displaced, but that all future room-draws will be conducted on the new basis. In other words, by the time 1914 are seniors, every residence hall should have an equal proportion of all four classes.

In all the dining rooms every Monday and Friday evenings, students change places, sitting anywhere in the room, so that the classes mingle and become better acquainted. The idea of this changing comes from Newnham College, England, where the students always sit in the dining rooms as they come in, and not according to classes. Miss Thomas says that one of the most delightful things in society is to sit next to an agreeable person, and that even if you sit next to a disagreeable one, the experience is a good one for your knowledge of the world.

Dr. Lillian Welsh, of Goucher College, Baltimore, gave a most interesting, scientific lecture in Taylor Hall, December 13, 1910, on *Adolescence and the Racial Function*, an appeal for the science of eugenics. This appeal is in accordance with the *Address to American Girls by American Men*, a pamphlet brought forth by a body of physicians for the purpose of spreading the knowledge of eugenics among the public. Dr. Welsh's lecture was the final one of a series of lectures on hygiene given by Miss Applebee and Dr. Anna H. Thomas.

Voluntary contributions have been made by the students in order to enjoy the expositions of classical and modern chamber music, given by Mr. Arthur Whiting, of Boston, assisted by vocal and instrumental artists.

The annual Junior Banner Play this year was of an informal sort, but none the less delightful. A gay and original vaudeville, with pretty costumes, light dancing, and singing took the place of a regular play. The opening chorus of hussars and ballet

maidens, followed by a Dutch song and dance were two especially attractive numbers on the program. Pierrot and four Columbines in picturesque satin costumes were irresistible. In view of the fact that no speaking parts were to be played, the pantomime of "Alias Jimmy Valentine" deserves particular mention as being ingenious and well played. The audience in the "gallery" seemed to enjoy 1912's efforts as well as the Freshmen, but the Banner Presentation, closing the evening, was reserved for 1912 and 1914 alone.

ATHLETICS

Hockey has been as enthusiastically pursued this autumn as ever. Winter weather coming on early in the season prevented many 'varsity games and even the inter-class finals have not been finished.

Following are the scores:

B. M. C. vs. Germantown.....	9-1
B. M. C. vs. Philadelphia.....	4-1
B. M. C. vs. All Philadelphia.....	4-5
Second 'varsity vs. Alumnae.....	7-2

Alumnae team: Helen H. Cadbury, ex-'08; Bertha S. Ehlers, '09; Katharine G., Ecob, '09; Letitia B. Windle, '07; Ethel B. Ashford, graduate student; Adelaide W. Neall, '06; Hilda W. Smith, 1910; Georgina F. Biddle, '10; Esther Walker, ex-'10; Martha Plaisted, '08.

CLASS GAMES

1911 vs. 1914.....	8-1	1912 vs. 1913.....	4-0
1911 vs. 1914.....	11-0	1912 vs. 1913.....	2-4
1912 vs. 1913.....	3-4	1911 vs. 1913.....	3-2

Finals not played on account of snow.

1914 played Philadelphia Cricket Club, second team, with score of 5-5.

REPORT OF THE SELF-GOVERNMENT ASSOCIATION

At a meeting of the Self-Government Association held in Taylor Hall, December 12. Marion D. Crane, '11, president, gave the following report of the Lynchburg Conference.

"The annual conference of the Woman's Intercollegiate Association for Student Government was held this year at Randolph-Macon Woman's College, Lynchburg, Virginia. Representatives from twenty colleges east of the Mississippi were present, making a conference of some forty members.

Randolph-Macon itself, as some of you may know, is the largest college for women in the South and is in Class A of colleges for women in this country. It numbers more than six hundred students, almost all of whom live on the campus. In passing, let me say that the college outdid even Virginia's reputation for hospitality. We were in some ways a very heterogeneous company—New Englanders from Radcliffe and Wellesley, Westerners from Western Reserve, co-eds from Cornell and Syracuse—but at the end of our four days' visit every one of us felt, I think, that she belonged to Randolph-Macon. The students gave us their rooms, they feasted us, they sang songs to us, they took us sight-seeing, and let us beat them at basket-ball. Their gracious attention, given without any effort at sudden intimacy, never failed up to the very moment of our departure at four o'clock of a cold morning, and even at that hour they showed themselves honestly sorry to say good-bye. We Northerners, thinking how we should have done it all, were a little ashamed.

The meetings were very ably presided over by the president of the Randolph-Macon Association. There were two open meetings in the college chapel at which reports were given of all the colleges represented; and two closed meetings, at which specific questions were answered.

The general organization of the different associations was fairly uniform: at Randolph-Macon the government is not in the hands of the whole student body, but is invested in a committee of forty members directed by the student body. This committee is, then, a sort of elective oligarchy and strangely enough it seems to work very well.

Most of the associations ask for a yearly assessment from their members to cover the cost of printing, sending delegates to the conference, etc. It might be said in passing that the proud day seems to be approaching when the Bryn Mawr Association will be obliged to adopt this custom, since it cannot, ideally, depend upon fines for its maintenance.

Many of the associations exact large dues because their provinces are so wide. What is at Bryn Mawr the Undergraduate Association is at Vassar, for instance, included under the Self-Government Association, and the Executive Board has charge of maids' classes, fire drills, debates, and plays, as well as of conduct. One association reported itself as holding an annual circus, for the amusement of its members.

The advantage of centralized effort seemed to us not so great as the advantage which we have at Bryn Mawr of divided responsibility and the dignity of a distinct and homogeneous province for the organization which regulates conduct. Another advantage which Bryn Mawr has over many of the other colleges is in the matter of penalties. Even at Vassar and Wellesley offenders are deprived, for instance, of their privileges of going off the campus, and at Wellesley the breaker of rules is forbidden to attend all college plays and parties. Except for our fines, which punish the breaking of the arbitrary rules that are hard to remember, and the extreme penalty of expulsion and suspension from college, we have no penalties at Bryn Mawr. A reprimand is a very heavy punishment only because at Bryn Mawr to break self-government rules is a very heavy disgrace.

On the whole, Bryn Mawr seemed to have fewer arbitrary rules than other colleges, if we except Radcliffe. Almost all the other colleges have "lights out" rules, and all of them have "cut" rules, so you see how great are your privileges and your responsibilities. At Cornell, where there is no light rule, a Health League looks after the habits of the students with regard to late hours, etc.

At Radcliffe and Brown there is an elaborate system of Senior advisors, every Senior being responsible for a Freshman. The arbitrary nature of this arrangement seems undesirable, but the principle of upper class responsibility is a good one.

The great point which other colleges can hold over Bryn Mawr is the honor system—that is, at Wells, Simmons, Wilson, Western Reserve, Goucher, and other colleges, the professors are not present in the room during examinations. We do virtually have the honor system in our examinations at Bryn Mawr, for the standard of personal honor in the work is very high, and the professors do not take their proctorial duties very seriously; but it is something for us to think about—whether we do not want to make, when President Thomas comes back, a great appeal for the honor system in name as well as in fame.

A point which hardly comes under any one College organization here, but which is exceedingly important, is the matter of chapel order. We were struck at Randolph-Macon by the fact that the students were absolutely quiet for a few minutes before the beginning of the chapel service. Wellesley reported no disorder in connec-

tion with the Sunday evening service; Western Reserve has a committee which takes charge of chapel order; at Syracuse there are chapel proctors. Chapel at the other Colleges seems to be a much more formal exercise than at Bryn Mawr, and perhaps Bryn Mawr's lack of formality is due to the influence of the Quaker Foundation; but the Friends have never been opposed to quiet.

Wellesley, Swarthmore, and Mount Holyoke encourage Sunday quiet. We felt that a rule enforcing Sunday quiet would not be acceptable to this Association, but the desirability of Sunday quiet—even at the expense of giving up big Sunday teas—is at least worthy of our consideration. To use the favorite phrase of the Bryn Mawr delegation, it is hoped that a *public sentiment* will develop in favor of Sunday quiet.

The benefits and pleasures arising from such a conference are greater than any report can possibly express. It is very interesting to learn how other colleges deal with problems which we do not have, such as those that arise in co-educational institutions like Cornell, or in colleges with a large off-campus contingent, like Wellesley. It is interesting to find out how many problems, such as quiet hours, all colleges have in common. But the greatest interest attaches not to any particular detail or problem, but to the whole great question and its management of student life, to the tendency of the student mind everywhere as it judges its own life. We were impressed above all by the great complexity of student life, by the great amount of energy expended in so-called activities. Here at Bryn Mawr we are blessed in our freedom from fraternities and social clubs, and we *are* willing to leave some part of the management of the College to paid secretaries; but even at Bryn Mawr, we use up a great deal of energy in the exercise of executive ability. The great problem before the college of our time, both for men and women, is just this: are we using more energy than we can spare in managing our affairs, and if we are, how shall we economize for a greater good?"

THE BRYN MAWR CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

Although the Christian Association has not completed the first year of its existence there is much to be said of its life and work. For such a young organization its energy and strength are very great, and there can be no doubt about the earnestness and enthusiasm of its members. There are this year 325 active, 18 honorary, and 84 auxiliary members, making in all over 400 members. The Association holds two services on Sundays: one at quarter past five, which is informal and usually led by a student; the other at seven o'clock at which some well known clergyman preaches. Both of these services are well attended, as are also the Bible Classes and Mission Study Classes which meet once a week. The philanthropic work includes a Sunday School, a Glee Club, a sewing class, classes in elementary studies for the maids, and classes for the laboratory boys. Members of the Association lead classes in gymnastics, cooking, and singing at various settlements and missions in Philadelphia, besides collecting and sending away new and old garments of all sorts to many different institutions which need them. The Christian Association supports a missionary in Japan, and contributes to Miss Tsuda's school in Japan and a medical mission in India. The most encouraging thing in the Association is the spirit in which all the work is done, and the services and classes attended. It is a spirit of real Christianity which seems to urge every one on to service of the best and highest kind; and because of this spirit the Christian Association is sure to go on being a great factor in the life of the College, as well as a help and inspiration to its members.

LEILA HOUGHTLING, '11, *President*.

THE SOPHOMORE PLAY

On the evening of November 12, the College enjoyed a remarkable bit of mediaevalism. *The Silver Blade* took us back to a time of glittering knights and ladies, of glory and love and sombre intrigue—to the court of Arthur's queen herself. For weeks beforehand the gaily-colored posters had prepared us for some bright romance of olden times, but the reality exceeded all our expectations in its sustained seriousness, unity, and artistic merit.

The story of the play is briefly as follows: Eric, a poor poet-scribe of her court, has fallen deeply, ideally in love with the Princess Guinevere. She, wooed by his poetic grace, has shown him some slight favor. Nevertheless she intends obdurately to follow out her Councillor Baldemagus's plans, and accept in marriage Arthur of Britain whose preliminary embassy she has recently received.

The play (which occupies but a single day, that of the final embassy) opens with Eric's entreaties to his Princess to be true to herself and forswear, in spite of all its promised power and adulation, this political alliance. Guinevere appears inexplicably dazed and agitated, and is quite unable to respond to his heroic appeal; Eric is tortured by her strange aloofness. Vivian alone, her impish little lady-in-waiting, seems to have some inkling of the true situation, but her taunting snatches of song are as cryptic to us as they are to Eric.

As the hour for the arrival of the embassy draws near, Guinevere's perturbation grows. Suddenly comes the call, "The envoy is at the doors," and when the name of Launcelot is trumpeted aloud, Eric sees as in a flash what it is that holds his idolized Princess powerless—not the glamour of a kingdom nor the weal of her own country, but the secret love of this unfaithful knight. Horrified and terribly disillusioned, he wildly entreats Guinevere not to hear Launcelot, not to accede, to be true to herself and her honor. Momentarily she hesitates, but the fateful love wins, and she grants audience to the embassy. The gorgeous train enters, and Sir Launcelot in a proud speech of welcome offers his liege's symbols of lasting faith—the sword, the sceptre, and the sacred ring. Guinevere, half-swooning, takes them one by one, and, as the golden circlet slips over her finger, Eric, utterly overcome with grief and bitterness, rushes forward to kill her and save her from herself. But, with the cry of vengeance still on his lips, he is seized by the men-at-arms, overpowered, and himself stabbed with the silver blade. The curtain descends upon his corpse, face downward, at the feet of Guinevere and Launcelot.

The question that immediately arises with the presentation of such a play is: Are we not attempting too much? Is so unrelieved a tragedy quite suitable for the undergraduate stage? To our mind it unquestionably is not. We have, in the first place, no single great tragic genius to pull the whole play together, while we are as an audience far too critical to be stirred by anything but the best. And yet, on the other hand, what we do want when we come together in a large body is precisely a sympathetic stir of some sort—what we might call a "social emotion"—a communicable wave of tears or laughter. Of the two, laughter is surely the simpler, less critical, and more spontaneous for us to arouse.

When all this is said, however, we have to bow to the success of the concrete case; for unquestionably the Sophomore play scored a success and a deserving one. The costumes and the stage-setting were exquisite. The dramatic continuity of the play demanded but a single scene, and this was a rich, sombre banqueting-hall with glowing hearth. In contrast, the flowing robes of Queen Guinevere and her butterfly lady-in-waiting and the silver armor of Sir Launcelot shone brightly. Then, the dressing of

the stage was a continual pleasure to the eye, and the voices of the actors were excellently clear. For these aesthetic achievements we have to thank both Mr. King and Miss Blaine, 1913's indefatigable stage-manager. Besides, the lines of the play itself were really often very lovely. They showed grace of diction, flexibility, and thoughtfulness. They make one wonder whether the unknown author of this unpublished fragmentary little tragedy may not soon produce something the larger stage may be proud to handle and a larger audience proud to claim for its own.

Be that as it may, for us the best part of the whole presentation was, after all, the success of the chief actors. Perhaps the very cleverest bit of characterization was Miss Shadburn's Vivian, the elf-like little jester, whose silvery laugh and mock-serious philosophy will haunt many of us long after the significance of her part is forgotten. And next comes undoubtedly Eric himself, whom Miss Blaine impersonated with remarkable fervor, seriousness, and reserve. Miss Perkins, too, as Guinevere lacked neither grace nor dignity, though she failed, to our mind to make the most of what little action her part afforded.

To sum up the entire performance, this lack of action was undoubtedly its chief fault, and the poise, intelligence and seriousness of characterization its chief merit. And that the merit well outweighed the fault, an appreciative audience can bear gratified witness.

DOROTHY S. WOLFF, '12.

THE COBURN PLAYERS IN THE ELECTRA OF EURIPIDES

TRANSLATED INTO ENGLISH RHYMING VERSE BY GILBERT MURRAY
STAGED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF ALBERT LANG

The Argument of the Play

Clytemnestra, mother of Electra and Orestes, murders her husband, Agamemnon, and marries Aegisthus. By decree of this unholy pair Electra is forced in marriage to a peasant, while Orestes escapes death in exile. With the years, brother and sister dream of vengeance. Orestes, wandering with his friend, Pylades, ultimately discovers Electra; and their hate and wrongs culminate in the murder of their mother and step-father. Despite the sanction of this deed by the Delphic oracles, the gods ordained that Orestes shall ever be a wanderer, while Electra, mated to Pylades, seeks the restoration of a shattered life in distant lands.

The *Electra* of Euripides, as translated by Mr. Gilbert Murray, was presented at Bryn Mawr College on the afternoon of December 3rd by the Coburn Players. The performance was given for the benefit of the Students' Building Fund. Opportunely enough, the need of the proposed auditorium of the Students' Building was very forcibly brought to the attention of many friends of the College, for only about half of the large audience, which entirely filled the gymnasium, could adequately hear or see. The actors, however, contended against the acoustic difficulties as best they could, and gave a very sincere production.

Mr. Coburn gave a strong interpretation of Orestes. Toward the end of the tragedy, notably where the prince hesitates to murder the queen-mother, he was especially good. The old servant of Agamemnon, the peasant husband of Electra, and the messenger attending Orestes were better acted than is usually the case with secondary rôles. Miss Lambert, as Clytemnestra, needed only a lorgnette to turn her into a

thoroughly modern woman; yet this impression may have been due not so much to Miss Lambert as to the extreme modernity of Euripides' conception of women.

By far the best acting was that of Mrs. Coburn. Although much too small for the traditionally "tall Electra," she played her part with great intensity and dignity. If the chorus of Argive women had supported her half as well as she deserved, the beauty of the play as a whole would have been much more appreciable. As it was, instead of offering a momentary respite from the intensity of the tragedy, and a quiet preparation for the climaxes, the exquisite lines of the choruses were so badly rendered that they only made unpleasant interruptions in the steadily increasing dramatic tension. For this reason, as well as for the conventional prominence given to the corpses of the murdered Aegisthus and Clytemnestra, the play seemed unusually harrowing. It cannot be denied, however, that it is a great advantage to see the Greek tragedies staged. An impression of the spirit and atmosphere of Greek drama is gained, which cannot be got in the same degree by reading the texts.

About fifty dollars were raised. It is hoped that the Building Fund will so increase this year that the foundations may be started by next summer.

H. MARGARET MONTGOMERY, '12.

COLLEGE CALENDAR—SECOND SEMESTER

- | | | |
|-------|----|---|
| Jan. | 8 | Work of the Second Semester begins at 9 o'clock. |
| | 11 | Meeting of the Graduate Club. |
| | 12 | Sunday Evening Service, Sermon by the Reverend H. Roswell Bates, D.D., Minister of the Spring Street Presbyterian Church of New York City. 7 p.m. |
| | 13 | President at Home to the Senior Class. |
| Feb. | 16 | Faculty Tea for Graduate Students in Merion Hall, 4 to 6. |
| | 19 | Sunday Evening Service, Sermon by the Reverend Shailer Mathews, DD., Dean of the Divinity School of the University of Chicago. 7 p.m. |
| | 20 | President at Home to the Graduate Students. |
| | 24 | Fourth of the Series of Musical Recitals by Mr. Arthur Whiting. |
| | 26 | Sunday Evening Service, Sermon by the Reverend Henry Lubeck, L.L.D., D.C.L., Rector of the Church of Zion and St. Timothy, New York City. 7 p.m. |
| March | 3 | Track Meet. |
| | 5 | Sunday Evening Service, Sermon by the Reverend Hugh Black, M.A., Jesup Professor of Practical Theology in Union Theological Seminary. 7. p.m. |
| | '6 | President at Home to the Senior Class. |
| | 10 | Track Meet. |
| | 11 | Faculty Tea for Graduate Students in Pembroke East, 4 to 6. |
| | 12 | Sunday Evening Service, Sermon by Professor Edward A. Steiner, Professor of Applied Christianity in Iowa College, Grinnell, Iowa. 7 p.m. |
| | 13 | President at Home to the Graduate Students. |
| | 17 | Announcement of European Fellowships. |
| | 19 | Sunday Evening Service, Sermon. |
| | 24 | Gymnasium Contest. |
| | 26 | Sunday Evening Service, Sermon. |

- April 2 Sunday Evening Service, Sermon by the Reverend Charles W. Gordon,
 D.D., (Ralph Conner) 7 p.m.
 3 President at Home to the Senior Class.
 5 Faculty Tea for Graduate Students in Rockefeller, 4 to 6.
 7 Reserved.
 9 Sunday Evening Service, Sermon.
 10 President at Home to the Graduate Students.
 12 Easter Vacation begins at 1 o'clock.
 20 Easter Vacation ends at 9 o'clock.
 21 Fifth series of Musical Recitals by Mr. Arthur Whiting. Kneisel Quar-
 tette.
 23 Sunday Evening Service, Sermon.
 28 Reserved.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF COMPETITIVE FELLOWSHIP BY THE ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGIATE ALUMNAE

THE SARAH BERLINER FELLOWSHIP

The Berliner Fellowship of \$1200 for research in science is the largest endowed fellowship offered to women in our country. It was founded three years ago by Mr. Emil Berliner, of Washington, D. C., and was first awarded in the spring of 1909 to Miss Caroline McGill, Ph.D., of the University of Missouri.

Another competition takes place this spring and candidates must present their applications and credentials, before February 1, 1911, to the Chairman of the Committee, Mrs. Christine Ladd Franklin, 527 West 110th Street, New York City, to whom all inquiries should be addressed.

The fellowship is awarded every other year, and is available for study and research in physics, chemistry or biology, in either America or Europe. It is open to women holding the degree of Ph.D., or to those similarly equipped for research work; it will be awarded only to those who give promise of distinction in the subject to which they are devoting themselves.

The other directors of the foundation are President Laura Drake Gill of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae; Dean William H. Howell of the Johns Hopkins Medical School, President Ira Remsen of Johns Hopkins University, and President M. Carey Thomas of Bryn Mawr College.

IN MEMORIAM

MARIE ELLA MUZZEY OF THE CLASS OF 1907

To those who knew Marie Muzzey the news of her death, which occurred October 10, 1910, at Shepherdstown, West Virginia, after an illness of several weeks, must come as a great shock.

Although she was forced by ill health to leave College before the close of her freshman year, and was unable to return to complete her course, she never lost her keen interest in the College as a whole, while her enthusiasm for her class and her loyalty to it were unusually strong. Her outside interests were many, but she never missed an opportunity to identify herself with 1907's affairs.

Marie Muzzey possessed a singularly sweet disposition, gentle, frank, and cheerful; she was always possessed of a keen sense of humor, which lightened the serious side of her nature; kind and considerate to every one; intensely loyal to her friends and always more than willing to serve them. Those of us who knew her best and loved her for what she was, while scarcely realizing as yet that she has gone, cannot but feel that in her we have lost a much beloved friend and a devoted member of the College and of the Class of 1907.

RESOLUTIONS PASSED BY THE GRADUATE CLUB

In the death of Jane Cushing Shoemaker, Fellow in Economics of Bryn Mawr College, the Graduate Club has lost an officer and adviser who had its interests deeply at heart; the College has been deprived of a student of marked ability and enthusiasm for scholarly work; and the members of the College community have lost a friend whose energy, sympathy, and good fellowship were unailing.

Resolved: That the members of the Graduate Club record in the minutes of the Club, their deep respect and admiration for the student who had begun life so gallantly and with such promise, and their sympathy for the loss which her family, her friends, and her generation have sustained.

Resolved: That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Faculty of Bryn Mawr College, the secretary of the Class of 1905 of Bryn Mawr College, and the family of Jane Cushing Shoemaker, and that these resolutions be published in the *Alumnae* and the *Undergraduate Magazines*.

NEWS FROM THE BRYN MAWR CLUBS

BOSTON

The club holds its teas as usual on the first Tuesday of every month at the club room, 40 Commonwealth Avenue.

At the December tea, Elizabeth Sergeant ('03), spoke informally on her investigations in Paris last summer of the conditions of employment for women.

ATHLETIC NEWS

The club athletics, with Marjorie Young ('08), at their head, are flourishing. Having found in previous years that it was difficult to get out a team of eleven for hockey practice, and impossible to assemble twenty-two girls from the Bryn Mawr Club on the same day, the athletic committee decided to recruit some outsiders. Girls in neighboring towns were invited to play and many responded. Milton provided more than any other centre, owing to the fact that the prac-

tice games were held in the Milton academy field, and also to Rachel Brewer's ('05) awakening of local enthusiasm for the games in previous years. On an average fourteen girls appeared on successive Saturday mornings, and great progress was made both in individual and team play. The only real match game of the season against the girls' team of the Milton Academy, was won by the Bryn Mawr team 1-0. A game was arranged with the Radcliffe 'varsity, but was indefinitely postponed on account of the snow. It is planned to begin hockey in the spring instead of basketball, as soon as the weather permits.

THE WASHINGTON CLUB

The Washington Club is planning a second series of lectures to be given during the winter for the benefit of the Endowment Fund.

At the annual meeting of the club held December second, the following officers were elected: President, Gertrude Dietrich Smith (Mrs. Herbert Knox Smith) '03; Vice-President and Treasurer, Mabel Foster, '07; Secretary, Edith Totten, '02.

NEW YORK

BRYN MAWR CLUB.

137 East 40th St.

The Bryn Mawr Club will be at home from four to six o'clock on first Wednesdays throughout the winter. Those who will receive are:

On Wednesday, December 7: Mrs. Francis Louis Slade, '96, Miss Martha Root White, '03, Mrs. Ogden Hammond, '08. On Wednesday, January 4: Miss Effie Whittredge, '97, Mrs. Edwin S. Jarrett, '99, Miss Carola Woerishofer, '07;

On Wednesday, February 1: Mrs. Frederick S. Ackerman, '98, Miss Madge Daniels Miller, '01, Mrs. Percy Jackson, '02;

On Wednesday, March 1: Mrs. Thomas Hunt Morgan, '91, Mrs. John Dey, '96. Mrs. John J. Moorhead, '04;

On Wednesday, April 5: Mrs. Frederic Pease, '96, Mrs. William C. Dickerman, '99, Mrs. Charles W. McKelvey, '07.

NEWS FROM THE CLASSES

The news of this department is compiled from information furnished by the Class Secretaries, Secretaries of Bryn Mawr Clubs, and from other reliable sources for which the Editor is responsible. The value of this department would be greatly increased if Bryn Mawr students everywhere would constitute themselves regular contributors to it.

1892

Elizabeth Winsor Pearson (Mrs. Henry G. Pearson) is assistant director of the Winsor School, a private school for girls in Boston, of which her sister, Miss Mary Winsor is the principal.

1893

Gertrude Taylor Slaughter (Mrs. Moses Slaughter) is spending the winter in Paris with her two children.

1894

Ethel McCoy Walker will open a school for girls at Lakewood, New Jersey, in October, 1911.

Mary Louise MacMillan, ex-'94, has written a play, *The Shadowed Star*, published under the auspices of the Consumers' League of Cincinnati. Miss MacMillan is also engaged in other literary work.

1896

Helena Chapin McLean (Mrs. Alexander McLean) had a daughter, Helena

Chapin McLean, which was born Nov. 1, 1910, and died Nov. 13, 1910.

Josephine Holman Boross (Mrs. Eugen Boross), ex-'96, spent October and November in England, France, and Hungary.

1898

On Friday, December 30, special exercises were held at the Junior Republic, Annapolis Junction, Maryland, in memory of Juliet Catherine Baldwin, and a cottage for boys was dedicated in her name. The cottage, which will house twelve of the Republic boys, was given by friends of Miss Baldwin, and two of the rooms in it were furnished by the Bryn Mawr Club of Baltimore. Among those present at the exercises were Elizabeth Nields Bancroft (Mrs. Wilfred Bancroft), '98, Ellen P. Kilpatrick, ex-'99, and Evangeline W. Andrews (Mrs. Charles M. Andrews), '93. In a few weeks work will begin on a chapel also given to the Republic in memory of Miss Baldwin.

Josephine Goldmark is spending the winter in Boston with her sister Mrs.

Louis Brandeis. She is doing some work for the Consumers' League in connection with the question of child labor and woman's labor.

1899

May Blakey Ross (Mrs. Thomas Ross) has a son, John Ross, born in November.

Christine Orrick Fordyce (Mrs. Wm. Chadwick Fordyce) has a daughter born in August.

Notices of class interest should be sent to Laura Peckham Waring (Mrs. Edward H. Waring), 325 Washington St., Glen Ridge, New Jersey, who is acting as Class Secretary *pro tem*.

1900

Clara Seymour St. John (Mrs. George Clare St. John) has a son, George Clare St. John, Jr., born at New Haven, Connecticut, December 4.

Elizabeth Mary Perkins was married to Mr. Eric C. W. S. Lyders, February 20, 1910. Mrs. Lyder's address is 2400 Van Ness Avenue, San Francisco, California.

1901

Caro Fries Buxton was married December 29, 1910, to Mr. Henry Lee Edwards, who comes from Wales. Anna Buxton, '09, was maid-of-honor. Mr. and Mrs. Edwards will, for the present, make their home in Dallas, Texas. Their address is the Park Hotel.

1902

Helen Billmeyer is living in Montclair, New Jersey, this winter and is doing some tutoring.

Paxton Boyd Day (Mrs. Richard M. Day) and her small daughter came East the latter part of August and visited her father at Cape May.

Jane Cragin Kay (Mrs. D'Arcy Hearnsworth Kay), her husband, and their daughter Elise sailed for England last June. This winter they are living at Dunridge, West Hill, St. Leonards-on-Sea, England, and in the spring they hope

to buy a place and settle in England permanently.

Lucia Davis has taken up entirely new work this winter. She is giving lectures to mill girls on social hygiene and is proving most successful in her undertaking.

Martha Jenkins Foote (Mrs. Harry W. Foote) has twins, Edward and Mary, born June 4, 1910.

Josephine Kieffer Foltz (Mrs. Charles S. Foltz) has a son, Charles Steinman Foltz, Jr., born last May.

Elizabeth Lyon Belknap (Mrs. Robert E. Belknap), came East with her husband in October and spent a Sunday at Bryn Mawr.

Anne Shearer Lafore (Mrs. John Lafore) has moved from Bala to Cynwyd, Pennsylvania, where she and her husband have bought a house.

Helen Lee Stevens has bought a farm near Attica, New York, and during the spring expects to build a house and to superintend personally the running of the farm. She and her sister are living in New York again at 25 East 30th Street.

Elizabeth F. Stoddard is living in Plymouth this winter and is doing private tutoring.

Eleanor D. Wood is continuing her hat shop with a new partner, Miss Ruth Sands, under a new name, and in another place. Her address is 42 West 39th Street, New York City.

Anne Rotan Howe (Mrs. Thorndike Dudley Howe), who was so wonderfully successful in Euripides *Medea* given by the Bryn Mawr Club of Boston last autumn, has scored another dramatic success. By special request, she acted the leading rôle in *The Progress of Mrs. Alexander*, the play given by the Harvard Dramatic Club this December, twice in Brattle Hall, Cambridge, and once in Jordan Hall, Boston. The play, a comedy, written by a Radcliffe special student, did not give the chance for Mrs. Howe's unusual gift of emotional or tragic acting that made her *Medea* so remarkable, but as *Mrs. Alexander* she was very much liked nevertheless.

Helen Lee Stevens spent two weeks December with Edith Totten in Washington.

1903

Some of the friends of Lois M. Wright are desirous of giving to the Greek department a gift in her memory. Any of the class who wish to share in this gift may send their contributions by February 15, 1911, to Anne Todd, 2115 Spruce Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Philena Winslow and Margaret Thurston, '05, sailed for Europe Thanksgiving week, and expect to spend some time traveling in Germany. Their bankers are Brown Shipley & Co., 123 Pall Mall, London, England.

The following notice concerning the work of Hetty Goldman, '03, appeared in the New York *Nation* of January 19, 1911.

"The Oresteia of Æschylus as illustrated by Greek Vase-Painting," the thesis presented by Hetty Goldman, the successful candidate for the Charles Eliot Norton Fellowship in Greek studies for 1910-11, has been issued as a reprint from the "Harvard Studies in Classical Philology." Miss Goldman's thesis, both in firmness of grasp and minute scholarship, belies the view as to male sovereignty in this field, which is still conventionally held, in spite of the fact that, nearly two hundred and fifty years ago, Madame Dacier wrested classic laurels from her eminent husband. We can only point out here that Miss Goldman attempts to appraise the part played by imagination in Greek vase-painting, and especially to ascertain the extent to which Greek artists, after the middle of the fifth century, clung in their Æschylean vases to the scenes of the trilogy. The "Choephoroi" and the "Eumenides" alone offered, in her opinion, stage pictures that tended to impress themselves powerfully upon the imagination of the vase-painter although she regards it possible that archæological search may disclose the existence of vases dealing with the story of the "Agamemnon." She maintains that the vases that have so far come to

light served mainly ornamental purposes in the homes of the wealthy, and that there is nothing to suggest that the vase-painter had witnessed a performance of the play he was asked to illustrate, though he doubtless knew of it in a general way. That "the treatment of a myth by a popular dramatist may cause the vase-painter to identify certain general types with the particular story," and that "some such thing happened in the case of the scene in the 'Choephoroi' in which Electra and Orestes meet at the tomb of their father," are among the contentions of the thesis, which in all its parts is supported with much spirit and ingenuity. Miss Goldman is now pursuing her archæological studies in Greece.

1904

Clara Case Edwards (Mrs. Arthur C. Edwards) left Constantinople in November and expected to be at home for Christmas in America.

Elizabeth Utley Thomas (Mrs. Isaac B. Thomas) has a daughter, born in September, 1910.

1905

Helen Kempton is secretary of the Roxbury branch of the Boston Associated Charities.

Elsie Tattersfield was married on January 3, 1911, at Germantown, Pennsylvania, to Mr. Walter Davis Banes of Philadelphia.

Caroline Morrow Collins (Mrs. Chadwick Collins) and her husband have come to this country and are visiting various friends.

Alice Meigs Orr (Mrs. Arthur Orr) is living in Washington, D. C., this winter, where Mr. Orr has a position in the State Department.

Mabel Austin Converse (Mrs. Bernard Todd Converse) has a daughter, born at Ardmore, Pennsylvania, January 2, 1911.

1906

Elizabeth Harrington went to New York in December to a conference of the Committee on the Deed of Gift.

Anna MacClanahan Grenfell (Mrs. Wilfred T. Grenfell) left Labrador early in November, with Dr. Grenfell and their baby son, born in September. The Grenfells spent some time in Cambridge, while the doctor was lecturing at different churches in and about Boston, and then went for a few days to New York. From there, they sailed for England on December 12, to visit Dr. Grenfell's family.

Margaret Scribner (ex-'06) has announced her engagement to Mr. Harry Grant of Chicago.

Helen Williston Smith will graduate third in her class of seventy-five students at the Johns Hopkins Medical School this year, having made an excellent record.

1907

Comfort W. Dorsey has a position in New York as secretary to Professor Woolridge of Columbia University.

Clara L. Smith is teaching in Los Angeles.

Dorothea Robbins, ex-'07, has returned to Bryn Mawr to study.

Marjorie Bullivant Nichols (Mrs. Carroll Nichols), ex-'07, and her daughter Priscilla spent Christmas with Mrs. Nichols' parents in Boston.

1908

Anna M. Dunham spent Christmas in Honolulu with Ethelinda Schaefer Castle (Mrs. Alfred Castle).

Kate Bryan was married on November 5 to Mr. Robert Rodes McGoodwin.

Margaret R. Maynard has been visiting in the West, with Rose Marsh, at Pittsburgh and Ethel Biggs at Columbus, Ohio.

Louise Milligan expects to spend part of this winter in Rome.

Margaret L. Franklin was taken ill while visiting Martha Plaisted at Bryn Mawr and was obliged to spend several weeks at the Bryn Mawr hospital. Before her illness she was canvassing a certain district in New York for the Woman Suffrage party.

Margaret Carroll Jones has moved to 2007 Spruce Street, Philadelphia, and is tutoring this winter.

Josephine V. Proudfit is to be married in the early part of February to Mr. Douglas Montgomery of Madison, Wisconsin. Mr. Montgomery is a Cornell man, and is vice-president and superintendent of the Madison Traction Company.

Alice Sachs has announced her engagement to Mr. Prout of Cincinnati.

Dorothy Straus is studying law in New York.

Grace A. Woodleton has passed her bar examination and is admitted to practice.

Mary C. Case, ex-'08, is studying kindergarten in New York.

Anna Welles spent the Christmas holidays in Florence.

Lydia T. Sharpless was married on January 14 to Mr. Harvey Perry. Mr. Perry is in the grain business, and he and Mrs. Perry will live in Westerly, Rhode Island.

1909

Anne G. Walton is teaching English in Philadelphia at the Friends' Select School.

Agnes Goldman has been working this winter in Experimental Psychology, at Columbia, and is planning to go to Paris some time in January.

Mary Rand, ex-'09, is in Berlin studying singing. She intends to go upon the operatic stage.

Emily Maurice, ex-'09, has announced her engagement to Mr. Whitney Dahl of New York.

Helen B. Crane has been making a tour as secretary of the Student Volunteer Movement. She may be reached in care of Student Volunteer Movement, 15 West Franklin Street, Baltimore, or 125 East 27th Street, New York City.

Julia A. Doe has accepted the position of Head of the Greek Department in Milwaukee-Downer College for this year.

Jessie J. Gilroy has announced her engagement to Mr. Edward Twitchell Hall of Andover, Massachusetts.

Ethel Mattson has announced her engagement to Mr. Prescott Heald.

Olive Maltby, ex-'09, announced her engagement to Mr. Livingston Kelly last June.

Janet Storrs, ex-'09, announced her engagement to Mr. Max Jessop, of Scranton, Pennsylvania, last July.

Judith McCutcheon Boyer has just announced her engagement to Mr. James A. Sprenger of Boston.

1910

Alice Whittemore has recovered from an operation for appendicitis which attacked her on her return from abroad recently.

Among recent visitors to Bryn Mawr were Edith Murphy, Agnes Irwin, Marion Kirk, and Alice Whittemore, ex-members of 1910.

1911

Ruth Vickery Holmes (Mrs. Bradford Buttrick Holmes), ex-'11, has a daughter, Elizabeth, born July 7, 1910, in Bellingham, Washington.

Florence Wood, Mary Kelner, Elizabeth W. Taylor, A. Anita Stearns, Elizabeth Conrad, Beulah M. Mitchell, all ex-members of the Class of 1911, have recently visited Bryn Mawr.

Florence Wood, ex-'11, was married in Brooklyn on November third to Dr. Herring Winship of Georgia, practising physician in Princeton, New Jersey.

1912

Helen Margaret Colter, ex-'12, of Clifton, Cincinnati, was married on November 28, to Mr. Newbold LeRoy Pier-son, Jr., of College Hill, Cincinnati. The wedding took place at the Clifton Methodist Church; Rev. Mr. Schenk officiated. The bridesmaids were four, including Margaret Winthrop Peck, '12, and Winifred Goodall, '14; they wore gowns of yellow satin, veiled with yellow chiffon, and carried lavender chrysanthemums. The bride wore a gown of white satin, beautifully embroidered and

adorned with point lace. A small reception followed the wedding. Lou May Sharman, '12, was also present. Mr. and Mrs. Pierson went to North Carolina on their honeymoon. They will live at Crooked Pines, their pretty bungalow on Hamilton Avenue, College Hill. The groom is an architect.

Margaret Douglass Warner, ex-'12, of Washington, D. C., was married to Mr. Donald Pritchard Smith, assistant professor of chemistry at Princeton, on Dec. 10, 1910, at Kensington, Maryland. Mr. and Mrs. Smith will live at Princeton.

1913

Eleanor Elmer, ex-'13, is spending the winter with her mother in Florence.

FORMER GRADUATE STUDENTS

The following notice is taken from the *Baltimore Sun*:

Dr. Eleanor Louise Lord, professor of history at Goucher College and one of the country's leading woman scholars, has been appointed dean at the College, to succeed Dr. John B. Van Meter, who resigned last June. Announcement of the appointment was made at chapel this morning by President Noble.

Dr. Lord's selection for the post was a big surprise, but it was popular. An evidence of her popularity was her election as honorary member of the class of 1902.

For a woman who has been the recipient of many honors, Dr. Lord is singularly modest and unassuming, absolutely without show or pretense. She is very sincere and has a delicious sense of humor.

Her opinion is sought by the students and faculty of Goucher on all kinds of matters, from senior dramatics to the advisability of starting a social service league in the College. As she is a person of excellent judgment, she is asked to serve on many important committees. It was due not a little to her influence that the first Shakespearean play was essayed by the students of Goucher. This

was "As You Like It," presented by the class of 1903. On that occasion Dr. Lord not only helped to select the play, but assisted in selecting and choosing the cast.

Another quality for which Dr. Lord is admired for her broadmindedness and freedom from bias. She is a firm believer in woman suffrage and one of the founders and ruling spirits of the College Equal Suffrage League.

Her work as a student and teacher have not kept her from entering upon fields of practical work. She is the president of the local branch of the Southern Association of College Women, whose object it is to persuade girls in the high schools to go to college and generally to elevate the standards of teaching and education in the South. She is chairman of the committee on education of the Maryland Federation of Women's Clubs and reported on the work of that committee at the semi-annual meeting on Tuesday. She is also active in the Social Service

League of Goucher College, and while it was in existence took an important part in the work and proceedings of the Just Government Club of the Arundel Club.

Dr. Lord comes from Massachusetts. She was born at Salem and prepared for Smith College, where she took her A.B. in 1887. After teaching in the Malden (Mass.) high school and at Smith College she won the European scholarship of the Woman's Educational Association of Boston in 1894, and while abroad was a student in history at Newnham College, University of Cambridge. She was given the degree of doctor of philosophy at Bryn Mawr in 1896. She came to Baltimore in 1897 as instructor in history at Goucher, then known as the Woman's College. She was made associate professor in 1901, and became full professor of history in 1906, having held the position since. She is a member of the American Historical Association and the author of several historical articles.

LITERARY NOTES

All publications received will be acknowledged in this column, and noticed or reviewed as far as possible. The Editor begs that copies of books or pamphlets by or about the Bryn Mawr Faculty and Bryn Mawr students may be sent to the QUARTERLY for review.

BOOK REVIEWS

GREEK LANDS AND LETTERS. By Francis Greenleaf Allinson and Anne C. E. Allinson. Boston and New York. Houghton, Mifflin Company, 1909.

Opponents of Greek culture, and in fact of culture in general, have been inclined to sneer at the small size of Greece and to conclude therefrom that the value of its influence has been greatly overestimated. It is hard to understand how men like Herbert Spencer could have been sincere in taking such an attitude, as if it were the vastness of his size rather than the greatness of his nature that made a man influential. Greece is a very small country and it *does* seem wonderful that out of this small country should have proceeded such grandeur of literary and artistic development, but this intellectual and artistic greatness is a matter of fact, not of assumption, and as a fact lends especial interest to the study of the home from which it all has proceeded.

It is given to but few of those who have come to love this great literature, to visit the land itself. To those such a book as this of Professor and Mrs. Allinson comes as a boon almost too great to be adequately appreciated. Greek literature is crammed with allusions to localities; mountain, and sky, and river, and sea entered into the every-day life of the ancient Greeks in a way almost inconceivable to those who live where the boundaries are wide. Many stirring events of centuries of mighty history can often be located within the range of the unaided vision. Take, for example, Athens itself; from the Acropolis at Athens we can see the Acropolis at Corinth, or can look out over the water to Salamis, and, except for the intervening mountains, could easily descry the mound at Marathon. The sacred castle of Phyle, where Thrasybulus made his stand, is only a few miles away. On the Acropolis at Acrocorinth we can see far away to Delphi, or down into the Peloponnesus. Over the narrow isthmus of Corinth marched and re-marched the armies of the Spartans, and round the promontory of Sunium were wafted through centuries the white-winged galleys of peace and war. All of these things find a place in the literature of Greece, and he who reads that literature is met at every turn with local allusions which baffle him and take much from his understanding. The authors of this book have endeavored to remedy this as much as possible. They lead the reader through the mountains of Greece; they pause at every point of vantage to point out the marvellous scenic effects; they draw his attention to the color of cloud and water and mountain. They show how the natural situation conditioned in so many instances the literary expression. I remember well a time, many years ago, when I was sitting on the wall of the Acropolis, beside the temple of Niké Apteros, looking out over the Piræus to the sea. A party of tourists drove up to the Acropolis, came hastening up the steps of the Propylæa, and in the course of their quick visit, penetrated as far as the small temple. One of the party, with a guide-

book in his hand, read aloud, "The temple of Nike"; the others of the party repeated, "The temple of Nike," and they all turned and went back. It is not for that kind of a tourist that this book is intended. What do they want to know of the bustle of the Piræus as the Athenian ships sailed out on the Sicilian Expedition? What interest have they in the location of the long walls and in the struggle which made Athens mistress of the world for a season. Would they be interested to sit on Xerxes' seat and picture in imagination the day when the small fleet of Greek ships met and destroyed the Persian navy, and would they be interested in the account of the messengers who brought the news to the Persian queen of the destruction of the Persian host? That is what we get in this book, and at every spot referred to in Greek letters, we have an apt quotation from the ancient authors, sometimes in a translation known to all of us for beauty and grace, and sometimes in a rendering, equally happy, by the authors themselves.

After an Introduction on "The Widespread Land of Hellas," in which an attempt is made to give some conception of the land as a whole, and the people whom it nourished, and due emphasis is laid upon the love of the Greeks for nature, a love often overlooked by critics of the race, the whole Greek mainland is passed in review in the following chapters: Piræus, the Harbour Town; Athens from Solon to Salamis; the Acropolis of Athens; Athens from Salamis to Menander; Old Greece in new Athens; Attica; Eleusis; Aegina; Megara and Corinth; Delphi; From Delphi to Thebes; Thebes and Boeotia; Thermopylae; Argolis; Arcadia; Olympia; Messenia; Sparta.

The reviewer was much interested in every chapter, though some appealed more than others, as, Piræus, the Harbour Town, Delphi and Argolis particularly, and then of course Olympia. To show how the book is constructed, let us take, for example, the chapter on Delphi. This chapter begins with references to the shadowy men of the mythological age who came to Delphi to consult the god, Heracles, Agamemnon, Oedipus; then follows a description of the site itself and how it may best be approached. "Of all the possible approaches none can be happier than a drive on a moonlight night up from the little port of Itea, the inglorious terminus of the eight hours' sail from Piræus through the canal and along the Gulf of Corinth. The comfortable carriage road winds through the 'moon-blanchèd' olive orchards and vineyards of the ancient Crisaean plain, mounting gradually toward the steep slopes of Parnassus and its attendant mountains, and twisting in long courses among shadowy hillsides which only hint at rude crags and deep ravines. Perhaps it was some such night as this that led the writer of the Homeric Hymn to Artemis to see the sister of Apollo, 'slackening her fair-curved bow and going to the mighty hall of Phoebus in the Delphian's rich deme and arraying there the Muses' and the Graces' lovely dance.' The exquisite grace of the landscape, half hidden, half revealed through the fragile veil of silver light, seems like a gentle preparation for the epiphany, expected on the morrow, of the god of the golden blade."

We are then told when Delphi was most thronged by pleasure-seekers in the ancient times, how Apollo divided his realm with Dionysus, and where the scenes of the Dionysiac revels was, and how women came from all quarters of Greece. The Homeric Hymn to Apollo is quoted to show an early form of the Apollo myth, and the brightness of the spring morning suggests Euripides' picture of the boy Ion as he sweeps the temple in the early morning and sings his morning hymn to the god:

"The boy Ion is one of the happiest creations of a poet whom Aristophanes accused of skepticism. His unstained youth consecrates his daily work of sweeping the temple floor, adorning the doorway with fresh wreaths and laurel boughs and driving away the wild pigeons. Reared by a holy woman in the remote quiet of the sanctuary, he

has become a vessel, crystal clear, to hold the purest essence of religious feeling. His morning hymn reflects the unspoiled reverence with which, among the greedy hordes, many must have turned to Delphi:

Lo! the radiant Sun, his four horses a-span!
 Now with splendour his car flingeth light o'er the earth,
 And the stars from the sky at this dazzle of fire
 Flee for refuge and hide in the temple of Night,
 And inviolate peaks of Parnassus are lit
 As they welcome the Day's car for mortals.
 And the wilderness myrrh to Apollo's high roof
 Curls fragment and dim,
 And from tripod divine now the Delphian dread
 For the Hellenes in tones oracular cries
 What Apollo proclaims from his portals.

Next follows a sketch of the ancient Delphi; its monuments and its buildings as far as this is possible, with some concluding reflections on the place of Delphi in modern thought.

Similarly in the chapter on Argolis, we are taken to the various sites of the ancient Mycenaean rulers and the opportunity is improved to quote at length from the *Agamemnon*, which opens with a soldier posted on the palace roof at Argos, continuing the ten years' watch for the beacon signal. The scene of the *Electra* of Euripides is also laid on the mountain frontier, and the *Suppliants* of Aeschylus suggests a chapter in the early history of Argolis. Prometheus is also quoted where he prophesies to Io that her descendants shall come back to Argos.

It would be foolish to attempt to criticise details. There is a tendency on the part of the authors to indulge overmuch in rhapsody and they seem to be uttering perpetually exclamations on the beauty of the landscape. It is almost impossible not to fall into this error, but the reader of the book may be trusted to feel some of the thrill himself without having his soul jogged at every turn. The illustrations are too meagre and some of them are not good, but these are very small blemishes on a book that makes Greek literature live again, even for one to whom it has always been alive.

The authors say that the purpose of the book is "to interpret Greek lands by literature and Greek literature by local associations and the physical environment," but the book may also serve a much wider purpose. It may give to those who know no Greek a suitable idea of the elements that entered into Greek literature and civilization. An appendix which gives the exact references for every quotation shows that Greek literature has been read with religious care from its earliest expression to its latest—from Homer to the Anthology. But it has been read with more than religious care; sympathy, understanding and rare discrimination have also been brought to the task, and the evidences of these happy qualities are found everywhere throughout the book.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

ÆGEAN ECHOES AND OTHER VERSES. By Helen Coale Crew.
 The Poet Lore Company. Boston, 1911.

THE SHADOWED STAR. By Mary Louise MacMillan. Published
 by The Consumers' League of the City of Cincinnati. 1908.

MISS SAYWARD'S SCHOOL

for girls, in charming, healthful suburb of Philadelphia. Refined home life, modern building, college preparatory and special courses, musical department, physical training, outdoor sports. : : : Develops character, mind, and body. Certificate privileges. For illustrated catalogue address

Miss S. Janet Sayward, Principal,
Overbrook, Pa.

MISS MADEIRA'S SCHOOL

1330 19th St., N. W. Washington, D. C.

Fifth year begins September 29, 1910.

A boarding and day school for girls
which prepares for the
eastern colleges

LUCY MADEIRA, A.B.
Principal

MISS HILLS' SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

1808 Spruce Street
Philadelphia, Pa.

18th Year Opens September 21, 1910.

Prepares for all colleges open to women.

Gymnasium and Athletic Field.

Elizabeth Hills Lyman, Principal.
Florence Jackson, A.M.,
Associate Principal.

New Jersey, Orange

MISS BEARD'S SCHOOL

Situated in one of the most healthful and beautiful of the New York suburbs, Orange, N. J. This school offers the advantages of country and city alike.

College Preparatory, Special, and Graduate Courses. A building containing new Gymnasium, Music and Art Studios will be ready for occupancy in the Fall.

Separate house for younger pupils.
Write for Illustrated Catalogue.

Address

Miss Lucie C. Beard

Orange, N. J.

Kindly mention **the QUARTERLY**

St. Timothy's School for Girls

CATONSVILLE, MD.

Re-opens September 28, 1910

Closes June 10, 1911

Prepares for College, preferably
Bryn Mawr.

Miss Ellett's School for Girls

14 North Laurel Street

Richmond, Virginia

Preparatory to Bryn Mawr College.
Certificate Admits to Vassar.
Sweet Briar Scholarship.

Mrs. Chapman and Miss Jones

COLLEGE PREPARATORY
SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

Springside, Chestnut Hill Philadelphia

School re-opens October 1st.

For further information apply to the Secretary

WYKEHAM RISE

Washington, Conn.

A Country School for Girls

Prepares for Bryn Mawr.

Has the right of certificate from the New
England Colleges Entrance Certificate Board.

Q 17910



