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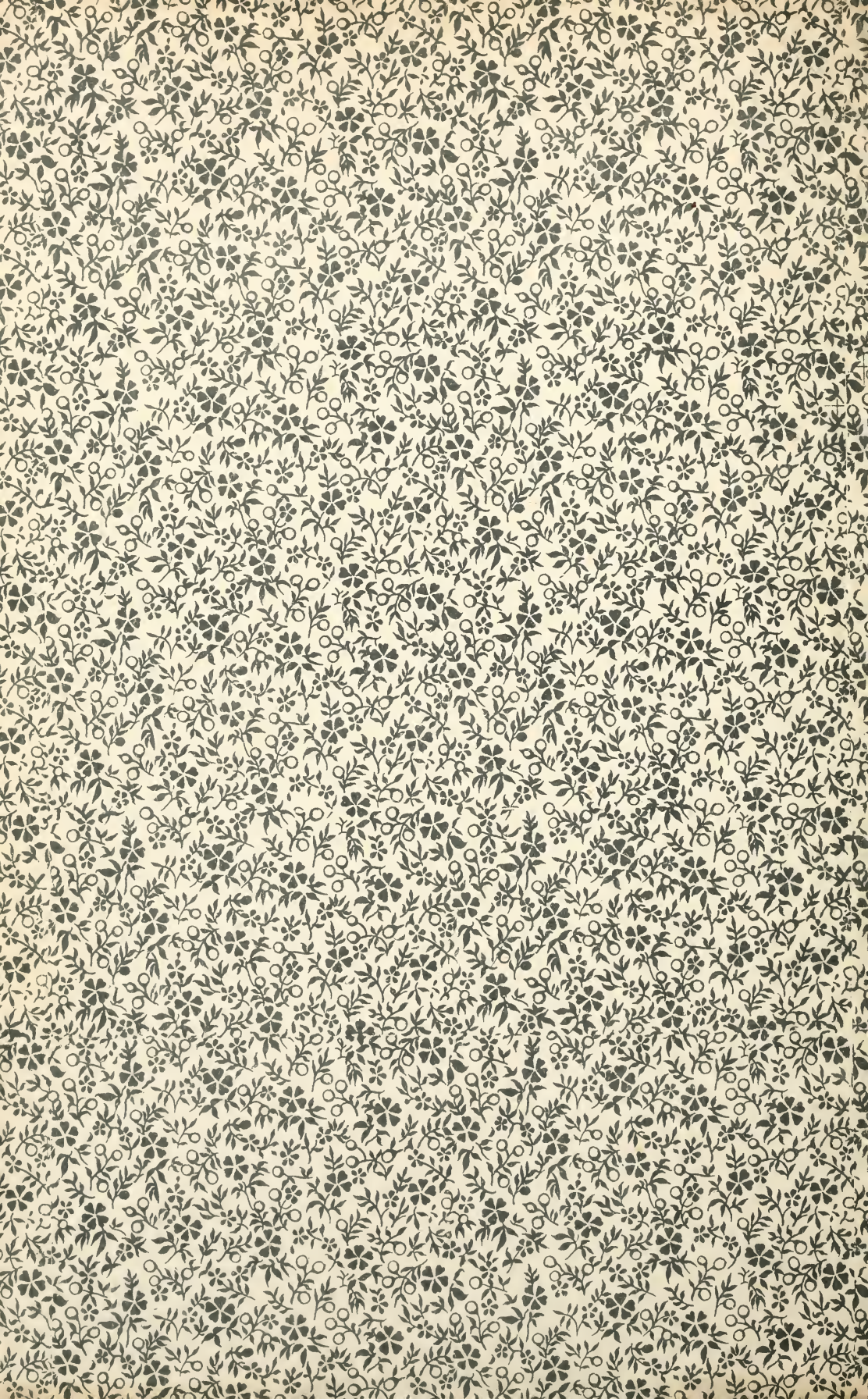
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THE
BRYN MAWR
ALUMNAE
BULLETIN



ANNIVERSARY OF THE BULLETIN. THE
INSTITUTE OF POLITICS AT WILLIAMSTOWN.
DEVELOPMENT OF THE APPOINTMENT
BUREAU. ALUMNAE AT WORK.

JANUARY

1922

VOL. II

No. I



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VOL. II

JANUARY, 1922

No. 1

Our Anniversary

Just a year ago the BRYN MAWR ALUMNAE BULLETIN issued its first number. An Editorial Board of five met informally at the College Club to discuss a policy for the paper. Although the BULLETIN was to be the official publication of the association, and as such the recognized channel for all formal announcements and reports, the Board hoped to make it more than a record. It hoped to make it a bulletin full of interesting information about the College and the alumnae which would refresh their loyalty and affection. Alumnae Notes, Bryn Mawr Authors, Campus Life, Correspondence Columns for Discussion, were headings readily suggested together with an editorial section and articles of special importance contributed by the faculty or

alumnae. So eager was the Board to develop the BULLETIN from its small beginnings into an effective paper of comment and fact for the alumnae, that it made plans, only to remake them, and by experiment discover the best way to achieve its purpose. To keep pace with the change in content came the change in appearance, and through the courtesy of Frances Day, '19, who made the drawing, The BULLETIN appears with a new cover.

Letters of appreciation from alumnae at a distance, and requests from others for extra copies to send to friends, because of special articles which have appeared, stimulates the Board to renew their efforts for the coming year. It is hoped that the editorials will present more comprehensively academic and collegiate problems now being solved in the scholastic world, with particular em-

phasis on developments at Bryn Mawr. Also a lively exchange of open letters is encouraged to voice misgivings or enlighten opinion.

The future is full of opportunity, but before acting on this, its anniversary, the BULLETIN turns for a moment to its readers for comments on the old and suggestions for the new.

The Lantern

On the occasion of its own birthday, the BULLETIN is happy to make its politest bow to the undergraduate *Lantern*, which in November began also its second year of new life. At times in its past career, the old *Lantern*, published twice yearly, was sternly literary to the point of high solemnity—as in the writer's own day, when a promise to write for its pages connoted an attempt at sophistication too often resultant in deadly weight. *Altera tempora, alteri mores*. The new young *Lantern* is now a vigorous quarterly, most happily alive and alert, and is, to quote its own announcement, "this year to contain articles by students and faculty on current topics, theatres, art, music, social problems on and off the campus, fiction and verse."

The November issue promises well for the year. We think its standard of writing high, its point of view engagingly fresh, its material varied in range but uniform in interest. Surprisingly good are its two short stories. After reading it from cover to cover we recommend as a source of real entertainment a prompt reintroduction to its pages to alumnae who have not met the *Lantern* with its new spangled ore.

Again, more leisurely than the *College News* which, by its very nature must emphasize the weekly progress of the year, the *Lantern* will have time to develop a tolerant, meditative note in its reactions to the ever present campus crises, large and small. This note, added to its enviable prerogative of spirited youth, will give its editors a chance to achieve a power on the campus well worth possessing and using for the common weal.

Work on the Regional Scholarships

All over the country the alumnae are bent on raising their \$500 for a local Freshman scholarship. In California we hear that Zada Zabriskie Buck acted as hostess for the club at a tea given in honor of the older girls in the preparatory schools around the bay. A report from the secretary reads:

"Between fifty and sixty were present. The club has a number of members teaching in these schools and thus exerting a strong influence for Bryn Mawr. Two students from the Bryn Mawr Summer School were also present; one of them spoke very impressively on the importance of a college education, using as an example the advantages already accrued from her eight weeks' experience at Bryn Mawr. A film of the last Bryn Mawr May Day celebration was shown after Julia Peyton, '21, had given a glowing account of the fête in which she had participated. After refreshments, Bryn Mawr songs were sung, and the girls of the various schools caught the spirit and responded with their school songs and cheers."

In Boston, the alumnae, with Anne Rotan Howe as chairman, have joined the All-College Carnival to be held in Mechanics Hall from February 7th to 11th. Most elaborate plans for

exhibitions, entertainments and selling booths are under way and they hope to realize the full \$1400 scholarship fund and even more. Two delightful meetings have recently been held in Pittsburgh, one in honor of the councillors who stopped en route to Chicago and were taken on a special tour of inspection over the Margaret Morrison School by Dean Mary Breed. The second was a meeting of the Pittsburgh College Club to hear Miss Ernestine Friedmann and the three students from Pittsburgh speak on the Summer School. So enthusiastic were the members, representing women from every college in the country, that they voted at once to offer a scholarship from the College Club for the Summer School.

On December 10th the Bryn Mawr Association of Eastern Pennsylvania held its fall meeting at the Acorn Club, and beside the five-minute reports from the local chairmen, a delightful talk was given by Alys Russell, '90, on "Worker's Education Abroad and at Bryn Mawr," and by Professor Horace Alwyne on the "Appreciation of Music." Plans were discussed for the scholarship entertainment and a course of musical lectures was favored. Each month gives increasing evidence of the success of the new plan of local organization and the wide endorsement of the scholarship program.

Visitors

The principal visitor of interest was Mrs. Hide Inouye, dean of women in the Women's University at Tokyo, who addressed the students in chapel one morning. She was educated by an English woman in Japan,

and afterward spent a year or two at Barnard College. She is the president of the Japanese Women's Peace Association, and was invited to come to Washington to help the ninety-year-old Mrs. Yazima present to the Conference the disarmament petition signed by 50,000 leading Japanese women. Now she is visiting the leading women's and co-educational colleges in this country, and will afterwards go to England, and perhaps to Paris, for the meeting of the International Federation of University Women. She very much hopes to form among their 2000 graduates a Japanese Association of University Women which can affiliate with the International.

December Lectures

Mr. Surette's second lecture recital was given on December 12th, when a very large audience listened to his sketch of Mozart's methods of composition, as illustrated by the Piano Quartet in G minor. Mr. Horace Alwyne at the piano, Dr. Thaddeus Rich (violin), Mr. Romain Verney (viola) and Mr. Hans Kindler (violoncello) gave short pieces from the Quartet, and finally played the whole Quartet through in a brilliant and sympathetic way.

Mr. Surette's public lectures on Beethoven and Wagner in the Appreciation of Music Course were given on November 29th and December 13th, while Mr. Alwyne took Schumann on December 6th.

On December 9th a particularly interesting lecture by Monsieur André Morize, of Harvard, was delivered, and is now reported in French:

Monsieur André Morize nous a donné une conférence très intéressante sur la cul-

ture et ce que cela signifie. D'abord il nous a montré qu' à chaque moment de l'histoire la culture dépend d'un ensemble de condition morale, politique et économique ainsi que la culture grecque, romaine, la culture de la renaissance et celle du dix-septième siècle. Il est évident que la culture moderne devra aussi être en accord avec les tendances essentielles de notre société. Les tendances du vingtième siècle sont vers la démocratique, le mécanisme et surtout vers la spécialisation. Étant donné ces conditions, la culture actuelle devra tendre à développer la personnalité, à créer en nous une activité libre et enfin à nous donner des vues aussi largement humaines que possible. Avec la spécialisation dans tous les arts et industries on a essayé même de "Take up culture" comme on "Takes up economics." On finit par pouvoir parler un peu sur divers sujets dont on ne sache rien à fond. La culture ne peut pas être apprise dans des cours de collège. C'est l'affaire de toute une vie. Le collège a bien réussi s'il a donné à ses élèves le pouvoir de bien penser et une curiosité intelligente de toutes les choses de l'esprit. Cela est le commencement de la culture. Pour vivre aujourd'hui il faut avoir une spécialisation. Mais l'idéal c'est de ne pas s'enfermer étroitement dans son domaine spécial mais de s'en servir comme un centre de pensée et d'activité que nous cherchons sans cesse à enrichir. Aussi la culture se ramène à un développement intensif de notre vie intérieure, intellectuelle et morale. Qu'on ne nous accuse pas d'égoïsme. En vous cultivant, en vous enrichissant, vous mettez de côté des trésors que plus tard vous pouvez donner au monde.

Léss finished in form, but equally interesting in matter, was the lecture on "Poetry" by Mr. "Jack" Squire, the editor of the *London Mercury*, on December 2nd.

Mr. Squire was particularly good at answering questions, and his friend, Mr. A. P. Herbert, of *Punch*, gave an amusing talk at a reception of the English Club after the lecture.

Mrs. Chapman Catt's fifth and last

lecture, delivered for the Anna Howard Shaw Chair of Politics, was given on December 1st, on the "Duties of a Good Citizen," as "one who helps the State or nation win definite steps forward." She urged college students to accept their political responsibilities, and suggested that "there are many tasks a woman may take up; she may interest herself in some reform; she may take up the question of analyzing the emotional side of politics; she may work to create popular demand, for parties follow, but do not lead, public opinion; or she may work for any of the reforms the Woman's League of Voters is backing:

"1. Abolition of ignorance in the electorate.

"2. Abolition of party machinery.

"3. Abolition of legislative discrimination against women.

"4. Improvement of government efficiency.

"5. Equal place for women.

"6. Education of women voters."

Mrs. Catt ended by giving three precepts, which she had always found useful: "Do not put so many irons in the fire that they will all get cold; think in terms of success; remember that there is no such thing as impossibility."

Among the lectures to smaller audiences was that of Professor Osgood, of Princeton, who addressed the English Club on "Boccaccio and the Philistines," and afterward meeting his audience at tea at Doctor Brown's; and that of Professor Barnes to the Science Club on "Wireless Telephones and Telegraphs."

Meeting of the Institute of Politics

By DR. CHARLES G. FENWICK, *Prof. of Political Science at Bryn Mawr College*

THE meeting of the Institute of Politics held at Williamstown, Mass., from July 27th to August 28th, has been generally conceded to have been an event of first importance for the furtherance of a proper understanding of the problems of international relations. The idea of the Institute first found expression in a proposal made by President Garfield, of Williams College, to the trustees of that institution as far back as 1913. The object of the Institute, as developed during the succeeding years in co-operation with an intercollegiate board of advisers, was to aid in bringing home to the American people an understanding of international relations in all their aspects, historical, political, social and economic. The funds needed to carry out the project for the first three years were supplied by Mr. Bernard M. Baruch, while the trustees of Williams College offered the use of the College buildings and equipment. Membership in the Institute was limited to the faculties of colleges and universities and to those who by reason of special training or practical experience were qualified to contribute to the discussions. Among the 138 members, of whom about one-fourth were women, were three college presidents, forty-seven professors of highest collegiate rank, lawyers, diplomats, clergymen, lecturers, authors and journalists, with four general staff men from the Army and Navy.

The work of the Institute was divided into two distinct parts. The

scholars and statesmen of international first of these consisted of a series of lecture courses given by foreign international reputation. The lecturers included Viscount James Bryce, Baron Sergius Korff, Hon. Stephen Panaretto, minister to the United States from Bulgaria; Count Paul Teleki, former minister of foreign affairs, Hungary; Hon. Tommaso Tittoni, president of the Italian Senate and former minister of foreign affairs, and Prof. Achille Viallate of the Ecole des Sciences Politiques of Paris. These lectures, while intended primarily for the members of the Institute, were open to the general public as well. They were planned to cover the important problems of international relations, in most cases from the point of view of the respective countries of which the speakers were citizens. It was thus hoped that the members of the Institute might be put in direct touch with practical issues by having them presented by those who had had actual contact with them, whether as officials of their respective governments or as scholars who had been witnesses of the events they were describing.

Undoubtedly the most impressive of the lectures were those delivered by the veteran publicist and diplomat, Lord Bryce. The author of "The American Commonwealth" was already well known to his hearers. For many years, as ambassador from Great Britain, he had been a familiar figure in our national capital. He had

recently published an impressive study in two volumes of "Modern Democracies," in which he had revised and restated his views of American democracy and made many instructive comparisons between the government he observed in 1888 and the government of the present day. The series of lectures given by Lord Bryce before the Institute was a development of the general topic of "The International Relations of the Old World States in Their Historical, Political, Commercial, Legal and Ethical Aspects, Including a Discussion of the Causes of Wars and the Means of Avoiding Them." In his opening address he gave a survey of the growth of law between nations from the days of the Greek city-states down to the present time. Many of his hearers were doubtless carried back in spirit to the days when the speaker's undergraduate essay on "The Holy Roman Empire" first came into their hands and they were thrilled by the masterly sketch of the growth and decay of the medieval idea of world union. With great earnestness Lord Bryce urged the necessity of a sound and wider view of national interests, which, he showed, depended in turn upon the moral progress of the individual men who composed the separate states.

In succeeding lectures the speaker analyzed in detail the Treaty of Versailles and the defects in it which needed amendment; pointed out the part played by financiers in the negotiations of preceding wars and in the determination of lines of policy, and showed the effects of international trade in drawing peoples together and the effect of tariffs in sep-

arating them. The need was shown of developing the international law of peace as contrasted with the law of war which had received chief stress in the past. A definite and effective sanction was declared to be necessary if international law was to acquire any real force. The absence of any superior authority with power to enforce upon nations those restraints which in a civilized community are imposed upon individuals was the chief reason why states had failed to live up to the moral standards demanded of honorable men in the relations of private life. Was it to be admitted that a different standard of morality applied to states from that which applied to individuals? The difficult character of the problems of the coming Disarmament Conference at Washington was described and set off as against the urgent need for an agreement among the powers to reduce their armaments. In a final survey of the world situation Lord Bryce showed the need of an international organization to provide for the settlement of disputes between states. There were, he admitted, difficulties in the way of such an organization, but the alternative was war and the destruction of civilization. Henceforth all nations had a common interest in the maintenance of peace, and the United States could not afford to refuse to co-operate. The present members of the League of Nations meant, he said, to continue to support the only plan yet launched which promised success.

This brief summary of the lectures given by the outstanding personality of the Institute will give the reader an understanding of the general at-

mosphere of the gathering. What Lord Bryce said had been said by others less well known before him, but who that listened to the stirring appeal of the aged publicist for disarmament and world organization could come away without deep searching of the heart? It is safe to say that the audience that attended that last lecture found in it inspiration of lasting force for the tasks ahead of them during the coming year.

Baron Korff's lectures on "Russia's Foreign Relations During the Last Half Century" surveyed in turn the relations of Russia with France, Great Britain, Japan, Austria and Turkey. The subject was presented with exceptional clearness and judicial apportionment of praise and blame. The speaker's attack upon the Dual Alliance between France and Russia as having the effect of retarding the progress of liberalism and democratic government in Russia raised numerous points for discussion, while his final analysis of secret diplomacy and its evils was particularly keen and forcible.

Mr. Panaretoff spoke on "Near-Eastern Affairs and Conditions," and gave a valuable survey of the historical background and present problems of the states of the Balkan Peninsula, with particular reference to his native country of Bulgaria. His explanation of Bulgaria's part in the World War and of the adjustment of territorial boundaries in the Balkans made by the Treaty of Neuilly was most useful.

Count Teleki described "The Place of Hungary in European History," and analyzed in great detail the ori-

gin and present status of the racial problems of Hungary with reference to the boundaries of the country. The disastrous economic effects of the peace treaty were particularly stressed.

Signor Tittoni lectured on "Modern Italy: Its Intellectual, Cultural and Financial Aspects," but he soon departed from his general topic in favor of a study of present economic conditions in Italy in their relation to world politics. The speaker's plea for the abolition of discriminating prices and export duties in connection with the distribution of the raw materials of industry was both timely and impressive. This latter point was especially emphasized by Professor Viallate in his discussion of "The Economic Factor in International Relations." If the economic cause of war were to be diminished in the future, he said, the aggressive character of nationalist sentiment and unrestrained competition must be modified. Henceforth no nation could afford to lead an isolated economic life.

The second part of the work of the Institute consisted of a series of eight round-table conferences. These gatherings were limited strictly to the members of the Institute, and in order to restrict the numbers at the conferences to a group sufficiently small to permit of general discussion, it was arranged that each member should register for but two conferences. The conferences were conducted for the most part by professors of history and international law in the leading American universities. Professors Coolidge and Lord of Harvard University conducted the conference on "The New States of Cen-

tral Europe"; Mr. Norman H. Davis, former under-secretary of state, conducted the conference on "The Reparations Question"; Professor Garner, of the University of Illinois, that on "Treaties of Peace, Especially the Treaty of Versailles"; Professor Haskins, of Harvard University and Colonel Lawrence Martin, of Washington, that on "The New Frontiers in Western Europe and the Near East"; Professor Reeves, of the University of Michigan, that on "Fundamental Conceptions of International Law"; Doctor Rowe, Director of the Pan-American Union, that on "Latin American Questions"; Professor Taussig, of Harvard University, that on "Tariff Problems," and Professor Wilson, of Harvard University, that on "Unsettled Questions in International Law." These conferences were conducted in some cases as lecture and discussion courses, and in other cases as graduate seminars with reports by members of the conference group and discussion based upon them. Bibliographical and reading references were furnished and the effort was made to secure active participation in the work of the conference from each and every member of it. Special rooms were set aside for the separate conferences and special reference books, documents, and maps were placed at the disposal of the members.

If the general verdict of the members of the Institute may be taken as evidence, these conference groups proved to be by far the most valuable feature of the Institute's program. On numerous occasions the discussions of the conference were stimulated by the participation in them of

the foreign lecturers. Lord Bryce was a regular attendant at one or other of the groups and contributed many helpful suggestions. Baron Korff saw to it that Russia's integrity should not be without an advocate, when the question of dividing up the Baltic regions and the Caucasus was under debate; while Count Teleki was ready to correct misapprehension as to the position of Hungary and her just claims.

In addition to the formal work of the Institute mention must be made of certain other features which contributed greatly to the value of the gathering. Living quarters in the several College dormitories were furnished to the members at a nominal fee, with meals in the Commons dining-hall. There was thus offered the opportunity for informal discussion at all hours, particularly before and after meals in the reception room adjoining the Commons. Here the questions left unsettled in the conference rooms could be threshed out more at leisure, and it was possible to come into friendly contact with numerous persons previously known to one only by name and reputation. The charming location of Williamstown, which is situated on a plateau with mountains on every side, made exercise a pleasure as well as a benefit, and many of the members will long associate their discussions of the Haitian problem and the Monroe Doctrine with the charming sweep of the Hoosac Range or the folding hills at the foot of Greylock.

"What conclusions did you reach?" has been the question most often put to me in connection with the work of the Institute. Alack, no conclusions

were reached, no panacea was found for the world's troubles, no resolutions were drawn up and no plan of propaganda outlined. The Institute was neither a political convention nor a typical summer school. It had no object in view other than the dissemination of the knowledge upon which just policies may be based and the wider outlook that comes of the contact of divergent opinion and the free give and take of ideas. Idealists and practical workers met across a common study-table, all intent upon the

cause of international peace, though they might differ as to methods. Each learned to respect the other's point of view as to the means to be taken to reach the desired goal, and one and all drew inspiration from the sincere and earnest spirit with which the problems before them were handled. In no other field is wise leadership needed more than in that of international relations. The Institute of Politics generously contributed to the existing sum-total.

The Bureau of Recommendations

By FRIEDRIKA M. HEYL, '07, Assistant to Dean Smith in the Bureau of Recommendations

IT DOES not require much imagination to perceive that the Bureau of Recommendations is our old friend the Appointment Bureau, which was started by Dean Reilly, developed by Dean Schenck and Dean Taft, and still has its home in Dean Smith's office. The new name was suggested by President Thomas, and we believe that it gives a more definite idea of the kind of work that this office wishes to be prepared to do—to recommend intelligently our alumnae and former students for positions which come to our attention and to recommend, after investigation, positions for which we are asked to suggest candidates.

The most important and difficult part of this work is keeping in close touch with alumnae who have been out of College for some years. The up-to-date system of files and record cards, with which this office has during the past two years become

equipped, is a splendid basis for work, but these records, to be valuable, must be kept up to date, and our information must be accurate. We can usually find someone on the campus who can give a personal impression of a student when she was an undergraduate, but unless we have first-hand information from someone upon whose judgment we can rely regarding her development since leaving College, we cannot do justice either to the candidate or to the position for which we are recommending her. It is for help along this line that we are appealing to the alumnae.

When we talked over with the executive secretary the advisability and possibility of working with the Alumnae Association, an idea, by the way, in which Miss Schenck was especially interested, it was suggested that we link up with the local committees organized by the councillors in the

seven regional districts of the Association. This seems to us a great opportunity, and we are eager to grasp it. If, for example, when a call comes to this office from any section of the country, we could write at once to the chairman of the Membership Committee in the corresponding alumnae district and get her to send us whatever information she has or can gather about possible candidates in her locality, as well as information about the position in question, it would be the greatest possible help.

Through the courtesy of the BULLETIN, we have space enough to insert the following, which will show exactly how well suited to our needs is this district organization.

Are you a "bright attractive young girl," who would like a varied experience in connection with an artificial silk company which has its mother plant in Belgium and which has a dormitory especially for Belgian women? There may be a call for you a little later in Virginia—Section III.

Have you "a vivid appreciation of life, ability to work with people and the desire to serve"? There are two calls for you to do welfare work in Minnesota, salaried positions under the direction of a Bryn Mawr woman of the class of 1913.

Are you a "very strong candidate with experience," who wishes a position to teach English for the present year or to teach history, mathematics, science, or have charge of mental testing in a psychological clinic next year? A progressive city in Ohio—Section IV—has need of you in its high schools.

Have you a love of little children

and of the out-of-doors? Do you ride horseback and would you like to go out to Wyoming—Section V—to teach two little boys under five, whose mother is busy running her large ranch?

Do you know of an alumna of unusual ability who could and would substitute in a college in Wisconsin—Section V—for the second semester, teaching six-hour sections of Freshman English composition in case a substitute is needed?

Have you tact and would you be qualified "by breeding, education and experience" to be the foster mother of a little girl about twelve in her father's home in New York City?—Section II.

Are you an "athletic woman of personality, about thirty years old, fond of out-door life and a real leader of girls"? Would you like to be considered as a chaperon and councillor for a horseback and camping trip in the Rockies of Wyoming and Yellowstone National Park—Section V—which has been organized for next summer?

Aside from helping to demonstrate the way in which we are hoping through the courtesy of the Alumnae Association to make use of its organization, these positions will give some idea of the kind of requests that come to this office. They are all salaried positions and are, to the best of our knowledge, still vacant. We shall welcome suggestions for filling them, as, indeed, we shall always welcome any suggestions from alumnae or former students. The Bureau of Recommendations will be most happy to be called upon whenever it can be of service.

Alumnae At Work

The Situation in Russia

An Interview With

ANNA J. HAINES, '07

When the news of the terrible Russian famine, threatened since last year, became a ghastly reality, the first American relief worker to enter the famine area was Anna J. Haines, of the American Friends Service Committee.

Gifted with sincerity and perseverance, and a modesty about herself that amounts almost to reticence, she brings before the audiences she now addresses daily the most vivid, dramatic and charming pictures of the situation in Russia today.

When I was asked to interview her about her relief work in Russia I foolishly expected to hear an account of personal adventure, but it was with difficulty that I extracted the simplest facts about her own devoted service for two years among the suffering Russians.

A graduate of Westtown School, Anna Haines took her A. B. at Bryn Mawr in 1907, and served on the Philadelphia Board of Health and in settlement work from 1910 to 1918. From July, 1917, to October, 1919, she lived at Buzuluk (a village now in the heart of the famine belt), doing service work as part of the war relief of the Friends Service Committee.

When the famine threatened in the fall of 1920 she returned to Russia, after only a few weeks at home, to make an investigation of the conditions in the famine area.

She returns now, probably one of the best informed workers and most stirring speakers we have among us.

Her quiet and simple statement of facts is intensely gripping.

"The famine situation in Russia today overshadows all other problems in the Near East," she said. "It is the greatest famine of years, and the help already given is sufficient to relieve less than a fifth of it."

"Are not the Russians themselves trying to alleviate the suffering?" I asked.

"Indeed they are," she replied quickly, "but they are terribly hampered by lack of almost any transportation facilities and, too, the famine area is 400,000 square miles, the whole Volga Valley, almost all the source of Russia's usual grain supply. The inhabitants of the region number 20,000,000. Russia can save perhaps one-half, but 10,000,000 people must die this winter unless foreign aid is given."

When questioned about the obstacles met here in spreading relief propaganda Miss Haines said she found two particularly. First, that many people did not want to help, believing that the famine was the result of Soviet rule. "This, of course, is not so," she said. "The war and the Soviet rule brought about the economic breakdown of Russia, which prevents the Russians from doing more to relieve the situation, but the drought, and the drought alone, caused the situation." The second difficulty she meets, Miss Haines said, is that of making Americans realize the horror of the situation and their own economic power and responsibility for helping it.

Miss Haines is giving her whole time, and every ounce of a most extraordinary energy toward spreading

the gospel for relief, but she cannot do it alone.

"Tell me something to bring home the situation to make an impression," I said. "Well," she replied slowly, "try to imagine living in Ohio, or thereabouts, and knowing that you, your friends and children, could reach or obtain no food within an area reaching from New York to Chicago, and South to Alabama; that you could hope for nothing but a paltry supply of meal made from dried grass, sticks, and the pulp of dead or dying animal carcasses. Imagine 12,000,000 people with no other prospect than this.

"I came upon an old peasant friend of mine, near Buzuluk, who had already dug his own grave, and graves for his wife and five children, in the hope that friends would be able to see that they were at least buried, and in consecrated ground. Another peasant refugee, waiting for transportation across the Volga with thousands of others, told me that the officials were very efficient about carrying away the corpses."

"What did you see of this yourself?" I asked.

"I helped carry the dead in out of the streets for several weeks before I left," she replied.

Miss Haines has seen conditions and knows the situation. She also has worked and is working day and night for the only means of adequate relief. These are the facts she stated just before I left:

"America has a reserve gold supply equal to all the other nations of Europe put together.

"Mr. Howard, head of the Chicago Farm Bureau, states that America this winter has a surplus of 5,000,000,000 bushels of grain.

"She also has transports lying idle in her Atlantic harbors.

"If every person who cares, or who hears of this gigantic tragedy, would *write* to his or her congressman, a grant sufficient to save the lives of 10,000,000 suffering men, women and children would go through Congress at once. No other means is strong enough."

The Bureau of Rehabilitation

HELEN MACCOY, '00

Sometimes I wonder whether the word "disabled" was ever used before the war! It seems impossible for the ordinary person to conceive of anybody's being disabled who was not a soldier and who did not attain to his disability by means of gas, shrapnel, bombs or bullets.

In the State of New York the term is defined as applying to "physically handicapped persons," such a person in turn being described as one "who by reason of a physical defect or infirmity, whether congenital or acquired by accident, injury or disease, is or may be expected to be totally or partially incapacitated for remunerative occupation." It is with that very large army of the veterans of the campaigns of ordinary life that the Bureau of Rehabilitation has to deal.

To get an accurate idea of the size of this army is almost impossible. We may read that in the State of New York there were, last year, under the Industrial Commission, some 54,000 disabilities for which some compensation was paid, but on the one hand we realize that that does not mean in the least that all those were serious injuries or that the men could not return to their old occupations; nor on the other hand do the

figures even mention the many people hurt in public accidents or those suffering from the effects of disease.

The Bureau was established, and has been functioning since last July, to assist the handicapped to become self-supporting—a purpose which is accomplished in many ways, for whenever you deal with human nature no two cases are the same. Sometimes it is a question of readjustment, of getting a disabled person into an environment where there are more opportunities; sometimes it is finding the right job where a man already lives, or putting him into training for one in the future. The State has four districts with an office in each one, in New York City, in Albany, in Syracuse, and in Buffalo, as well as a sub-office in Rochester.

The Bureau is not very much concerned with any of the “handicraft” forms of work in which there is only a precarious livelihood, but it seeks to put a man back into the industrial world, doing a real job. A man who has lost a foot or a leg, provided he is fitted with a proper artificial appliance, can do a good many things; for example: Telephone operating (possible for a girl); a number of forms of electrical work; tire vulcanizing, and many industrial processes which require the operator to be seated. A man whose legs are paralyzed is doing the “rushing” of chairs, or fitting them with rush bottom seats; another one is a cigar maker. A one-handed man is about to get his license as a marine engineer; another one is an electrician; a man with a partially disabled arm is going to learn candy making, and the job of automobile body painting is another possibility. In fact, Pennsylvania boasts a man

with one hand (and that his left) who is a blacksmith! One boy I know who is only eighteen has lost his right foot and his right hand, but he is plugging away at high school preparing to go to a school of salesmanship later, and take up work selling the products of the company in whose plant he got hurt! There are very many possibilities, but of course I have not really touched the question in this little survey.

The interesting thing from the psychological viewpoint is that the success of the rehabilitation seldom depends on the seriousness of the accident or disease. The great and overwhelming factor in the case is the way in which the man faces his handicap. You are more than ever persuaded that each of us can truly say “I am the master of my fate, I am the captain of my soul.” I have one young fellow all crippled up with arthritis who is doing fine work in architectural drafting, and is full of courage and enthusiasm. I have a man with a stiff elbow joint who doesn’t care what becomes of him and wishes he was dead! There is quite a bit of psychiatry to come in here on some of these cases, for I think to persuade a man that life *is* worth living when he feels it *isn’t* is often as much “rehabilitation” as the more tangible service.

Let me beg of you to keep in mind this work, now being done in thirty-three States and to help create the impression that a handicap need not be an insurmountable barrier. If these disabled can have their chance, they can often make good, but there is as yet a strong prejudice against “trying out” a seriously handicapped man, even though he is trained.

CAMPUS NOTES

Early in December, the Seniors transformed the gymnasium into a beautiful ballroom, with soft lights, blue streamers, swaying lanterns, balloons and birds, and gave a party and an entertainment for the Freshmen. The grateful Freshmen began the evening with an amusing skit, the inevitable but unusually original pantomime of a story read aloud. This was followed by the Senior parody on Maeterlinck's "Blue Bird," "The Quest After the Merit Owl," with many well-known characters, such as the Taylor Hall Busts, who hopped nimbly in and out. The entertainment was strictly private, and was followed by a supper and dancing to the music of a real orchestra.

The Christian Association arranged the usual delightful Xmas party for the maids the last Saturday in the term, with a tree and little packets of candy sent as gifts from Miss James, who managed the party last year. The maids themselves gave songs and recitations, followed by dancing, and they are hoping to give a play later on.

A Community Xmas tree was decorated outside Radnor the last afternoon of the term, and was lighted up from 5 to 6 o'clock, in the presence of the faculty, students and entire staff and employees of the College, while Xmas carols were sung.

The Liberal Club (formerly the History Club), held a dinner at Pembroke-East on December 14th, to meet Mrs. Harrison, of the *Baltimore Sun*, and Miss Middlemore, Doctor Gray and Doctor Fenwick. After dinner, Mrs. Harrison gave an intensely interesting address on her ten

months in a Russian prison, and on the virtues of the Soviet system, as distinguished from the present Communist oligarchy. After her appeal for starving Russia, cards were circulated by the Christian Association, and promises to collect our \$200 during the holidays were handed in.

Two days later the Spanish Club also held a dinner at Pembroke to meet Doctor Belaunde from Lima, Peru, Doctor Kanys, and the two Spanish graduate students. Doctor Belaunde's lecture on the "Culture of South America" was followed by a reception of the Spanish Club, when one of the Spanish graduate students gave a recitation in Spanish.

The students have called attention to the present poor attendance at Sunday night chapel, and have been debating the means of increasing it. The Christian Association is now collecting the views of all the students in a questionnaire, composed of the six following questions:

1. Do you think the Christian Association is justified in continuing Sunday night chapel as it is now?
2. Do you think that Sunday night chapel should be abolished?
3. Do you think that chapel should be compulsory for 50 per cent. of the Sundays?
4. Do you approve of a voluntary-compulsory plan, whereby each person who wishes to, would pledge herself a certain number of Sunday's a month?
5. How many Sundays a month will you pledge yourself to come?
6. Have you any other suggestions about chapel?

CORRESPONDENCE

HAMADAN, PERSIA, July 29, 1921.

To the Editor of THE BRYN MAWR
ALUMUNAE BULLETIN:

I have just read Mrs. Gerould's article in the June *Atlantic* on "What Constitutes an Educated Person," and with her standards in mind I have been considering the education offered by Bryn Mawr as I knew it, between 1901 and 1904. Mrs. Gerould gives as the irreducible minimum "The ability to use one's native language correctly; a general notion of the problems of the race, and an idea of how the race has tried to solve some of them—either mental, spiritual, political, or physical; some orientation in time."

These three "requisites" were, I believe, insured to graduates of Bryn Mawr. Indeed, it is difficult for any college student to escape some slight initiation into the problems of the race or some orientation in time, if he or she is to get through the usual required courses in science, philosophy, and history. The ability to use English correctly is more difficult to exact, in the face of the general American indifference, but the Bryn Mawr of my day gave such stress to English work that one was constrained to feel the value and force of correct speech and writing. Bryn Mawr graduates do not, in my experience, say "those kind of things" and "he takes her places," phrases which I have heard from graduates of other colleges. (I must confess, however, to having heard more than one Bryn Mawrtyr say, "I don't know as I do."

This phrase, perhaps, has become so nationalized in America that one who replaced *as* by *that* would be suspected of disloyalty to her traditions.)

What I have felt to be the special gift of Bryn Mawr to her students is a sort of mental sophistication, an *awareness* of the movements of the intellectual and political world. I met, a few years ago, a very intelligent woman who, in a discussion of reading, discovered the fact that she had never heard of Wells, Conrad, Galsworthy, Yeats or Lady Gregory. Now, I can easily imagine a Bryn Mawr woman who had read none of the works of these people, although Wells is pretty pervasive, but I cannot imagine one who did not know their names. Nor can I imagine a Bryn Mawrtyr asking the question put at dinner last night by a college graduate: "Are the Greeks claiming now a part of what was Turkey before the war?" Could a Bryn Mawr graduate so have buried her head in the sand that she failed to hear the cries of thousands of Greeks and Turks, killed during the last two years because of this claim?

Bryn Mawr succeeded in awakening our minds, and in provoking our interest in the intellectual world and the great movements of the time; yet personally I have always felt a little grievance because there were certain things which she might have given me and did not. I left College in 1904 with no appreciation of poetry, of art, or of music. The gates to these avenues of enjoyment had never been unlocked.

Music one could scarcely expect, with the College as it was constituted. But I hold that it should be impossible for a girl to leave Bryn Mawr without an understanding of poetry, and that every student should have the opportunity to learn something of art. (If I am not mistaken, during my first two years at College, when my time was taken up by general English, minor Latin, and such requirements, there were certain courses offered in the history of art, but these were no longer available in my Junior and Senior years.)

It seems strange that when the qualities of good prose writing were so carefully explained, the technique of poetry should have been left almost entirely for the students to discover for themselves. I remember with what bewilderment I faced the writing of an essay on Wordsworth, which was required of me in my second year. Much of his poetry seemed to me simply silly, yet I dared not say so; and I had no compass to guide me to the beauties. We were expected to have an instinctive appreciation of poetry and of painting, just as we had of the beauties of nature. But poetry and painting are art—one can understand them only by knowing something of how they are done. There are a few people who will find out the secret for themselves, but the great majority must be taught.

Since I left College, I have been fortunate in finding the way to a certain appreciation of pictures and poetry, partly through books, but

chiefly through people, who gave me what I was not given at school and college, an understanding of technique in these things.

For twelve years I have lived in Turkey and Persia, necessarily cut off from close association with Bryn Mawr and knowledge of her development. Can one still graduate from the College with so much of the aesthetic sense undeveloped, with no chart to such vast seas?

As I write, I am reminded of a passage in Sir Arthur Quiller Couch's book on the Art of Writing. I look it up and find that I have been more nearly quoting it than I realized. "Literature being an art . . . and therefore to be practised, I want us to be seeking all the time *how it is done*; to hunt out the principles on which the great artists wrought; to face, to rationalize, the difficulties by which they were confronted, and learn how they overcame the particular obstacle. Surely, even for mere criticism, apart from practice, we shall equip ourselves better by seeking, so far as we may, how the thing is done than by standing at gaze before this or that masterpiece and murmuring, "Isn't it beautiful! How in the world now . . . !"

How is poetry taught at Bryn Mawr now? What chance is there to learn something about painting and sculpture? I hope that some undergraduate or some new alumna will enlighten me.

CLARA CARY EDWARDS.

The Bell at Cunel

Paris, September 20, 1921.

DEAR AUNT JUSTINA:

I am taking my first free time to write you about the dedication of the bell at Cunel.

Never shall I forget coming into Verdun at 5 A. M.—how forlorn, how sad it looked in the gray dawn. At 8 o'clock I took a place in one of the tourist automobiles and made the round of the forts. It was raw, gray and windy, which made the country seem all the more godforsaken. I have never dreamed of such utter desolation! Here, indeed, you realize what war means to a happy smiling countryside. At 12 o'clock, I went to the station of Verdun, where the Abbé had arranged for a motor to meet us. After a bite of luncheon, we started for Cunel. The rain began and the wind grew even stronger than before. You know the little village of Cunel, so I need not describe it. I found Abbé Douin in the little building used now as the church, and he gave me a cordial welcome. He took me to a house close by, where the mayor and a group of leading citizens welcomed me. We had half an hour before the service, which was at 3 o'clock, so the Abbé went down with me to Romagne Cemetery, where the man in charge took me to . . . grave. The rain was coming down in sheets. There was a small American flag flying beside the white cross and I placed beside it the lavender, white and pink asters I had brought. The Abbé repeated a short prayer. I don't know what it was but my prayer was that we might show, through our lives, that we never for-

get the things for which . . . and the men with him, laid down their lives.

We went up the hill again and the Abbé hurried away to get ready for the service, and I went to wait until I was summoned at the house where I had first gone. There my hostess offered me a cordial, with which the health of the "marraine" was drunk. When I went over to the building used as a church, I found it full to the doors. A seat was reserved for me in the front on the right.

The altar had been made by someone in the village, and was of plain, unpainted wood. On it were four candles and the gold cross with a gold tinsel flower on either side. On the left of the altar was a colored figure of Christ and on the right, one of the Virgin. A large American flag was on each of the side walls. The bell was hung in the standard, covered with a draped French flag—with two American flags crossed at the top.

The service began with the chanting of prayers, and then the "pre-dicateur" (one of the assisting priests) spoke about the bell. He said the bell was the voice of the people's lives for it rang when a child was born, for a marriage, and for a death. Finally, it was the voice of God, calling his people to mass. He said that to have a bell once more meant new life to the village and would make all the people of the surrounding country rejoice. He explained that the bell had been given in memory of a brave soldier who died to save the world; yes, but also with his brave companions, died for France.

I think he expressed what you could not help feeling the bell is going to mean to that little village. These people, living with the ruins caused by war around them, are going to take new heart and courage when they hear that bell.

As I talked with these people and heard them talking together after the service, I could feel what a real difference it was making to them.

The dedication consisted in the Abbé's placing water used to baptize children, on the bell (now unveiled) and then the oil used at the first communion, and finally the oil used for extreme unction. (All this was explained to me afterwards.) Then the Abbé rang the bell three times, and I did the same, after him. All this was accompanied by prayers and chanting.

After the service, Abbé Douin spoke of your gift to the village of the bell, in memory of your son, of whom they all would think when they heard the bell. Then the mayor stepped forward and addressed me. I enclose what he said, just as he had written it, but before giving it to me he affixed the official seal to it. As soon as he finished speaking, everyone thronged forward to ring the bell—and those were joyous peals.

I went into the back room to get the "dragées" which I had brought. There was a box for each priest, with "Baptême" written in gold across the top. Then I gave a pink cornucopia, with the same inscription, to the "chantre," to each of the four little choir boys, to the mayor, to the two women who arranged the church for the service, and to the two little girls

who took up the collection. Then, with the help of the Abbé, I put a few ragées into the hand of each person there, beginning with the children. One woman gave me a bunch of white roses—"pour la marraine"—one of which I enclose. Of course the children's eyes never left me for an instant, and I tried to say something to each one.

The bell was to be raised to the little wooden tower built just beside the temporary church, with the real church (how sad it was, full of holes, the roof falling in—and the people saying "un jour" the bell will ring from the church tower) as a background.

After the service I went back to the house nearby, where my hostess had "vin mousseux" and "les gateaux" ready on a long table. The Abbé, the three other priests, the mayor, and three or four other people beside my hostess were there. We drank to the "brave soldat," to you, to the bell, and to the friendship between the American and the French. They were all so good to me—you know what French hospitality is! I forgot all about my French grammar and construction, and talked far more French than I knew because my heart was full!

I hope I have made you see it all a little bit. *How* I wish you had been there, but, being marraine for the bell that is to make . . . memory live with those French people of Cunel and the surrounding country is an experience I shall never forget as long as I live!

LOUISE WOOD, '19.

American Field Service Fellowships for French Universities

IN ORDER to provide an enduring memorial for the one hundred and twenty-seven Field Service men who gave their lives to the Cause, and in order to perpetuate among future generations of French and American youth the mutual understanding and fraternity of spirit which marked their relations during the war, an organization has been established, known as the American Field Service Fellowships for French Universities, formerly the Society for American Fellowships in French Universities. This organization proposes to award fellowships for advanced study in France to students selected from American colleges, universities, and technical establishments and occasional fellowships for French students in American universities. These fellowships will, when endowed, be named after the men of the American Field Service who died in France; and it is intended, to name a fellowship in memory of each one of these men.

The Society or American Field Service Fellowships for French Universities will offer for open competition among graduates of American colleges and other suitably qualified candidates a number of fellowships, not to exceed twenty-five, for the purpose of encouraging advanced study and research in French Universities during 1922-23.

The Fellowships

The fellowships, of the annual value of \$200 and 10,000 francs, are granted for one year and are renewable for a second year. They may be awarded in the following fields of study: Agriculture, Anthropology, Archæology and History of Art, Architecture, Astronomy, Biology, Botany, Chemistry, Classical Languages and Literature, Criminology, Economics, Education, Engineering, English Language and Literature, Geography, Geology, History, Law, Mathematics, Medicine and Surgery, Oriental Languages and Literature, Philosophy, Physics, Political Science and International Law, Psychology, Religion, Romance Languages and Literature, Semitic Languages and Literature, Slavic Languages and Literature, Sociology and Zoology.

Qualifications of Applicants

Applicants must at the time when an application is submitted be citizens of the United States and between twenty and thirty years of age, and must be:

1. Graduates of a college requiring four years of study for a degree, based on fourteen units of high school work; or,
2. Graduates of a professional school requiring three years study for a degree; or,
3. If not qualified in either of these ways, must be twenty-four years of age and have spent five years in an industrial establishment in work requiring technical skill.

Applicants must be of good moral character and intellectual ability, and must have a practical ability to use French books.

Documents Required

Applications must be made on application blanks furnished by the Society and must be accompanied by:

1. A Certificate of Birth, or an equivalent statement;
2. A Certificate of Naturalization, if needed;
3. A Certificate of College Studies, and statement of ability to read French books.
4. A Certificate of Industrial Work, if needed;
5. A Photograph of post card size, signed and taken within a year;
6. Printed or written articles, theses and books, written or published by the applicant; and
7. Three Testimonials to Moral Character, Personality, and Intellectual Ability, to be sent by the writers direct to the Secretary.

Applications should reach the Secretary of the Society not later than January 1st, 1922.

Application blanks and further information about the fellowships may be obtained from the Secretary, Dr. I. Y. Kandel, 522 Fifth Avenue, New York.

ALUMNAE NOTES

Notice

On behalf of the Committee for Organizing the *U. S. Field Hockey Association*: "all alumnae interested in hockey and wishing to organize or join a team in any part of the country, write for information to: Mrs. Edward Krumbharr, Chestnut Hill, Box 4310, Philadelphia."

Graduate Students

M. Georgiana Melvin is teaching at Mills College, Calif.

Ethel K. Boyce is teaching English at Lindenwood College, St. Charles, Mo.

Mary Bishop is teaching Latin and history at the Misses Hebb's School, Wilmington, Del.

Charlotte Churchill is teaching French at St. Catherine's School, Richmond, Va.

Grace Hathaway is assistant to the woman's employment supervisor, Tubize Artificial Silk Company of America, Hopewell, Va.

1894

Class Editor, Mrs. Randall Durfee, 19 Highland Avenue, Fall River, Mass.

Helen Ross Johnson died recently, following an operation.

1900

Class Editor, Helen MacCoy, 188 State Street, Albany, N. Y.

Helen MacCoy is working in the Bureau of Rehabilitation, which has been established by the State of New York for the purpose of assisting those physically handicapped, to become self-supporting.

1902

Class Editor, Edith Totten, "The Latrobe," Charles and Read Streets, Baltimore, Md.

Harriet Vaille Bouck has a daughter, Harriett Wolcott 4th, born September 15, 1921.

Eleanor Wood Hoppin expects to go with Mr. Hoppin to Greece, in February, not to return to this country before September.

Jane Brown wrote to Jean Crawford on

October 31st: "I am going to Santa Barbara for five months . . . to teach two children, nine and eleven. We are to live on a ranch outside and I think it is going to be a very pleasant thing to do. I shall be back the first of May." Her address is care of Ralph Williams, San Ysidro Ranch, Santa Barbara, Calif.

Mary Ingham also sends news of herself to Jean Crawford. She says, "I have just read Louise Brownell Saunders on the Summer Labor School and as I know several of the girls who were students, I am feeling very deeply interested in that side of Bryn Mawr's work. It seems to me one of the greatest luminizing agencies for capital and labor that was ever thought of, and I hope the Alumnae Association will continue to keep in close touch with it. As you see, I am away from Philadelphia this winter. I am doing some international law at Harvard. I am looking forward to our twentieth reunion next June."

Patty Jenkins Foote writes, "Margaret Spencer Foote, my fourth child, was born September 17th. My oldest son, William Jenkins, is now an upper middler at Andover, where he is preparing for Yale. My real job now is a small school for the first four grades, of which I have been the head for the last four (?) years. There is nothing strikingly original about the school. We have an interesting group of about thirty children. We try to keep up with modern educational methods, and this year have been fortunate in having one of Mr. Surette's pupils as teacher of music, and are getting some very interesting results in pitch training and in the education of monotones. I hope to be back for reunion and am looking forward to seeing 1902 again."

Frances Seth is president of the College Club, the Baltimore branch of the American Association of University Women. She is also running her mother's farm of about 100 acres.

Florence Clark Morrison has a son, her second, born in September.

Lucia Davis is holding down a lively job

at the Mt. Vernon Place Methodist Church in Baltimore, where she has charge of all the organization work among the women, young people and children of a large "community church," whose social organizations include college students on the one hand, and, on the other, Sunday School children from neighborhoods where only the rudiments of soap and discipline are familiar. Visiting and reconstructing the unfortunate who come to the church for help is also part of her work.

Dear 1902:

Does it seem possible to you that twenty-four years have slid by since our first Freshman class meeting on the top floor of Merion? I wonder how many of you recall that occasion? I do most vividly—and ever so many funny things about it that I'm sure you don't! Please, all of you, begin now to prepare the minds of your husbands, babies or jobs for the fact that they're going to lose you for a week next June, and come back to the class reunion. Collect all the photographs you have of those days, and re-collect all the memories of our four years together. Please bring also photographs of your husbands, babies and jobs, and be prepared to tell us all about yourself and them. Anne Todd, Edith Orlady and Jean Crawford are already deciding on what brand of ice cream to buy for the class supper, and you know with those three at the helm we can be sure of a wonderful reunion. I am going to write you all a personal letter soon, and tell you all sorts of things that couldn't possibly be printed for the profane gaze of other eyes than 1902's, but meanwhile, make your plans early, and mention them often to those who lean upon you, so that it will be no shock to them to see you come down on the morning of June 2nd with your hat firmly placed upon your classic brow and your bag all packed ready to start for Bryn Mawr.

My greetings to you all and *au revoir* until June.

GRACE DOUGLAS JOHNSTON.

1904

Class Editor, Emma O. Thompson, 506 South Forty-eighth Street, Philadelphia.

Rebecca Ball is living in Philadelphia this winter. Her address is 2019 Walnut Street.

Virginia Chauvenet is playing with Ethel Barrymore in "Declassé." The play will be in Philadelphia for three weeks beginning December 19th.

Harriet Clough (Mrs. Sanders) just arrived in Shanghai, where her husband is representing a San Francisco lumber company.

Katharine Scott has returned to America from St. Hilda's School, Wuchang, China.

Marjorie Sellers (Mrs. James Sellers) has a son, born in October, 1921.

Hilda Cannan Vauclain and her daughters are spending the winter in Brussels, Belgium.

Sara Palmer Baxter left Farmington, Conn., last June, where she and her family have been living the last two years, and has returned to Santa Barbara, Calif., for an indefinite stay.

Ruth Wood De Wolf was married last July to Mr. E. Chapman Smith.

1906

Class Editor, Mrs. Edward W. Sturdevant, care of Major E. W. Sturdevant, Naval Torpedo Station, Newport, R. I.

In Memory of

GLADYS WINTHROP CHANDLER

Gladys Winthrop Chandler, once editor of *Tippy O'Bob* and 1906's George W. Childs prize essayist, died on July 10, 1921, after a long, hopeless illness.

After her graduation from College she taught for a short time in private schools, first in New York and then in Philadelphia, and also did social work in Philadelphia.

When her health began to fail, she spent some time with her father in Florida. On her return to Philadelphia she was visited several times by Ida Garrett Murphy, who told me of Gladys' ill health.

Later Gladys lived in Flourtown, near Philadelphia, and her last years were spent in Allentown, Pa.

Throughout her illness she retained her sweetness and gentleness of disposition, and kept up her keen interest in the doings of her high school and College classmates. To

the end she was devoted to her art, in which she was as rarely gifted as she was in mathematics and in English. She drew and painted clever little sketches of persons and places. She also continued to write to a few of us when she found strength.

Her last letter to me was read to the girls who were back at reunion. I visited her just a week before her death, and was told that she had taken great pleasure in the letter written to her by the "reuning" members of the class.

Her classmates may be interested to know that Gladys was a descendant of John Winthrop, colonial governor of Massachusetts, and they may feel proud of the fact that her brave, gentle, and loyal spirit remained true and fine and sweet until its blessed release from bodily weakness.

MARY LEE.

In Memory of

HELEN WILLISTON SMITH

(Mrs. Sanger Brown)

The death of Helen Williston Smith (Mrs. Sanger Brown), occurring in New York, Friday, July 29th, will be a great shock and a deep personal loss to every member of the class of 1906. She leaves an infant daughter. Her brilliant work at Bryn Mawr is known to us all and her still more brilliant record later at Johns Hopkins is fresh in our memories, but it may not be known to everyone that her later career was equally successful and brilliant. Her work in social hygiene was at once recognized by her fellow experts as of the highest value and her services were constantly sought and ceaselessly given. Her rare spirit "needeth no other witness than her works."

The Class Editor wishes to apologize humbly for the lack of news in the November number. She returned from a delightful five weeks in London, the Highlands, and Paris, on October 15th, too late to collect news. She wishes to congratulate this group of 1906 for their splendid response to her postal cards and hopes the others will profit by their noble example.

Catherine Anderson is spending the winter in Europe.

Elsie Biglow Barber, Chesterfield, Md.,

"never does anything but attend committee and club meetings."

Ethel Bullock Beecher, 1511 Mahantong Street, Pottsville, Pa., spent a healthy, happy summer in her own home in Pottsville. She and her husband have taken enthusiastically to golf.

Margaret Blaisdell, 1506 Baird Avenue, Camden, N. J., spent her summer visiting in New Hampshire and Connecticut, with a few days at Plymouth for the tercentenary. She is again teacher of mathematics in the Camden High School.

During the summer Laura Boyer, 281 Fourth Avenue, N. Y., was busy leading normal classes at summer conferences, Princeton, Silver Bay, Lake George, and the University of Virginia. She had a month's vacation in her own home in Pottsville. She has taught during the autumn in Rochester, Albany, Williamsport, Urbana, Paducah and Louisville, and she is planning for the winter a series of classes in Virginia, North Carolina, and Georgia.

Beth Brook's summer was spent on Mt. Desert. She plans for the winter "clothing and feeding her family." 5 Ash Street, Cambridge, Mass.

Irene Houghtaling Carse, Beechmont Park, New Rochelle, N. Y., went with her family for the summer to their island in the St. Lawrence. She expects to spend her winter writing short stories and working in the Garden Club, of which she is vice-president. Her boy is three years old.

Miriam Coffin Canaday, 34 Lincoln Apartments, Toledo, Ohio, writes that her young offspring is just recovering from a light case of diphtheria. She is very busy getting their new home in order, but finds time to be president of the local branch of A. A. V. W., and is also interested in the Consumers' League and the Woman's Protective Association. She spent the summer at Martha's Vineyard, where she saw Ruth Archibald Little and Helen Brown Gibbons.

Annie Clauder, 1724 Greene Street, Philadelphia, Pa., continued her travels, by a trip through New England during the summer. She also attended the Pilgrims' Pageant. This winter she is studying French and giving talks on civics.

Adeline Spencer Curry, R. F. D., No. 3, Coraopolis, Pa., was on her farm this sum-

mer while her husband and sons went to Eaton's Ranch. Her large family occupies her time very completely.

Helen Brown Gibbons was at Martha's Vineyard for three weeks last summer. She and her husband were in Washington for the funeral of the Unknown Soldiers. She has lectured this autumn before Posts of the American Legion and in Elizabeth, N. J.; gives a talk in Boston in February, and is contributing to a new magazine, a fortnightly bulletin on current events, the *Trend*.

Margaret Scribner Grant hopes that she is permanently settled in her home in Greenwich, Conn. Old Church Road completes her address.

Kittie Stone Grant, with her four children, is spending the winter in La Jolla, "Sea Cliff," 1021 Coast Boulevard. She has seen Dorothy Congdon Gates.

Katharine Gano has given up trying to settle the marital difficulties of Cincinnati, and is doing commercial drawing.

1908

Class Editor, Mrs. Wm. H. Best, 1198 Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Elizabeth Foster is still teaching Spanish at Smith College, and is living in a campus house with fifty-eight girls. Her doctor's thesis was published this fall in *The Smith College Studies in Modern Languages*. It is called "Le dernier séjour de J. J. Rousseau à Paris, 1770-78."

Lydia Sharpless Ferry spent last summer in Germany, where her husband had been for eight months on the Hoover Child-feeding Commission. His district was Saxony, Silesia and Upper Silesia. He was in Upper Silesia during the Plebeate and the Polish Insurrection. "Our headquarters," writes Lydia, "were in Dresden, but we traveled a good deal and went over Germany from Greifswald on the Baltic to Munich and the Alps, and from Cologne to Cracow in Poland."

"I am living in the wilds of New Jersey on a farm," writes Nellie Seeds Nearing, from Ridgewood, "which we farmed breathlessly all summer. I commute occasionally, am doing a part-time secretarial job, and trying to feed the souls as well as the bodies of two future American citizens whose chief thought just now is of football."

Frances Passmore's mother died in October.

Marjorie Young Gifford has a son, Stephen Wentworth Gifford 3rd, born October 23rd. At present the boy is very dependent on his mother, but by June Marjorie expects to have him sufficiently alienated to allow her to attend reunion.

Anna Carere has gone to China, but plans to return to Cambridge next year to take her degree in landscape gardening.

Margaret Duncan Miller is teaching thirteen hours a week in French at Oklahoma University, Norman, Oklahoma, keeping house, and caring for young S. Duncan Miller, born last January.

Uta Suzuki has been appointed Lady in Waiting to the Princess Kaya, besides teaching in the Peeresses' School as before. Her address is 97 Harajuku aoyama, Tokyo, Japan.

Margaret Jones Turnbull has a son, Andrew Winchester Turnbull, born February 2, 1921.

Dorothy Merle-Smith Pyle returned in October from a four-months' trip to South America.

Louise Milligan Herron is again elected president of the Washington Bryn Mawr Association.

Dr. Margaret Morris Hoskins is professor of Microscopic Anatomy at the Medical School of the University of Arkansas, Little Rock.

Louise Hyman Pollak has a third child, Julian Pollak, Jr., born September 15th.

Helen Cadbury Busch writes: "My news all happened in a climax September 18th. The new roof was finished, the new heating plant was installed, and the new baby arrived." Arthur Phillips Bush 3rd is Cad's third baby.

Virginia McKenney Claiborne is still pursuing the mixed career into which the endowment plunged her—half the week at home and half as financial secretary of the Vocational Guidance and Employment Service for Juniors, an organization providing employment bureaus and scholarships for children between fourteen and eighteen years, in close co-operation with the public school system. The organization is raising \$65,000 this year, "the sort of you-can't-possibly-do-it job," says Virginia, "that puts you on your mettle."

"Ethelinda Schaefer Castle visited me here in June, whence she went to Lake Louise for the summer with her husband and three children. I spent the week-end with her in Washington, D. C., this October, while she had her younger boy Donald there and in Baltimore for some special treatment, with very satisfactory results."

Dorothy Jones is Head of the Modern Languages Department in the Technical High School, Scranton, Pa.

Emily Fox was married September 16th, at Saunderstown, R. I., to Mr. Edward M. Cheston. She is living at 123 West Springfield Avenue, Chestnut Hill, Pa.

Madeleine Fauvre Wiles lost her baby at birth.

Mayone Lewis sailed December 1st for a winter on the Mediterranean. She expects to be in Sicily, Algeria and Tunisia—possibly also Egypt and Greece; and is planning camel trips into the desert and donkey rides at Luxor. "We are such Californians that we can't help casting a longing look toward our beloved Sierras, and we are sceptical as to whether picturesque ruins and dirty Arabs will make us forget the trails and the streams and the Sequoias. If we get back in time and the farm behaves itself, I hope to be with you at reunion."

Dorothy Dalzell writes: "My life is quite pallid this year, in comparison with the wonderful three months preceding that my cousin and I spent in Spain. We arrived in Madrid unable to say even 'Thank you' in Spanish, and without a friend in the city. We learned Spanish, I assure you. This past summer I managed to take two courses in advanced Spanish at the Harvard Summer School—fearfully hard for me, but mighty interesting."

1910

Class Editor, Marian Kirk, 4504 Chester Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

Madeleine Edison Sloane describes herself as driving a jitney and toting provisions incessantly to run the human machine, answering questions and paying bills. Her greatest hope in life is to develop the strength of character to quit struggling against middle age. She says her oldest boy, now in school, has decided to be a sculptor, the youngest is still filling the

outer air with sound vibrations, and will probably be a train announcer. 314 Tillou Road, South Orange, N. J.

Gertrude Kingsbacher Sunstein seems to be pretty well occupied, "nursing a different child with a different ailment each week." 5506 Aylesboro Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Frances Hearne Brown has moved to Winnetka, Ill. Jane Smith, after seeing Frances' family and Betty Tenney's, on her recent flying trip through the West, reports that her most careful observation leads her to think that 1910 has unusually attractive children. Of course!

Edith Klett Cunning (Mrs. George Albert Cunning) is clerk of the County Clerk and Recorder of Bent County, Colorado, besides being manager of her own mercantile company in Las Animas, Colorado. She reports her husband, and her young man son, now aged eleven, as being "fine and dandy."

Lillie James is having her first year's experience as principal of the Misses Hebb's School in Wilmington, Del. She says the day school is flourishing, and that she has a small boarding department, and several "day boarders."

Katharine Liddell is having one of her pictures exhibited in an exhibition in Boston during this month.

Frances Storer was married on June 15, 1921, to John Harold Ryan. They are living at 25 Virginia Street, Toledo, Ohio.

1912

Class Editor, Mrs. John A. MacDonald, 3227 North Pennsylvania Avenue, Indianapolis, Ind.

Helen Barber Matteson (Mrs. Paul Matteson) has a second daughter, Sarah, born in October.

Nora Cam has returned from her home in England, where she spent several months, and is living at 23 Lorne Avenue, Montreal.

Jane Beardwood is teaching at the Western College for Women at Oxford, Ohio.

Mary Alden Lane (Mrs. Edwin S. Lane) returned to her home in Los Angeles, after spending three months in Rochester, N. Y. She was accompanied by her two small daughters, Elizabeth and Mary.

Glalys Jones Markle (Mrs. Alvin Markle, Jr. has a third son, George Bushar 4th, born the twenty-ninth of October.

Ethel Thomas has gone to New York and is living at Hartley House, 413 West Forty-sixth Street.

Catherine Thompson is living in Philadelphia, at 4611 Spruce Street, and is working in the American Academy of Political and Social Science.

Katherine Shaw is studying medicine in New York. Her address is 694 Madison Avenue.

Carmelita Chase Hinton (Mrs. Sebastian Hinton) has a daughter, born in November.

Lenora Lucas Tomlinson (Mrs. Daniel Tomlinson) is instructor in French and Spanish at Northwestern University.

Margaret Fabian, ex-'12, is also in the French Department.

Elizabeth Johnston is assistant chemist in the John Heald Company, of Lynchburg, Va.

1914

Class Editor, Ida Pritchett, School of Hygiene and Public Health, Johns Hopkins, Baltimore, Md.

Elizabeth Braley Dewey (Mrs. Frederick A. Dewey) has a son, John Dewey 2nd, born October 26th. This winter she is living at 133 West Eleventh Street, New York City.

1918

Class Editor, Irene Loeb, 5154 Westminister Place, St. Louis, Mo.

James Marion Israel is working in the Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh. Her address is 123 Morewood Avenue.

1920

Class Editor, Helene Zinsser, 57 West 75th Street, New York City.

Beatrice Bromell, ex-'20, after attending the First Pratt Institute School of Library Science with field work in the Children's Room of the New York Public Library and in other libraries, including those in Philadelphia, Harrisburg, Trenton, and Boston, has, since October, 1920, been in charge of the Juvenile Room of the Pacific Branch of the Brooklyn Public Library. (She says it is not so "Pacific" that the peace is noticeable when two rival street gangs happen to meet in her room.) Besides her library work, B. B. teaches Old Testament history in the Flatbush Congregational Church School.

Marjorie Canby (Mrs. Roger Taylor) submits more news of our class baby. The C. B. arrived on September 18th and is called Edith Wistar, after her grandmother. Unfortunately, she does not take after 1920 (and her father) in flaunting blue eyes. However, brown eyes are better than *green* and she has lots of brown hair to go with them, a tiny, straight nose and round mouth, weighs nine pounds and eleven ounces and behaves like an angel. Her mother hopes she has imbued some of the maternal grey matter which is fast disappearing in the slough of domesticity and so will not embarrass her by flunking out on future B. M. exams. "Marj" spent her honeymoon in Quebec and Bermuda and is now settled in her own home at 24 East Springfield Avenue, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Pa.

Hilda Ferris is secretary and playground supervisor at the Haverford Friends School, where she is also managing the Girl Scouts. Besides this main job, she teaches gym at the Baptist Church in Philadelphia once a week, and two afternoons coaches basket ball at the Academy of the Sacred Heart. And in order to perfect an exercise schedule which must thrill even the heart of our insatiable C. M. K. A., she rounds out her work with two evenings of aesthetic dancing and gym at the Y. W. C. A. "Charley-horse, get thee behind me!"

Dorothy Griggs, ex-'20, was married to Francis King Murray on September 18, 1920. She is living at 61 Hilton Avenue, Garden City, L. I.

Dorothy Greene, ex-'20, (Mrs. Harris Woodard Alexander) is still living in Vermont. She admits it is quite far away but a wonderful place to be in. As no "help" is available she is kept busy doing just "plain housekeeping."

Josephine Herrick, ex-'20, spent last winter in Hibernia, Fla., where she will be again this year, though her class-book address remains her mailing address. She has taken up photography as a profession.

Geraldine Hess, ex-'20, who announced her engagement last spring, confesses she is evincing a striking interest in linens, interior decorating, and how to dress a chicken, make its eggs palatable and boil water without burning. Her wedding date is not yet definitely set.

Mary Hoag spent the summer of 1920 touring Paris, England, and Scotland with D. Clark, K. Townsend, and C. Colman. The following winter she was an instructor in the Y. M. C. A. Correspondence School in New York City, teaching economics, banking, auditing, modern history, business English, business administration, French, etc. She spent last summer with her family in Tamworth, N. H., on a farm, where M. Eilers, M. Chase, A. Sanford, and L. Hales visited her during July. Since September she has been at the Lowthorpe School of Landscape Architecture and Gardening for Women. She is studying gardening, how to grow and arrange plants, and designs for estates. It is a two-year course, which she expects to complete. Her temporary address is Lowthorpe, Groton, Mass.

Elizabeth Hollaway, ex-'20, worked in her father's office for a time but has lately been a lady of leisure, taking French lessons. She has only a three months' trip to California, with side trips to Chicago, Minneapolis and Indiana, to report, but she emphasizes the truth that it is the happiest person who has no history. *Es verdad?*

Dorothy Jenkins has ceased being the family jitney and is now punching the time clock as clerk in the Statistical Department of the Municipal Court of Philadelphia. The only College person she has heard from is the class collector. Won't someone please be kind and come across with a letter!

Jean Justice taught plane geometry, chemistry, and general science last year in Bordentown, N. J. This winter she is teaching physics, biology, and general science in the Hammonton High School, with chaperoning to football games and class parties as an added dissipation. Her family have moved to 1452 North Fifty-third Street, Philadelphia, but her winter address is Box 202, Hammonton, N. J.

Helen Kingsbury received her M. A. (1920-1921) at Bryn Mawr for work in English. Last summer she tutored English and social history and practical arithmetic at the B. M. Summer School. This winter she is at the Roland Park Country School teaching English, history, and botany. She writes: "My children are enchanting, ranging in years from twelve to eighteen. We have started a monthly magazine and are deep in the throes of re-en-

forcing our self government. I don't believe a nicer school than the R. P. C. S. can exist!" Birdie is also taking Anglo-Saxon under Doctor Bright at Johns Hopkins and has been admitted to the Baltimore Opera Society. They gave "Martha" in November, accompanied by the Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra, and will give "Mignon" in January, and "Faust" in May. Her new address is 2526 Maryland Avenue, Baltimore, Md.

Martha Lindsey made a semi-début in Nashville and then spent the rest of last winter in California. In June she went to Grand Rapids to be at D. Smith's wedding. Visits to New York, Washington, Baltimore, the Great Lakes and the mountains of Tennessee followed. She has been asked to organize the first Nashville Association of Bryn Mawr Alumnae, which so far consists of five members.

Agnes Moebius spent the summer at Cutchogue, L. I. She is now gathering statistics for two short volumes, one to be a golfer's dictionary, the other a deep and philosophical work, probably to be entitled, "Golfer's Soliloquies." To quote: "The first is for the use of the novice that he may no longer feel ashamed at his lack either of understanding nor of an adequate expressiveness, for though this sort of thing, i. e., ! * ? * * * \$, may look well in Briggs' cartoons, it hardly suffices if one writes it with a niblick in the sand of a trap." Her new address is 116 Whitford Avenue, Nutley, N. J.

Catherine Robinson is now permanently established at 327 North Street, Greenwich, Conn. After a summer of packing, unpacking and repacking, she went on a three-weeks' conoe trip with a party including Annette Gest. This fall she is keeping house and teaching French at Rosemary Hall. She has just passed an automobile test *magna cum laude*.

Alice Rood was a graduate student at the University of Chicago (1920-1921), taking sociology, civics, a seminar in economics, and in connection doing volunteer work with the United Charities and the Juvenile Court. She has covered all the ground for an M. A. except the thesis. Last summer she took a course in Money and Banking at the Northwestern University. Since September she holds a job with the United Charities

of Chicago as a family case worker, where she is kept busy rescuing evicted families, caring for orphans and urging *patres familiae* to provide for their offspring.

Anna Sandford is teaching and acting as General Assistant (General Scrap Basket) at Dongan Hall, Dongan Hills, Staten Island, N. Y. "The most perfect school on the globe," (see H. Kingsbury for rebuttal). Anna spent last summer visiting A. Coolidge at Cotuit, Mass., M. Hoag at Tamworth, N. H., and M. Chase at Concord, Mass.

Katharine Thomas lost her father the summer after commencement. In November she contracted a severe case of diphtheria and on her recovery went to Miami, Fla., for a two months' sojourn. Last July she assisted in a Daily Vacation Bible School and in August came East with her family on a motor trip to Virginia Beach and Atlantic City. Since she has returned home she is doing charity work in the way of teaching Sunday School and running a kindergarten at a day nursery.

Betty Weaver went abroad last summer with her sister. She spent three weeks in Paris and the rest of the time in Brittany. This winter she is back at St. Timothy's School, Catonsville, Md. She teaches Latin and geography, but as a side vocation has become an expert baggage agent. To quote: "I collect information in regard to the young ladies' railroad tickets. I am the goat who orders them, buys them, and delivers them. So between the lines of Cicero and Caesar I read anachronistic things like, 'one lower to Chicago, two sections and a drawing room to Boston,' and in the evening by the moonlight I collect money." Her new home address is 414 Bellevue Avenue, Wayne, Pa.

Boleyn Zilker made her debut last year and "had a most glorious time." She offers as some thrilling news a three months' trip to Mexico, where she visited Tampico and Mexico City; was held by bandits n' everything, and now feels like a regular *senorita*.

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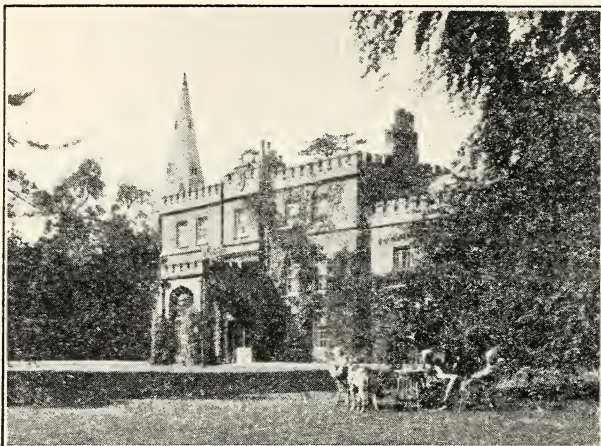
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VOL. II

No. 2



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VOL. II

FEBRUARY, 1922

No. 2

The Annual Meeting

The annual meeting comes Saturday, February 4th, and is to be perhaps one of the most important meetings ever held by the Alumnae Association. Although only reports and ratification of By-laws seem to figure on the program, there will be ample opportunity for spirited discussion. In fact, the future of the Association lies behind these dry-as-dust headings, for the question at stake is whether this legal form embodies the real spirit of the Association and allows for its expression in the fullest possible form.

A year ago the Executive Board presented to the Association these new By-laws, drawn up to include a council and executive secretary, fuller privileges for associate members and more correlated and definite responsibilities for the standing committees.

Since then the council has operated as a Special Committee, the alumnae office as a headquarters and clearing house for all alumnae information, and the standing committees have done constructive work in accordance with the new plan of organization. To go into detail would only anticipate the business of the meeting, but in a word these reports, the council, the alumnae office, the BULLETIN, all play their part in a new and wonderfully stimulating program for the Association. These wait for your endorsement. Furthermore, the publicity of the College has been directed by the alumnae and is now ready to be considered in the light of its achievements. A year of experiment in all seriousness has come to a close and a most interesting set of facts are ready for presentation.

All alumnae are asked to bring

their December BULLETINS with them inasmuch as the proposed By-laws are therein printed in full. Also, it might be announced that it has been suggested that the front rows this year be reserved for the classes from '16-'21.

"Older" and "Younger" Alumnae

Back in the dim period of our development of word-concepts, each of us built, unconsciously, perhaps, our own conception of the character and meaning of the word *alumna*.

Probably many of us have preserved in all its naive vagueness that original idea of an alumna as one who, by dint of luck, cajolery, or industry, had passed successfully through the routine prescribed by some institute of learning. Others, perhaps, have crystalized their ideas to include somewhere a periodic plea for one kind of financial support or another, or an occasional report, intelligible or otherwise. From this, through many other grades of comprehension we might pass, including those who help and those who would like to but don't, up to the Executive Board itself, which must, of course, know all about it.

Seriously, however, there are but two classes of alumnae: Those who are interested, and those who are not. Let us quickly align ourselves as the former then, and agreeing that we are all truly interested in the development of a sound and efficiently functioning alumnae body of Bryn Mawr women, who are proud of their title, and anxious, each in her own way, to contribute to the honor and welfare of her Alma Mater, glance

with candor at a conception common in our midst, that, like Banquo's ghost, has come to spoil our feasts.

It is none other than the spectre of "older" and "younger" alumnae—some innate gentleness provides the comparative degree. The "older alumnae" are retrograde, conservative, impregnable. The "younger" are reactionary, important, unstable; shut out from any voice or channel of influence, they must wait for tardy time to lend their voice authority as "older" alumnae. It is a most unfortunate ghost of an idea, as unwelcome as it is unreal—none of us "older" want to be classed among the fossils, and none of us "younger" want to feel ignored. Let us do away then, with the idea and the terms at once and forever.

* * *

Assuming, now, for optimism's sake, that there are some 2000 interested alumnae in the association, there are just that many people whose opinions, whose loyalty, whose help are needed in this association. There are that many opportunities for service, and that many potential influences.

But it is impossible for any person, or group of persons, class, committee or age, completely to represent every aim or policy included in the group.

It is the aim and object of the association as it now stands (and remember it is but one year old) to unite the entire group of alumnae from 1889 to 1921 in one harmonious and completely functioning body. It is the sincere aim of the board to encourage freedom of choice, of discussion and of activity within the

association—but they cannot do it unsupported.

Furthermore, among 2000 women, scattered over some 30,000 square miles, much talent must perforce blush unseen. One may, perhaps, have to reiterate ones volunteer of service, before it reaches our eager ears. The Executive Board and Nominating Committee does its best to secure the services on committees and boards, of alumnae who will be truly representative, but it is sadly hampered by limitations of locality, information, and individual responsiveness.

THE BULLETIN is the mouthpiece of every alumna who is willing to use it. There are many ways in which she can be constructive; by suggestions as to means of strengthening and creating interest, in the local organizations, for instance.

Let us seek then, not distrust, complaint or discouragement, but constructive criticism, graciously tempered with support of the wish of the majority, and discussion that is forceful, friendly, and tactful, that we may seem to outsiders dignified, and to ourselves, an effectual unit.

Educational Problems

So important and so varied are the theories now advanced as how best to test a student's knowledge or create a scholar's interest that the BULLETIN feels it cannot pass by the two articles appearing in this number without a word of comment.

Before passing to the subject itself, however, it takes great pleasure in expressing its appreciation to the contributors both for their comprehensive treatment of the subject and

their willingness to share with the layman a knowledge of the methods and principles now under consideration at Bryn Mawr.

From all sides one has heard the criticism that the college girl of today is not scholarly, and it is a comfort to know that perhaps the college as well as the girl may be at fault. We have watched with interest the developments at other colleges of honor courses and comprehensive examinations and it renews our pride in Bryn Mawr to learn through these articles that she is considering these problems with the same consecration of purpose and pioneer devotion to truth that has distinguished her attitude heretofore. Most stirring was the suggestion that Bryn Mawr should set herself the task of finding a way to recreate the scholarly point of view in all undergraduates, previously selected by superior entrance tests, rather than follow the less democratic method of honor students or honor courses. Again how remarkable that just beyond its archway the College should have correlated her problem with that of primary and secondary education!

As alumnae we await eagerly the results of these research conferences, but with less impatience now that we understand more perfectly the scope of the problem and the standards of the investigation.

Alumnae Versus Varsity

Though probably unknown to many of the alumnae, the Wednesday after the Thanksgiving holiday was the date of the annual Varsity-Alumnae hockey game. It must have been unknown to many because there were only eight playing, and two cheering,

but in spite of such handicaps, the alumnae made two goals—or rather, Gertrude Hearne made them single handed—and held Varsity to 11. This goes to prove that if the alumnae only had opportunity to practice, and if they could only collect a complete team, they might give Varsity a really good game, and so many hockey enthusiasts, whose enthusiasm has been restricted to their college days, are hailing with delight the proposed United States Hockey Association. Gertrude Hearne, '19, who plays on the All-Philadelphia team, and who was a member of the Overseas team, is one of a committee responsible for the suggestion of hockey organization similar to the National Lawn Tennis Association. Miss Applebee, director of physical training, is chairman of a committee which is to hold a conference in Philadelphia on January 21st, to consider plans for such an association. Katherine Page Loring, '13, who has helped organize a team in Boston this autumn, is one of the delegates. Many of the alumnae would favor the association as providing an opportunity of continuing this hockey playing, and were there such an opportunity, perhaps the question of Alumnae-Varsity games might be answered. As it is now, when the alumnae meet the undergraduates in the annual hockey and water polo games, they are generally short a member or two of the team, and they are out of practice and out of training for the most part, and though individuals may play brilliantly, the game as a whole is usually anything but a good one. In water polo, the alumnae game is the only one in which B

Ms are given to Varsity, so that it is really an important one from the undergraduates point of view; hockey is not so essential, but we believe that they like to play a game with us. In June, of course, many alumnae are back who are eager participants and supporters of games of all kinds, but should we not consider seriously the advisability of continuing the autumnal hockey and mid-winter water polo, if we cannot be sure of providing a full team, and one worthy of meeting Varsity, and giving it a stiff game? And if we are to continue the games, should we not also consider ways and means of assembling a full team who are in practice and in training?

The Local Associations

Every day almost brings inquiries from some local chairman who is at work on her part of the scholarship program. One day it is a membership chairman who is trying to complete her list of local alumnae or find out who belongs to the Association and so a subscriber to the BULLETIN, or again it is a publicity chairman, asking for reels or slides or pictures of Bryn Mawr. Just lately Mrs. George Gellhorn, '00, carried back to St. Louis one of our boxes of slides, and a day afterward Margaret Browne, '00, of Washington, D. C., came for the other one to show in connection with a benefit performance of Mary Pickford's "Little Lord Fauntleroy," to be given February 17th, to raise their \$500 scholarship.

The local Associations will rejoice to hear that the undergraduates by a whirlwind campaign conducted one

night at dinner, raised the money to buy a moving picture reel of the English Hockey Team playing Bryn Mawr, and have given it to the Alumnae Association for use all over the country. Aside from the pleasure of owning the reel the Association was delighted to know that the undergraduates were interested in the work of the alumnae and ready to work together for the College.

The Bryn Mawr Association of Eastern Pennsylvania has decided to raise their scholarship fund by a concert to be given sometime in February at the Bellevue-Stratford. Cora Baird Jeanes (Mrs. Henry S.) is to act as chairman of the committee.

January Lectures

In spite of the approach of mid-year examinations, there were a number of lectures in January, after College opened on the 5th. They were all arranged by various College clubs, and the only one largely attended and to which outsiders were invited, was the lecture, illustrated by lantern slides, by Miss Anna Jones Haines, '07, on Starving Russia. Miss Haines, spoke very quietly, almost with reticence, and with no attempt at rhetorical effect, allowing the terrible facts to speak for themselves. In the simple history of one typical large village in the Volga district, where every single person expects to be starved unless help is sent from abroad, she gave a vivid picture of what is happening to millions and millions of starving people, and she concluded her address by quoting a

letter dictated by a Russian peasant, so moving and beautiful that it was a veritable tragic poem:

"I come to you from a far country, where the bread and the buckwheat have failed. Only the noisy little vultures are busy in our fields where all day the spiteful wind whips up the brown dust clouds. Hunger is there. People moan. Their empty bellies swell. The breasts to which the babies turn are dry. The waves of the Volga break up with groans. You can see the shower of their tears. You can hear what they cry out, 'Bring help, and soon.'"

Two interesting Wednesday evening lectures were organized by the World Citizenship Committee, the first, on Mexico, by Mr. James McDonald, chairman of the Foreign Policy Association, and the second on the Small States of Central Europe, by the associate professor of political science at Wellesley, Miss Sara Wambaugh, who attended the first conference of the League of Nations, at Geneva, and who is an authority on Plebiscites.

On January 16th, Mr. Surette gave the third of his lecture recitals in Taylor Hall to a large audience. This time it was on Brahms, whom he characterized as the master of simplicity, tenderness and firmness. After Mr. Surette's sketch, which he illustrated on the piano, Mr. Alwyne (piano), Mr. Schmidt (violin), and Mr. Horner (horn), played the wonderful horn trio (Op. 40), so romantic and yet so filled with that sense of value and proportion that constitute the great beauty of Brahms.

Honors and Examinations

By LUCY M. DONNELLY, 93

"They say Bryn Mawr is not democratic," reported an alumna the other day, returning much worried to the campus. The reproach is so old and familiar that instinctively I replied with all the old arguments we all know concerning the community of goods, social and intellectual, provided by the College for her students. Afterwards I found myself asking whether in the kindly, easy going sense in which America likes to use the word, we with our stress on standards, really are intellectually democratic—socially, of course, there can be no question—and noting furthermore that tendencies in education today are not making for democracy. It is true that the great universities, in especial the State universities, are providing to the extent of their resources for the armies of students marching upon them. A graduate scholar here from California tells me of classes in literature a thousand strong. "About all they could do," she interpreted, "was to give us reading lists and examinations. There was not much teaching." In the Eastern colleges instruction is not so overwhelmed and the tendency is to better its quality by limiting numbers of students and increasing the teaching staff. To this end, something akin to the Oxford tutorial, or advisory system, is being introduced in many places and, also, the English plan of segregating the ablest students for honors work, in order to avoid levelling them down to the average capacity of the class, as not infrequently happens in large lec-

ture groups. Moreover the danger is increasingly recognized of "giving more consideration," as a Harvard report puts it, "to the lazy and mediocre student than to the upper third of the class which contains men who deserve the best training that can be given them and who are to provide the leaders of their time."

The signs are everywhere. Among the women's colleges, Vassar and the New England group, that from their founding admitted by certificate, have lately introduced entrance examinations, the first step in the selective process for which Bryn Mawr has always stood. Vassar now, like Bryn Mawr, has limited her numbers, and within the year Barnard and Smith, whose numbers it may be noted in this connection are not limited, have announced plans for honors work.

In the men's colleges Princeton's establishment of a preceptorial system twenty years or so ago is noteworthy, and Harvard's dropping, perhaps ten years back, of the elective system, that romantic Victorian plan whereby students were permitted to choose all their courses according to personal predilection, in favor of a sterner discipline, a concentration requirement approximating our group system of six courses in some single field, or related fields of knowledge. More interesting, and recent still is the introduction at Harvard of a final general examination on each student's field of concentration, an experiment that she has tried in the division of his-

tory, government and politics for a number of years, with such success that she is now extending it to other departments. With this she is establishing a tutorial or advisory system—in no sense a coaching system—which is probably essential for the administration of such examinations.

Final general examinations, set by groups of instructors, are usual, of course, in English universities and in American professional schools, but before Harvard's institution of them, I believe, have never been made a requirement for the Bachelor's Degree in an American college. Our custom is to count the work completed with the examination set by any given instructor on his course at the end of the semester, or the year, as the case may be, and to treat our work in terms of courses rather than subjects. Professor Spurgeon told us here at Bryn Mawr last year that whenever she asked American students whether they were informed in this or that field, their invariable reply was, that they "had had a course in it," or they "had not had a course in it." And a Harvard committee reports on this point its "belief that knowledge of a subject is of more importance than the mere scoring of a given number of courses which might be wholly unrelated and which were often soon forgotten."

At Bryn Mawr, as elsewhere, the superstition of "the course" prevails, student logic arguing that when a course's technical requirements are fulfilled, and the semester's examination passed, her whole duty is done. With us, it is true, the group system has prevented, to a certain extent, the

scattering of courses, but our groups now probably need revision and closer correlation and our students should be definitely expected to devote a proportion of their elective hours to post major work. A modicum of elective work beyond the field of group studies has often a stimulating effect, and in so far is desirable, but excessive scattering of electives leads to a flagging of serious intellectual interest and effort. The superficiality and irresponsibility of the modern generation, for which student activities, athletics, and pre-occupations beyond the college that carry her away from it, too frequently are blamed, and to a degree justly blamed, have their source, also, in faults in the curriculum. Something is wrong on the academic side when the intellectual life of the modern college fails to resist by and large the encroachment of non-intellectual activities, when "the courses" do not encourage students to independent reading and reflection, and develop to the full their mental powers.

Realizing these facts, and desiring to give able students an opportunity for individual work, the Bryn Mawr faculty, as long ago as 1914-15, took up the question of honors. The finding of the committee, after studying the subject carefully, was that to do such work properly entailed an amount of instruction it was impossible for the College to finance and the plan was perforce dropped. A year ago, following the raising of the endowment fund, and the increase in energy and freedom, if not in actual teaching time that it brought, certain departments felt that they could make provision for honors work for

exceptionally able students. Accordingly, the faculty authorized any departments desiring to offer honors work, to do so. Such work, it is stated, shall be in one of the student's group subjects, and shall consist of reading in assigned fields, elementary research in special subjects, and the preparation of reports and essays on the same. Students reading for honors may be excused from class attendance at the discretion of the professor and given in lieu individual conferences. Up to this time six departments have reported for honors work and a number of others have it under immediate consideration.


With the question of honors the faculty considered general final examinations for all students on one or both of their group subjects, but as yet have had no report from the Curriculum Committee, which had the plan under study. Here again the problem is, partly at least, financial. Such examinations to be successful require more individual guidance and personal conference than examinations of the course and semester type. The tutorial system, as worked out by Harvard, costs something like \$50 extra per undergraduate, a prohibitive price for Bryn Mawr at present. It may prove practical, however, by correlating our courses more closely, making certain modifications in our teaching, arranging for supplementary reading lists and conferences to lead up to general examinations as a requirement for the B. A. degree.

One other question of examinations has come up lately: in this case entrance examinations in connection with the admirable report on the sub-

ject made to the Matriculation Committee of the faculty by the Academic Committee of the alumnae. As a consequence, the Matriculation Committee has voted to study the whole problem of entrance requirements and examinations afresh. Among the alumnae there seem to be two views current on the subject. The one holds that Bryn Mawr would now do well to drop her separate examinations in favor of those of the College Entrance Board, thus simplifying the problem of preparation for the schools and possibly creating greater solidarity between Bryn Mawr and other colleges. Other alumnae feel that since entrance requirements and examinations in general need revision in the light of modern experience and method, Bryn Mawr could still do individual work in the subject. It is not impossible that she might now take a useful step forward, as years ago she raised the standard for women's education by refusing to admit by certificate in lieu of examination.

The decision is for the future, but which ever way it goes, for entrance examinations or final examinations, Bryn Mawr, it is assured, will not give up the counsel of scholarly perfection that President Thomas has taught her early and late. Whether that be democratic or not, it is more than justified today, I repeat, by the new spirit in education. "To give more attention and effort," wrote Professor Vernon Kellogg the other day, "as we really do to the less capable, the uninterested, the not attaining students than to the capable, interested, and attaining students, both in preparatory and uni-

versity groups, is a menace to the highest usefulness of the institution if it is to exercise its true university function, which is the development of thinkers and leaders for the country. We may all be equal in our right to receive a common measure of service

from the State, but we are not all equal in our capacity to give service. The State, which is simply all of us, needs the benefit of the best use of our brains, and to get it we must see that the best brains have the best training." 

The Phebe Anna Thorne School

By KATE DuVAL PITTS, 03

HERE are so many standpoints from which the Phebe Anna Thorne School interests me that I can speak of it to the alumnae with confidence in a sympathetic response, if not for one reason then for another. If we are not all teachers, or mothers, we are certainly all alumnae, and must have felt in our own experience how much more we could each have had from College if we had brought to it more facility in thinking. As teachers we all agree that education should be a leading of the mind to thought; and as teachers we have all struggled with the very different task of instilling undesired information into the memory of the child who opposes to our officious efforts the self protection of a blank and shuttered mind. As mothers, are we not all sure that our children, could they but be wound up expertly, would astonish the world? Every woman, whatever her business, must always be something both of a mother and of a teacher, and must have a radical interest in this effort of our Alma Mater to solve the problem of education at its start; every alumna must have a pride in the fact that Bryn Mawr, in this grave matter, among so many others, is following an enlightened policy through which new ideas may be discussed, tested, and perfected.

In 1910 Phebe Anna Thorne left an endowment of \$150,000 for an observation school to be conducted under the direction of the Department of Education of Bryn Mawr College. I can recall long before that, during my undergraduate days, hearing talk of the coming of such a school. Then in 1913 it was opened, and I thought longingly of it for my three-year-old daughter's future. Indeed, through Edith Orlady, I wrote to the director, Doctor Castro, and had from her a list of books introducing me to the works of John Dewey and others of his group in Chicago. We hear a good deal today of the need of reform in the secondary schools. I remember several articles last winter in the *Atlantic* on the subject. It is interesting to reflect that over twelve years before these ideas began to reach the stage of general discussion they had here been entertained and a place for their development had been provided.

For myself, I believe that the first five years of the child's life are the most important of all, both for health and character. If, after a mismanaged infancy, the school has to fight continued mismanagement at home no plan can educate. The warning to be careful in the choice of your parents cannot too often be repeated.

It may be that for the moment the school is inclined to shoulder too generous a share of the responsibility of educating. However, teachers of all grades, children and students, parents and employers, are alike dissatisfied with the results of the common school curriculum. We are all agreed the school should be changed. But how? A great deal has been written on that *how*, and a great many experiments have been tried. I cannot help thinking still, as I thought on first reading Dewey, that part of the answer lies in that snatch of song from one of Shakespeare's wise rogues—

“Jog on, jog on, the foot-path way
And merrily hent the stile-a:
A merry heart goes all the day,
Your sad tires in a mile-a.”

If the children were all well, bright, and friendly, what fun to teach them! On the other hand, if the schools were comfortable to live in and the teachers amusing and interesting, what fun to learn! Just grant these revolutionary ideas and you have successful schools—not all alike, but why should they be? Let me tell you about the children and the teachers here.

The health of the children should perhaps be the first thing to look at. Unfortunately statistics on the health of children in other private schools are not available for comparison, or do not exist. This school has collected a body of facts over eight years which ought to prove of great value in child study. From two years observation of my own child here, from comparison of my impression as a teacher in this and in other schools, and from my personal reaction to the

regimen I believe it is a fact that the children and teachers are much freer here than is usual from all forms of contagion, and are more vigorous in every way. The proper conduct of the open-air school is troublesome to plan, but, if well done, I believe its success in this climate is established. If you could get equably warmed and ventilated rooms they might be just as good; but in practice do you ever get them? Our class-rooms are Japanese pagodas especially adapted to our use. They stand high off the ground and their sheltering eaves and sliding glass sides enable one to turn one's back to any wind. As winter comes on heavy outside clothing is provided by the school. The Art Department, music, and administration offices are in a heated building. Soup and crackers are served at 10.30 o'clock, a hot dinner at 12.30 o'clock—soup, meat, two vegetables, dessert—and milk at 3 o'clock—all for about forty cents a day. Half an hour of rest in sleeping bags, on cots, on the sheltered veranda of the Administration Building is required of everyone.

Children must be examined twice a year by Miss Applebee, the director of the College gymnasium, and once by the physician at the College infirmary. Any variations from the normal are pointed out, and corrective measures are suggested to the parents. Ears, nose, throat, heart, lungs, abdomen, height, weight, girth of chest, expansion of chest, lung capacity, muscle strength, the detail of posture and structure, are all examined and the findings recorded. For example out of a group of forty-nine, whose records I have before me, sixteen had spinal curves of from .5 centimeters to 1.5

centimeters; twenty-six had varying degrees of arch pronation. Where the parents consented to the extra expense of individual work with Miss Branson, beside, of course, the regular gymnasium work, many have been entirely corrected, all have been improved. My own child in her tenth year was recommended for special work. A spinal curve of .8 centimeters was, during one winter, entirely corrected; abdominal girth decreased two centimeters; inflated chest girth increased four centimeters; pronation of the arch of the left foot improved. The figures, I believe, explain why that winter seemed a marked turning point for the better, in general health, particularly in resistance to colds. Too much stress cannot be laid on the importance of this work for children under twelve, nor can too much praise be given to Miss Applebee and her assistants for the thorough and intelligent manner in which they have applied their experience to a new field. People are only just beginning to realize that slight variations from the normal are easy to correct in a young child, while in a grown girl they may become stubborn and deforming habits, direct impediments to health. In the course of the year, beside the regular gymnasium work in the college gymnasium, under Miss Applebee, the children play hockey in the fall, basketball all winter and spring, and learn to swim. All the five upper classes are authorized: that means, can swim 136 feet without stopping. Many do complicated strokes and fancy diving. As a final comment on the physical development of the children it is interesting to note that the average total strength tests this fall

of the two present upper classes was 304 kilos; while the average total strength tests of this year's entering College Freshmen class, who are from two to three years older than our girls, was only 298 kilos.

Beside the splendid facilities of the gymnasium, the College renders further help through the Department of Education, of which Doctor Castro is the director. Every child is given for two consecutive years the intelligence tests, which, with what is known of her previous record, are of great assistance in grading. At any time additional tests may be asked from the Department, and valuable suggestions and criticisms are always at our command. As a result the classes are homogeneous. The groups are small, never over fifteen, and it is possible to give unusual thought and care to each child.

In regard to the other necessary element in an ideal school, the staff—although I belong to it, I am such a recent comer, my being here at all is such an accident, that I ought to be allowed to speak my mind like an outsider. Frankly, I don't see how President Thomas, the patron, Doctor Castro, the director, Doctor Hobson, the head mistress, one, or even all together, could have been able to find so many people of distinction and taste to teach in a girls' school where certainly neither gold nor much glory is the reward. It must be that they just like doing it.

How they succeed is exemplified in such a performance as "A Concert of Early Christmas Music," given this winter in Taylor Hall, in which members of all the classes took part. The mediaeval carols and anthems in Latin, and from the Catalonian, Cas-

tilian, and French were strung on the thread of a shepherds' scene, written by one of the pupils. The costumes were designed, dyed, and made by the children themselves, under Miss Merritt's direction. The music and movement of the performance were studied under Mr. de Montoliu. The directness, simplicity and beauty of the scene would be difficult to equal. It is in response to the enthusiasm of the audience, to its recognition that here was a new form of artistic beauty, that the BULLETIN has asked for this article.

This is not the place to enter upon the discussion of methods and courses, but in order to understand what I mean by a new form of artistic beauty something further must be added. The school teaches English, history, science, mathematics, French, Latin, art, music, gymnastics. Its idea is so to stimulate the children that they desire to learn these subjects, so to direct them that in their creative work from the material accumulated they express with taste ideas really their own. Two years ago I saw a blank verse translation in dramatic form of the Second Book of the *Æneid* written, costumed, set, and acted by children from twelve to sixteen, under Miss Hobson and Miss Parker. The girls made the play because they knew and enjoyed Virgil, and they retold the great and simple narrative in terms of heroic youth. I felt I had never understood Virgil before. Miss Guion, who teaches English, and Miss Wolff, who directs the history, let me look over a portfolio of papers prepared by children during the last two years. History and English go hand in hand. The children read, dramatize, write;

see life in the ancient world, in England, on the continent, growing up from its beginnings, expressing itself in laws and deeds on the one hand, in books on the other. They throw themselves back into the past with a success you would not believe possible, and live again in forgotten times. Impromptu oral dramatizations are always going on; no one is shy to act the part. Here are some titles taken at random from that same portfolio: "Etienne of the Childrens' Crusade," "On English History Text Books, a Comparison," "Walking in the Rain," "My Books," "Sardonis, by an Athenian Youth," "Old Toys." This is all well written, and in a new style—not precocious, not childish, but child like. You feel that something may come of it.

The close connection between the English, the history, and the Latin is characteristic of the whole school. But perhaps the Art Department and the music do more than any of the others to bind the whole together and help the creative impulse of the children to adequate and suitable expression.

Miss Merritt's studio is a beloved place, a big attic room in the Administration Building, where there is something to be made by even the smallest hands, and where you can watch the big girls doing wonders before your very eyes. Criticism, comparison, and discussion are free, but not amiss. You know pretty well when you have finished how the carving, the lampshade, the sketch, compare in value with those of others. If a play is written you design the stage sets in miniature, and the costumes, if you can content the cast. You learn that a few yards of cheesecloth and

unbleached muslin can come from the dye pot as robes of splendor. You look at things as never before; you see them as they are; but also as they might be; you make others see. Yes, you get imagination and a sense for beauty, but, at the same time, something else—homely, old, neglected gumption. You learn that in order to have you need not buy, in fact often cannot buy—you can make. O, satisfying deed!

The music is under the direction of Placido de Montoliu, who is a graduate of the Jaques-Dalcroze School of Eurythmics at Geneva. The directly musical part of the training consists in teaching the child to hear and to reproduce notes, to extemporize melodies, and rhythmic patterns in a definite key. The children sing, too, in chorus, rendering the music strictly from the score. There is no instrumental practice. I have watched with the greatest interest the unbelievable care and exactness with which each child is developed, whether with the gift of voice or without. Connected with this ear training and going on with it is the training in rhythmic movement—one hesitates to call it dancing, a word associated with a mechanical movement in time to music. Music in this case is not only the inspiration of movement, but also its regulating force. Mr. de Montoliu improvises his accompaniments, the music is always new, always suited to the understanding of the child at hand, but requiring for its successful interpretation a perfect comprehension of its structure and a fresh and entire concentration of all the faculties of mind and body. Besides giving the child a sound fundamental training in the

rudiments of musical composition, and in an ability to recognize, and reproduce sounds, the rhythmic interpretation of music is, at its lowest, the most magnificent lesson in conscious muscle control I have ever seen devised, and at its best, through the body of a beautiful child gifted with a feeling for harmony, may become the most touching expression of emotion—the child-like emotions. This is how it came about that the audience at Christmas felt they had seen something wonderful and new.

It is hoped that as the years go on the school will contribute noteworthy students to the College, indeed it has already begun to do so. But apart from that, it furnishes an observation school for the Department of Education, and is a valuable link between the college and all other secondary schools. While all the students must prepare for Bryn Mawr whether they intend to enter or not, the school is very definite about not limiting education to preparation for examinations. Entrance tests are still admittedly too imperfect a gauge of worth to allow them to standardize early training. Indeed, the school hopes to help the colleges in their struggle to formulate examinations which shall really sift out the best students.

I have said that this is a small school but I do not know whether you realize that a small school giving all these advantages cannot be self supporting. The endowment plus tuition fees does not cover the expenses, even with a low scale of salaries. The college does not contribute to its support; all special privileges, such as the use of the gym, are paid for. There has always been a deficit,

hitherto met by President Thomas alone. Last year the parents of the children enrolled joined in guaranteeing the deficit in advance. The school has had a normal increase in enrollment from fifteen in 1913, to eighty in 1922—rather surprising, considering that it faces keen competition, has never advertised, and does not in any way “cater to” the public. To become independent it must number at least 125. The rapidly growing Primary Department, under the direction of Mrs. Collinge, will, in due course fill up the school; however, this will bring in turn a need for increased staff and increased space. The school has very definite worldly problems to solve before it can stand alone. But with a realization on the part of the alumnae and the community of the unique opportunity offered, I feel sure they will all be met and solved.

Alumnae who like to teach will find the smallness of the salaries made up for by the freedom, by the open minded and generous encouragement from Miss Castro and Miss Hobson, and by the responsiveness of the children. Alumnae with daughters will see in the school a chance to get for those fortunate youngsters a child-life rich in inheritance from the past and in stimulation for the future. To quote from a resolution published last year by the patrons of the school in voting to guarantee the deficit:

The parents “wish to record their contentment and their high faith in the continued welfare of their children under the normal, fortunate conditions of the school life. They heartily recommend the school for its purposes and its results!”

CORRESPONDENCE

President Thomas wishes to thank the editors for allowing her to use the pages of the ALUMNAE BULLETIN to acknowledge the beautiful flowers she received from the Alumnae Association on her sixty-fifth birthday, and to say that their gift gave her very great pleasure. She wishes to tell the alumnae that her chief regret in leaving the presidency in June is that she will not be able in the future to have the joy of feeling that she has some small share in the making of the splendid Bryn Mawr alumnae of whom the College is so justly proud.

Paris, January 4, 1922.

DEAR MISS BLAINE:

As soon as I received your letter, asking me about any “French group of college women” and their activities in Paris, I had a fine impulse of college womanhood and set out to look the matter up. I found quickly the president of the informal Association of University Women here, who meet once a week at the American Women’s Club, and act as a nucleus for scattered American goodwill, keeping up some standard for intelligence in goodwill. Miss Florence Heywood—the president—lectures on painting and furniture, and so on in the museums, and has had every sort of help the French could give—chiefly perhaps because she lectures so very well.

She told me her group of women grow sceptical of *international* efforts, and want to limit their activities to French and American understandings. After all, this field is vast! They are in touch with various

French societies and individuals, interested in women workers and students. They exchange all the friendlinesses they can, and they eagerly welcome all American college women as they come to Paris. The White-law Reid Home you wrote of will probably be opened in July, but this is the work of the *International Association of University Women*, and so far it's the only one here. And that's all I know about college women in organizations in Paris.

But of course we could generalize about even that, and yet not touch on internationalism! I enjoyed Miss Heywood's vividness about a series of particulars that cannot add up to any nameable sum. What are a few score American girls each year scattered about in provincial *lycées*, and a few score French girls, given the benefit of our smaller, widely distributed colleges, except to far-sighted patience? What it all may come to is thrilling. We may have a generation in power fifteen or twenty years from now, that would meet with an amusing intimacy. Our different states, their different *départements*, would alike seem distinct and particular. Everyone would be alike aware how distance must enhance some values and destroy others, and everybody's little nervousness of self-appreciation would be soothed by so much common experience. The French themselves, with their vividness about actual insignificant emotions, are working with even official uniformity just to get the students of both countries to have the habit of one another. Why else do they give receptions in the Institut to American students, and a wing of Fontainebleau, and all the

scholarships they can afford? Let *our* imaginations, too, make a program out of a few young people each year at home among strangers, studying and observing, not at all made shy and unamiable.

But here I am, generalizing badly! I meant only to try to talk about interchanging inhabitants as a way of understanding. My own life is running along with much pleasantness. I read the French classics comfortably, and the young men with a sense of doing gymnastics. They themselves admit they demand the "saut perilleux" often from word to word! And I watch my little son getting intensely cultivated in France, as well as in French, at his school. *He* never will be careless about other men's *chef-lieux*, that I feel happily sure of. His present seriousness will last him through.

I read the BULLETIN as it comes with great interest. You are doing it awfully well! My compliments. I wish I could send you something worth while your publishing.

Yours sincerely,

EDITH PETTIT BORIE, '95.

Outpost Farm Notes

One summer day Benny and I set out from the farm to draw a load of wood out of the swamp. Mr. Sprague let us take the mule, which he had harnessed to an old wood cart, and he stood watching us off with a curious expression on his face. The floor of the cart consisted of loose boards that flew up when you stepped on them, but the wheels and the harness were strong. I walked ahead through the woods, while Benny

drove the team, standing erect on the rattling boards and maintaining his balance by a judicious manipulation of the reins—an attitude suggesting the picture of Puck in Lamb's Tales from Shakespeare.

When we reached the clearing we tried to circle round and draw up beside a pile of chestnut cord wood, but being wholly inexperienced we failed to avoid a boulder that was in our way and came to a standstill in front of a thicket of young birch. After a consultation the mule and I decided to remain where we were, while Benny went to look for his grandfather.

As the old man came striding through the wood he looked about eight feet tall, and there was fire in his eye. After reviewing the situation—an operation that took some time, for he has a slow mind—he pronounced judgment, not upon the mule, but on us. "Benny!" and his voice rang out sharply—"where's my axe?" And to me he remarked, with mock politeness, "Perhaps you had better stand a little out of the way." Then he began to cut down, one after another, the birch trees toward which the mule was headed. He cut and cut, and we piled and piled the brush, thinking that the old man had surely gone mad. After he had worked for about an hour he handed the axe back to Benny, again motioned me out of the way, and walked off through the road he had made, followed closely by the mule, who alone had understood the workings of his mind.

After we were well out of the woods, I remarked weakly, "I think

that we had better try this again." "Well," the old man answered quietly, "it's hard on you, but Benny's got to learn." And our hopes rose. He believed in us still, believed in us all—in this strange little combination that was trying for efficiency without loss of personal dignity. He had faith that the mule would draw the load, although he had signed no agreement to do so—faith that the child would learn, that the woman would understand.

Now curiously enough, in the voice of this old man, with his simple and logical faith, I seemed to hear the voice of Alma Mater speaking. For Alma Mater, too, has faith in her strange brood of nurselings. She has even certain small private hopes connected with us, of which she does not speak. And she has something that is neither faith nor hope, and that I will call, not charity, but tolerance—a gift the gods bestow on the enquiring which, realizing that all is not yet known, waits patiently for the truth that mind springs perennially from new, and strange, and unexpected sources. This spirit of tolerance—Alma Mater has identified so completely with herself that I am going to call it the Spirit of Bryn Mawr.

Out of this spirit of tolerance has been born that infant Hercules, the Summer School! For our conception that men have much in common, but also much that is peculiarly their own—the conception of a unity in diversity on which our government was founded, but which has been allowed to suffer a partial eclipse in conse-

quence of the war, needs nothing short of an infant Hercules to bring to its own again.

So, long live the Summer School with its frankness, its enthusiasms, its intellectual differences, its common hopes!

As for Alma Mater—but words fail me! Some day I will try and write a sonnet about it all.

HENRIETTA A. PALMER, '93.

Sorbonne Gift

The Bryn Mawr collection of American books is in its place at the Sorbonne and the following letters have been exchanged between Bryn Mawr and the Sorbonne.

Le 1 octobre, 1921.

MONSIEUR LE RECTEUR:

Voici longtemps que nous nous intéressons aux choses de France; la guerre a rasserré ces liens, affirmé les avantages et l'importance d'échanges intellectuels qui seule permettront entre nous une vraie compréhension et par suite une durable amitié.

Un groupe des anciennes élèves de Bryn Mawr College a eu la pensée d'aider les étudiants de vos nouveaux cours de littérature américaine à la Sorbonne à nous mieux connaître, en réunissant une collection des meilleurs ouvrages américains récemment parus, ainsi que les fonds nécessaires pour l'augmenter chaque année de ce qui paraîtra. Beaucoup des auteurs contemporains ont généreusement répondu à l'appel fait pour la Sorbonne; leur dédicace ajoutera à leurs oeuvres la valeur d'une pensée amie et d'un don personnel.

Aujourd'hui le succès a répondu à l'effort; les livres sont prêts et le capital indispensable est entre les mains du comité. Nous avons, donc, le grand plaisir de vous offrir ces livres de littérature américaine-et ceux qui viendront après-pour la biblio-

thèque de la Sorbonne. Nous avons l'espoir qu'ils y trouveront leur place et y feront oeuvre utile, l'espoir aussi que, dans cette maison de la pensée française, ils resteront comme un témoignage actif et durable de nos sympathies et de notre désir de voir les travailleurs intellectuels préparer la collaboration nécessaire aux tâches communes de l'avenir.

Veillez, Monsieur le Recteur, agréer l'assurance de toute notre haute considération.

(Signed) M. CAREY THOMAS,
President of Bryn Mawr College

(Signed) EUNICE MORGAN SCHENCK,
*Chairman of the Bryn Mawr Alumnae
Committee on American Books
for the Sorbonne*

Universite de Paris.

Paris, le 18 novembre 1921.

MY DEAR PRESIDENT:

We value highly the precious collection of books sent by the alumnae of Bryn Mawr College on the initiation of Prof. E. Morgan Schenck. Professor Cestre has had the books placed in two separate bookcases in our American library, and a printed extract of your letter with your name and that of Miss Schenck has been framed and hung on the wall of the room by the bookcases. In this manner, our students will be constantly reminded of the generous enterprise to which they owe to become acquainted with modern American literature and to be able to turn their research in that direction.

Such tokens of friendship weave the invisible bonds that will unite America and France, now more closely than ever in the task of peace, freedom of nations and education of peoples in the ideals of democracy.

Yours very faithfully,

(Signed) P. APPEL
President M. Carey Thomas.

Professor Cestre, who is head of the Department of American Literature, is to lecture in Taylor Hall, Friday, February 10th, on "France since the war."

CAMPUS NOTES

Christmas, of course, has been top-most in our minds for the last month. First, there were the Christmas parties—adapted each to the spirit of its hall. Pembroke rather mischievously presented "The Very Naked Boy," and then danced off the shock in its usual costumed gaiety. To modernize the atmosphere a movie of the visiting English hockey team, purchased by the undergraduates for the Publicity Department of the Alumnae Association in a whirlwind drive at the dinner tables, was shown to the general assemblage. Radnor took up its old habit of carrying in the boar's head and yule log, and talking a good deal all round, whereas speeches and skits less valiantly old English took place in Denbigh. Merion danced and skitted also. But Rockefeller created the central excitement by establishing a tradition. They turned to the pre-Renaissance for their color; they pranced about as lord and lady of a feudal castle, attended by train-bearers, troubadour, a black boy, an astrologer, and the dead Glastonbury bush, which Father Christmas kindly revived. In addition, it was rather good fun to see Dean Smith in Arabian costume.

Off we flew the next day, to spend a kaleidoscopic two weeks, in which we had little time for getting anything but colds. But we brought enough of those back to fill the infirmary.

Inspired by that "Mistress of all Masters," Nature, who has really been outdoing herself recently, the Sophomores created a cavern of ice as a background for their dance to

the Freshmen on January 14th. Across the ceiling streamed orange and yellow decorations—perhaps to warm up the chilly, crepe-paper icicles. Balloons, a bit elated by the gaiety, bobbed merrily about. To finish it off the hostesses wore white and silver and the guests of honor orange and yellow. The dancing looked delightfully like a brisk little fire playing over snow. No wonder this was considered an unusual party!

Another instance of the tendency toward union among large bodies of people pursuing the same purpose—as in the League of Nations—may be seen in the change of the old History Club to the Liberal Club. Besides broadening the field to be covered, the Club hopes to profit by the inter-collegiate arrangement, whereby a bureau informs the colleges of any possible speakers. This plan makes the Liberal Club a sort of branch, or member, of an intercollegiate movement to obtain speakers on subjects of historical and political interest.

Bryn Mawr, for all the snow and sleet, cannot stop exercising. The upper tennis courts have been welded into one sheet of ice by removing the dividing turf and turning on a little water, and tickets are sold for a day's privilege. Indoors, apparatus writhes and gyrates on toward the meet, and badminton, introduced this year by Miss Applebee, has interested a number of adventurers. It is a sort of elevated battledoor and shuttlecock, over an elevated net which looks like tennis in a fashionably short skirt. Perhaps no innovation is so radical as faculty folk

dancing. Professors, the doctor, the wardens—all turn out. We wonder whether they get tangled over the sheep's head—and what names Miss Applebee finds for them from her rich store of sensational epithets.

* * * * *

The questionnaire submitted to the College before vacation to determine the students' stand in regard to continuing Sunday chapel resulted in a vote of 229 for the voluntary compulsory plan, by which each student pledges herself to attend a given number of Sundays each month. As a result of this vote an average chapel attendance of 102 is assured, exclusive of the choir, faculty and outsiders. Twenty students voted for compulsory chapel, and twenty-five for abolishing chapel.

The voluntary compulsory plan, with its large vote, was therefore adopted by the members of the Christian Association, and ever since Sunday evening chapel has been almost full.

* * * * *

Three of the clubs arranged lectures, with or without tea, which attracted small, but select audiences. The Italian Club invited Miss Georgiana King to speak on *The Divine Comedy* and on others of Dante's works in appreciation of Dante's anniversary, and the Art Club entertained Doctor Carpenter, who spoke on "Royal Roads to Beauty." But the Liberal Club was even more active, for first it held an open meeting to consider resolutions about the Washington Conference, and then it arranged four consecutive lectures to explain the resolutions in morning

chapel, and finally took a vote of all the College on the four resolutions, which were as follows:

Resolved, That the Conference does not adjourn until it has severally discussed and acted upon the following questions: (1) Shantung, (2) Manchuria, (3) Siberia; and that the Twenty-one Demands, as a possible cause of war, be also discussed.

Resolved, That the proposed economic conference of all nations shall include Germany and Russia, and that it shall consider not only the question of debt, but also of the distribution of the world's essential raw materials.

Resolved, That the 5-5-3 ratio be applied to auxiliary naval craft, and that submarines and the use of poison gas be abolished.

Resolved, That the United States join the League of Nations.

These resolutions were carried by a five-sixth majority out of 315 votes, and were presented to President Harding by officers of the National Students Committee on February 1st.

Mrs. William Smith spoke very clearly and ably at the open meeting on the action already taken at the Conference, and she also spoke in chapel on the proposed Economic Conference of all Nations. Dr. William Smith spoke on questions of Chinese Territory, President Thomas on the abolition of submarines and poison gas, while Doctor Fenwick ended the series with an able and convincing argument for the necessity of joining the League of Nations, and of joining it *now*.

Regional Scholarships

The number of scholarships in any district is to be determined by that district. It is suggested, however, that when a scholarship is limited to one State, or other part of the district, other scholarships shall be established for the rest of the district.

Application for Scholarships.

Students desiring to obtain scholarships should apply to the secretary and registrar, Taylor Hall, Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Penna.

Any alumna receiving inquiries about a scholarship is requested to ask the candidate to apply formally to the secretary and registrar of the College.

All application for scholarships should be made by May 1st of each year.

The Committee on Scholarships is glad to announce that the College has cordially endorsed its plans for regional scholarships and through its Faculty Committee is prepared to co-operate with the Alumnae Association in the award of these scholarships.

The Scholarships Committee asks each regional district to raise each year a First Year Scholarship of the value of \$500 to be awarded to the local candidate of greatest promise who is in need of financial assistance. First Year Scholarships, of which the College has few in number and small in amount, are imperatively needed to encourage students to enter Bryn Mawr. In view, moreover, of the necessary increase of the fees for tuition and residence and the fact that the College scholarships for the later years of the course have become inadequate, the Committee urges each regional organization, whenever possible, to help maintain a student in each class in College. This means raising \$500 the first year, \$800 the second year, \$1100 the third year, and \$1400 the fourth and each succeeding year as indicated by the following table:

Freshman Scholarship	\$500
Sophomore Scholarship	300
Junior Scholarship	300
Senior Scholarship	300
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Total yearly budget	\$1400

Award of Scholarships.

The local Scholarship Committee shall

personally visit the candidates and shall obtain information concerning their school records and characters. In June of each year the secretary of the Committee on Entrance Examinations will forward to the local Scholarship Committee the examination grades and a statement of the ability of the applicants for scholarship assistance who have met the requirements of the Committee on Entrance Examinations. The local Scholarship Committee shall immediately award the scholarship to the candidate in need of financial assistance who in their opinion shows greatest promise, and shall at once inform the successful candidate and the secretary and registrar of the College of the award.

In a year when there is no suitable candidate for a regional scholarship the use of the scholarship fund shall be determined by the local committee.

The Committee on Scholarships hopes that the requirements of the local scholarship committees in the different districts will be kept as nearly uniform as possible.

Publicity.

All schools in the district should be informed by the local committee that a First Year Scholarship will be offered annually to the most satisfactory candidate who is unable to meet the inclusive charge of \$750 for tuition and residence in the College, and that scholarships are available for the other three years of the College course.

Photographs of the College, lantern slides, moving pictures of May Day, and other matter of interest can be obtained from the alumnae office to show in the schools. Speakers who are alumnae will also be suggested by the office.

The Committee on Scholarships is preparing a pamphlet descriptive of the College, and of the scholarships that Bryn Mawr offers for use in all the districts.

The local publicity chairman will supply the local newspapers with information concerning scholarships.

When in doubt, or in need of information on any point, ask the alumnae office, Taylor Hall, Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania.

Scholarships Committee,

LUCY M. DONNELLY, *Chairman.*

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Gymnasium Assistant

Through an unfortunate mistake authorization was not given for engaging a second assistant for the Gymnasium Department for 1921-1922. The collection of the fund for this purpose was very definitely a temporary measure to keep up the present standard of work in the Department, until the time that a ratio between the standard of work and amount of work required, and the number of instructors in the Department could be definitely considered. Those responsible for raising the fund regret exceedingly that this has happened and feel that since the money was asked very definitely for an assistant for this year, that anyone who contributed to the fund should be given an opportunity to have her contribution returned. The fund is being held now for possible use next year. Anyone who feels that she made her contribution only for this year may have it returned by communicating before March 1st with Myra E. Vauclain (Mrs. Jacques L.), Buck Lane, Bryn Mawr, Pa.

An Innovation in Education

Complete originality is rare, but a traveling university with a faculty of highest academic standing, for the study of history, art, and archaeology *in situ* would come pretty near claiming that title. Not that such study and even such instruction under conditions of travel is wholly unprecedented. The Bureau of University Travel introduced this in principle years ago and it has had its imitators.

The innovation consists in the announced intention of this organization to surrender its commercial charter, retire its stock, and take out a new charter on the educational basis. It thus becomes an educational institution like a university or college, doing its work at cost and ultimately aided by an endowment the beginning of which is already assured. Degrees are not contemplated, but co-operation with institutions that grant degrees is already assured. Fifty scholarships are offered for the present year. Here is an opportunity for a novel graduate course under extraordinarily stimulating conditions.

If anyone is interested to inquire about these scholarships or the European Summer School tours, a letter addressed to the Bureau of University Travel, Newton, Mass., will furnish such information.

Modern Language Association

Bryn Mawr was represented at the meeting of the Modern Language Association of America, held at Johns Hopkins University, December 28-30, by Professor Carleton, Brown, secretary-treasurer of the Association, who gave a paper on the "Southwestern Dialect of Middle English," in Section 1 of the English group; Professor Donnelly, Professor Savage, Doctor Draper, Professor Prokosch, who delivered a paper on "Linguistic Residue," and Doctor Riddell, who was chairman of Section 2 of the Italian group.

Bureau of Recommendation

(Courtesy of Bulletin)

Candidates Attention:

Positions for next year.

A private girls' school in the East—Section 2—is in need of a teacher of mathematics about thirty-five years old who has had experience in preparing students for college and who could assist with the supervision of the Upper School.

Another in the same section asks for an English teacher. Personality, leadership and good preparation more essential than experience.

A girls' school in the West—California—Section 7—writes for a college woman who is interested in the all round development of the child, to teach English, spelling, penmanship and history in the intermediate grades.

Another in the same section asks us to suggest good candidates for all college preparatory subjects.

High school teachers will be needed in a progressive Middle Western city—Section 4—for mathematics, science, English and history. Only clear-cut candidates desired.

A university in the same section which is soon to build a \$100,000 addition to its library, is in search of a head librarian who would be interested in this development.

A delightful Southern boarding school—

Section 2—asks for a recent graduate who is prepared to teach French and Spanish. One who has had no experience in teaching, but who would be adaptable to the methods and ideals of the school is preferred.

One of our best city preparatory schools—Section 3—will need an executive secretary next year; also a teacher for first and second year French.

Candidates, Immediate Attention:

Positions to be filled at once. Please telegraph if you are interested.

Five Pennsylvania high schools—Section 2—need teachers at once for Latin, Latin and English, physics and general science. Salaries from \$130 a month to \$1800 a year according to experience.

A retired manufacturer—Section 2—who is interested in public work, wishes a college woman as secretary. Stenography, type-writing and residence in New York City essential.

A Southern open-air school—Section 2—will need a substitute teacher about the middle of February for fourth grade primary subjects and French.

Heads of Schools, Deans, Graduates in Public Positions, Attention:

There are registered with us as this goes to press several unusually good candidates who wish positions to teach English, Latin, physics, mathematics, Greek. Also experienced women with and without medical training, who are well equipped for executive and administrative positions in public welfare work.

All Candidates, Attention, Please:

If you have never been registered in the Bureau of Recommendations, and if you wish to assist us in securing a position for you, will you write at once for registration blanks? There are no fees. Please address F. M. Heyl, Bureau of Recommendations, Taylor Hall.

If you are registered with the Bureau but have not communicated with us since last October, will you please write us as soon as possible, telling us about yourself, so that we may be able to keep your record card and our files up to date? The Bureau will be most appreciative of quick action.

ALUMNAE NOTES

Lost Alumnae

Helen Prentiss Dunn, '09; Marjorie Ewen, '19; Elizabeth Grace Gilchrist (Mrs. Huntington), '20; Helen Brand Hall (Mrs. Raymond), '03; Elizabeth F. Hutchins, Esther Johnson, '17; Eugenie Donchian Jangochian (Mrs. Matthews); Leonora Gibb Jones (Mrs. William), '01; Marie Chandler Loyles (Mrs. Edward), '18; Elizabeth Marble, Elsie Wallace Moore (Mrs. Aman), '07; Helen Greeley Russell (Mrs. Edmund), '08; Ethel Bacon Smith (Mrs. Aaron Levering), '03; Clarissa Brockstedt Sommers (Mrs. Gordon B.), '13; Marguerite Willcox, Ph.D., '16; Jessie Oglivie Tanner, '99 (Mrs. H. W.); Agnes de Schweinitz Zalinske, '99 (Mrs. E. R.); Mary G. Churchill, '99.

1895

In Memory of

MARY LAWTHER EDDY
(Mrs. Melville E. Eddy)

Mary Lawther Eddy died on Sunday, December 11, 1921, in Los Angeles, California, after an illness of three weeks.

Mary Lawther was a beloved member of the class of 1895 with which she stayed two years. After leaving College she graduated at the Illinois Training School for Nurses in Chicago, and was trained nurse at Bryn Mawr College, 1897-98. She then continued her nursing in Los Angeles until she married Mr. Melville E. Eddy in 1910.

Mary Lawther was always giving her time and help to others and was interested in all plans for civil social welfare. She worked with great energy and enthusiasm for the Endowment Fund Campaign in 1920, and at the time of her death was treasurer of the Los Angeles Bryn Mawr Club.

1899

Class Editor, Mrs. Herbert Radnor Lewis, 164 Lexington Avenue, New York City.

Mary Towle is winning glory for her sex. It is interesting to note that Judge Hand referred to in the following notice from the *New York World*, is the husband of a Bryn Mawr alumna, Frances Fincke Hand, '97.

MISS TOWLE, FEDERAL ATTORNEY,
WINS FIRST CASE

Miss Mary C. Towle, appointed Assistant United States District Attorney for Manhattan on June 13th, yesterday won her first case. She prosecuted charges before Judge Learned Hand in the Federal District Court against Santa Telca, of discharging oils into the waters of the New York harbor, and secured a conviction and fine of \$250.

Miss Towle is the first woman to be appointed federal prosecutor in the district, and the second in the country.

Margaret W. Gage died in August, 1921.

Gertrude G. Ely is one of the group of American women residing in or visiting Vienna, who are launching a scheme for organizing a new music college there, to be financed by American music lovers, especially for American students. The Austrian government is greatly interested and three of the Ministers have promised that the government will provide a house for the school and donate a box at the opera for the students.

The scheme of the Americans has two objects: First, to contribute to the preservation of the musical life and prestige of Vienna; second, to encourage American students and provide facilities for study of the masters.

The economic crisis at Vienna has seriously threatened Vienna's musical culture, singers, composers and virtuosos being forced to go elsewhere for at least a part of the time in order to earn sufficient money to live. The Americans will engage the services of Austria's greatest musicians. Although the plans are still formative, all the musicians approached are enthusiastic over the idea. Among the famous musicians possibly available are Kriesler, Compers, Richard Strauss and Erich Korngold.

1901

Class Editor, Beatrice McGeorge, Cedar Hill, Cynwyd, Pa.

Louise M. Thomas is now at 142 South Franklin Street, Wilkes-Barre. She went to Lake Thurn, Switzerland, last June; after seven weeks went to the Chateaux country for a month, to Paris for a fortnight, and finally visited cousins in Somers-

set and London for another month. She saw Frances Adams Johnson, '02, in Switzerland, where Mr. Johnson had been attending the Geneva conference.

1905

Class Editor, Mrs. Ellsworth Huntington, 186 Lawrence Street, New Haven, Conn.

Margaret Bates Porterfield (Mrs. William M.), has a son, Williard Merritt Porterfield, 3rd, born December 6th.

Miss Gertrude Hartman is now at the Bryn Mawr Club in New York with a Vassar partner and is running a children's book store, "The Land of Story Books," at 42 West Fifty-first Street. She held a Xmas sale in New Haven which was much appreciated by those who attended it. She only sells the best books—no trash, and anyone who is puzzled about choosing the right book for a child of any age from the nursery to the high school would do well to visit Gertrude's "book clinic" and get expert advice.

1907

Class Editor, Mrs. Robert E. Apthorp, 8 Carpenter Street, Salem, Mass.

Cornelia Meigs is still ill and at the Devereux Mansion Sanitarium, Marblehead, Mass.

Grace Hutchins' address is 352 West Twenty-seventh Street, New York City.

Esther Williams Apthorp has a second son, William Osgood, born in Salem, November 21st.

Athalia Crawford was married on October 15, 1921, to Mr. Alfred R. Jamison, of Philadelphia. Her address is Montevista Apartments, Overbrook, Pa.

1909

Class Editor, Dorothy I. Smith, 4725 Grand Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

With regret and sympathy, the Editor reports the death of Fannie S. Berry's husband. Fannie Barker was married to Mr. Berry in June, and his death occurred suddenly on August 27th. Fannie is now living with her two sisters at 15 West Ninth Street, New York, and is teaching again.

Frances Browne left New York on January 2nd, to spend three months on the Pacific Coast. "My aunt and I go out to

Los Angeles, and shall work our way slowly up the coast about as far as San Francisco, visiting friends and enjoying the climate."

Katherine Ecob is planning to go abroad to join Eleanor Bontecou and travel on the continent.

Isabel Goodnow Gillett has a fourth child, a daughter, born in November.

Sarah Jacobs is principal of the Seiler School, Harrisburg, Pa., 1919.

Barbara Spofford Morgan says: "No new babies, but a new house with room for the present three at 132 East Seventy-ninth Street, New York. Occupation continues to be employment work. I have a guest room, and accept all the responsibilities it implies. I am so happy that I can hardly form a wish, but it would be to have a sight of 1909 people when they pass through New York."

Loe Robinson Morgan says: "Nothing of news interest in my life at present. I've been having babies and staying home to raise them by hand. 'You just can't find anything thrilling in that, although it is a great accomplishment when all's said and done.'"

Aristine P. Munn says: "Greetings! My career of crime can be traced in the *Evening Journal* and the *New York University* catalogue."

May Putnam, in addition to her private practice, is on the visiting staff of the Children's Hospital in Boston.

Lucy Van Wegenen is returning to New York the middle of January to teach corrective work.

Margaret Vickery, since December 1st, has been working in the administrative office of the Nurses' Training School of the Presbyterian Hospital, New York.

Catherine Goodale Warren has been spending the winter at Chevy Chase, Md. She and her husband expect to go to California in the spring.

Hilda Doolittle writes poetry over the signature of "H. D." Her husband, Richard Aldington, is the manager of the *Egoist Press* in London.

Olive Maltby Kelly says, "I am entirely domesticated, and trying to be a success as maternal parent to four daughters, ages nine, seven, five and one." She spent last summer in a camp at Squam Lake, next door to Emily Storer.

Reunion this year, in June. Frances says: "The first and most important thing about our reunion is that each one of us should be there! Begin now by expecting to go, and end by turning up in June, chuck full of adventures and theories to impart, assured of a thoroughly stimulating audience. This is for every member of the class, even that one with 'the liveliest one-year-old boy in the world.' Begin planning now to leave him, and to come. Begin hoping, too, that it will not be so hot as it was three years ago, especially if we should have to live again in the trunk room (excuse me, the alumnae room), of Pembroke. But whether it's hot, or whether it's cold, let's go!"

1911

Class Editor, Louise S. Russell, 140 East Fifty-second Street, New York City.

Dorothy Coffin Greeley has a daughter, Lois, born December 19th, weighing eight and a half pounds.

Lois Lehman writes that until next summer she will be living at 806 West Adams Street, Los Angeles, Calif. She is doing nothing noteworthy, but she and Margaret Prussing and Ethel Richardson occasionally meet and review the world. Last summer Lois, Margaret and Eleanor Mason Ruysdael, 1905, went on a two days' motor trip from Santa Barbara to Los Angeles, covering 317 miles in the two days.

Amy Walker Field spent two weeks in New York in November. She reports that she has a more than model child, Charles Walker Field, born March 4th, and now very large for his age.

Margery Hoffman Smith was ill for two months this fall with sinusitis.

Marion Crane Carroll is living at 8 Soper Street, Oceanside, L. I. She has two sons.

Helen Henderson Green's father died on December 20th.

Ruth Wells is living for six months at 101 School Street, New Bedford, Mass., working for the New Bedford District of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

Catherine Delano Grant is spending the winter at 39 Walnut Street, Fair Haven, Mass. Her fourth child, Anne Delano, born March 2nd, was christened in Fair Haven on October 30th.

Margaret Hobart Myers has returned to Havana for the winter and writes that her heaviest duty at present is giving her elder daughter and her son piano lessons. Before sailing she gave a tea at the Bryn Mawr Club in New York, and exhibited her younger and very well-mannered daughter Rosamond to her admiring friends and relatives.

The New York members of 1911 have had several small reunions this fall. Ruth Vickery Holmes gave a tea for her sister Margaret Vickery, 1909, at her new home, 325 East Fiftieth Street. Helen Parkhurst gave a tea for Amy Walker Field at her Greenwich Village apartment, 48 Morton Street. The first part of November Louise Russell succeeded in collecting together for supper Willa Alexander Browning, Ruth Gayler, Betty Taylor Russell, Mary Taylor, Mary Case Pevear, Norvelle Browne, Charlotte Claffin, Elsie Funkhouser.

Ruth Gaylor is living at 105 Fishers Avenue, White Plains, N. Y., and is doing interior decorating.

Charlotte Claffin is living at 136 East Twenty-second Street, New York City, and is on the staff of the Girls' Protective League. Three articles of hers have been published as follows: "Organized Goodwill," in *Il Carroccio*, of New York, for December, 1920; "Henry Adams" in *La Ronda*, of Rome, Italy, for August, 1921; "Catholicism and the Dead," in the *Free Catholic* of Birmingham, England, for September, 1921.

1913

Class Editor, Nathalie Swift, 130 East Sixty-seventh Street, New York City.

Katharine Page Loring has been appointed chairman of the Boston and Vicinity Hockey League and will attend the first general meeting of the United States Field Hockey Association, in Philadelphia, on January 21st.

Mary Tongue Eberstadt (Mrs. Ferdinand), has a daughter, Frances, born in December.

1915

Class Editor, Mrs. James Austin Stone, 2831 Twenty-eighth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Frances Boyer and her brother came up from Texas to spend Christmas with their parents in Pottsville.

Susan Brandeis spent several days with her father and mother in Washington at Christmas time. She has been appointed a special assistant to Colonel William Hayward, United States attorney. She is aiding Daniel L. Podell of Mr. Hayward's staff in the federal investigation of the alleged building trades monopoly.

The Class Editor had news of Helen Everett indirectly the other day. She (the c. e.) sat next to two Vassar Seniors at luncheon, who, on finding that their neighbor was a Bryn Mawr alumna, immediately asked if she knew "Miss Everett." On replying in the affirmative a most enthusiastic account of Helen's career as an instructor at Vassar followed, ending with an expression of deep regret that she was no longer there. Helen is studying economics in London this winter, according to these same Vassar Seniors.

Marjorie Tyson Forman and her small daughter spent a few days with Marjorie's mother in Haverford during the holidays.

Mildred Justice spent Christmas in Philadelphia, and also Cleora Sutch, who came down from Scarsdale. Mildred, Cleora, Anna Brown, Mildred Jacobs Coward and Adrienne Kenyon Franklin had lunch together one day.

Helen Taft Manning was the guest of honor and principal speaker at a dinner given by the Bryn Mawr Club of Washington, D. C., on Thursday, December 29th, at the Woman's National Foundation. Helen and the baby spent the holidays with Chief Justice and Mrs. Taft, and everyone who has seen Helen, Jr., agrees that she is a beautiful and well-behaved child. Her mother took her to Bryn Mawr, we hear, while she attended a recent meeting of the Board of Directors there, and the baby had a hearty reception, being held in turn by almost everyone at College. We think she is remarkably well behaved, having survived without apparent damage to her disposition.

Miriam Rohrer Shelby and her husband spent Christmas in Schenectady with Miriam's father.

Peggy Free Stone has been working at the National Council for the Limitation of Armaments. The Council is composed of thirty-five national organizations, with a membership of 6,600,000 people over the

country, with headquarters at 532 Seventeenth Street, Washington, D. C., just opposite the State, War and Navy Building and not far from where the Conference is being held. The Council keeps its members, and anyone else interested, informed as to what is going on at the Conference by means of a weekly bulletin, and forwards resolutions backed by its member organizations to Secretary Hughes. An interesting feature of the activities at the headquarters house itself in the "International Forum" series of informal talks on subjects pertaining to, and by people connected with, the Arms Conference. These are open to the public and are largely attended.

Catherine Bryant Supplee and her husband spent the Christmas holiday with the latter's family in Baltimore. Before going to Baltimore they spent a few days in Washington, where Mr. Supplee gave some testimony before one of the Senate committees.

Carol Walton writes from her home in Hummelstown, Pa., that she is "official chauffeur" for her family, driving from ten to 200 miles a day. In addition, she has been chairman of the Child Welfare Committee, organized by the State Department of Health, for about a year. The principal work of the Committee is the conducting of Well Baby Clinics. Last March a Women's Community Club, with a membership of 184 women, was organized in Hummelstown, and Carol is president of that. The work of the Club is along social, educational and civic lines, and it has recently taken over the work of the Welfare Committee mentioned above.

Amy Martin has announced her engagement to Mr. Cecil Parkins, of London. She was graduate European Fellow in 1921 and has been studying this winter at the School of Economics of the University of London.

1917

Class Editor, Constance Hall, 1319 Park Avenue, Baltimore, Md.

Frances Curtin Haynes has a second son, Robert Alexander Haynes, 2nd, born December 4th.

Jane Kinsey is working with the Consumers League in New York City.

Frances Johnson has won her Ph.D. in chemistry and physics taken last summer at the University of Minnesota.

Mary Glenn is teaching in the high school in Johnstown, Pa.

Caroline Stevens returned from Paris in December and will take up again her public health work in North Andover.

Betty Seelye is working in the Art Museum in Cleveland.

Catherine Casselberry has announced her engagement to Stuart Pempleton, a lawyer of Chicago.

Catherine Jopling has stopped teaching this winter and is expecting to travel in the Mediterranean in the spring.

Lucia Chase is traveling this winter in the East with Mrs. Barnett, the wife of Major-General Barnett, of the Marine Corps.

Eleanor Jencks is taking a fine arts course in portrait painting at the Maryland Institute in Baltimore.

Esther B. Beach was married January 5th to Mr. Henry Clay Cadmus, of New York City. They will go to Bermuda, and after February 1st will reside at 54 Morningside Drive, New York City.

1919

Class Editor, Mary Tyler, 207 East Graver's Lane, Chestnut Hill, Pa.

Marjorie Martin Johnson (Mrs. Jerome A.), has a daughter, Marjorie Fifine Johnson, born December 14th. Her address is 1375 Greene Avenue, Montreal, Canada.

Elizabeth D. Fuller is living at 375 Park Avenue, New York City.

Elizabeth Dabney Baker is living at 71 East Eighty-seventh Street, New York City.

Fredricka Howell's address is care of Morgan Harjes, 14 Place Vendome, Paris. She is driving a Ford, named Susie, for the American Commission for Devastated France. She, with Darthela Clark, 1920, expects to stay in France for another year.

Ruth Wheeler's address is Harrison Apartments, Bryn Mawr, Pa. She has been holding the position of Docent at the University Museum. She will, however, spend the winter in Italy, having sailed the end of November.

Marion Moseley's address is 160 Prospect Avenue, Highland Park, Ill. She is

doing nutrition work for under-nourished children of Doctor Grenfell's Mission in Labrador. We hope soon to have an article about her work in the BULLETIN.

Margaret V. Fay, 83 Crooke Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., is doing research work in the Famous Players-Lasky Corporation.

Jeannette Peabody has announced her engagement to Mr. Le Grand Cannon, Jr. Mr. Cannon is a graduate of Yale, and is at present finishing a business course at Har-

vard. They met each other in Labrador doing work with Doctor Grenfell.

Ethel Andrews Murphy, 52 Washington Views, New York City, is going back to China for six months in February. She is doing a good deal of writing about China and we hope to have a special article for the BULLETIN soon.

Sara Taylor Vernon has a son, James Taylor Vernon, born on November 9th.

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This is a real discovery at Allen's, I'm thinking, good substantial, all-linen dish toweling at twenty-five cents a yard; it is fine quality, too, and can be had either all white or with a red line in the border. Kitchen cloths at thirty-five cents were another bargain I found at the same shop; they were of exceptionally good size, and all linen. So, economical housewife, don't tarry, a find like this won't last long.

I hear that all the French gloves are to be sold at a very perceptible reduction in the spring, and one shop to be forehanded has already lowered its price on those imported gloves in stock. They are beautiful, soft silk-lined Mocha gloves at \$1.75; these same gloves were \$3.75 only a short while ago. There are bargains also—good look-

ing cape gloves and others in pique or suede in the two-clasp lengths. In fact, one is sure to find something among this large and varied assortment which will amply repay her for a trip into the shop.

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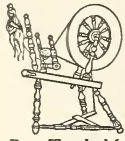
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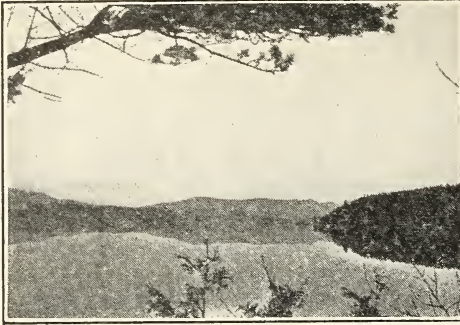
OUR NEXT PRESIDENT, MARION EDWARDS
PARK, '98. REPORT OF THE ANNUAL MEET-
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MARCH

1922

VOL. II

No. 3



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VOL. II

MARCH, 1922

No. 3

THE NEXT PRESIDENT OF BRYN MAWR

Just as the BULLETIN is going to press has come the glad news that Dr. Marion Edwards Park, of the class of '98, is to be the next president of Bryn Mawr. It is a source of great satisfaction to all the alumnae that Bryn Mawr has found among her own a worthy successor to President Thomas.

The ideal college president is a scholar and an administrator. Today most colleges lay stress on the latter qualification and the able business executive is chosen for president. Bryn Mawr has always placed scholarship first, and the earnest desire of the alumnae has been to have at the head of the College a woman of scholarly attainments. Marion Park is primarily a scholar and we can confidently count on her administration to keep academic standards before the students. But Marion Park is more than a scholar. She is also a proved executive of rare ability, thus combining the two essential qualities of a successful college president.

It has been often observed that un-

dergraduates usually indicate in college the lines along which they will develop later. And it is interesting in this connection to note that when Marion Park was a senior she was both European Fellow and president of Self-Government. At one and the same time the faculty singled her out for the highest academic honor and her contemporaries recognized her leadership by giving her the highest undergraduate office.

But when we have said that our new president is a scholar and an executive we have in no way said all. She is above all else a person of rare charm and sympathy. Her interests are varied and keen. She is domestic—she even likes to cook—and she has that indefinable power of creating a homelike atmosphere. She loves the woods and the mountains—not the sea—and she is a born picnicker and holiday companion.

Although Doctor Park's own academic work has been in the classics and although she is essentially a humanist, she is a great reader on all subjects. Particularly she is interested in social and economic problems

in this country and in Europe. Her reading along labor and industrial lines puts all but the professionals to shame.

That Doctor Park's interests are broad could be read from her academic record without going any further. She came to College from a small-town high school; but with a background of generations of scholarship. Her ancestry includes many of the intellectual aristocrats of New England. After her work at Bryn Mawr in the humanities she studied in Europe. Then she taught in the University of Colorado, a co-educational college. From the West she returned to New England and taught with marked success in Miss Wheeler's School in Providence. After several years of secondary school teaching and more years of classical study at Bryn Mawr and Johns Hopkins she went to Simmons College. This was during the war when she felt that she must get into the practical work of the world. But she could not stay at Simmons and this year she is dean of Radcliffe and has found herself again in the congenial atmosphere of the purely cultural college.

From Radcliffe Bryn Mawr has called her, because of all the Bryn Mawr alumnae she is most worthy to carry on the torch for our alma mater and her own. We all unite to give her a hearty welcome and say as the Indian said to Roger Williams, "What Cheer, Chief."

* * *

*Statement by President Thomas concerning
the election of President-elect
Marion Edwards Park*

A Nominating Committee of the Board of Directors consisting of Mr. Asa S. Wing, chairman; Mr. Rufus

M. Jones, president of the Board ex-officio; Miss Marion Reilly, Mrs. Frances Hand, Mr. Charles Rhoads and the president of the College was appointed by the directors at the meeting of the Board held December 17, 1920; and by request of the Nominating Committee a committee of three consisting of Professors Scott, Huff and Fenwick to consult with the Nominating Committee was elected by the faculty at a special meeting held February 10, 1921.

For the past fourteen months the Nominating Committee has considered many possible candidates in its effort to find the best president for the College. Very many names were suggested for consideration by the alumnae of the College and by prominent men and women having no other connection with the College than their interest in education and in Bryn Mawr College. The Committee also asked many well-known people for advice and itself made a thorough search for the right person.

At a meeting of the directors held January 19, 1922, the Directors' Nominating Committee, having received in advance the approval of the Faculty Consultative Committee at three separate meetings with the Nominating Committee, by unanimous vote nominated to the directors Dr. Marion Edwards Park, dean of Radcliffe College, as the future president of Bryn Mawr College.

Whereupon the directors after a full discussion, in which the three faculty representatives on the Board, Professors Huff, Donnelly and Fenwick, took part and expressed their approval, unanimously elected Marion Edwards Park president of Bryn Mawr College, the election to take effect on the resignation of the present

president at the close of the current year.

On January 21st the president of the Board and the president of the College called on Dean Park at her house in Cambridge, Mass., and informed her of her election to the presidency. On February 23rd she accepted the election but asked to have the announcement delayed until February 28th in order that her resignation could be presented to the Radcliffe Associates.

President (elect) Park is therefore the unanimous choice of the Board of Directors. She is approved by the faculty representatives who consulted with the Nominating Committee and by the faculty representatives on the Board of Directors. She received the largest vote cast for any candidate in the ballot sent out to the Bryn Mawr College alumnae by the Executive Board of the Alumnae Association.

She is a scholar, teacher and experienced executive. She holds the degree of A. B. (group: Greek and English); A. M. and Ph. D. (Latin and Greek) from Bryn Mawr College. She has studied in the graduate school of the Johns Hopkins University and in the American School for Classical Study at Athens. She has taught classics both in Miss Wheeler's School in Providence and as instructor and associate professor in Colorado College, has held the positions of acting dean of Colorado College, acting dean of Bryn Mawr College in the year 1911-12, acting dean and dean in Simmons College for four years and is now dean of Radcliffe College. She is forty-six years old.

The directors, the president of the College, and, if I may venture to

quote them, the faculty representatives who consulted with the Nominating Committee and the faculty representatives on the Board of Directors, are unanimously of the opinion that the ideals of Bryn Mawr College will be safe in the hands of our new president who knows its past and is a triple product of its culture and discipline, and that the College under her progressive leadership will develop and grow in scholarship and power.

ANNE H. TODD

The Alumnae Association of Bryn Mawr occupies a somewhat remarkable position. Similar organizations in men's colleges and universities are in most instances pleasant bodies that meet annually for the purpose of glorifying their colleges in songs and speeches, but during the year exercise very little influence on the ideals and policies of their alma maters. Between Bryn Mawr College and its alumnae a very different relation exists. Our Alumnae Association concerns itself directly with academic and other matters of importance to the welfare of the College and is at work throughout the year. That such a relationship could grow up testifies to the broadmindedness of the directors, president and faculty of the College and to the tact and helpfulness of the Association. In consequence of this the office of president of the Alumnae Association is of real importance and not an empty honor.

Louise Congdon Francis, who has held the office for the past four years, has maintained a high standard. To her indefatigable and able work during the eventful period of the Endowment Drive, to her leadership in the reorganization of the alumnae body, the whole Association owes a debt of

recognition and gratitude. As ex-officio member of all committees, she made it her business to attend all committee meetings, to the great advantage of these committees and of the Association as a whole. This has made her thoroughly familiar with all the activities and problems of the College, and gives her an exceptional influence. With such preparation she is sure to be a most valuable member of the Board of Directors of the College.

Without doubt Anne H. Todd, who has been chosen to succeed her, will carry forward the fine traditions of service to the Association. Under her quiet demeanor she carries a firmness of character, a strength of purpose and a clearness of thought that will make her a most capable president. Her Bryn Mawr activities are probably known to most alumnae. During the Endowment Campaign she worked ceaselessly, efficiently, and successfully, setting an inspiring example to her fellow-workers. As a member of the Scholarship Committee she has been conscientious and fairminded, and as corresponding secretary on the Executive Board of the Alumnae Association, she has not only given a very large amount of time and thought to her job, but she has thoroughly familiarized herself with all the intricate undertakings in which at Bryn Mawr the Alumnae Association is engaged.

In the life of Philadelphia Anne Todd is an important factor, though her modesty conceals from the public the full knowledge of the valuable communal service she is rendering, especially in public health work. She is a tower of strength in the Visiting Nurse Society, one of the most useful social agencies the city possesses.

She is therefore eminently fitted by experience, by knowledge, and by character for the distinguished office for which she has been elected.

ALUMNAE DIRECTORS

On a later page of this number of THE BULLETIN appears a notice regarding the coming election of three new alumnae directors. It is a matter which should be of vital interest to Bryn Mawr women, and so seems a fitting question to beg your first consideration this month.

The three directors appointed last year by the Executive Board to hold office until the next election retire from office next December. Their successors must be elected this May. Article VII of the by-laws (approved at the annual meeting February 4th and appearing on page 17 of this issue) describes the technical qualifications and duties of a director, but the more personal qualifications cannot be delineated in the constitution. The ideal alumnae director should have not only personality and initiative, but balanced judgment, integrity, and practical as well as theoretical understanding of an academic administration; she should have a lively interest in the College and be informed on current educational movements.

The Board of Trustees and Directors of the College limited the number qualified to vote for alumnae directors to those members who shall have held their degrees for five years, feeling that until an alumna has been a member of the Association for at least that period, she cannot be sufficiently acquainted with the functioning of the Association or the College, or with the qualifications of its

members, to vote as intelligently as the seriousness of the office demands.

The Executive Board is anxious to have expressions of opinion from the alumnae as to whether nominations for directors should be made primarily on the basis of geographical representation or should personal qualifications outweigh geographical considerations — in other words should the fitness of the individual

for the diversified demands of the office be first considered or should choice rather be limited to the best to be found to represent a given district?

It is hoped that you will give this question your earnest consideration and send at once to the alumnae office any suggestions and opinions you may have concerning these nominations.

Margery Barker *versus* The Trustees of Bryn Mawr College and President Thomas

Decision of the Court of Common Pleas of Montgomery County, Pa., February 20, 1922.

This case has been much discussed and it is said that the opinion handed down by the judges treats with unusual fullness the rights vested in private educational foundations not receiving state aid. It is therefore thought that the concluding pages of the decision dealing with the main issues involved will be of interest to the alumnae. The findings given below are taken verbatim from the last fifteen pages of the decision which appear under the heading "Discussion." The case for the College was argued by Mr. Nicholas H. Larzelere, of Norristown, who has acted as Norristown counsel for Bryn Mawr College for many years, and by Mr. Thomas Raeburn White, of Philadelphia, a trustee and director of the College.

DISCUSSION

Following our usual practice, we have made comprehensive general findings of fact so that, in case of review, the decision may be complete and, in itself, embrace all that may be required. Such findings are, furthermore, supplemented and, to a large extent repeated, by answered requests by

relator and respondents for such. An examination of all discloses no serious disagreement between the parties concerning the major facts of the case, which, of course, eliminates necessity in this discussion of either making extended reference to them or reconciling them with the evidence. The real difficulty in this case is, therefore, first to seek to determine from the conflict of authority just what is the law and then to apply it to the facts as they have been thus found.

The question of jurisdiction, being always a preliminary one, to be determined before a case is considered on its merits, and its lack having been raised against the relator by the answer and urged by the respondents ever since, must first engage our attention.

Citation of various cases more or less similar omitted.

"Without further discussion of this interesting question," arising out of case cited, "we, therefore, hold with the weight of authority that as stated in 18 R. C. L. 168, "where a student has been wrongfully expelled from a private incorporated institution of learning, mandamus will not lie to compel the corporation to reinstate him," and that we are, in consequence, without power to issue the writ.

Notwithstanding this conclusion we shall, however, for the reason set forth at the very beginning of this discussion, consider

briefly the question in the case which goes to its actual merits. Was the relator wrongfully expelled?

And, before discussing it, we note that the reasonableness of the regulation that the college reserved the right to exclude at any time students whose conduct or academic standing it regarded as undesirable is not before us because such reasonableness was conceded of record by the relator. Also, that it is settled law that the writ can be issued only to enforce the performance of a ministerial duty and not to control the discretion of the respondents. It can compel the respondents to act, but it cannot interfere with their action, or compel them how to act. Furthermore, the writ never issues in a doubtful case. *Mandamus* goes out only where there is a clear legal right in the relator and a corresponding duty upon the defendant: *Com. v. Fidler*, 136 Pa. 129; *Com. ex. rel., appell., v. Kessler*, 222 Pa. 32.

And its consideration must be approached in light of the circumstances that Bryn Mawr College is not only maintained by a private corporation, but has in residence upward of 400 students. The witness, the documentary evidence, the whole trial suggested that its atmosphere is high class, its moral standards are elevated, its purpose is as much to build character as to improve the mind. Protection of its undergraduates against contaminating association or influence is but one of the many ways to accomplish this purpose. It was, no doubt, in furtherance of this purpose, that the regulation in question was promulgated. Students could be excluded not when their conduct was undesirable, but when "it regarded" such undesirable. Neither expressly, nor by reasonable implication was the student to be entitled to have charges preferred with an opportunity to answer them, or to a hearing.

Did anything occur in this case by which it was made exceptional in this respect? We think not. The positive oral testimony and the documentary evidence both establish that, at no time, in the dean's office or elsewhere, were any charges ever preferred against the relator. She says so herself and complains only that, when under suspicion, the circumstances of the calls upon her for an explanation raised an inference, or created an innuendo, that "was equivalent to preferring charges against her."

An inference must be based upon a fact and not upon its denial. Nor can we subscribe to the conclusion drawn by relator. It may well be that more tact or diplomacy might have been used under the circumstances and that it was ill-advised publicly to have called her out of class for the third interview, but the purpose of both calls was proper. They showed consideration for her. The college had at the time absolute right to exclude her if it regarded her conduct as undesirable and she cannot be heard to complain that, when suspected of improper conduct, she was afforded by the dean at least two opportunities for explanation.

Moreover, those present at the interviews were properly there. Other than the officials of the college, there were only Miss Kennard, the head proctor of the hall; Miss Foote, the president of the Undergraduates' Association, and Miss Cadot, the senior who had hidden in Miss Smith's room. Their presence was necessary if the investigation was to be fair and complete. The publicity which the matter afterward obtained is, of course, to be regretted, but, it may be, that the five letters of March 30th and 31st, which the relator wrote to her fellow students, may have been a helpful factor in this connection. We can find nothing in these interviews, or any of their circumstances, which savored of preferring charges against her, or bound the college, as a matter of law, to give the relator a hearing before subsequent disciplinary action was taken.

It must not be lost sight of that President Thomas testified that her final decision was based on a great many reasons of which the thefts in Pembroke were only one and not at all decisive. Her letter to Mrs. Barker of April 2nd and the statement enclosed with it, when carefully read, indicate such to have been the case. As to all these, except the matters involved in the interviews in the dean's office, it is not contended that, as a matter of legal right, the relator was entitled to be heard. It is not denied that, as to them, the president's power was absolute. We fear that, in light of all the testimony, there is a disposition on the part of the relator to place too much stress upon the relative importance in the case of the subjects which were discussed at those interviews and to draw a distinction as to them which is not justified.

But let us assume, for the moment, that, as it is stated in relator's brief, "the action of the dean in interrogating the child in the presence of a stenographer and student witness was equivalent to preferring charges against her and ipso facto bound the college to give her a fair hearing before any disciplinary action was taken against her."

It cannot be reasonably or successfully urged, especially in the absence of any prescribed method of hearing, or form of procedure, that such must be conducted with all the dignity and form incident to a trial in court. The latter are largely prescribed by the constitution, the statutes and the common law. The authorities of a great educational institution like the defendant college might find much of their time occupied by the trial of such cases if, every time a student were suspected of improper conduct, he was called upon for an explanation and the fact became noised abroad, he would, ipso facto, be entitled as a matter of absolute right, to a formal hearing. The only prudent thing for it to do would be to act without first communicating with him at all.

But, after all, as far as the matters investigated at the interviews in the dean's office are concerned, did not the relator have a fair hearing in this case both before and after disciplinary action was taken against her?

On the morning of March 23rd she enjoyed three separate opportunities for explanation, of which two were afforded by the respondents. At the first, she knew that Miss Cadot, who was present, had seen her in Prue Smith's apartments. For the reason she assigns, she was not frank enough to inform the dean of that fact, but if it is true that she had closed the bureau drawer and turned to leave before she observed Miss Cadot, we must assume that the latter would have told the truth and corroborated her if she had been asked to do so. At the second, but little occurred, but it has not escaped our observation that while the dean contradicts in the answer the relator's recollection of what was said, the former, it may be through an oversight of counsel, was not given an opportunity to do so at the trial.

At the third, all that the relator had to say was heard. At none did she express a desire either to examine those present or,

then and there, to produce witnesses in her behalf. As to the \$2 bill incident she submitted her explanation in writing, which did not, however, but for the reason that she gave, coincide with her earlier statement to Miss Kennard. Mrs. Sawyer saw and talked in her behalf to the dean on March 31st. Captain Teale and Mr. Rust, her zealous advocates, conferred with both the president and the dean. Even her preparatory school teachers called upon the president before the action of April 2nd was taken. The president's letter of March 26th had already told Mrs. Barker that after April 2nd, "if you wish to see me, I shall be very glad to see you." Mr. Richardson called on the president on April 3rd and she heard what he had to say. The relator came about April 9th, and her mother followed in a few days. Counsel was retained on April 12th. Then followed the long series of interviews and conferences with President Thomas, mentioned in our findings of fact, in which all that the relator, her mother, Mr. Rust, and Mr. Dupont had to say was listened to patiently. At least twice did the president go over the entire case.

Mr. White came into it on April 25th. He, too, carefully investigated it and heard Mr. Rust's earnest presentation of it at least twice. And finally the board of directors, who received their first impression of the case from Mr. Rust and had before them his comprehensive and ably prepared memorandum of it, a brief that presented the matter very skillfully and in a light most favorable to the relator, gave it their careful consideration.

It is true that the decision of the president of April 2nd remains unchanged, but we venture to suggest that it is rarely, if ever, that such a matter receives so thorough consideration, so full and fair a hearing. Not once has the relator, or any one on her behalf, named a witness that she desired to call. There is, of course, no insinuation that any of the officials of the college was actuated by any improper motives, or influenced by any unworthy considerations. We are unable to see what right, substantial or otherwise, she has been denied. She now demands that which she has already enjoyed.

In our twenty-third general finding of fact is to be found a comprehensive statement of all that the President had consid-

ered, or had before her, when she took the final action of April 2nd and all that it is necessary to say in this connection is that she thereby exercised the official discretion vested in her, her action is presumed by the law to have been regular, and it is of no interest whatever whether we agree or disagree with her conclusion. In the exercise of that discretion she was not subject to the control of the court. It has nothing whatever to do with its result, or the mental processes by which it was reached.

Citation of two somewhat similar cases omitted.

From the facts thus found, and for the reasons given, we, therefore, draw the following

GENERAL CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

1. Where a student is wrongfully expelled from a college which is maintained by a private corporation of the first class that obtains all its funds from private benefactions and charges made against those who attend its courses and receives no pecuniary aid from the state or the public, and the relation between the student and the college is solely contractual in character, the Court of Common Pleas does not have jurisdiction to issue a writ of mandamus to compel her reinstatement.

2. In such case, the law affords other adequate remedy for the wrong done.

3. When a regulation of such a college, and one of the conditions under which stu-

dents obtain entrance to it, provides that "the college reserves the right to exclude at any time students whose conduct or academic standing it regards as undesirable," the college is not required, before it excluded a student whose conduct it regards as undesirable, to prefer charges and vouchsafe to her either trial or hearing.

4. Our third conclusion is not affected or changed by the fact that, before taking action, the college afforded the student, who was reasonably suspected of improper conduct, opportunity for explanation, even though the circumstances that she had been suspected and invited to explain her conduct became known to the other students of the institution.

5. To inform the relator that she was suspected of improper conduct and to invite her to explain it, as such was done in this case, without more, did not operate, by either insinuation or innuendo, inference of implication, as a charge that she had been guilty of such impropriety.

6. The court, even if it has jurisdiction, which, in our opinion, is not the case, is, under all the circumstances, without power either to interfere with or control the exercise by President Thomas or the official discretion vested in her, or to strike down or set aside the decision which followed its exercise by her.

7. A peremptory writ of mandamus must be refused and the respondents are entitled to judgment in their favor.

Appointments and Elections

OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION

<i>President</i>	Anne H. Tood, '02	'22-'24
<i>Vice-President</i>	Leila Houghteling, '11	'22-'24
<i>Recording Secretary</i>	Myra Elliot Vauclain, '08	'22-'24
<i>Corresponding Secretary</i>	Leah T. Cadbury, '14	'22-'24
<i>Treasurer</i>	Bertha S. Ehlers, '09	'22-'24
<i>Executive Secretary</i>	Margaret G. Blaine, '13	

Academic Committee

Eleanor Fleisher Riesman (Mrs. David), '03	'21-'24 (Chairman)
Elizabeth S. Sergeant, '03	'19-'23
Helen E. Sandison, '06	'19-'23
Eleanor L. Lord, Ph.D.	'20-'24
Abigail C. Dimon, '96	'21-'25
Dr. Katharine Rotan Drinker (Mrs. Cecil Kent), '10	'21-'25
Jessie May Tatlock, '00	'22-'26
Anne H. Todd, '02	Ex-officio

Finance Committee

Martha G. Thomas, '89.....	'21-'25	(Chairman)
Elizabeth Caldwell Fountain (Mrs. Gerard), '97.....	'21-'25	
Mary Ayer Rousmaniere (Mrs. John E.), '01.....	'21-'25	
Mary Peirce, '12.....	'21-'25	
Anne H. Todd, '02.....	'22	Ex-officio
Katharine McCollin Arnett, '15 (Chairman of Class Collections).....		Ex-officio
Doris Earle, '03 (Chairman of Scholarships).....		Ex-officio
Bertha S. Ehlers (Treasurer).....		Ex-officio

Scholarships Committee

Doris Earle, '03.....	'17-'24	(Chairman)
Helen R. Sturgis, '05.....	'20-'23	
Emma O. Thompson, '04.....	'21-'26	
Kathrine L. Howell, '06.....	'20-'25	
Eunice Morgan Schenck, '07.....	'22-'27	
Anne H. Todd, '02.....		Ex-officio

Committee on Health and Physical Education

Cynthia Wesson, '09.....	'22-'23	(Chairman)
Linda Lange, '03.....	'22-'24	
Elsa Dennison Voorhees (Mrs. Dayton), '10.....	'22-'25	
Ethel C. Dunham, '14.....	'22-'26	
Adrienne Kenyon Franklin (Mrs. Benjamin, Jr.), '14.....	'22-'26	
Anne H. Todd, '02.....		Ex-officio

Publicity Committee

Caroline Chadwick-Collins (Mrs. J. C.), '05.....	'21-'24	(Chairman)
Adelaide W. Neall, '06.....	'21-'24	
Elizabeth Bent Clark (Mrs. Herbert L.), '95.....	'21-'24	
Anne H. Todd, '02.....		Ex-officio
Margaret G. Blaine, '13.....		Ex-officio

Committee on Athletic Contests

Gertrude Hearne, '19.....	'21-'26	(Chairman)
Elizabeth F. Cope, '21.....	'22-'27	
Marion S. Kirk, '10.....	'19-'23	
Louise Marshall Mallery (Mrs. Otto T.), '05.....	'19-'24	
Leah T. Cadbury, '14.....	'20-'25	
Anne H. Todd, '02.....		Ex-officio

Nominating Committee

Cornelia Halsey Kellogg (Mrs. Frederick R.), '00.....	'19-'23	(Chairman)
Gertrude Dietrich Smith (Mrs. Herbert Knox), '03.....	'21-'23	
Louise Brownell Saunders (Mrs. Arthur P.), '93.....	'21-'25	
Virginia McKenney Claiborne (Mrs. Robert W.), '08.....	'21-'25	
Nathalie Swift, '13.....	'21-'25	
Anne H. Todd, '02.....		Ex-officio

ALUMNAE DIRECTORS

Frances Fincke Hand (Mrs. Learned), '97.....	'18-'24
Edna Fischel Gellhorn (Mrs. George), '00.....	'20-'22
Margaret Ayer Barnes (Mrs. Cecil), '07.....	'20-'22
Helen Taft Manning (Mrs. Frederick J.), '15.....	'20-'22
Louise Congdon Francis (Mrs. Richard S.), '00.....	'21-'27

ANNUAL MEETING

February 4th, 1922

MINUTES OF THE MEETING

The annual meeting of the Bryn Mawr Alumnae Association was held in Taylor Hall on Saturday, February 4th. The meeting was called to order by the acting president, Leila Houghteling, at 10 A. M. Two hundred and seventy-five alumnae were present.

M. S. C. that the reading of the minutes of the last annual meeting be omitted.

Report of the Executive Board was read and it was M. S. C. that it be accepted as read.

Report of the treasurer was read and it was M. S. C. that it be accepted as read.

Report of the Council was read and it was M. S. C. that it be accepted as read.

Some discussion was requested by Pauline Goldmark in regard to the powers of the Council, especially concerning the appointment of committees.

Louise Congdon Francis, in explanation, stated that the Executive Board of the Association has the power to regulate the affairs of the Association between the annual meetings and to appoint committees, such as the Summer School Committee. The Council is a deliberative body to work with the Executive Board.

Louise Congdon Francis was asked to take the chair during the reading and discussion of the proposed by-laws, which were presented to the Association and ratified in the appended form.

The meeting adjourned at 1 P. M. for luncheon. The alumnae were the guests of President Thomas at the Deanery.

The afternoon session began at 3 P. M.

The report of the Committee on the Gift to President Thomas was read and it was M. S. C. that it be accepted as read and that the details of the plan be worked out by the Committee.

M. S. C. that the president reappoint the same Committee to complete the plans for the gift to President Thomas.

An informal report on the Summer School was given by Dean Smith. She reported that the experiment had proved a real success; that the students had been given a background of history and economics and became interested in this way in more than one aspect of their problem.

They have almost all gone on studying through the winter, and it is hoped that twenty-five of the former students will be able to come back to the School next summer. A budget of \$31,000 is needed for summer and winter work, and the alumnae are urged to assist in raising this fund and consider the permanence of the School. The Summer School alumnae are anxious for the School to be continued. One of the Pittsburgh students said, "We know we can't belong to the Bryn Mawr Club, but if the Bryn Mawr alumnae ever plan anything to raise money for the College, of course we want to help."

M. S. C. that the alumnae on the Joint Administrative Committee of the Summer School be considered a special Committee of the Alumnae Association and that they elect a chairman from their number.

Report of the Academic Committee was read and it was M. S. C. that it be accepted as read.

Report of the Scholarships Committee was read and it was M. S. C. that it be accepted as read.

Report of the Publicity Committee was read and it was M. S. C. that it be accepted as read.

Report of the Finance Committee was read and it was M. S. C. that it be accepted as read.

M. S. C. the proposed budget for the year 1922 be accepted.

Report of the Class Collectors was read and it was M. S. C. that it be accepted.

Report of the Committee on Health and Physical Education was read and it was M. S. C. that it be accepted as read.

Report of the Committee on Athletic Contests was read and it was M. S. C. that it be accepted as read.

Report of the Carola Woerishoffer Memorial was read by the secretary and it was M. S. C. that it be accepted as read.

Report of the Alumnae Directors was read and it was M. S. C. that it be accepted as read.

Report of the BRYN MAWR ALUMNAE BULLETIN was read and it was M. S. C. that it be accepted as read.

The result of the elections was announced.

M. S. C. that the nominations be accepted.
M. S. C. that a vote of thanks be extended to the retiring officers.

The meeting adjourned at 5.30 P. M.

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

During the past year the Alumnae Association has made great strides in perfecting its organization. The Council plan has been tried for a year and the Executive Board feels that the experiment has been a great success. There have been no changes in the Alumnae office or in the Executive Board throughout the year until December, when Louise Congdon Francis resigned as president. At that time she became an Alumnae Director of the College as the result of the balloting last spring. It seems only right that a word of appreciation should be spoken here of the really great service Louise Congdon Francis has given the Association during the ten years that she has been a member of the Executive Board, and especially during the past four years when she has been president of the Association. All who took part in the Endowment Campaign know what a large measure of its success was due to her untiring devotion and able leadership. The reorganization of the Alumnae Association, too, has been largely her work and she has given endless time and thought to its perfection, with the result that when the new By-Laws are ratified, we shall have an organization well equipped to carry on increasingly important work which comes within its scope. In recognition of her services to the Association a few of her friends are at this time presenting her with a life membership in the Association.

The plan for local organization has been successfully worked out by Margaret Blaine, as executive secretary, and we have now Bryn Mawr associations in various parts of the country.

At the annual meeting a year ago it was voted to try the Dix plan for class reunions, by means of which four classes who knew one another in College hold reunions the same year. This plan went into effect last June, and although a number of classes were still holding reunions on the old plan we all felt sure that in the course of another two or three years the Dix plan would be in full operation and would prove much more satisfactory than the old scheme.

The annual meeting last year endorsed also the Bryn Mawr Summer School for Women in Industry. That school proved so interesting and successful that the Alumnae Association can well congratulate itself on its own small part in it.

The monthly BULLETIN has been published now for a year and we rejoice to say that it has almost financed itself, whereas the old Quarterly was a real burden upon the Association. The Association paid this year for one number of the BULLETIN; the rest of the money came from fifty cents set aside from the annual dues of each member and from money received for advertisements. The great success of the BULLETIN is due to the untiring efforts of Margaret Blaine, the Editor, and of Cornelia Hayman Dam, who has put the BULLETIN on a sound financial basis by securing many advertisements.

The finances of the Alumnae Association are still something of a problem, but the Executive Board feels that the increased activities of the Association have fully warranted the increased budget, and the Association will be interested to hear that the amount of money spent for the year 1921 is almost \$2000 less than the estimated budget.

With our own increased organization and our Council meeting in Chicago the members of the Alumnae Association have come in contact more and more this past year with the members of other alumnae associations. The president and recording secretary were invited last June to the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the Vassar Alumnae Association. This fall the president and executive secretary attended a conference at Wellesley, of the presidents and executive secretaries of five alumnae associations. It was a gratification to the Bryn Mawr representatives to find that all the women's colleges are working on the same problems and to feel that Bryn Mawr is not lagging behind nor does she appear in any way extravagant.

Our intensive work on local organization has helped to increase our membership and we have this year added twenty-eight new associate members. There have also been fifteen new life members. We regret to say that twenty-five have resigned or been dropped from the Association, but this num-

ber is much smaller than in many preceding years. On the other hand, six who had been dropped have been reinstated, showing that their interest has revived.

The beautiful alumnae room has been in constant use and we feel that its usefulness to the College has been fully demonstrated. It has this year been used for a new purpose. Caroline Chadwick-Collins, chairman of the Alumnae Publicity Committee, has had a desk in the Alumnae office and has there taken full charge of the College publicity, to the great satisfaction of the College administration and of the Philadelphia newspapers.

The committee work has gone as usual. As a result of the efforts of the Academic Committee certain definite changes have been recommended by the Curriculum Committee of the Faculty. The Committee on Health and Physical Education has had only one meeting, but it was definitely proved at that meeting that there was a distinct field for such a committee.

The Council has had one formal meeting, held in Chicago, November 10th, 11th and 12th. The Executive Board recommends to the Association the adoption of the council plan as outlined in the new by-laws. After a year's experiment the Board is convinced that such a deliberative body is of inestimable value and a meeting once a year away from Bryn Mawr is not the least valuable part of the Council plan.

During the year the following members of the Association have died and I will ask the members present to signify their sympathy by a silent rising vote:

Helen Moseman Wilson Merrill, '18
 Helen Williston Smith Brown, '06
 Gladys W. Chandler, '07
 Theodosia Haynes Taylor, '19
 Ethel Hulburd Johnston, '03
 Waldron Weaver MacLeod, '15
 Mary Lawther Eddy, '95
 Carlotta Montenegro Lesta, '01
 Margaret W. Gage, Ex.-'99
 Helen Ross Johnson, Ex.-'94
 Josephine Jackson Ballagh, Ex.-'93
 Edith Bettle, Ex.-'99.

Respectfully submitted,

LEILA HOUGHTELING,
Acting President.

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL

The Bryn Mawr Alumnae Council has been in existence for a year, operating as a special committee of the Alumnae Association until the by-laws shall have been changed to make it an integral part of the alumnae organization.

The first meeting held away from Bryn Mawr was in Chicago, November 10th, 11th and 12th. With the exception of Myra Elliot Vauclain, recording secretary of the Association, and Katherine McCollin Arnett, chairman of class collectors, all the members of the Council were present. There were present also Margaret Ayer Barnes, for the Alumnae Directors, and Marynia Foote and Winifred Worcester, for the class of 1921.

In addition to the by-laws as printed in the December BULLETIN, the Council makes the following recommendations to the Association. These motions were all passed as the sense of the meeting.

First, with regard to the Alumnae Directors. It was voted that all the elected alumnae directors should be voting members of the Council.

It was voted that when an alumnae director finds she will be unable to fulfil her duties for six months or longer she request the Executive Board to appoint a substitute director for that time.

It was voted that the alumnae directors be the official representatives of the Association to the Board of Directors of the College, and that an alumna or group of alumnae should transmit information and recommendations to the Executive Board, to be passed on by them to the alumnae directors.

Finally it was voted that it is a part of the function of the alumnae directors to keep the Association informed wherever possible through their Executive Board, on matters of interest occurring at meetings of the Board of Directors.

With regard to the budget the Council gave a vote of approval to the expenses assumed by the Association. The support of the College publicity by the Alumnae Association was discussed at length. The Association, for the past six months, has borne the entire expense of handling the College publicity, approximately \$100 a month, for Mrs. Chadwick-Collins' expenses. Although this does not represent

at all an adequate estimate of what publicity costs, even this small expense has been a burden to the Alumnae Association, and publicity has necessitated giving up a much-needed stenographer for the executive secretary. The immediate question is, shall we continue to manage the College publicity in this inadequate way, with real sacrifice on our part, or shall we go to the College for a grant of money? Last year the alumnae meeting voted not to ask the College for assistance for the Alumnae Association. We have proved this year that we can finance ourselves, but we cannot, in addition, adequately finance College publicity. The Council made the following recommendation: That in view of the fact that the Alumnae Association has successfully carried on the College publicity during the past year, the Council request the directors of the College for an appropriation of \$2500 to the Alumnae Association for the support of College publicity during the year 1922.

The perennial topic of the Students' Building was discussed and the following resolutions passed: That it is the sense of this Council that the next building built at Bryn Mawr shall be a Students' Building, and that since the Council feels that the alumnae have a moral obligation to the undergraduates to help them get a students' building, the Council recommends that the Chair appoint a committee of five to consider the matter of the Students' Building. This committee has been already appointed and has had one meeting with the undergraduate committee.

The Council also voted that the Chair appoint a committee to consider a suitable gift for President Thomas on her retirement next June. That committee will report today.

The Council made several recommendations with regard to standing committees which vary somewhat from the tentative by-laws presented to the meeting a year ago. The Council, after mature deliberation, recommends that the Academic Committee, the Finance Committee, and the Committee on Health and Physical Education all be appointed, and not elected committees. They recommend also that the Committee on Health and Physical Education and the Academic Committee be reduced from seven to five members each.

The reason for suggesting the appointed

committees is that the Council felt that we should thus get better committees. By the present arrangement the Executive Board makes two nominations for each vacancy. Although the Board tries to make always good nominations, they are very conscious of the fact that the better known of two candidates will be elected, not necessarily the better person for the committee. For example, it is almost impossible to have elected one of our Ph.D.'s, although they would make very desirable members of the Academic Committee. Then, too, if there are several vacancies the Board makes nominations covering different fields, secondary schools, college professors, administrators, etc. It often happens that all the school teachers are elected or all the professors, or a predominance of scientists or of humanists. If the Board made only nominations for each vacancy they could keep a well balanced committee.

They also recommend that the committee suggested last year on social work be omitted from the standing committees of the Alumnae Association, for the following reasons: The Summer School is too important to be the business of a sub-committee working under a Committee on Social Work. The work of the sub-committee on the Intercollegiate Community Service Association is of interest only to a special group of alumnae and not to the Association as a whole.

In regard to local organizations the Council voted that the machinery for elections throughout the local organizations shall be handled from the Alumnae office and that nominations for district councilors shall be made by the Executive Board.

Finally, the Council wishes to recommend the new by-laws, which passed the annual meeting in the following form.

BY-LAWS OF THE ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION

Ratified February 4, 1922

ARTICLE I

MEMBERSHIP

SECTION 1. Any person who has received a degree 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. Any former student of the College who has not received a degree may become an Associate Member of the Alumnae Association upon approval by the Executive Board. If she entered by matriculation, at least four academic years must have elapsed since the date of her entrance. A return to the College for undergraduate work shall terminate an Associate Membership and render the student ineligible for re-election during the period of this new attendance at the College.

Associate Members are entitled to all the rights and privileges of full membership, except that of serving on the Executive Board.

ARTICLE II

DUES

SECTION 1. The annual dues for each member of the Association shall be \$2.

SEC. 2. The dues for each member that enters the Association in June shall be \$1 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 at any time upon payment of \$50.

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

ARTICLE III

MEETINGS

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

SEC. 2. At least two weeks before the annual meeting, notice of the date and of the business to be brought before the meeting shall be sent to each member of the Alumnae 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, of the Alumnae Council, or of twenty-five members of the Association,

provided the notice of the meeting and of the business to be brought before it be sent to each member 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. 4. Fifty members of the Association shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

SEC. 5. The Council, the Executive Board, the Alumnae Directors and all committees shall report to the Association at the annual meeting.

ARTICLE IV

ELECTIONS

SECTION 1. Elections for officers of the Association and for members of elected committees shall be held before the regular annual meeting of the Association, 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."

ARTICLE V

OFFICERS

SECTION 1. The officers of the Association shall be a President, a Vice-President, a Recording Secretary, a Corresponding Secretary, and a Treasurer.

SEC. 2. The management of the affairs of the Association in the interim of its meetings shall be vested in an Executive Board, composed of the officers of the Association.

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 Executive Board shall have power to fill any vacancy in its own body for an unexpired term. An alumna who has served two consecutive full terms on the Executive Board shall be ineligible for re-election for the same office until the period of one year shall have elapsed.

SEC. 4. Any twenty-five members of the Association may make nominations for officers of the Executive Board, and these shall be placed upon the ballot by the Nominating Committee.

SEC. 5. The duties of the officers of the

Association shall be those that usually pertain to such offices. The President shall be ex-officio a member of all committees. In the absence of the President the Executive Board may appoint one of its number or the Executive Secretary to represent her.

ARTICLE VI

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

The Executive Board shall appoint an Executive Secretary, whose duties and salary shall be fixed by the Board.

ARTICLE VII

ALUMNAE DIRECTORS

As provided by regulation of the Board of Directors of Bryn Mawr College.

SECTION 1. The Alumnae members of the Board of Directors of Bryn Mawr College shall be elected by ballot of the Alumnae Association, as hereinafter provided, for nomination to the Trustees of Bryn Mawr College.

SEC. 2. 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.

SEC. 3. The elections for the nomination of an Alumnae Director shall be held each year 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 any election where there is one vacancy or more to be filled, the alumna receiving the highest number of votes shall be nominated to the Trustees for the regular term of five years, the alumna receiving the second highest number of votes for the longest unexpired term for which there is a vacancy, and so on.

SEC. 4. (a) The Alumnae Directors shall be nominated as follows: The Executive Board of the Alumnae 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 twenty-five 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 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, or a member of the staff of any other college.

(c) An Alumnae Director shall serve for five 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 Executive Board of the Alumnae Association to the Trustees. An Alumnae Director so nominated shall hold office until her successor has been voted for at the next regular election for Alumnae Director and duly elected by the Trustees. An alumna who has served a regular term of five years shall be ineligible for re-election for one year.

(d) In case by reason of a tie it shall be uncertain which alumna has received the nomination of the Alumnae Association for the office of Alumnae Director, the Executive Board of the Alumnae Association shall nominate to the Trustees one of the candidates receiving an equal number of votes.

SEC. 5. The Alumnae Directors shall perform such duties as are prescribed by the laws of the Trustees and Directors of Bryn Mawr College.

ARTICLE VIII

ALUMNAE COUNCIL

SECTION 1. There shall be an Alumnae Council which shall co-ordinate Alumnae activities and further the understanding between the Alumnae and the College.

SEC. 2. This Council shall be constituted as follows:

The Executive Board and the Executive Secretary of the Alumnae Association.

The Chairman of the Academic Committee, of the Finance Committee, of the Publicity Committee, of the Committee on Scholarships and of the Committee on Health and Physical Education.

The Alumnae Directors.

One delegate-at-large, appointed for each Council meeting by the Executive Board.

One delegate from each Council District.

The Chairman of Class Collectors to be elected by the Class Collectors.

Two members of the class last graduated, to be elected by their class.

SEC. 3 (a) The District Councillors shall hold office for three years and shall be ineligible for one year succeeding the close of their term. In case anyone of them is unable to attend a meeting of the Alumnae Council, an alternate shall be appointed to take her place.

(b) The District Councillors shall be nominated by the Executive Board and shall be elected by a majority vote of all members of the Alumnae Association residing in the District. The election shall be held annually on the last Thursday in March.

(c) Any ten Alumnae of a District may nominate a candidate for Councillor from that District, and her name shall be placed on the ballot by the Executive Board.

(d) The Executive Board shall by adjustment arrange that the terms of office of District Councillors do not all expire at the same time.

SEC. 4. The President of the Alumnae Association shall be *ex-officio* Chairman of the Alumnae Council. The Recording Secretary of the Alumnae Association shall be the Secretary of the Council.

SEC. 5. The Alumnae Council shall meet at least twice annually—one of these meetings to be held in some place other than Bryn Mawr.

ARTICLE IX

DISTRICT ORGANIZATION

SECTION 1. There shall be regional districts, defined by the Executive Board. Each district shall include all members of the Association within its geographical limits.

SEC. 2. Each district shall be represented by one delegate on the Alumnae Council.

ARTICLE X

COMMITTEES

SECTION 1. The Standing Committees of the Association shall be as follows:

Academic Committee.

Finance Committee.

Scholarships Committee.

Committee on Health and Physical Education.

Committee on Publicity.

Committee on Athletic Contests.

Nominating Committee.

SEC. 2. The Executive Board shall provide that the terms of office of members of any one committee do not coincide. No member of a committee shall be eligible for re-election or reappointment until one year has elapsed after the expiration of her term of office, except that this provision does not apply to the Academic Committee. The Executive Board shall have power to fill any vacancy in committees, each appointment to hold until the next regular election.

SEC. 3. (a) The Academic Committee shall consist of seven members, appointed by the Executive Board. The members of the Committee shall hold office for three years or until others are appointed in their places, and no member shall serve for more than two consecutive terms.

(b) The Academic Committee shall hold at least one meeting each academic year to confer on matters of academic interest connected with the College with the President and Dean of Bryn Mawr College, and such members of the Faculty as may be appointed. It shall arrange meetings to confer with the committees from the Undergraduate Association and the Graduate Club at Bryn Mawr College on matters of academic interest.

SEC. 4. (a) The Finance Committee shall consist of seven members, four of whom shall be appointed by the Executive Board. They shall hold office for four years or until others are appointed in their places. The other three members of this Committee shall be the Treasurer of the Alumnae Association, the Chairman of the Scholarships Committee, and the Chairman of the Class Collectors.

(b) The Finance Committee shall prepare a budget, which shall be submitted to the annual meeting for ratification by the Association. It may, with the approval of the Council, indicate purposes for which money shall be raised by the Alumnae Association. It shall devise ways and means, and take charge of collecting money for such purposes. When necessary, it shall prepare, subject to approval of the Alumnae Association, the necessary agreements for the transfer of gifts from the Alumnae Association. All collections from the Association shall be subject to its supervision.

SEC. 5. (a) The Scholarships Committee

shall consist of five members, appointed by the Executive Board. They shall each hold office for five years or until others are appointed in their places.

(b) The Scholarships Committee shall direct all matters pertaining to scholarships given by the Alumnae and shall, after conference with the proper College authorities, nominate all candidates for such scholarships. It shall also investigate the need for new scholarships, and stimulate interest in raising them throughout the districts. It shall also direct all disbursements from the Students' Loan Fund.

SEC. 6. (a) The Committee on Health and Physical Education shall consist of five members, appointed by the Executive Board. They shall hold office for four years or until others are appointed in their places.

(b) The Committee on Health and Physical Education shall hold at least one meeting each academic year to confer with the President of Bryn Mawr College, with the Health Department and with the Department of Physical Education.

SEC. 7. (a) The Committee on Publicity shall consist of three members, appointed by the Executive Board to hold office for three years or until others are appointed in their places. The Executive Secretary shall be *ex-officio* a member of this Committee.

(b) The Committee on Publicity shall collect and distribute information about the College among the Alumnae, schools, and general public.

SEC. 8. (a) The Committee on Athletic Contests shall consist of five members, appointed by the Executive Board, to hold office for five years or until others are appointed in their places.

(b) The Committee on Athletic Contests shall try to stimulate 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. 9. (a) The Nominating Committee shall consist of five members, appointed biennially by the Executive Board, and shall hold office for four years or until others are appointed in their places.

(b) The Nominating Committee shall biennially prepare a ballot presenting alternate nominations for the officers of the Association and shall file it with the Re-

cording Secretary by December 1st preceding the annual meeting.

ARTICLE XI

CLASS COLLECTIONS

SECTION 1. The Finance Committee on Recommendations from the classes shall appoint a Class Collector from each class, from the holders of the degree of Master of Arts, and from the holders of the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, to hold office until others are appointed in their places.

SEC. 2. The Class Collectors shall, under supervision of the Finance Committee, collect funds from their respective classes. They shall elect annually a Chairman, who shall be a member of the Finance Committee.

ARTICLE XII

RULES OF ORDER

The rules of parliamentary practice, as set forth in Roberts' "Rules of Order," shall govern the proceedings of this Association in so far as they are not inconsistent with any provision of its Charter or By-Laws.

ARTICLE XIII

AMENDMENT TO 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 due notice of proposed amendment and additions has been sent in writing to the members at least two weeks previous to the regular meeting of the Association.

REPORT OF ALUMNAE DIRECTORS

Although this past year is the year following the completion of the Endowment Fund when it seemed as if a short period of changeless calm were a natural and not undesirable condition, two important new undertakings have been brought into being—the Department of Theoretical Music and the Summer School for Women Workers in Industry.

Department of Theoretical Music.

On January 13, 1921, the members of the Committee to secure endowment for the Department of Music met in New York, and the result of that meeting was the taking

of the chairmanship by Alice Carter Dickerman, to whose energy, resourcefulness and constant interest I think we are in a large measure indebted for the existence of the Department. A letter was sent to the directors of the College asking their co-operation and their approval to begin instruction in theoretical music, provided:

1. That the support of the Department for the next ten years shall be guaranteed by financially responsible corporation on terms satisfactory to the Board of Directors.

2. That the Committee agrees in addition to raise \$100,000 and to hand over the same to the Board of Directors to be used for music building or otherwise. Of course, the general plan for the music, the proposed courses, had been previously submitted to the faculty and approved by them. I am now inserting Mrs. Dickerman's report:

"It was decided to appeal to the Juilliard Foundation. Miss Thomas, Mrs. Hand and the chairman had a conference with Mr. Noble, the Foundation's secretary, in which they sketched the needs of the College and during which he expressed his profound interest in the experiment which they desired to inaugurate at Bryn Mawr. He stated, however, that the Foundation could not yet function, owing to governmental litigation. Your representatives, however, felt encouraged by the general attitude of Mr. Noble. But, for some time, no progress was made because of insufficient funds. The Committee, in spite of this, felt exceedingly anxious to establish the Department for the winter of 1921 to 1922, in view of the possibility of obtaining Mr. Thomas Whitney Surette as director. Just at this juncture, a gift of \$5000 from an undergraduate came as a great and glorious surprise. The Alumnae Committee was sufficiently encouraged to approach the directors once more through Mrs. Slade for permission to proceed with its plans under a guarantee by the Committee to complete the necessary budget. The directors gave their consent on condition that the guarantee would extend over a period of two years. Following this came two gifts for the endowment of the Department—an anonymous one, \$1000, and \$10,000 from Elizabeth Hopkins Johnson, to be applied to scholarships.

"The Committee thereupon engaged Mr. Surette as director and the courses were

outlined. At the same time, Mr. Surette was engaged as director of music in the Bryn Mawr Preparatory School in Baltimore, and one of his best teachers, Miss Robinson, engaged for the post of resident instructor; the plan being to link the preparatory courses in music to those outlined for the College.

"It was decided to house the Department by leasing the large studio wing of Miss Gertrude's Ely's house directly opposite the College, thus providing an accessible and altogether delightful environment, which has proven to have formed no small part in the success of the course. The small studio on the grounds was also obtained for the use of the classes in harmony and for the use of the associate professor. It is to be doubted that even had we had a building made to order, any more charming surroundings could have been created. The Committee takes pleasure here in thanking Miss Ely for her generous attitude in allowing the use of her furniture and furnishings by the students.

"The establishment of the Department was announced at commencement and the Committee immediately proceeded to look about for a candidate for the position of associate professor, which proved to be a matter of incredible difficulty. The country apparently contained very few men or women sufficiently well equipped technically or of adequate personal calibre! Even Europe failed to produce a candidate, who, measuring up to the College standards, would consent to come to America. Toward the end of the summer, however, through the kind offices of Mr. Noble, we were put in touch with Mr. Horace Alwyne, the English pianist, at that time resident instructor in music at the Skidmore College of Arts at Saratoga. On Miss Thomas' return from Europe, Mr. Alwyne's candidacy was approved and he accepted the position of associate professor. It is apropos to state here that his work has received the highest commendation and that we are accordingly grateful to Mr. Noble.

"As Mr. Surette went to Europe in August, the chairman authorized him to purchase supplies of music and books for the Department, thus obtaining them at greatly reduced prices. The week before College opened, the announcement of all the courses to be given was sent to each undergraduate student, including the entering class. These

courses included elementary and advanced harmony, counterpoint, canon and fugue, and a two years' course in general music, including a history and appreciation of music as exemplified by the various great composers from Bach down to Cesar Franck, this course requiring training of both eye and ear. Informal Monday evening gatherings have since been organized and have met with enthusiastic reception by the students, who were encouraged to come and do their bit. Lecture recitals at stated intervals have been held, at which particular composition was technically analyzed by Mr. Surette and then rendered by a group of artists chosen from the Philadelphia Orchestra, the Rich Quartet, and the Philadelphia Ensemble, assisted always by Mr. Alwyne at the piano. Three of these recitals have been held for increasingly large audiences. In December, a course in the history and appreciation of music for outsiders was inaugurated, which will extend into April. This class has numbered over sixty students, which far exceeds our expectations.

"Your chairman feels that the enthusiastic reception not only by the students, but by the public of the whole question of music at Bryn Mawr indicates two things; First, that music is now considered a legitimate part of academic education and, secondly, that the scope of its teaching must gradually but certainly be enlarged.

Respectfully submitted,

Alice Carter Dickerman,
Chairman.

Summer School.

On Jan. 21, 1921, the plan for the Summer School for Women Workers in Industry was adopted by the directors, as follows:

1. *Object.* To aid in the extension of education by granting use of certain parts of College equipment during eight weeks of summer, mid-June to mid-August.

2. *Proposed Administration.* A joint Committee, composed of president and dean of the College, three representatives of the Board of Directors of the College, three representatives elected by the faculty, the director of the Carola Woerishoffer Graduate Department, with five representatives of the Alumnae Association. This joint Committee is under the supervision of the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors. As you know, to the joint Com-

mittee was added last year five representatives of women workers in industry, and in the plan for this coming summer seven alumnae members of the Summer School have been added. The budget of a little under \$21,000 was raised by the General Finance Committee of the joint Committee.

Pensions.

A Pension Committee, composed of Mr. Asa S. Wing, Mr. Charles J. Rhoads and Prof. George Barton, brought in a report which was adopted on January 21st by the Board:

Twenty-seven of faculty were contributing on the basis of salaries paid in 1920. College contribution	\$6,814.88
Eighteen others were eligible, on which annual charge to College would be	2,532.12
To place both these classes on basis of present salaries would require annually of the College	1,818.98
To above should be added provision for president of the College	300.00
Total	\$11,465.98

The above includes all that was provided for in pension plan which was adopted in February, 1920. It includes president, deans, all members of the faculty above grade 7, instructor, and the following present heads of departments: secretary of the College, director of athletics and gymnastics, head librarian, and the comptroller of the College.

The Committee further provided a plan for a pension for all academic instructors and demonstrators who have completed three years of service as such in the College, and also for all non-academic teachers and members of the staff who have completed their fifth year of service at the College. The Committee also recommended that some means be found to provide that each of the four professors at the College over fifty-five years may secure an annuity of \$125, \$50 monthly and \$50 by trustee, to commence at age of sixty-five years. President Thomas submitted this proposal to Carnegie Foundation, and the means suggested by the Foundation and adopted by trustees was that Bryn Mawr College

should pay the retiring allowance for one year if professors were retired from active service at age of sixty-five years, and that at the age of sixty-six years the Foundation would take over its part.

It is exceedingly satisfactory to feel that there is no further uncertainty as regards pensions.

Academic.

The students early in January asked for a course in public speaking and the Board approved of such a course.

Elementary classes in Spanish and Italian five hours weekly were added by request of faculty, so that group work in these languages might be based on elementary knowledge of these languages. The Board likewise expressed approval of effort of alumnae to supply books for the American Library at the Sorbonne, and also approved the plan of having the College book-shop made a regular department of the College and managed for the good of faculty and students.

The Executive Committee and Committee on Buildings and Grounds were authorized to provide a method of saving \$20,000 on next year's budget—with power to employ an efficiency engineer to study and report on the business administration of the College. Mr. Morris L. Cooke was engineer, and he reported on May 12, 1921. His recommendations included:

1. Unification of management of academic buildings and halls as to living and dining facilities.

2. Centralized purchasing.

At present the organization of the business administration of the College has been carried out as follows: Miss Elizabeth Andrews, '99, is head of the business office (Miss Henrietta Porter having resigned her position on September 20, 1921). Mr. J. J. Foley is superintendent of the College. Miss C. Leslie Gardiner is purchaser of supplies. Miss Minnie Ratcliffe is supervising housekeeper. Mr. Paul Roestel is chef.

All the housekeepers in the five halls of residence have been put on a twelve-month basis and paid \$100 a month, with the understanding that they are to have one month's holiday in the summer and that if arrangements can be made they may be permitted to take another month at their own expense.

Under the reorganization of the business of the halls of residence the wardens will be left free for a certain amount of academic administrative work which will be done in the office of the dean and under her direction. The *warden of Radnor Hall* (Miss Friedricka M. Heyl, class of 1899) will operate the College Bureau of Recommendations under the plan. The *warden of Merion Hall* (Miss Catherine C. Taussig until October 22nd and Miss Theodora Bates from that date) will manage the Health Department under the Dean. The *warden of Pembroke-West* (Miss Dorothy Shipley) will work with the dean in assisting the undergraduate students in Pembroke-West and Pembroke-East to do their academic work to the best advantage. The *warden of Denbigh* (Miss Mary Summerfield Gardiner) will assist the students of Denbigh and Merion. The *warden of Rockefeller* (Miss Helen J. Barrett) will assist the students in Rockefeller and Radnor. The *warden of Pembroke-East* (Mrs. Alys Smith Russell) will act as head warden and will represent the wardens on committees and will be responsible for all formal College entertainments.

An important part of the reorganization was a cost accounting system by which it is possible to have a weekly account of the amount expended by the various appropriations. Mr. J. D. Stinger, of the firm of Lawrence E. Brown & Co., has been engaged to put in a cost accounting system at an expense of \$1000, to be taken from the president's salary gift for 1921-22.

The Reorganization Committee has approved the reorganization now in operation not as a permanent arrangement, but as a working arrangement, and asks to continue for the present time until further report can be made to the Board of Directors.

Faculty Resolutions.

The Board unanimously approved, November 18th, of the faculty resolution, which read as follows:

1. In so far as the use of week-ends is important in its educational aspect, it is essentially a matter for which the faculty is continuously responsible.

2. The faculty approves of the recommendations of the president and dean of the College that in view of the vote of the Undergraduate Association (May, 1921) regulation of week-ends be reconsidered.

3. The faculty, having noticed the tendency towards an abuse of week-ends, welcomes the above recognition by the students of the value of continuous residence. Inasmuch as effective control of this tendency by the students themselves would be of more real advantage to the College than any regulation by authority, the faculty is prepared to leave the whole matter in the hands of the students, either for direct regulation through any of their recognized agencies or for indirect control by building up a sufficiently strong and intelligent public opinion on the question. The faculty, therefore, undertakes that for the present there shall be no regulation, direct or indirect, initiated by the faculty or any of its officers and that all regulations recently promulgated shall be at once withdrawn.

4. The faculty stipulates, however, that in order to provide data for a correct understanding of the effect of over-night absences on academic work a special record shall be kept of all over-night absences (not only at the week-ends) by the students, if they so elect, otherwise in such a way as may be arranged by the faculty. In either case the record shall be accepted as official, not subject to challenge on the score of correctness. Copies of each month's record shall be furnished to the dean of the College for the faculty, and to the secretary of the senate.

5. This section of the faculty is without prejudice to the rights of the senate.

At the November meeting the term of Elizabeth Kirkbride as alumnae director expired, after fifteen years of continuous, intelligent and faithful service. At the December meeting this minute was unanimously adopted by the directors:

"After fifteen years of service as alumnae director of Bryn Mawr College, Elizabeth Butler Kirkbride has declined to be a candidate for renomination by the Alumnae Association and is no longer a member of this Board. She was one of two alumnae directors elected when the charter of the College was amended in 1906, and she has served on both the Executive and the Library Committees, where her unflinching interest and her clear understanding of facts, and her readiness for helpful service have been deeply appreciated by her fellow directors. By her frequent visits to the College and generous hospitality in her Philadelphia home Miss Kirkbride has kept

in unusually close touch with both the faculty and the students of the College, and more than any other director she has represented the friendly human relation that should exist between governing boards and their institutions."

Louise Congdon Francis was appointed by the Board upon the nomination of Bryn Mawr Alumnae Association to take the place of Elizabeth Kirkbride and your representatives welcome with pleasure Louise Francis, who has served the Alumnae Association with such devotion and ability.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANCES FINCKE HAND,

For Alumnae Directors.

Report of the Committee to select a gift from the Alumnae Association to President Thomas, on her retirement from the College.

Madam Chairman: The Committee to select a gift for Miss Thomas began its meetings on December 16th, with all its members (Mrs. Slade, Mrs. Riesman, Mrs. Fleischmann, Miss Donnelly and myself) present. Since that time we have gone over most carefully all the suggestions for the gift that have been handed in. Before I offer for your consideration the recommendation that the Committee has finally asked me to lay before you, I should like to refer for a moment to certain of the suggestions which, I know, have been much talked of in the Association. The first of these is the completion of the Students' Building. While none of us for a moment would deny the usefulness of and the necessity for such a building on the Bryn Mawr campus, still we, as a Committee, felt, unanimously, I think, that there were strong objections to the presentation of this to Miss Thomas as a gift. First of all, we felt that it would be for the College and not for Miss Thomas, and that Miss Thomas might well feel that we were using the occasion of her retirement as an excuse for obtaining something we had long desired ourselves, and that we were not making the effort primarily for her. Secondly, the completion of the building and the endowment of it would cost, according to the present plans, close on to \$400,000, and we all felt that that would be a sum that it would be practically impossible to raise at the present juncture of affairs. We also considered at length the possibility of establishing a lecture foundation, but a ma-

majority of us felt that sufficient outside lectures were already given in the College. Other suggestions considered were:

1. An open-air theatre. (Considered to be not sufficiently useful nor appropriate and rather too slight as a gift.)

2. The endowment of a chair at the College. (Considered not to be sufficiently special to Miss Thomas nor sufficiently in the public eye.)

3. An organ. (Not representative of Miss Thomas.)

4. A chapel. (Not representative of Miss Thomas.)

5. Endowment of Summer School. (Not wise for the school, which should only keep up as long as there is sufficient interest in it to support it.)

6. A life of Miss Thomas, to be written by Strachey. (Not fitting while Miss Thomas is alive.)

7. A bust of Miss Thomas, by Manship. (Not sufficient and should not be as a gift to her.)

8. A gift to the International Federation. (Not personal.)

9. An observatory. (Not representative of Miss Thomas.)

10. The conferring of a B. M. degree on Miss Thomas. (Impossible legally.)

I turn now to the recommendation of the Committee, which is that a prize be endowed to be called the "M. Carey Thomas Prize," to be given to an American woman triennially (or at any interval the Association may suggest) for real eminence in any line of achievement. To accomplish this purpose the Committee feels that at least \$20,000 should be raised to endow the prize, together with sufficient money to pay the expenses of the Committee chosen to award it. This, I may say, I think, is a unanimous recommendation. We feel that this suggestion embodies the main ideas for which we were striving, namely, that it is indicative of the main purpose of Miss Thomas' life—the advancement of women—that it would be a gift very definitely for her and in honor of her alone, and not partly for ourselves, and that it would have dignity in the eyes of the outside world, if according to the above plan, a committee composed of some of the most important people in the country had the power to bestow a \$3000 prize once in every three years upon a woman who had done some really important piece of work. We feel,

in short, that such a gift as this would be a fitting tribute to Miss Thomas, not only because of what she has done for Bryn Mawr College, but because of what she has done and been everywhere among women.

A few words, too, concerning the practicability of the scheme. The Committee felt that it would be much simpler for the Association to decide about the plan if they knew how some, at least, of its members felt toward it. We also felt that we should have much more confidence in presenting our plan to you if we thought that some of you were interested in the idea. We have, therefore, asked a number of alumnae what they thought of the idea and whether, if the Association passed it, they would be willing to give toward it. We do not, for a moment, want the Association to feel that we were taking their consent of the plan in any way for granted, or that we were usurping authority not properly belonging to us. We have in no way hampered the action of the Association, for every person to whom we have spoken of the matter has been told that the plan was merely tentative and was to be submitted to this meeting. The results of this questioning that we have done, have, I think, been indicative of an approval of the plan in general. It is difficult to give you figures, as all the answers to my letters and reports from visits have not yet come in, but I have received so far promises of contributions amounting to \$10,110 and the Committee feels that this shows at least some approval of the plan and some possibility that the money could be raised.

There are various suggestions concerning it that have come up and that should be considered either by the whole Association, or if it adopts the idea, by the committee whom it appoints to carry the plan through. Among these are:

1. Whether or not the field of work for which the prize is to be given should be limited.

2. Whether Miss Thomas herself should be consulted about the matter, now or later.

The Committee has felt that the suggestion would, in all probability, meet with Miss Thomas' liking, and at the last meeting it was suggested that although it was doubtless impossible to keep Miss Thomas from hearing of the matter, still there need be no formal announcement of the plan be-

fore commencement, at which time the gift, in our estimation, should be complete. The money, we feel, should come from alumnae or others closely allied in some way with Miss Thomas, and the collection should be made with as little stir as possible, as it is felt that any kind of advertisement of the matter would detract from its dignity. These suggestions are merely a report of the feeling of the members of the Committee about the prize and the way in which they have thought of it. I might also add that they consider it essential to obtain an exceedingly well known committee to award the prize, and finally, that the money would probably have to be collected over a period of three years, as many people who would like to give would feel more able to pledge if they could make the payments a year or two hence. This, I think, is in full the recommendation that the Committee has authorized me to make to you. If there are further questions regarding it, I shall be more than glad to answer them, in so far as I am able.

Respectfully submitted,

A. DOROTHY SHIPLEY,

Chairman of the Committee for the Gift to President Thomas.

REPORT OF THE ACADEMIC COMMITTEE

Since the alumnae meeting of a year ago the Academic Committee has held two meetings at Bryn Mawr and has devoted its attention almost entirely to two subjects, entrance examinations and hygiene lectures. A very thorough investigation of the results of the present entrance examination system was made and discussed with the Faculty Committee on Entrance. The report of this year's work, which was read at the annual alumnae meeting, will be published at a later date. The Sub-Committee on Entrance Requirements of the faculty have requested that the publication be delayed until action has been taken in the matter of entrance examinations.

Respectfully submitted,

JANET HOWELL CLARK.

REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE

The new by-laws of the Alumnae Association give to the Finance Committee the duty of preparing a budget for the Association, in addition to the raising of funds for its use, and for other purposes desig-

nated by the Association. Last year the Reorganization Committee presented to the annual meeting a budget of \$12,293, \$2000 of which it was intended to ask the College to supply. The meeting accepted the budget—less this \$2000—declining to ask for such help, and it is a great pleasure to report that, thanks to the careful management of our Board of Directors and Executive Secretary, the treasurer's report shows that the action of the Association has been justified, and the year 1921 has closed with a small balance.

The Finance Committee now presents for your consideration the following budget.

On behalf of the Finance Committee,

MARTHA G. THOMAS, *Chairman.*

PROPOSED BUDGET FOR 1922

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS FOR 1922

Dues	\$4,262.76
President Thomas' Gift.....	500.00
Miscellaneous, including Bank Interest	50.00
BULLETIN Advertising and other Income	2,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$6,812.76

DISBURSEMENTS

Alumnae Office

Salaries	
Executive Secretary	\$1,500.00
Editor	500.00
Assistant	1,500.00
Extra	100.00
Printing	200.00
Postage	350.00
Supplies	100.00
Miscellaneous	
Dues	140.00
Telephone and Telegraph... ..	100.00
Auditing	225.00
Miscellaneous	75.00
Petty Cash	20.00

Committees, Travel.

Council away	1,290.91
Council B. M.....	500.00
Executives	300.00
Committees	300.00

Publicity

Grant	1,500.00
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Class Collections

Printing (Booklet)	200.00
BULLETIN	3,000.00
Inauguration Expenses	500.00

\$12,400.91

Estimated Disbursements, 1922..	\$12,400.91
Estimated Receipts, 1922.....	6,812.76
<hr/>	
Amount to be raised by Class Col- lections	\$5,588.15
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Total Receipts from Class Collec- tions for 1921.....	\$5,276.60

REPORT OF THE CHAIRMAN OF CLASS COLLECTORS FOR THE YEAR 1921

The year 1921 has been the first year of the new organization of the Alumnae Association. Last year the success of the \$2,000,000 Endowment Campaign proved the usefulness to the College of the alumnae organized in a body. As a result of the growth of the Association, culminating in its work for the Endowment Campaign, the Association has been reorganized. This reorganization and increased activity has brought up a new problem, that of the financing of a large budget. The Alumnae Association could not be expected to finance itself entirely during the stages of reorganization; hence assistance had to be found somewhere, and the already existing system of Class Collections was called upon to fill the breach. The Reorganization Committee, in framing a tentative budget for 1921, suggested that the Class Collections be called upon for \$5000, and that the College be asked to contribute to the financing of the Association \$2000. However, at the annual meeting in January, 1921, the Association voted to receive no aid from the College, but to turn to the Class Collections for the entire amount not raised by the Association itself through dues and other income.

This first year has been a very difficult one for the Collections because practically every alumna has just given all that she possibly could to the \$2,000,000 Endowment Fund, or, in many cases, is still paying off her pledge to this Fund. Last year we all signed up for the largest amount we could possibly give until 1922; therefore, it has been pretty hard to be asked to give again, this time to such an unromantic cause as the financing of an association. Two other circumstances have increased the difficulty of raising Class Collections for this year. In January last, a special plea was enclosed with the bills for dues, asking for

voluntary contributions to pay off the deficit of the Association then existing from the year 1920. Many responded generously to this plea; but when the call came later to assist in financing the Association for the current year, 1921, through the Class Collections, felt that they could not give again. In addition to this, three classes have decided this year to give their collections to special funds: (1) 1900 promised an extra \$1000 from the class to the \$2,000,000 Endowment Fund, in addition to the personal pledges of individual members of the class; this to be paid off in the year 1921-1922. (2) 1901 is raising money for a class scholarship as the twentieth reunion gift. (3) 1906 is giving, as its fifteenth reunion gift, books for the library.

In spite of the loss to Class Collections resulting from the voluntary contributions and these three special class gifts going elsewhere, the Class Collections have this year amounted to \$4084.50. This means that although the Alumnae Association began 1921 with a deficit of \$800, it is finishing the year with an absolutely clean slate.

Although this amount is not large as compared with what the alumnae can give and have given previously, it is not discouraging because it shows that the alumnae who gave all that they possibly could last year will still give more for the support of the Association; it indicates that the alumnae will back their Association. We trust that as the Association becomes more firmly established and the collections resume their pre-campaign size, a smaller percentage of the amount collected will be necessary for the support of the Association and the remainder can be given as previously to endowment or some other purpose necessary for the College. But this year's work indicates also that the alumnae do not realize the strength and usefulness of the Association to the College and to us all; and one of the chief functions of the Class Collector (perhaps even more important than the bringing in of the money, because it stores up gold of all kinds for the future) is the education of herself and her classmates to this realization.

I want very much to express my personal appreciation to the Class Collectors and the alumnae for their help and patience during this year. I want also to speak with deep regret of the death of Ethel Hulburd Johnston, Class Collector, 1903.

Although I knew Mrs. Johnston through her letters only, my work with her made me feel that hers was a rare personality, and that by her death we, her fellow alumnae, suffer a real and great loss.

Respectfully submitted,

KATHARINE MCCOLLIN ARNETT.

REPORT OF THE SCHOLARSHIPS AND LOAN FUND COMMITTEE

By merging the Loan Fund and James E. Rhoads Scholarships Committee in one, the Alumnae reorganization has created a new committee of considerable importance. It has representation on the Finance Committee of the Alumnae Association and on the Alumnae Council, and its five members instead of the three former scholarships representatives, sit on the joint committee of faculty and alumnae that was founded originally in connection with the James E. Rhoads Scholarships.

This last has come about, in part, through the procedure of the alumnae members of interviewing personally all applicants for the James E. Rhoads Scholarships and obtaining information concerning their ability and promise from their instructors to present to the joint committee. The custom proved so useful that the Alumnae Committee was asked to interview the candidates for all the undergraduate scholarships that are given on the ground of financial need, and has now been formally recognized by the College authorities, as usage.

For the year 1921-22 twenty-four scholarships were given by the joint committee on the ground of financial need, among which a number of special scholarships were raised, or given, by alumnae. For the James E. Rhoads scholarships given to students on the ground of need and good work the committee has to report the award of the Junior Scholarship to Edith Melcher, with an average grade of 89.766, and of a special Junior Scholarship to Frances M. Hughes, with a grade of 82.077. The Sophomore Scholarship went to Katharine Van Bibber with the unusually high grade for a Freshman of 89.285.

The new business of the Scholarships Committee during 1921 has been the organization of the Alumnae Regional Scholarships. In 1920 we reported the demand for First Year Scholarships of which the College possesses very few in number and

small in amount in order to encourage needy students of ability to enter Bryn Mawr. In view, furthermore, of the increase in College fees a large number of scholarships for the three later years of the course will be required if the College is to continue its past record of never allowing a student to leave Bryn Mawr because of financial need. Accordingly the Committee has asked each district to raise a First Year Scholarship of the value of \$500 to be awarded to the local candidate of greatest promise who needs financial assistance, and is urging each district, whenever possible, to help maintain a student in each class in College. This means raising \$500 for the first year, \$800 the second year, \$1100 the third year, and \$1400 each succeeding year. In each district the local committee has been urged to interest candidates in the College and it will have in its hands the final awarding of the scholarships on receiving from the College the examination grades and admission certificates of the candidates. As to these and other details the Central Committee has issued a statement for the information of the local committees and it is preparing a pamphlet descriptive of the College and the Bryn Mawr scholarships for the use of the alumnae and of the schools.

The response to the plan for Regional Scholarships on the part of certain alumnae districts has been most encouraging. District I, with Boston as a center; V, represented by Chicago, and VI by Northern and Southern California are each raising a First Year Scholarship of the value of \$500. District II, represented by New York, and Pittsburgh, is raising two such scholarships, and District III is raising, from Washington, a scholarship of \$500, and, from Richmond, one of \$100. Baltimore, St. Louis and Philadelphia are also at work in their districts on scholarship funds. Other districts have shown less energy and interest and it is earnestly hoped will rouse themselves during the next months to realize that there is nothing of greater importance to the future of Bryn Mawr than the establishment of these scholarships.

For the Loan Fund the Committee reports that during the year 1921 eighteen students repaid loans amounting to \$2558, and that loans were made to fourteen stu-

dents amounting to \$3770, an increase on the amount loaned in the years immediately preceding. Recently at Bryn Mawr, as at other colleges, students have sought scholarships insistently, being unwilling to incur debt for their education even to college loan funds. Now, however, financial pressure has become so heavy that it forces them to borrow and, owing to the increase in college fees, they are applying for larger sums than heretofore.

Respectfully submitted,

LUCY MARTIN DONNELLY,
Chairman.

REPORT OF THE PUBLICITY COMMITTEE

Summer School Publicity—The first big piece of work which the Publicity Committee had to undertake was the publicity work of the Summer School. When the chairman, Adelaide W. Neall, '06, met with President Thomas and the Joint Administrative Committee of the School at the Deanery in March, and saw that as yet the Committee had made no plans for its publicity work and realizing the immediate need for good publicity, as shown by the inadequate way in which the first announcement of the School had reached the general public, under such headings as "Poor Girls Coming to Bryn Mawr," she offered the Alumnae Publicity Committee and the Alumnae Publicity Organization to the Summer School and this offer was accepted. Miss Neall then found that she had pledged an organization which at the time did not exist; but by the end of April she had secured with the help of the district councillors over thirty local publicity chairmen. The value of this splendid achievement cannot be over-estimated, for when Miss Friedman, the executive secretary of the Summer School, took up her duties, only two months before the School opened, she found all these publicity chairmen appointed and eager to help their local committees, on which they served as ex-officio members. In one case, in Pittsburgh, where there was not time to form a committee, the publicity chairman, Minnie List Chalfonte, '07, together with Emma Guffey Miller, '99, the district councillor, did all the work of the committee which resulted in three splendid young women coming to the School from Pittsburgh. In June, very much to the regret of the Committee, Miss Neall resigned the chairman-

ship, although fortunately remaining a member of the Committee, and the present chairman, who had been her assistant since April, was appointed.

The aim of the Publicity Committee was to see that no publicity went out which had any controversial matter in it, such as questions of organized or unorganized labor; to see that the young women who were at the School were not exploited for the sake of contrast; to see that nothing appeared which by misrepresentation might give offense to labor, and also to see that the dignity of Bryn Mawr College was always upheld.

It is not surprising that the Summer School got publicity. It was an enterprise which appealed too much to the public's imagination not to get it; but what is surprising is that where there were so many opportunities for the publicity to go wrong, in nearly every case the kind of publicity the Summer School had was the kind the School wanted; and this is due in great part to the Directing Committee's policy about not changing releases, and to the loyal adherence to this ruling on the part of the local publicity chairmen.

The Alumnae Publicity Committee did not handle the labor press, but next summer there will be a representative of labor in charge of the labor press publicity who will work in close touch with the alumnae publicity chairman, and this will, it is hoped, prevent the inaccuracies which appeared in a few of the more advanced labor publications last summer.

College Publicity—The work for the Summer School helped the publicity work for the College in this way, that it had made the publicity chairman known to the editors of the Philadelphia papers and to other papers; and had introduced to them, therefore, someone to whom they could go for information about activities at the College. The fact that they had hitherto no one from whom they could get any information or to whom they could send their reporters had been a source of grievance and accounted in great part for their unfriendly feeling toward the College. The Committee feel that they have removed this grievance and have established the alumnae office as the place from which authoritative information may be obtained.

The aims of the Committee in regard to the press are three fold: First, to give the

papers anything of public interest which goes on at the College and so to satisfy their legitimate desire for news of the College, and to announce lectures, concerts, etc., to which the public is admitted. This news is either sent direct to the press or through our local publicity chairmen. Second, to keep out of the papers as far as possible news that is undesirable. When such news cannot be left out because it is public property—as, for instance, a law suit—to do our best to see that the College is represented in as fair a way as possible. Third, to contradict false statements made about the College.

The Committee is also concerned with publicity work in schools. Various local publicity chairmen have asked for the May Day reel or lantern slides to show at schools. This is a work which ought to be developed, but which suffers from the need for more reels and more lantern slides. The undergraduates, through the efforts of the Editorial Board of the *College News*, have bought the reel of the Varsity-English hockey game, and have given it to the Publicity Committee, which is grateful not only for the gift, but for this expression of interest in its work.

Another and perhaps the most important new line of work which the Committee would like to develop would be the printing of interesting pamphlets. Both Vassar and Princeton do very good work along these lines. We should like to get out at once a reprint of the Rev. Robert Johnston's article about Bryn Mawr, "Where God Is Worshipped With the Mind; to get under way a pamphlet for distribution at commencement commemorating President Thomas' thirty-seven years of work at Bryn Mawr College; and in conjunction with the Scholarship Committee to get out a scholarship pamphlet for distribution in the schools. Various alumnae seem to be interested in such a new line of work, judging from the letters which have been received, and the Committee is only prevented from doing such work by lack of money.

The Committee brought out this autumn two Christmas cards, and the greatest thanks is due to the many publicity chairmen throughout the country who helped to sell the cards. Although the profit,

when all the money is received, will be only about \$60, yet the reason for having them was realized; namely, that a beautiful card of Bryn Mawr College was sent to all parts of the United States, and also abroad. Just under 2400 cards were sold, or sent out as samples, of which 1460 were of the cloister and the rest of the towered corner. President Thomas bought 450, which was a tremendous help. The Committee hopes next year either to get out a small calendar by Maxfield Parrish or some other good artist to cost about \$1—or other Christmas cards.

Since October, 1921, the Alumnae Association has appropriated \$100 per month for the expenses of publicity. This was not done during the summer, as the services of the office stenographer were available and the expenses went into the office expenses. The \$400 received from October to February has pretty well covered the actual cost of the limited publicity done between these dates; but the number of releases sent to the publicity chairmen has had to be limited and the work confined in great part to the Philadelphia papers owing to the necessity for limiting the amount spent on stenographic and mimeographic work. This item, together with pictures for publicity use, for which there is considerable demand and which are expensive, the die for the Committee's writing paper and the Bryn Mawr release paper, special delivery stamps and stamps, telephone bills for December and January has, with the chairman's expenses, more than used up the money appropriated. It has not been possible to subscribe to any clipping bureau and our publicity chairmen have had to be depended upon to send us in clippings from their local papers. It is imperative, if any publicity work is to be done, that a clipping bureau be subscribed to at once so that what is being printed about the College throughout the country may be known to the office and any statement which requires an answer may be answered.

At the Council meeting in Chicago the question both of the cost of publicity and of the work being put on a business basis was discussed. It is felt by those who know the amount of time such work entails and the necessity for the person doing such work to be accessible at any time that it can no longer be continued as a voluntary work. Also it does not seem right or possible for the Alumnae Association to bear

the entire expense of this work, and the Council, therefore, recommended that the alumnae directors should ask the trustees for an appropriation of \$2500 to carry on the College publicity work. President Thomas, when asked her opinion, suggested that a more favorable consideration might be given to the matter by the trustees if the expense was put on a fifty-fifty basis; that is, for the trustees to be asked for say \$1500 and the Alumnae Association to appropriate a like amount. The Publicity Committee discussed these two suggestions, and the fifty-fifty basis seemed to them to be a more satisfactory arrangement if the present policy is continued and the publicity handled by the Alumnae Association.

The Committee feels that it has been proved by the experience of the past year that the Alumnae Association has, in maintaining a Publicity Department, a real opportunity to be of service to the College and also to the Association itself. That the advantage of having such a Department has been recognized and appreciated by the College administration is proved by the splendid co-operation given to the Publicity Committee by President Thomas and the College authorities. Without this co-operation the Committee could not have functioned.

The question before the Association is, does the Association approve of the policy of publicity which has been carried out this year? Does it want to have this policy continued during the coming year, and is it willing to appropriate \$1500 for this purpose, the College to be asked to appropriate a like amount, so that the work may be extended along the lines which have been indicated? The Committee hopes that the whole question will be discussed with the utmost freedom.

Respectfully submitted,

CAROLINE CHADWICK-COLLINS,
Chairman.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON HEALTH AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION

This Committee was appointed as a special Committee by the president of the Alumnae Association as a result of a suggestion made at a meeting in December, 1920, by the Directors' Committee on

Health and Physical Training and certain alumnae interested in the problems of the Department of Physical Training.

The first meetings of the Committee were held April 14 and 15, 1921, at Bryn Mawr. Those who were present were: Leila Houghteling, Ethel Dunham, Elsa Denison Voorhees, Cynthia Wesson, and Anne Todd, and Myra Vauclain, representing the Executive Board of the Alumnae Association. Leila Houghteling was elected temporary chairman and appointed Cynthia Wesson acting secretary.

Conferences were held with President Thomas, Dean Smith, Miss Applebee, Doctor Sands, and also with Mrs. Riesman, who described for the Committee the organization and workings of the Academic Committee.

The Committee heard a report on the organization of the Health Department at Yale from Ethel Dunham, and as a result of hearing this report it was decided to make a thorough survey of the Departments of Health and Physical Education in twenty-five selected universities and colleges. Outlines were made out to cover the information desired and these were to be taken in person by alumnae living in the vicinity of the various colleges, and filled in through personal interviews, rather than by written answers to the questionnaire. However, before this was begun, it was found that much of the information had been collected by the American Student Health Association in a questionnaire sent out in the fall of 1920. Therefore, a member of the Committee spent four days at the University of Michigan, where the records of the Association were on file, and tabulated the information available. This covered fairly satisfactorily the Health Department side of our outline, but was quite inadequate on the side of the Department of Physical Education. This side of the investigation must be continued if it is to be of value to this Committee.

At the April meeting the Committee went on record as follows as regards its scope:

1. Under the headings of health and physical education this Committee considers the following to be within its province:

Health Department.
Physical Education Department.
Infirmary.

- Gymnasium.
- Medical and physical examinations.
- Sanitary inspection.
- Dietetics.
- Physical and health education.

The inter-relation of these headings are shown on the accompanying diagram:

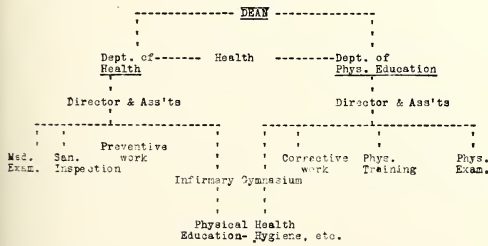
2. Prospective work.

Collection of information from other colleges through personal investigation and a questionnaire.

It also made the following recommendations:

1. A course in physical and health education to include physiology, personal and social hygiene. (Such a course was already under consideration by the Academic Committee and has been given this year.)
2. A second full-time assistant in the Department of Physical Training.

The investigation of this Committee has shown that additional assistance is needed in order to maintain the present standards. Since the College has been unable to provide for this in the budget for 1921-22, it seems advisable, as a temporary measure, that some means be found for raising the necessary funds to pay a second assistant.



Although this Committee only recommends the collection of the funds referred to above, and was not directly responsible further in the matter, it seems suitable to report the result of this recommendation at this time. The fund has been collected through various channels, with Myra Vauclain as treasurer. Because of a misunderstanding, a second assistant was not appointed for 1921-22 and for this reason the disposal of the fund is not yet settled.

Respectfully submitted,
 CYNTHIA M. WESSON,
Secretary.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Because of lack of space the Editor regrets it was necessary to omit several reports in this issue. The following ones, however, will appear in the April number: athletic contests, Carol Woerishoffer, officers and committees of the Association, Alumnae Bulletin and the treasurer.

PRESENT ALUMNAE REPRESENTATION
 ON THE
 BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The terms of three Alumnae Directors: Edna Fischel Gellhorn, of St. Louis; Margaret Ayer Barnes, of Chicago, and Helen Taft Manning, of New Haven, will expire in December, 1922. In order to fill these vacancies the Executive Board of the Alumnae Association must make nine nominations, to be voted upon the last Thursday in May. The Board wishes to make the best possible nominations, and asks all members of the Association to send in to the alumnae office, before March 12th, names of possible candidates, with a brief statement of their qualifications for the position.

Originally Doctor Taylor, the founder of Bryn Mawr College, vested the management in a Board of Trustees, thirteen in number and each one a member of the Society of Orthodox Friends. Later to give the Association representation on the governing board of the College, the charter was amended. Accordingly the Board of Trustees appointed themselves a Board of Directors and gave to the Alumnae Association representation on this Board of Directors. At first the Association had only one representative, then two and in the fall of 1920 the charter was again amended so as to give the Association five representatives. At this time the number of directors-at-large was increased from one to two.

At the present time the actual alumnae representation on the Board of Trustees and Directors of the College is as follows: Anna Rhoads Ladd, '89, life trustee; Frances Fincke Hand, '97; Louise Congdon Francis, '00; Edna Fischel Gellhorn, '00; Margaret Ayer Barnes, '07; Helen Taft

Manning, '15, alumnae directors; Marion Reilly, '01; Caroline McCormick Slade, ex-'96, directors-at-large.

BUREAU OF RECOMMENDATIONS

The most urgent need in the Bureau of Recommendations at present is *candidates*. Through the help of the alumnae members of the faculty and staff, and through the courtesy of the BULLETIN, which has brought us inquiries in remarkably quick time even from England, the Bureau has come into touch with a good many alumnae, and the results have been gratifying, but the demand for teachers, secretaries, etc., is still far ahead of the supply, and it is tantalizing and disappointing, when splendid positions come knocking at our very door, to have to let them pass on to Smith, or Vassar, or Wellesley—just because we have no way of knowing which Bryn Mawr women would like to fill them.

Spring is the open season for this Bureau. There is no license fee required but registration is most necessary.

AN INVITATION

The annual convention of the A. A. U. W. is to be held April 5th to 8th in Kansas City, Mo. Although the Alumnae Association through affiliated membership is entitled to send a councillor and ten delegates, all Bryn Mawrtyrts are invited to attend. Margaret Nichols Hardenbergh, '05, has extended a most cordial welcome as follows:

"Plans are being made to insure a very interesting convention; in addition to the illuminating meetings, there will be two special luncheons and a banquet, and there is an invitation from the people in Lawrence to spend a day at Kansas University. Headquarters will be at the Hotel Muehlebach, and many members of the branch would be glad to entertain visitors in their homes. This will make an unusual opportunity for Bryn Mawr people to attend a national and educational convention and to see a flourishing city of the Middle West. I can assure them of a good time as well as an instructive one. We four B. M. people will be most happy to see any of you and will welcome you to our homes (as far as space permits). Edna Warkentin Alden,

'00; Margaret Nichols Hardenbergh, '05; Zelda Branch Cramer, '12; Virginia Park Shook, '20."

NOTICE

The Picture Committee for the Students' Building Fund wish to thank the alumnae for their response to the December announcement with regard to the color prints of ten impressions of the College, and to apologize for any delayed deliveries. Since the printing of the new edition last year, nearly \$300 have been cleared with about three weeks' campaigning. The entire proceeds, above the actual advertising, distribution and printing charges, goes to the Fund.

Some recent notices concerning the work of the author of these sketches is to be found in the Class Notes of 1912 in this issue. Inquiries for the original oil sketches should be made direct to her, care of the alumnae office. Orders for prints, sixty cents each or ten in folio for \$5, should be made to Katharine Strauss, chairman, Pembroke-West, Bryn Mawr College.

Haverford,

February 7, 1922.

Anne Hampton Todd, *President of the Alumnae Association:*

DEAR Anne, and all the rest of you—my pride and pleasure in being made a life member of the Alumnae Association left me speechless last Saturday. You all know how I have loved my work on the Executive Board and that you think I have worked well fills me with joy. You could not possibly have expressed your appreciation in a form that would give me greater pleasure. I only wish I might thank you all personally, but I am very glad that the BULLETIN gives me this chance to say a collective "thank you."

Always faithfully yours,
LOUISE CONGDON FRANCIS.

ALUMNAE NOTES

1892

Class Editor, Mrs. F. M. Ives, St. David's, Pa.

Members of '92, please take notice!

The thirtieth reunion of '92 would have taken place this June according to the old system. According to the new system it will take place next June (1923). The pleasure of meeting '93, '94 and '95, who will have their reunions at the same time, will compensate for putting the meeting off a year.

1896

Class Editor, Mary Jewett, Moravia, N. Y.

Ruth Furness Porter sailed in February on a Raymond Whitcomb Mediterranean trip with her family.

1900

Class Editor, Helen MacCoy, 188 State Street, Albany, N. Y.

Louise Norcross Lucas and her husband have purchased a chateau in France, where they are expecting to live permanently. It is a very beautiful place at Viselly, not far from Dijon.

1902

Class Editor, Edith Totten, The Latrobe Apartments, Baltimore, Md.

Marion Balch writes: "I have racked my brains for you for facts not too disgraceful, and if you want, you can put in the fact that I went to Bermuda last winter for a trip after I had been sick, and that it is just as lovely as one's imagination paints it. Also, that I am spending three months this winter with Susan Clarke (Bryn Mawr College, 1901) at 15 Brimmer Street, Boston, and going home for Saturdays and Sundays. I do expect to come to reunion and hope to find everyone."

Lucy Rawson Collins says that her boy and girl (aged eleven and twelve) are both hard to manage and lively (not at all like her mother!). I am saving the pennies, hoping to accumulate enough for carfare to Bryn Mawr this spring, and trusting that Marjorie is going to look after my family for those few days in June.

Elizabeth Congdon Barron writes, "I really don't know how to describe my activities for print, now that I am so thoroughly enjoying myself as a private citizen. Of course, I do a good deal of work in one

way or another as a scientist and in connection with our little Science Society here, and that is not of value as public news. I'm enjoying my music lessons and two-piano work hugely—it is my chief recreation this year. I'm perfectly thrilled by the two-piano work, and, of course, have always heard all the music I can get to East End to hear. I'd have to write volumes on the community kitchen if I started the subject. I am still president of the Board of Directors, because no one else will undertake the job; but the business is now on a perfectly sound basis, with no volunteer labor in the shop or kitchen, and we shall declare a dividend at the end of the year. But we have such heavy overhead expenses that we don't reach the woman who can't afford to pay for labor (either her own or anyone's else), and, as a matter of fact, I don't know why I ever thought we could. I doubt if I can get to Bryn Mawr for the alumnae meeting, but, of course, I shall go to the reunion."

1904

Class Editor, Emma O. Thompson, 506 South Forty-eighth Street, Philadelphia.

Maria Albee Uhl (Mrs. Edward Uhl) has a third son, John Uhl, born December 19, 1921, at New Haven, Conn.

The other four children are recovering from whooping cough.

Maria purchased a small farm that she enjoyed last summer, and is looking forward to farming this summer.

Eleanor Bliss Knopf (Mrs. Adolph Knopf) and her husband spent a part of the Christmas vacation at Amherst College, where Eleanor delivered a paper on geology.

Clara Cary Case Edwards (Mrs. Arthur Edwards) and her son, Arthur, arrived from Persia in December. Clara will probably stay in the United States until the middle of the summer. Her address is 309 West Ninety-first Street, New York City.

She tells us that they were traveling twenty-five days from their home in Persia to Constantinople. Part of the time they were on a Bolshevik train, a train composed of freight cars. After leaving Constantinople the journey was an easy one.

Lucy Lombardi Barber (Mrs. Alvin B. Barber) returned to her home in Portland,

Ore., for a short visit this winter. She is living at Warsaw, Poland, where her husband holds the office of administrator of railroads and technical adviser to the Polish government. Lucy has had the opportunity of taking officially conducted trips in Poland. These trips have been of the greatest interest.

Edith McMurtrie had a picture, entitled "Village Gossips," hung in the Corcoran Art Gallery, Washington, D. C., this winter. The same picture will be shown in the annual exhibit of the Philadelphia Academy of Fine Arts.

Isabel Peters spent a part of last summer traveling through the Yellowstone Park, the cities of the Northwest and the Canadian Rockies.

Katharine Scott is on furlough from China. She arrived last September and will stay until August. During the winter she has been studying at Union Seminary and Teachers' College, New York City. Her address is 49 Arthur Street, Yonkers, N. Y.

Kathrina Van Wagenen Buggy (Mrs. Sten Buggy) is on furlough from China. She is spending her time between Norway and the United States. She expects to be in America from the middle of February until next August. Her address is 34 Gramercy Park, New York City.

The following members of 1904 were at the alumnae meeting and luncheon on February 4th: Rebecca Ball, Anne Buzby Palmer, Clara Case Edwards, Marjorie Canon Fry, Gertrude Klein, Edith McMurtrie, Isabel Peters, Martha Rockwell Moorhouse, Ruth Wood Smith, Emma O. Thompson, Mary Vauclain Abbott and Leda White.

1906

Class Editor, Mrs. Edward W. Sturdevant, 3 Kay Street, Newport, R. I.

Helen Brown Gibbons' mother died of pneumonia on December 22nd. (Mrs. Herbert A. Gibbons, 8 Greenholm Street, Princeton, N. J.)

Ethel de Koven Hudson's father-in-law died in November. Her younger boy was operated on in January for adenoids and tonsils. (Mrs. H. K. Hudson, 134 East Seventy-second Street, New York City.)

Augusta French Wallace was ill during the autumn, but has now recovered sufficiently to be once more deep in club work and social gayeties. (Mrs. "Tom" Wallace, Prospect, Ky.)

Anna McClanahan Grenfell spent the summer in Labrador, and is now off on another lecture tour with her husband. Her two boys are at school in Cambridge. (Mrs. Wilfred Grenfell, 53 Monmouth Street, Brookline, Mass.)

Grace Neilson La Coste (Mrs. Charles J. C. La Coste) is living at 10 Sackville Street, London.

Alice Ropes Kellogg (Mrs. Edwin D. Kellogg) is in Berkeley, Calif., where her youngest child is very ill in the hospital. Her address is care of Henry H. Kelsey, D. D., 419 Phelan Building, San Francisco, Calif.

Mariam Coffin Canaday (Mrs. Ward Canaday) and her daughter are spending the month of February at the Lake Placid Club in the Adirondacks, New York. Doreen is recovering rapidly from her broken leg.

1908

Class Editor, Mrs. William H. Best, 1198 Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Jacqueline Morris Evans (Mrs. Edw. Evans) writes: "This fall we begged some hockey sticks from Miss Applebee and are having a good time playing once a week on a back lawn in Germantown. It is an understood thing that hockey will be played every Tuesday afternoon and anybody can come who wants to. I recommend it to any fellow-classmates who want to renew the joys of their youth."

Sarah Sanborne Weaver (Mrs. Walter Weaver) has a second daughter and fourth child, Imogen Minier Weaver, born October 23, 1921.

Grace Woodelton says, "Last summer I was sent as a delegate from the Odontoid Chapter of the Axis Club to the convention of the American Osteopathic Association held in Cleveland. This fall I returned to the American School of Osteopathy here in Kirksville, Mo., and at present am anticipating the pleasure (?) of taking examinations for the State Board in January. We take them in two batches, at the end of our Sophomore and Senior years."

All the way from Japan comes this charming account, from Uta Suzuki: "Certainly I have had the experience which I should like to tell you. You would never imagine me in a brand-new stylish satin decolleté with a wee bit of train hanging behind, and with sparkling ornaments in my hair and also on my neck, the smartest

of the smart figures just stepped out of the Parisian society; but that I have been for the last eight months. I am not telling a dream at all, but a real truth. I was it. And marched among the princes and princesses, lords and ladies of high degree, sometimes receiving guests in full dresses or in gorgeous uniforms with brilliant decorations on their breasts, in the antique rooms of a palace, and sometimes bowing humbly and graciously down before Her Majesty the Empress, who stood with her lords and ladies swaying behind. That I was, because I was asked to be a lady-in-waiting to Princess Kaya, just married in May, and I accepted on terms of short intervals until they find a suitable person who can be only that and not a teacher besides. I have the work at the Peeresses' School, and I preferred this to that. Now my grand duty is over, the reality is passed away like a dream, and I am once more a teacher in a simple dress, a dutiful little teacher at the Peeresses' School."

Frances Witherspoon (alias F. M.) renders the joint report on firm activities, as follows: "Besides being socialists and that sort of thing, Tracy and I have also become bloated capitalists of the worst sort—landlords, grinding tenants' faces in the most shocking way. We bought this house (52 Garden Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.) a year and a half ago, and have lived happy ever after on increment that seems fairly earned when we pay the coal bill or rush the plumber at the midnight hour.

"Being what might be called migratory workers, we've done various jobs. My present one is being secretary to a committee called American Medical Aid For Russia, 103 Park Avenue. (I give the address in the event some soft 1908 heart beats in unison and wants to know just how to make out the handsome check.) We are trying to raise a minimum of \$100,000 to equip a Moscow hospital for typhus-fighting."

Tracy Mygatt is having three plays published this spring, as follows: "Children of Israel" (three acts), George Doran; and "Bird's Nest" (a one-act fantasy), and "Grandmother's Rocker," a children's play, both by Walter Baker, Boston.

Besides the published plays, several productions are imminent. On March 20th, the School of the Theatre, of which Clare Major is director, with a board of George Arliss, Walter Hampden, and similar array,

are putting on her "Points of Honor," in a one-act bill. They also expect to do "Bird's Nest" this spring, which has now had several productions.

Francis Passmore visited Josephine Proudfit Montgomery (Mrs. Dudley Montgomery) for a few days last month, on her way to Honolulu, where she will be the guest of Ethelinda Schaeffer Castle (Mrs. Alfred Castle). After seven years as head buyer of ladies' dresses for an exclusive ladies' wear establishment in Minneapolis, "Fanny" thinks herself entitled to a prolonged vacation. She may not even be back for reunion!

Reunion plans, in the hands of Louise Herron, are developing satisfactorily. If you have any suggestions to offer, "Milly" implores you to forward them to Mrs. C. D. Herron, 2723 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D. C.

Theresa Helburn continues to be executive director of the Theatre Guild. As "Terry" says: "I ought not to complain, for it is as nice a job as anyone could dream of, but with six new productions a year, it keeps you at it pretty steadily. At the present writing the first production of the season, "Amherst," is about to move uptown. We open a new bill, "The Wife With a Smile" and "Boubouroche" at the Garrick; "Liliom" continues at the Fulton, and "Mr. Pim Passes By" on the road. I defy any mother of a large family to show a busier schedule. In the interim I keep house for my father; see every play in town (for business purposes), and occasionally a friend (for non-business purposes)—and glad I am when it happens to be a Bryn Mawrter with a lot of gossip."

Two of "Terry's" own plays have been accepted by Mark Klaw, Inc., for production this season. One, "Other Lives," has already been tried out on the road. The other one is called "The Full Cup," at present.

The Theatre Guild is planning to present very shortly at the Garrick, Bernard Shaw's "Back to Methuselah," which will be played in three cycles, and take three weeks to complete. It is a tremendous and novel undertaking, and "Terry" has been working night and day over the preparation. At present she is quite fed up on "Methuselah."

The Class Editor begs to remind the class that she hopes to publish our Reunion Bul-

letin at class supper, and wants every member of 1908 to have a hand in its preparation. So please send "Mollie" Best a history of your life from last reunion till May 1, 1922.

1910

Class Editor, Marian Kirk, 4504 Chester Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

Dorothy Ashton is an interne at the Methodist Episcopal Hospital in Philadelphia.

Ruth Cook has returned from her trip around the world and is living at 3880 Henry Street, San Diego, Calif.

Mary Agnes Irwin and Alice Whittemore are living in Greenwich Village, the former at 125 and the latter 135 West Sixteenth Street, New York City. Mary "Ag" is still teaching mathematics at Miss Chapin's School, and Alice, from all we can gather, is assisting the president in running a bank.

Jeanne Kerr Fleischmann is for the next two months staying on her plantation in Florida.

Charlotte Simonds Sage is keeping house and looking out for her "four, fat, flourishing infants" (her words). Charlotte's is the largest family in the class, consisting of: Mary Charlotte, seven-and-a-half years; Elizabeth McLean, six years; Nathaniel McLean, Jr., four years, and Barbara du Pont, five months. 135 Lakeview Avenue, Atlanta, Ga.

Emily Storer is living at 114 Brattle Street, Cambridge, Mass., and besides running her own household, has charge of a girls' club at Ellis Memorial Settlement.

Izette Taber de Forest is leading a strenuous life. Besides helping to superintend a school for children, called a Parents' Co-operative School, in which some interesting educational experiments are being tried, she is taking a normal course in New York City in rhythm and ear-training for children, with the idea of later handing it on to the children. Among other things, Izette has been "enjoying," as she says, a siege of diphtheria, together with her son, Taber; but both hope before the winter is over to enjoy some good sledding. Salt Marsh House, Stratford, Conn.

Elizabeth Tappan is doing graduate work at Johns Hopkins University, and hopes soon to collect another degree. 1419 Bolton Street, Baltimore, Md.

Clara Ware Goodrich regrets that care of

her little two-year-old daughter, Mary, will prevent her from taking part in any water-polo games for some time to come. 65 Home Avenue, Middletown, Conn.

Genevieve Wilson is teaching Latin and French at the Montclair High School. Her address is 8 Hillside Avenue, Montclair, N. J.

1912

Class Editor, Mrs. John A. MacDonald, 3227 North Penn Avenue, Indianapolis, Ind.

H. Margaret Montgomery. This member of the "Blue Butterfly" class, as ever, says little of herself in words, but we are beginning to hear from her by way of the world at large.

She has just ended a Philadelphia show of pastels and water colors, given in conjunction with Miss Alice Judson, who recently won the water color prize in Pittsburgh. From the many press notices, we cull the following salient points about our "Monté":

"Margaret Montgomery is a 'find.' She is doing delightful work . . . swift, precious, experienced and exquisite in color, design, unity and the 'butterfly' touch. Yes, she has the Whistler flair, by nature, doubtless, and by training, too, for she has recently been studying in London under Ludovici (of whom she shows an oil), the friend and abettor of whistler. . . . Her exhibition at the Hotel Windemere comprises small pastels for the most part, in which are views of New York City and various studies of figures. . . ."—*The Public Ledger*.

"Miss Montgomery's charm as an artist lies in her handling of pastels. Her sense of color and of composition in 'The House in the Woods' or in her three little figures, 'La Russe,' 'Teasing' and 'The Mantilla,' give evidence of true artistic ability for selection and combination. In fact, a small exhibition of this type calls to public notice the charm and value of little sketches."—*The North American*.

Apropos of little sketches. It is "Monté" who made the oil studies in her spirited impressionistic manner which are being sold in reproduction for the Students' Building Fund.

Mary Gertrude Fendall, '12, is secretary of the Joint Amnesty Committee, with offices at 233 Maryland Building, Washington, which is carrying on an active cam-

paign under the auspices of the American Civil Liberties' Union and co-operating organizations for the release of the 145 men convicted under the Espionage Act and other war laws, still in federal prisons.

Florence Glenn Zipf (Mrs. Carl) has a daughter, born in December. She lives at 112 Mondalla Avenue, Bryn Mawr.

1914

Class Editor, Ida Pritchett, School of Hygiene and Public Health, Johns Hopkins, Baltimore, Md.

Helen Hinde King is spending a few weeks at Pinehurst, N. C.

Evelyn Shaw McCutcheon has a second son, Shaw McCutcheon, born October 11, 1921.

Laura Delano Houghteling has a daughter, Margaret Stuyvesant, born December 8, 1921.

Jessie Boyd and Lillian Cox Harman have just returned from a trip to Panama.

Elizabeth Ayer Inches is planning to spend the summer in England with her small daughter, Elizabeth, and her husband.

Helen Kirk, 1914, was married to Mr. George Welsh, of Philadelphia, on October 31, 1921. She is now living at Lima, Delaware County, Pa.

Margaret Blanchard was married to Dr. Morris Smith, of New York City, on October 29, 1921. "Mollie" Buchanan was maid of honor and Isabel Benedict, Jessie Boyd, Annette Evans and Elizabeth Baldwin Stimson were bridesmaids.

Jean Batchelor is now teaching at the William Penn High School, Philadelphia.

1916

Class Editor, Mrs. Webb Vorys, 118 Miami Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.

The following extract from one of the Eastern papers will interest 1916 very much. It is about Lois Goodnow's husband, who is chief of the Far Eastern Division of the Department of State. "Pinkie" has been in the United States now for almost three years. Previously, she was in China with her husband, who was attached to the American embassy in Peking. Since their return they have lived in Washington.

"What individual name was oftenest on the conference's lips during the protracted negotiations over Far Eastern and Pacific

questions? Undoubtedly it was that of John Van Antwerp MacMurray, chief Far Eastern expert of the American delegation. His monumental two-volume work on "Treaties and Agreements With and Concerning China" was the "Bible" of the conference. It has been incessantly consulted and cited. Being the last word both in official completeness and naked statement of fact, it was always "MacMurray" on this, that or the other treaty, concession or leasehold in China that settled a given difference of opinion. In his forty-first year, this brilliant young American diplomatist, scion of Dutch and Scottish ancestors, emerges from the conference with a world reputation as a Far Eastern authority. His friends are confident that MacMurray is destined to go far in his chosen career. He is a native of Schenectady, N. Y., and studied politics and jurisprudence at Princeton under Woodrow Wilson."

ST. ANTHONY, NEWFOUNDLAND,
November 21, 1921.

DEAR "AD":

I have decided to spend the winter up here—in the Orphanage of St. Anthony. I love the Orphanage. We have forty-five children there, so when you begin talking of your one, I can completely drown you out. We're busy all the time, for there are only three of us, and we and the children do all the work. Miss Houghteling, sister of Leila, is there, too. I want you to know our day begins at 5.30 o'clock, when we arise and struggle with a lot of ancient lanterns, and with these strung on our arm, awaken the children. We get them up, washed, dressed, and fed, and set at work by 6.45 o'clock, when we breakfast. And I forgot to say prayers comes in there, too. The children are awfully cute, boys and girls from three years up, and we have a lot of fun with them. St. Anthony is very civilized compared to Battle Harbour, where I was all summer. There is a road in St. Anthony for one Ford truck to run on, and stores. We have a boat until January and then our mail comes by dog team.

I am on my way home from St. John's, where one of the nurses and I went to do some shopping. For two days in St. John's, we have spent almost two weeks on a dirty, overcrowded little boat, and have

been held up by blizzards, and had too many strange women sleeping in our cabin with us, and lots of other worries. It was fun coming down into civilization again and getting a thrill over street-cars, Fords, and telephones. Every minute of daylight was spent in shopping. Imagine crowding a year's shopping into two days!

I am coming home on the first boat in the spring.

BETTY WASHBURN.

DEAR 1916:

I have taken the liberty of running this part of a letter from Betty into the BULLETIN. I could not wait for the dog team to go to and from St. Anthony to bring word of her permission! The letter throws some very interesting light on the way in which Betty is spending a very profitable winter, and I thought, therefore, would be enjoyed by all of '16.

Now, may I earnestly request that each of you send news of your activities to me or to the BULLETIN direct. We are all so busy doing interesting things that we should be only too glad to pass on for the information of the class some of our varied activities. If there were more hours in the day I might find time to send notices to you every few months urging you to send in news of yourselves. But since there are only twenty-four hours in the day and since each hour is brimful of activity, I am asking you through the columns of the BULLETIN to help me, the class, and the

BULLETIN. By news I mean: Occupation, if unmarried; if married, occupation, name of husband, name or names of children, if any; ages of said children; present address, and, of course, anything of interest you wish to add.

Even though you feel the news is old news, remember the class is large and very scattered and very interested, so please don't fail to send in what you can of yourselves (or any member of the College), so that the next BULLETIN printing news of the even classes will bristle with columns about 1916!

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For illustrated catalogue address

Rev. Charles Herbert Young, M.A., Rector
BOX B, HOWE, INDIANA

Bryn Mawr Shopper

When purchasing the articles described below kindly mention having read about them in the BRYN MAWR BULLETIN. Thank you.

My dears, you simply must run into Geo. H. Allen's, 1214 Chestnut Street, some time this month, they are having a sale of notions and toilet articles that is nothing short of marvelous. Everything is marked away down in price, you can judge the reductions by the one in spool cotton, the O. N. T. brand, which sells everywhere at 77 cents the dozen spools, can be had here at 58 cents. Those extra good tooth brushes are 30 cents here, the brand which sells elsewhere at 45 cents, and everything else is reduced in proportion. Isn't it fortunate this sale comes just at this time when we are planning our spring sewing?

Nothing so nice in the way of exclusive costumes as at Anne Devlin's (139 South Thirteenth Street)! And her new spring dresses and latest importations from Paris (they are really and truly her own selection, straight from France) will be on display this month. There are stunning evening and afternoon gowns, and what particularly took my eye, spring street frocks of serge and tricotine of marvelously chic simplicity! The new hats, too, beggar description, so stop in to see them for yourself, and you'll be sure to find the very one you've longed for all along.

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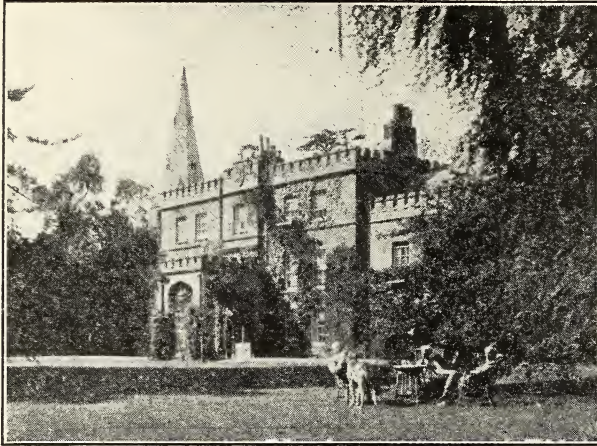
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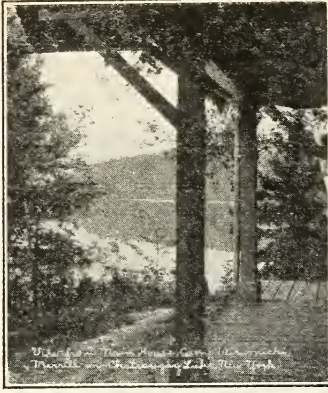
MESSAGE TO THE ALUMNAE FROM MARION
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ENCE. ALUMNAE NOTES.

APRIL

1922

VOL. II

No. 4



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OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF
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VOL. II

APRIL, 1922

No. 4

MESSAGE TO THE ALUMNAE

(From Marion Edwards Park, '98)

The Editorial Board has asked me to send through the BULLETIN a few words to the Alumnae Association. I am glad to avail myself of this opportunity, and yet the acceptance of a great responsibility like the presidency of Bryn Mawr makes speech hard. It is a sobering thing. No alumna who has known and loved Bryn Mawr in the long years of President Thomas' reign can fail to see how heavy a responsibility rests on her successor; for to the weight of a complicated administrative task is inevitably added a keen desire to carry the College along with the same bold certainty of aim and high spirit that President Thomas has shown. Neither you nor I can shirk. We alumnae can pay our debt to her only by demanding of ourselves a like courage and a like disregard of personal interest in the face of common good.

President Thomas came to Bryn Mawr a high adventurer. Her successor must inevitably come with a

more humdrum training and outlook. The curriculum and the methods of a woman's college, the college life, the place of the woman graduate have all become to some degree set things. It will be less often possible to contrive an exciting invention, and much time will inevitably be taken in the tedious job of tinkering with old mechanisms. I come fresh from a brief experience of a long established order—long established, for Radcliffe at every point reflects Harvard College. Radcliffe conditions and excellences are now in my mind. I admire the solidity of the instruction, the freedom of mind that springs from ranging a great library, the demand for mature thought made by the general examination. The devisers of such methods sow to produce certain results—critical testing of information, independence of attitude, challenges to build as well as to destroy. They go outside the catalogue and the curriculum.

And certainly undergraduates grow only partly by the completion of laid-down courses—prerequisites, majors

and minors, midyears and finals. Their roots must reach more intangible, less obvious things than these. The undergraduate herself sometimes knows this better than the dean whose mind is filled with cards and records—the alumna better than the undergraduate. Surely to this more intangible side of education the clearest and most searching thought of all women and men interested in colleges should be directed. We have finally learned that as the acquiring of information begins unbelievably soon in the child, so much later and far more slowly it is followed by the development of honesty of speech, and truthfulness to fact. Yet these latter can be expected to appear, and they can be worked for through the earlier period. Certainly there is a parallel development in the college student. She early sees the value and the pleasure of the reproduction of information, of the thought of a person, the kernel of a book. Later she likes to compare, to balance one against another. Still later, sometimes unfortunately not at all, comes the full corn in the ear—the wholly free mind, sorting its information, and drawing its conclusions, ever ready to add to the one, and change the other.

If the college administration must necessarily take in charge the more mechanical side of the undergraduates' education, its officers should be able at the same time to turn to the alumnae of the college not only for the old-fashioned loyalties of reunions, and class collections and the like, but for the creation of an attitude of mind. There must be an atmosphere of freedom and generosity toward experiment in education, a clientele patient with the beginnings

of experiment, and wise and keen in correcting its flaws. Without such an atmosphere surrounding its classrooms, its laboratories, and campus a college must find its intellectual activity slowing down. I hope that in the next succeeding years the alumnae of Bryn Mawr can unite in this service to the College; without this hope my own courage would fail.

THE UNDERGRADUATES

There has existed concerning college students a time-honored conception voiced in countless baccalaureate sermons. College is therein set forth as a kind of pleasant idyllic retreat from which the student takes his first step through doors thrown open by graduating exercises, "out into the world." Familiar even to weariness is this platitude to our ears, but the indications are that it will not beat upon them much longer.

A perusal of the activities of the National Student Forum at Washington strengthens us in this hope. Among the aims of the Forum is included "a scientific and open-minded approach to economic, social, political and international questions." Could even a seasoned baccalaureate speaker invite students framing such resolutions to step forth into the world? Quite unaided they have taken a step, valuable, as their spokesman, Charles Denby, of Princeton, charmingly said to President Harding, because indicative of their interest in government and not because they feel they know very much.

Side by side with this inspiring new rôle to be played outside the college by the students comes a slight indication of an inflated sense of self-importance within its walls. Two

quotations from a recent editorial in the *Lantern* serve as an illustration: "The college to which *we devote four years of our life,*" and again, concerning undergraduate criticism of the administration, "How is the college to progress if *those who have the best opportunity for observing* do not see its faults clearly and so strive to correct them?" The best opportunity for observation, possibly, but how about the best experience, the best developed power of balanced judgment necessary for correction? The condescension of the first quotation, the annoyance of the second, give food for thought, but not for discouragement. Enthusiasm in attack is a valuable asset and one which, we are told by the authorities, Bryn

Mawr students are bringing to bear upon their academic efforts with admirable results. Moreover, as elsewhere in the same editorial, the writer quite properly resents a general inference drawn from the utterance of a single student, so do we refuse to accept her own view as characteristic of the students' sense of their relation to the rest of the college.

"We feel that our expression of opinion is very valuable," said Mr. Denby, "because it is indicative of our interest...not because we feel we know very much."

We commend this remark to the consideration of our fellow editorial board. In return we undertake to apply it to ourselves.

The National Student Forum

By ELIZABETH VINCENT. '22

BUT the United States joined the League of Nations two years ago, didn't it? asked a surprised Sophomore . . . This is an extreme case, one can't deny, but it points to the common malady.

There is no need, of course, to repeat here that students take no interest in the events of their time, local, national or world wide; that they are indifferent to the political tendencies and social influences of the day. For years this has been the despairing cry of professors and educators, parents and politicians. Hitherto students have listened to these expostulations (or have not), and continued apathetic toward the daily papers. Corda Fratres, International Relations Clubs and Social Service Associations provided for them they have accepted without enthusiasm. Their

chief interest has continued to be football or bridge.

And yet there exists today a *National Students' Forum* proposing to bring about a fair and open-minded consideration of social, industrial, political and international questions by groups of college students. This organization is entirely directed and controlled by students, and those who have shared in promoting it have an earnest enthusiasm for its success. The history of the National Student Forum is only a year long.

The desire which finally brought into being a genuine student organization was more deep seated than a mere wish to be informed. The student leaders who called an intercollegiate conference at Cambridge last spring were aware of this. They saw clearly that it is not first an interest

in fact, but a definite attitude toward facts, which is most really essential. Without an open-minded approach and a critical examination of all sides, judgment cannot be sound. With openmindedness and "complete freedom of discussion in the colleges" as its watchwords, therefore, the Intercollegiate Liberal League was formed.

The League worked upon a small scale. Its total membership, including ex-students and faculty, did not exceed 600 or 700. The principal business carried on by its New York office was that connected with a speaker's bureau for the service of college groups, and with plans for student conferences "which should inspire their members with a feeling of common responsibility."

The work of the League was suddenly interrupted in the autumn by the appearance of a new organization. This was the National Student Committee for the Limitation of Armaments, which grew out of a series of conferences held at Vassar, Princeton, and Chicago immediately before the Washington Conference convened. Though the League continued its speaker's bureau, it attempted no other work during the feverish activity of the National Committee. John Rothschild, Harvard, '21, who had been executive secretary for the League, gave up his position temporarily to carry on the new work. The National Committee proposed "to bring the Washington Conference and the issues involved intimately to the attention of college students." The organization was carried through rapidly. Colleges which had not been represented at Vassar, Princeton, or Chicago, were affiliated through their student councils. Bul-

letins were sent out urging the holding of mass meetings and forums. Articles on the Far East and other questions by distinguished correspondents were offered to the college press. A speaker's bureau was opened, questionnaires, news exchanges, bulletins of the National Council for Limitation of Armaments were distributed. Before the end of three months the Committee was in touch with 235 colleges.

As the concluding act of its career the National Committee sent a delegation to President Harding on February 20th, made up of the six regional chairmen and other officers of the organization. This delegation presented a resolution composite of more than ninety separate resolutions which had been passed in the colleges. Probably no president of the United States had ever before received a delegation of students coming from all parts of the country to give emphasis to their particular section of public opinion. Charles Denby, Jr., of Princeton, who led the delegation, forestalled some people's indulgent smiling when he said, "We want you to understand, Mr. President, that our opinion on these grave questions is chiefly valuable as an indication of our interest. As such we consider it very valuable indeed."

But the presentation of the resolutions was only incidental to the regional chairmen's real achievement in Washington. For two days they debated on the question of perpetuating the organization. In the clash of discordant opinion one idea alone stood out clearly, and on this all agreed. The need for a permanent organization. This idea finally brought them through and a compromise was reached in the last half

hour. The members of the National Student Committee agreed to join with the Liberal League in forming a new organization to be called the National Student Forum.

That evening the delegation went jubilantly to a dinner at the University Club where among others they entertained Senator McCormick, Senator Sutherland, Mr. Frederic Libby, and President Thomas. They listened with appreciation to Senator McCormick's speech of approval and to Mr. Libby's keen idealism, yet it was the speakers from their own number who roused their greatest enthusiasm. The speeches could not have been more varied. Charles Denby, presiding, spoke easily in a straight-forward, direct manner. H. Webster, of Denver, related learned anecdotes and quoted Milton. G. C. Mardis, of Kingfisher, Okla., wasted no time on idle formalities, but spurred to the point with real Western vigor—"You've got to scratch 'em where they itch!" he thundered, and sat down amid a roar of applause. Eleanor Phelps, of Barnard, spoke calmly but insistently; Robert Wormser, of Harvard, with deep feeling; John Rothschild with genuine inspiration. However they varied in expression, these speakers had all an earnestness and an enthusiasm which convinced. They stood firm for the right of students to ideas for freedom of discussion in the colleges. Acknowledging their social responsibility, they declared themselves loyal to a fair and open-minded search for truth.

Thus the National Student Forum began. Its constitution, drawn up by the Executive Committees of its two constituent organizations, is now being ratified. In April the first num-

bers of a bi-monthly journal will be published. This journal will serve as an exchange of student opinion on every subject of intercollegiate interest, curricula, club organization, athletics, etc., as well as on the broader questions in which interest must be developed. It can become, too, a link with the student movements in other lands. Besides the speaker's bureau, likewise to be opened in April, a conference of Eastern colleges is planned for May, at which those who have been most active in the work so far can meet others who are interested but know little of the movement. This is the concrete plan which the National Student Forum proposes to follow.

What it expects to accomplish in its first year is only a beginning. Though the membership is at present largely individual, the aim is to affiliate student groups already existing in the colleges, such as the Student Liberal Club, the Bryn Mawr Liberal Club, or the Vassar Politic's Association. During the spring John Rothschild will visit about fifty Eastern colleges for the purpose of winning and strengthening the support of these groups.

There will be two main obstacles—if we leave out the financial one—which the National Student Forum will have to face. The first is the lethargy and the suspicion which will block it in the colleges themselves. There is by no means a national student movement yet. The Committee for Limitation of Armaments, though it stirred a momentary enthusiasm, did not, generally speaking, create a lasting interest in international relations. Students are apt to be too busy with campus affairs to have time to look beyond the college

gates. Moreover, there are so-called "conservative" colleges which will scent radicalism in the proposed organization, principally, perhaps, because it is new. Or they may mistrust it through its association with the Liberal League, which was widely regarded as dangerous last year because of its name. For college opposition, however, the Forum has a valid and a powerful weapon. Because it is a student organization, conceived and carried out by students, it will have an appeal which all other associations of the kind have lacked, an appeal which is almost romantic, an appeal which can win youth.

But a more formidable opposition is that of the intangible "outside." Theoretically no one will deny—except, perhaps, Mr. Bryan and the legislature of Kentucky—that the object of education is enlightenment, that the student should not only be allowed access to every kind of information, but should be encouraged to seek it. And yet, when it comes to the practical issue, there is not freedom of discussion in the colleges. Moreover, real freedom will be long in coming. So dependent are American colleges upon the approval and support of alumni trustees, directors, parents, prospective students, school principals, Boards of Education, and worst of all, State legislatures, that they are tied hand and foot, helpless.

A year ago a Society for the Study of Socialism was founded at Princeton. President Hibben, addressing the opening meeting, expressed his approval of the project, and plans were laid for engaging speakers, and conducting discussions. The alumni rose in arms. Their protests showered into the president's office, irate grad-

uates traveled from distant States to vent their indignation. The result was that the Society for the Study of Socialism was given up. Should the Liberal Club at Bryn Mawr, waiving faculty censorship, engage a speaker on birth control, it is probable that much the same thing might happen. The American press, perfectly aware of the susceptibilities of the college graduates and benefactors, stands waiting for every scrap of academic news which can be twisted into scandal. It pounces on a chance to call a college "red." The colleges have no choice, they must submit. A firm if intangible repression is exercised on faculty and students alike. The National Student Forum cannot hope to break through this obstacle all at once.

Education is in the end what it amounts to. The Student Forum is an attempt of students to carry over into political problems and social relationships the impartial spirit in which they deal with science. They care nothing for shades of political opinion; they care only for the steps by which that opinion is reached. Aware of their responsibilities as educated men and women in a time of social change, they are seeking to inform themselves, in the way they consider fundamentally sound, in regard to social, economic and political matters. Believing that intellectual freedom is not only more healthy than partial repression, but actually essential to sane thinking, they adopt "Freedom of assembly and discussion in the colleges" as their only basic creed. Intelligence, tolerance, liberalism in the true sense alone can follow. That is why every friend of education should wish the National Student Forum well.

Annual Meeting

(Continued)

REPORT OF THE ALUMNAE BULLETIN

With the January issue, 1922, the BULLETIN ceased to be an experiment. It celebrated its first anniversary, and now with a record of ten issues must turn to the alumnae for endorsement. Gradually a definite policy has emerged and a touchstone found for its usefulness in the timely presentation of all facts about the College and the alumnae in such a manner as to stimulate interest and affection one for the other.

Eager to respond to every suggestion which would further this aim whether from the Association, the alumnae, the undergraduates, or the College, the Editorial Board has increased the number of departments to correspond to the variety of interests. Regional Scholarships, Local Associations, Visitors and Current Lectures have appeared under editorial notes and again "Alumnae at Work" and the "Bureau of Recommendations" as new columns. An especial effort has been made to report the academic developments and undertakings of the College, so that the alumnae may know the Bryn Mawr of today as well as the Bryn Mawr of their undergraduate days. Also announcements of educational moment, national and international, have been presented that the alumnae might be kept informed of such movements and co-operate when possible. Still further changes are anticipated and especially does the Board look forward to a conference with the Class Editors on how best to standardize and increase the importance of the space now given to each class for its personal message. Although a year has passed and a policy developed the BULLETIN can maintain its usefulness only by a sympathetic response to the varying needs of the Association and the College and an earnest endeavor to present them in the happiest manner possible.

Such has been the editorial ambitions for the BULLETIN, and along with them have come the business problems and the question of advertising as a means of financing the publication. It may be of interest to refer to the BULLETIN account on our ledger, which shows the total cost of issuance inclusive of wrappers, mailing, and incidental expenses, \$2894.33; the receipts from subscriptions (transference of 50

cents of the annual dues to the BULLETIN account) \$912.25, extra copies and outside subscriptions, \$36.60; advertising, \$1553.77, with a total of \$2497.83. This leaves a deficit of \$396.50 to be met by the Association, but on behalf of the experiment a amount of advertising contracted for annually by the former Alumnae Quarterly as \$175, presents the BULLETIN figure of \$1553.77 as most gratifying.

It has been the aim of the BULLETIN to place its advertising on a business, not a patronage, basis, and the success of this policy rests with the alumnae and their willingness to take advantage of these announcements and care to mention the BULLETIN when doing so. This method of solving the financial problem of the BULLETIN is still an experiment, but that plans to secure distinctive accounts appealing especially to the interests of the alumnae, may mature and the plan be given a fair trial, the alumnae everywhere are asked to note that their co-operation may be the deciding factor.

The Editor wishes to take this opportunity to express what a pleasure and inspiration it has been to meet with members of the Editorial Board during this year of experiment, and together plan and work for the development of the BULLETIN. Various letters of appreciation from the alumnae, together with individual requests for subscriptions to the BULLETIN, have led the Board to believe that a beginning has been made in the right direction. It is with great enthusiasm that new plans are being laid for the coming year and through suggestions and letters from all who are interested, the BULLETIN hopes to realize its coming opportunities and justify its existence as the official publication of the Alumnae Association.

Respectfully submitted,

MARGARET G. BLAINE, *Editor*.

REPORT OF THE CAROLA WOERISHOFFER MEMORIAL FUND COMMITTEE

It has seemed to this Committee that with the successful launching of the Bryn Mawr Summer School the time has come for a more or less permanent plan for the disposition of the income of the Woerishoffer

Fund. For the last six years the Committee has been applying the income of the Fund (\$100 a year) to scholarships for New York girls at the National Women's Trade Union League's Training School. Carola Woerishoffer's interest in women in industry and her special enthusiasm for the work and objects of the Women's Trade Union League made this use of the money particularly appropriate. The Bryn Mawr Summer School, however, seems to serve the purpose even better. It is a new departure of great importance to women workers in industry, and there is the additional appropriateness of its being a Bryn Mawr undertaking.

In view of the fact that for many years to come this use of the income of the Fund will doubtless be felt by all Bryn Mawr people to be the best possible one, we propose that we turn the Fund over to the treasurer of the Alumnae Association, with the recommendation that each year's income be applied toward the payment of a scholarship for a New York girl at the Bryn Mawr Summer School for Women Workers in Industry, so long as the School shall continue. If this plan is adopted, there will be, of course, no further need for our Committee. If the Summer School should be given up, a new committee can be created by the Association.

Respectfully submitted,

MARGARET FRANKLIN.

ATHLETIC CONTESTS COMMITTEE

The Athletic Contests Committee card catalogued the alumnae from 1905 on—

according to sport. We had return postals printed, which were to be sent out several weeks before any alumnae Varsity game telling the dates of practices and games.

On April 13, 1921, we held the Alumnae-Varsity water polo game, there were nine alumnae playing and subbing and as many on the sidelines cheering. Varsity won, 10-0, but it was a real match. One member of the class of 1907 played.

On May 30th, the alumnae had an odd-even match in basketball. Odds won, 13-2. The odd classes playing ranged from 1905-ex-'21. The even classes from 1914-1920.

On May 31st, the Alumnae Athletic Committee raised \$50 to get the Bryn Mawr Village Band to play for the parade. It was a great addition. I hope the custom will be continued.

The Alumnae-Varsity basketball game on June 11th was thrilling. Varsity won, 18-12. The Alumnae team was: Kempton, '05; Harris, '17; M. Tyler, '19; M. M. Carey, '20; K. Cauldwell, '20. Substitutes: Townsend, '20; Boynton-Selden, '20.

The Alumnae-Varsity tennis matches were won by the Varsity, 4-1.

On November 30th, the Alumnae played Varsity in hockey. Varsity won, 14-2. Only eight alumnae turned out. These played hard, but when not supported on the field, nor on the sidelines, except by M. Blaine, found it very discouraging. Over 200 alumnae were notified, sixteen promised (some verbally, some by postal) to come, eight appeared.

GERTRUDE J. HEARNE,
Chairman.

Treasurer's Report

THE ALUMNÆ ASSOCIATION OF BRYN MAWR COLLEGE BALANCE SHEET, December 31, 1921.

ASSETS.

Loan Fund Assets:

Loans to Students.....	\$11,490.00
Investments, United States Liberty Loan Bond.....	100.00
Cash.....	798.39
	\$12,388.39

Alumnae Fund Assets:

Investments at Cost, as annexed.....	\$7,224.63
Cash.....	411.00
	7,635.63

Service Corps Fund Assets:		
Cash.....		\$592.21
Nelson's Pension Fund:		
Cash.....		22.00
General Treasury Fund Assets:		
Accounts Receivable.....	\$309.98	
Cash.....	49.68	
		<u>359.66</u>
Bryn Mawr Alumnae Bulletin Assets:		
Accounts Receivable.....	\$150.00	
Cash.....	123.88	
		<u>274.38</u>
		<u>\$21,272.27</u>

LIABILITIES.

Loan Fund:		
Balance, January 1, 1921.....	\$12,087.14	
Interest received during year.....	201.25	
Donations, Class of 1920.....	100.00	
		<u>\$12,388.39</u>
Alumnae Fund:		
Principal:		
Balance, January 1, 1921.....	\$4,664.86	
Life Memberships received during year.....	600.00	
		<u>\$5,264.86</u>
Interest:		
Balance, January 1, 1921.....	\$2,353.75	
Amount received during year, net of amount transferred to General Treasury Fund.....	17.02	
		<u>2,370.77</u>
		<u>7,635.63</u>
Service Corps Fund:		
Balance, January 1, 1921.....	\$12,336.38	
Income during year.....	255.83	
		<u>\$12,592.21</u>
Disbursements.....	12,000.00	
		<u>592.21</u>
Nelson's Pension Fund.....		22.00
General Treasury Fund:		
Notes Payable.....	\$1,000.00	
Accounts Payable.....	104.31	
		<u>\$1,104.31</u>
Less, Impairment of Fund on account of General Expenses of Association, 1920.....		\$735.95
Expenses in excess of income, 1921.....		8.70
		<u>744.65</u>
		<u>359.66</u>
Bryn Mawr Alumnae Bulletin:		
Accounts Payable.....		274.38
		<u>274.38</u>
		<u>\$21,272.27</u>

BRYN MAWR BULLETIN

**RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS, GENERAL TREASURY FUND,
for the Year ended December 31, 1921.**

Balance, January 1, 1921.....		\$62.35
RECEIPTS:		
Cash Donations.....	\$1,192.10	
Class Collections.....	3,032.31	
Loan from Bank.....	2,000.00	
Loan from Loan Fund.....	1,000.00	
Transferred from Alumnae Fund Income.....	315.74	
Bryn Mawr College refund of expenses on account of Academic and Endowment Fund Committees.....	541.69	
Djibbah.....	2.00	
Photograph Sales.....	54.10	
Interest on Bank Deposits.....	22.05	
	8,159.99	
		\$8,222.34
DISBURSEMENTS:		
Loans repaid to Bank.....	\$2,000.00	
Loans repaid to Loan Fund.....	1,000.00	
Expenses, Class Collections.....	319.24	
Transferred to General Treasury Expense Account.....	4,853.42	
	8,172.66	
Balance in banks, December 31, 1921:		
Fidelity Trust Co.....	\$19.00	
Penna. Co. for Insurances on Lives and Granting Annuities, Expense Account.....	1.59	
Bryn Mawr Trust Co.....	9.09	
Petty Cash.....	20.00	
	\$49.68	

**RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS, LOAN FUND,
for the Year ended December 31, 1921.**

Balance, January 1, 1921.....		\$2,009.14
RECEIPTS:		
Donations, Class of 1920.....	\$100.00	
Repayment of Loans by Students.....	2,258.00	
Interest on Loans.....	146.56	
Interest on Bank Balances.....	46.19	
Income from Investments.....	8.50	
	2,559.25	
		\$4,568.39
DISBURSEMENTS:		
Loans to Students.....	3,770.00	
		\$798.39

**RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS, ALUMNÆ FUND,
for the Year ended December 31, 1921.**

Balance, January 1, 1921.....		\$230.88
RECEIPTS:		
Life Memberships.....	\$600.00	
Income from Investments.....	326.56	
Interest on Bank Deposits.....	12.75	
		<u>939.31</u>
		\$1,170.19
DISBURSEMENTS:		
\$500 U. S. Second Liberty Loan 4¼s.....	\$436.90	
Commission to Fiscal Agent for collecting Income.....	6.55	
Transferred to General Treasury Fund.....	315.74	
		<u>759.19</u>
Balance in banks, December 31, 1921:		
Western Savings Fund Society of Philadelphia.....	\$361.14	
Penna. Co. for Insurances on Lives and Granting Annuities.....	49.86	
		<u>\$411.00</u>

**RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS, SERVICE CORPS FUND,
for the Year ended December 31, 1921.**

Balance, January 1, 1921.....		\$336.38
RECEIPTS:		
Interest on Investments.....	\$244.00	
Sale of \$12,000 Certificate of Deposit.....	12,000.00	
Interest on Bank Deposits.....	11.83	
		<u>12,255.83</u>
		\$12,592.21
DISBURSEMENTS:		
Payments for support of Service Corps Workers.....	\$10,000.00	
The Library of American Literature at the Sorbonne.....	2,000.00	
		<u>12,000.00</u>
Balance in bank, December 31, 1921, Bryn Mawr Trust Co.....		<u>\$592.21</u>

**RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS, NELSON'S PENSION FUND,
for the Year ended December 31, 1921.**

RECEIPTS:		
Donations.....		\$22.00
Balance in bank, December 31, 1921, Bryn Mawr Trust Co.....		<u>22.00</u>

**RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS, GENERAL TREASURY—EXPENSE ACCOUNT,
for the Year ended December 31, 1921.**

RECEIPTS:

Dues.....	\$2,924.19	
Commencement Entertainments.....	24.73	
Gift from President Thomas.....	500.00	
		\$3,448.92
Transferred from General Treasury Fund.....		4,853.42
		\$8,302.34

DISBURSEMENTS:

Printing.....	\$204.36	
Postage and Stationery.....	352.89	
Office Supplies.....	69.83	
Traveling Expenses.....	1,710.80	
Class Collectors' Dinner.....	93.00	
Academic Committee Expenses.....	185.30	
Athletic Committee Expenses.....	5.00	
Typewriting and Clerical Services.....	2,246.30	
Publicity Expenses.....	396.02	
Photographs and Postals.....	70.85	
Miscellaneous Expenses.....	704.88	
Salary Executive Secretary.....	1,866.61	
Transferred to the Bulletin Account.....	396.50	
		8,302.34

**RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS, ENDOWMENT FUND,
for the Year ended December 31, 1921.**

Balance, January 1, 1921..... \$18.87

RECEIPTS:

Donations, Class of 1900.....	250.00	
		\$268.87

DISBURSEMENTS:

Payments to Asa S. Wing, Treasurer.....		268.87
		268.87

**RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS, BRYN MAWR ALUMNÆ BULLETIN ACCOUNT,
for the Year ended December 31, 1921.**

Balance, January 1, 1921..... \$170.00

RECEIPTS:

Advertising.....	\$1,317.77	
Subscriptions and Sales.....	34.35	
Alumnæ Dues.....	826.75	
Interest on Bank Deposits.....	2.71	
Balance, Transferred from General Treasury Expense Account.....	396.50	
		2,578.08
		\$2,748.08

DISBURSEMENTS:

Printing.....	\$2,492.70	
Mailing Expenses.....	94.00	
Stationery.....	27.50	
Copyright.....	10.00	
		\$2,624.20
Balance in bank, December 31, 1921, Bryn Mawr Trust Co.....		\$123.88

SECURITIES OWNED,
December 31, 1921, at Book Values.

ALUMNÆ FUND.

\$3,100 U. S. Fourth Liberty 4¼s.....	\$3,049.45
1,000 U. S. Second Liberty 4¼s.....	861.70
41 Shs. Lehigh Coal & Navigation Co. par \$50.00.....	3,313.48
	\$7,224.63

BERTHA S. EHLERS, *Treasurer.*

AUDITOR'S CERTIFICATE.

February 13, 1922.

MISS BERTHA S. EHLERS, *Treasurer,*
The Alumnae Association of Bryn Mawr College,
Bryn Mawr, Pa.

DEAR MADAM:

We report that we have audited the accounts of

THE ALUMNÆ ASSOCIATION OF BRYN MAWR COLLEGE

for the year ended 31st December, 1921, and found them to be correct.

Loans to Students: Loans made to students prior to 1916, uncollected at 31st December, 1921, aggregate \$950. These should receive consideration either as to their collection or elimination from the Loans Account by charging them against the Loan Fund. Interest on a number of loans is also in arrears.

Annexed we submit the following statements:

Balance Sheet, 31st December, 1921.

General Treasury Fund, Receipts and Disbursements for the year ended 31st December, 1921.

Loan Fund Receipts and Disbursements for the year ended 31st December, 1921.

Alumnae Fund Receipts and Disbursements for the year ended 31st December, 1921.

Service Corps Fund Receipts and Disbursements for the year ended 31st December, 1921.

Nelson's Pension Fund Receipts and Disbursements for the year ended 31st December, 1921.

General Treasury Expense Account Receipts and Disbursements for the year ended 31st December, 1921.

Endowment Fund Receipts and Disbursements for the year ended 31st December, 1921.

Bryn Mawr Alumnae Bulletin Account Receipts and Disbursements for the year ended 31st December, 1921.

Securities Owned, 31st December, 1921, at Book Values. Alumnae Fund.

Very truly yours,

LYBRAND, ROSS BROS. & MONTGOMERY.

ALUMNAE AT WORK

Florence Waterbury graduated in 1905, and her major courses were English and philosophy. She has studied art for eight years: drawing with the late Joseph Noël, the head of the "Cours Français" in Rome, and painting with Charles W. Hawthorne. Her work has been broad and varied, for she has painted portraits, landscapes, seascapes, nudes—but decorative things interest her most. She is now holding an exhibition of decorative and still-life paintings in the Art Centre, 65 East Fifty-sixth Street, New York.

Although many of the still-life paintings show the Oriental influence and centre around Chinese art treasures, Florence Waterbury's work has an artistic character as strongly individual and as multi-sided as her own personality. Her mastery of perspective and technique often permit a profusion of interesting detail without confusion—in "Pitcher" and in "Panel," both crowded canvases, one gets the effect of simplicity and space. A keen sensitiveness to beauty is shown in "Flowerpiece," a decorative composition in warm, brilliant colors that fairly glow and sparkle, and in "Bottle," where contrasting tones are so skillfully handled as to produce a perfect harmony. The "Wild Goose" is a bold, spirited life-size painting with the brilliant blue sea and white sand dunes of Provincetown as a setting, while "Tiger Panel II" portrays the fire, the vigor and the cruelty of the jungle. Besides boldness and brilliancy, however, there is also an exquisite tenderness and daintiness as shown in the "Staffordshire Dog"; and a most characteristic and delightful humor as in "Courage,"

where a gallant little canine hero bravely stands its ground in the path of a monster. "Disputation," another charming "still-life" and "real-life" in one, would appeal equally to children and grown-ups. A thorough understanding of balance and composition reveals itself in "Kuan Yin," where the Goddess of Mercy, in blue, is painted against a gorgeous background of golden carving with a base of luminous red; and in "Chinese Still-life," with its rich peacock blue coloring and perfect placing of the central figure, the God of Life. Perhaps the most beautiful picture of all is the "Chinese Tree," a composition full of imagination, poetry and feeling: a tree of jade, bearing fruits of semi-precious stones, which glisten and gleam against a soft and delicately fantastic background.

The New York art critics have been very enthusiastic about Miss Waterbury's work, and some extracts from their reviews are given. The *Tribune* says: "A deep and understanding interest in the art of the Orient is apparent in the paintings. Where she has thrown an interesting statuette or figure against a lacquered screen or Kakemono background, she has shown a real taste in artistic composition and design. They are painted with just the proper degree of feeling for the sometimes grotesque, sometimes stately, simplicity and refinement of the Oriental character. The *Times* pronounces the pictures "Distinctly decorative in type and rich in coloring."

The wide interest shown in the exhibition has led to the time being extended.

Elisabeth Henry Redfield, '05.

BRYN MAWR AUTHORS AND THEIR BOOKS

THOMAS HARDY, POET AND NOVELIST

By SAMUEL C. CHEW
Longman Green & Co.

Bryn Mawr Notes and Monographs III

Doctor Chew, as befits the thorough scholar which he is, and one whose interests in these latter years have come to be mainly with the Victorian age, has written this study of Hardy *con amore*, with the ease and certainty of a man on his own ground, discussing the lives and opinions of those among whom he grew up. That is not the least merit of this little oak-leaf-colored book, that what is called research is never admitted on these pretty red-edged pages, though, as every paragraph reveals, the material is both known and loved, in an intimate and normal way which the style has a real felicity to impart; and that quaint bits of recondite learning, like, for instance, all the folk lore of the west of England, lie about, in the midst of the commentary, like epigrams in an old lawyer's talk. The spirit is friendly, unpedantic, unanxious: the intention is, in the main, to introduce and attract readers to Thomas Hardy. It would not be necessary, in order to enjoy this study, to have read any of the novels, but it would be hard to keep from reading them afterwards.

Nevertheless, those who know Hardy best, will read slowest and pause longest on the full discussions and careful appreciations. In one chapter, for instance, devoted to "Some Matters of Technique and Style," the commonest charges against the author are met by Doctor Chew fairly, almost too liberally perhaps, and then his peculiar excellences are singled out and shown with fine sympathy. With surprising dexterity this highly technical demonstration is sustained, never declining on generalities nor wearying with incomprehensible allusion. Again, the fifth chapter, called "Men and Women," succeeds excellently in tracing certain types through successive novels: the tentative appearance, the recurrent modifications, to the culmination in a great and imperishable figure; and in presenting a sort of census or statistic of Hardy's populated world. It is curious indeed, to be reminded how seldom lawyers and doctors appear: it is per-

haps neither so strange nor so unjust as the critic seems to feel, that song of the clergy, who appear so often, should get short shrift.

A great part indeed of the pleasure and excellence of the study is that the critic should find himself in relations so sympathetic with his subject: it speaks well for his breadth of mind, since the two conceivably are not at one on fundamentals. Doctor Chew sets down as noteworthy, almost as surprising, "that in several of the most important novels there is practically no mention of religion or of religious usage at all." Significant it is indeed, but surely it is inevitable! Hardy's day was that of Huxley and Clifford, was the day when Bradlaugh could not sit in the House of Commons for trouble over an agnostic's oath, when Stephen had to go through a Parliamentary process to extricate himself from Holy Orders. The irony of life that Hardy is quick to feel, that he touches often with deft humor and often with profound detachment, is black and bitter sometimes. Doctor Chew calls it cynicism, and resents it just a little: yet the instances he alleges on pp. 201-2 have hardly deserved his sudden and surprising denunciation, which is perhaps the only ungentle passage in the book.

Not a single important omission is discoverable. There is even a definition of what makes poetry. All the best lovers of Hardy and Meredith are still questing for a satisfactory definition, that shall impose these two as poets, finally, upon the world. Hardy's verse is here quoted—as befits—more fully than the prose. That it must be accepted as poetry, known and apprehended from the first recognition, the critic takes for granted, but clinches with a phrase: "the concise and quintessential expression attained by rhythmic form." Another account, "it stirs the emotions while it quickens the intellect," would apply equally to the great prose passages. The pages (pp. 218-222) which sum up the philosophy of Hardy's poetry are not only true analysis and just criticisms, they are essentially noble.

After all, the things to be said about Hardy have here been said, and if the present writer could wish that more were

added unto them, it must be with the regretful admission that before anything could have been added something must have been lost: the critic's friendly unperturbed outlook on the world. Everything he says is true, even if another might have put the stress elsewhere, and the easy-going reader of this volume might be rather thankful than displeased if he would hardly guess that Hardy's greatest novels made such grim reading, or that it was Hardy who screwed out that bitterest of phrases about the vain attempt to find some account of things which might not be too discreditable to a first cause.

Due partly, then, to the attitude of an affectionate junior who by his very love and reverence sees all things cheerfully in the elder's life and work, is this sunny atmosphere which floods the picture. Doubtless Reuben and Joseph spoke seldom of their father's limp, never of his life as a hunted man and a bondservant; yet to Jacob and to us alike his greatness consisted in the hours when a stone was his pillow, the years which were as nothing for the great love he bore, the night-long terrible wrestling with God's angel. The hard-won philosophy of Hardy owes at least part of its grandeur to the bitter taste of life: and the novels can purify by pity and terror in the ancient way precisely because the terror is so immanent and the pity so grievous. I should say it with diffidence, for I know the poet far less well than Doctor Chew, but I still feel at closing that "the unconquerable hope" is less well nourished than he would have it, is no more indeed than a sort of Bergsonian concession to the impredicable possibilities of the universe in the course of eternal futurity; a funny touching admission, of nineteenth-century scientific thinking, that the process, which so far has brought man into being, able to love and to feel pity, may finally end in producing God. Hardy would probably at any time have admitted that the chance was small, and certainly his philosophy does not reckon with it as postulate or contingency.

It is, after all, as has been said, only a question where to put the stress. To insist that Doctor Chew shall awaken in us all the reverberations that are called pessimism, and reiterate the hopeless fatality of chance, the wanton unreason of nature, the

deadly poison of sex, and then should still us, not by any anodyne, since for life there is neither remedy nor solution, but instead should lift and lull us by the contemplation of infinite and eternal things, the bosom of earth and the great spaces of the stars, into an attitude of acceptance, into the triumph which comes by submission, into the ultimate escape from the chain of personality—yes, so that the certainty of change and death is consolation and fortification: well, to ask that of this genial and whole-hearted critic is like asking him to brighten us with ghost stories at 11 o'clock on an August morning.

GEORGIANA GODDARD KING, '96.

CORRESPONDENCE

TO THE EDITOR OF *The Nation*:

What has become of that pioneer spirit? Where in Bryn Mawr College, where in the whole panorama of college and university life in America today among men as well as women, is the courage and mental grasp to see what that is new in a rapidly changing world needs championing and support?

I assume that the alumni of any college are the test of the institution; and I eagerly scan the pages of the alumnae publication from my College and inquire as eagerly among all those I meet to see into what, as a whole, we have chosen to put our trained energies. Both procedures reveal a record of most depressing orthodoxy. We Bryn Mawr alumnae tread the beaten ways with an un-deviating submission to the great god expediency that leaves me wondering at the perfection of the intellectual sausage mill. I look over the personnel of those unorthodox movements today which are of great moment to large numbers of the human race—movements which can fairly be called analogous to the woman move-

ment in the days of its unorthodoxy—and among their active workers and supporters I find but a small proportion of college graduates.

“But do you want to see all the Bryn Mawr girls become *radicals*?” and “How can you say the College is not radical enough when you consider the new Summer School for working girls?” two people exclaim in chorus when I get this far.

No, I neither hope nor wish to see all the graduates of my College emerge as radicals. But any actuary knows, even if Vice-President Coolidge does not, that unless a reasonable rather than a negligible proportion of the graduates of the colleges turn to work on the liberal and radical movements, it indicates a gross indifference if not an actual hostility to these movements in the influences that have surrounded them as undergraduates. As for the Summer School for Working Women at Bryn Mawr, did it grow spontaneously out of the College's unhappy consciousness of the bitter need of the workers in the shops and factories under its very nose? Alas, no. The idea was imported ready made from the Ruskin Labor College at Oxford, which has emerged, vindicated, from its experimental era.

I am not going into the question of academic freedom. Any college can lay claim to it which has not actually had in its history a Nearing or a Beard episode. Few can prove title to it as effectually as Harvard can since President Lowell's courageous defense of Dean Pound and Doctor Frankfurter. Those who really want education are entitled to so much more than is involved in the

mere retention by the authorities of a faculty that has been carefully hand-picked on entrance that it is idle to use the negative test of academic freedom.

I am frank to confess that I believe the finest spiritual as well as mental impetus flowing into American life today is filtered through the barriers that our class materialism throws in the way of immigration. It does not emanate from the colleges and universities whose sole excuse for begging for support lies in laying claim to a value they do not demonstrate. In short, the colleges and universities today are not educating their students, if by “education” we mean the liberating and training of the mental faculties.

The colleges are a highly important factor in our social fabric. They are furthermore the only gateway to the professional schools. Are the radicals and liberals satisfied each to repudiate his own college experience and go on? Are they going to continue to leave the colleges to their own devices?

CONSTANCE LEUPP TODD.

Washington, January 6.

To the ALUMNAE BULLETIN:

At the first chapel I attended as a Freshman at Bryn Mawr I was told to set aside one hour a day for reading. By so doing I would mold a still unformed character in habits of precision and regularity and lay the foundation for a life of dazzling mental achievement. But like much advice I'm afraid I honored it more in the breach than in the observance.

Even as an alumna I do not read the appointed hour a day, and when

I do go so far as to pick up a book—but that is my own affair. Though in the choice of what “We *really* would like to read” the spirit is willing, alas the eye wanders and the flesh is weak. The long paragraphed essay yields easily to the page gaudily broken with pictures and snappy conversation.

“Has the body been removed since Miss Lavarre first discovered the crime?” holds the attention better than

“The modern student most often meets Plato on that side which seems to pass beyond Plato into a world based upon a conception of a transcendental life.” !!!

For years I confess I hid my light under a bushel, and was a little ashamed of not being a regulation high-brow college graduate, but though disillusionment comes with age it often comes to fill a long felt want. I gradually came to recognize that what I thought of as a weakness was in reality my strength. I decided to feature my non-intellectuality. I did so, and watched the results with a pleasant curiosity. And presto! I was picked out by an editor of the *Alumnae BULLETIN*, and asked, as an expert in my field, mind you, to write an article on “Why I did not always read the *BULLETIN* through!”

I told her I did read the last one from cover to cover, but she explained that even to please their readers the Editorial Staff were not empowered to elect a president for every number or even to dismiss a student. I was quick to catch her idea, though from the point of view of “copy” of course I regretted it.

In thinking over the problem set

before me, however, I realized that there was a great deal of advice I would be glad to give. One of the many things it is more blessed to give than to receive. I will put my advice in the more palatable form of “suggestions” and leave the answers to the members of the august body who rule this paper:

1. Are pictures very expensive to print in a paper? There is quite a field for them here. You could have one of the new president interviewing a successful woman reporter; or the record-breaking rope climber—slightly blurred—swiftly speeding towards the ceiling; or the swimming champion, dripping in simple dignity before an admiring audience, bracketed with a professor, hooded and furred, holding in his hand the honorary degree received for enlightening the world on some hitherto neglected line of investigation.

2. Why do the foundation-shaking controversies of the campus reach the eager alumna ear only through the “My dear! Did you hear—? method? Are short letters from sympathetic students, irritated professors, or furious alumnae sought for as they should be? Now that the days of closed-door conferences and good taste are over, and the romance of the keyhole passed away, why does not the *BULLETIN*, as the official organ of the *Alumnae*, take its place in the van of the new movement? The great body of non-intellectuals would stand behind such a policy to a woman, and even the intellectuals themselves are not above taking an interest in the details of a good row.

M. G. BIDDLE, '09.

CAMPUS NOTES

The Liberal Club has all the activity of youth. In one field, it sent Elizabeth Vincent, '23, to Washington, where she had the rare honor of speaking for the Students' Forum before a large number of important people. She had interviews with such prominent officials that one begins to feel a political, as well as academic strength growing in the College. International questions, like that of the League of Nations and disarmament, are now the objects of collegiate endeavor. Perhaps, in the future, the nation will see the advisability of referring such subjects to the college-trained minority.

Freshman show this year was piratical, but, with the usual elasticity of musical comedies, it included slaves, jewels, stenographers, a pajama chorus and a new inmate for the zoological collection, a scarlet cockatoo. Between the acts an auction of posters gathered \$200 for the college castle in Spain, the Students' Building.

Nor do athletics cease. Following all traditions of the proper kind, the stunts and acrobatic contortions were more elaborate, more terrifying, more praiseworthy than ever, and the Seniors won! The Blue Danube was engagingly rendered with Indian clubs; and curious pyramids piled up on the "strong men." Of all these gymnasts, Raymonde Neel, '22, was the most skilled, and she won a silver cup as a reward.

Training in political, dramatic and athletic graces is now being supplemented by a touch of social instruction. Mr. Russell has been holding conversation classes in which she trains us to be good listeners who can choose the relevant and develop it

carefully, trying not "to dump the refuse of our minds on one another." Were it possible to teach Bryn Mawr this most subtle of the arts, how blessed the silence of the dining rooms, how stimulating the chance remark of our companions!

But, it must not be forgotten that, beneath these layers and superstructures of art and manners and morals, Bryn Mawr is an institution for the education of woman. Its greatest honor is, then, academic, and attention has been given to bettering even this department. The new grading system has, according to President Thomas, equaled and improved upon the old. Sylvia Thurlow, majoring in chemistry and biology, has been awarded the European fellowship from the Senior class; a companion in her department, Grace Lubin, '21, receiving the president's European fellowship, making two scholarships in one department, which had never happened before. Helen Wood received the Mary Garrett fellowship, and Edith Smith the Rubel Foundation \$1500 scholarship, which was given this year for the second time. The Seniors celebrated, as usual, by fellowship dinner and a skit, "She Who Gets Slapped."

* * *

The last two musical lectures at Wyndham were on modern French and modern Russian music, respectively, with delightful explanations by Mr. Surette, and illustrations by Mr. Alwyne, while the February lecture recital was on Beethoven, whom Mr. Surette characterized as being to the musical world what Balzac is to the world of literature. As one of Beethoven's most vivid productions, Mr. Surette analyzed the piano string

trio in B flat, which was afterward played by Mr. Alwyne with violin and cello accompaniment.

Under the auspices of the English Club, Dr. Morreys O'Connor, professor of English at Harvard, gave an interesting lecture on modern Anglo-Irish poetry, which he characterized as the spiritual background of recent public events in Ireland, the seeds of the Irish Free State having been sown by such men as W. B. Yeats. Under the auspices of the French Club, Mr. Charles Cestre, professor of American Literature at the Sorbonne, gave a vivid lecture on "France Since the War," and a month later, Dr. Julien Chanpenois lectured in English on "The French Ideals of Education." For the Liberal Club, Mrs. Marguerite Harrison, of Baltimore, gave two lectures, treating in detail the "Bolos (Bolsheviks) and the Arts," and "Two Years' Evolution in Bolshevism," and under the auspices of the World Citizenship Committee gave a talk on "Political and Economic Conditions in the Near East."

One of the most fascinating of recent lecturers, with a charming voice and enchanting laugh, has been Mrs. Raymond Robins, the president of the National Woman's Trade Union League. She described the second International Congress of Working Women, over which she presided at Genoa last year, with its representatives from nineteen countries and their discussions on disarmament, anthrax, white lead, and resolutions of sympathy for Ireland, and the famine sufferers of Russia.

Mrs. Robins gave descriptions and opinions of the leaders who were present and said that the fact that impressed her perhaps the most was

"how few there are on top" and how unhesitatingly and unquestioningly there were obeyed so that in Europe "all the joy of the fellowship of the road, all recognition of a possibility of difference, is lost." "Europe has the leaders," she said, "but we have the stimulus of common hope and common faith. In Europe they can do nothing until they have the tool, in America we get to work at once even without the tool."

Another party was given in Pembroke for Professor Strzygowski, Professor of Art in Vienna, who told of the food shortage in Vienna, where he is obliged to get his mid-day meal at a table provided for professors by Chicago University, and where his students get their meals from the Student Friendship Fund Headquarters. As the Art and Archæology Departments were not able to arrange for a lecture from the Professor, a number of the faculty and students went in to Philadelphia to hear his interesting lecture to the Archæological Society on Iranian Landscapes and Northern Art.

The new faculty tea room has been running for several weeks, and is an unqualified success. A whitewashed room in the basement of Taylor, with bright saffron-colored window curtains, low comfortable chairs and tables, a cushioned alcove, and books and flowers, makes a private and charming meeting place for members of the faculty five afternoons a week, between 3.45 and 5.30 o'clock. One warden is in attendance each day, and makes the tea and toasted raisin bread, but the members serve themselves and their guests, and come and go very informally as their classes and seminars permit.

ALUMNAE NOTES

REUNING CLASSES

All alumnae coming back this spring will wish to make some sort of reunion gift to the College at this time.

The Finance Committee is very anxious to centralize all gifts to the College through the Alumnae Association in the Class Collections, so that there will not be a duplication of appeals to the alumnae.

It will be necessary again this year to use a certain amount of the class collections to aid in financing the activities of the Alumnae Association since the dues are not sufficient to cover this amount, but we are hoping that there will be a surplus this year and feel sure that classes holding reunions will be anxious to make some permanent gift to the College itself.

The Finance Committee asked the Directors of the College to suggest an object suitable for alumnae gifts in need of donations at this time. They have suggested the Students' Building Fund as suitable for alumnae donations.

Won't you consider whether you would like to have your class give its reunion gift to the Students' Building Fund? If all reuning classes unite in this way a large amount can certainly be raised. Talk to each other about it and write to your class collector.

1893

Class Editor, S. Frances Van Kirk, 1333 Pine Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Margaret H. Hilles Johnson (Mrs. Joseph E., Jr) is having a new house built this winter in Scarsdale, N. Y. She is doing volunteer work in the Department of Child Welfare of Chester County.

Lillian V. Moser is a delegate in the autumn to a Synod meeting in New York City. She now has charge of the Church School Service League in the Diocese of Central New York. She has learned to drive a car on long distance journeys.

Amy Rock Ransome (Mrs. Frederic L.) is president of the Housekeepers' Alliance of Washington, D. C., which lowered the price of bread in that city, from ten to eight cents, and helped to bring about the final drop to five cents. Besides giving time to this and other important civic interest of the kind, she is studying navigation and motor boat handling.

Louise Stephens Wright (Mrs. Wm. Van

Doren) is at present much occupied with a debutante daughter. She writes that she herself is "still intensely interested in all things pertaining to Bryn Mawr."

Jane L. Brownell is working with the Americanization Committee of Hartford, Conn., as she was last year.

1898

Class Editor, Mrs. Wilfred Bancroft, Harrisville, R. I.

Frederic Schoff, father of Edith Gertrude Schoff, A.B., '98 (Mrs. John James Boericke, of Merion, Pa.), and of Louis Schoff, A.B., 1902 (Mrs. George Edgar Ehrman, of Colorado Springs, Colo.), died at his home, 3418 Baring Street, Philadelphia, on February 27, 1922, of heart disease, after a short illness. His wife and seven children, and six of the seven sons and daughters in law, were with him when he died, Louise having come on from Colorado a few days before. He was so devoted to all of his daughters' college friends that they are sure to feel interest and sympathy for his family.

He is survived by his wife, for many years President of the National Congress of Mothers and Parent Teachers' Association, four sons, Wilfred H., Leonard H., Harold K., all of Philadelphia, and Albert L., of Caldwell, N. J., and three daughters, the two above mentioned and Eunice M. (Mrs. Harry M. Simons) of 3418 Baring Street, Philadelphia, and by sixteen grandchildren, eight boys and eight girls.

1901

Class Editor, Beatrice McGeorge, Cynwyd, Pa.

Bertha M. Laws, who has bought a fruit farm in Texas, spent three weeks there early in January. Eventually she will build a house there to which she will welcome friends and classmates.

Jane Righter is now on her way to Egypt with Alice Davidson, graduate student, '97-'99, and is cruising in the Mediterranean.

Madge Miller expects to go to Europe in June for the summer. (We must ask her to write us after she's had tea with Queen Mary.)

I visited Eleanor Jones in Boston, at New Year's. She said I was to put it in—some way it sounds foolish putting in your own activities.

Evelyn Fiske Gould visited Marion Reilly at the time of the alumnae meeting. Her father, who had been in poor health for a long time.

Marion Reilly is speaking for the League of Women Voters before prominent women's clubs of the neighborhood.

1902

Class Editor, Edith Totten, The Latrobe, Charles and Read Streets, Baltimore, Md.

Claris Crane wrote on February 4th: "Just now you might not like Robin Wood for we have been marooned for a week by the blizzard. I felt like a page out of Anna Howard Shaw's autobiography last Sunday, when Mrs. Cecil, the friend who lives with me, and I donned our riding breeches and overalls and dug a way through five-foot drifts to the stable to feed and water the horses and cows, waiting so patiently and trustingly for the help of their human kind. Then we escorted my eighty-two-year-old uncle, who refuses to give up his life-long farm activities, down our painfully dug path to the milking shed. It seems an impossibility, as I look over the drifted snow, that in a few weeks we shall be pruning and spraying the orchard, and getting ready to harvest the bumper crop of cherries that we are hoping for to offset the last lean year. If there are any of our effete city dwellers who used to send their worn gloves to make trench coats and would like to have them of use, I should be glad to receive them at Robin Wood, for I sometimes wear out a pair a day in the spraying season."

Elizabeth Bodine teaches English to ninth grade boys and girls in the Junior High School at Trenton, N. J., and is coming to reunion in June.

Josephine Kieffer Foltz is president of the Lancaster College Club, and county chairman of the Women of the Democratic Party.

Louise Schoff Ehrman (Mrs. George E.) mourns the loss of her father, Frederic Schoff, who died February 27th, at his home in Philadelphia. A short obituary notice appears under the notes for '98.

1905

Class Editor, Mrs. Elsworth Huntington, 186 Lawrence Street, New Haven, Conn.

Susan B. Tyler was married to the Reverend Curtis Lee Laws, on Tuesday, February 14th. In January she lost her

father, who had been in poor health for a long time.

Margaret Thurston Holt (Mrs. Roscoe) is now living at the Country Club on Staten Island.

Alice Day McLaren (Mrs. Wm. H.) is now at 103 East Eighty-fourth Street, New York City, having recently returned from a trip to Europe with her husband.

Rachel Brewer Huntington (Mrs. Ellsworth) has a daughter, Anna Slocum, born on March 5th, in New Haven.

1907

Class Editor, Mrs. Robert Apthorp, 8 Carpenter Street, Salem, Mass.

IN MEMORIAM

In memory of Bertina Hallowell Dickson, died in Germantown, Pa., February 6, 1922, of pneumonia, following the birth of her third child. In her death the class of 1907 and all her friends suffer a very great loss. Her loyalty, her modesty, her unselfish readiness to do her share in whatever was at hand to be undertaken, the warmth and quickness of her sympathy evident even in her expression were some of the elements combined in the true beauty of her nature.

Peggy Putnam Morse has been seriously ill and has had to go to a sanitarium for an indefinite stay.

Following addresses made in Pittsburgh by Anna Haines, '07, on the Russian situation, which were tremendously impressive in their utterly simple statement of facts without sensational or emotional appeals, Minnie List Chalfant was active in assisting the raising of funds for Russian relief and a large amount was realized.

1909

Class Editor, Dorothy I. Smith, 4725 Grand Bouvelard, Chicago, Ill.

Edith D. Abbot (Edith Brown) has a daughter, Anne Appleton Abbot, born February 26th.

Frances Browne is in California. She writes from Los Angeles: "I have no news but a good time to send."

Fannie Barber Berry will collect news for class supper in June. Please help her by sending in items, so that we may have word from every member of the class at that time.

Mary E. Herr is to be an English tutor this summer at the Bryn Mawr School for Women Workers in Industry. She says she does not expect to come to reunion this time. Better change your mind, Mary, before it is too late!

1911

Class Editor, Louise S. Russell, 140 East Fifty-second Street, New York City.

Charlotte Clafin is now living at 138 East Seventy-ninth Street, New York City. Bryn Mawr callers will be welcome.

Kate Chambers Seelye has a son, Talcot Williams Seelye, born in Syria the first week in March.

Charles H. Strong, of Erie, Pa., has given to the College \$20,000 in memory of his niece, to be known as "The Mary Hamot Higginson Memorial Fund." It is to be used for general college purposes.

Anita Stearns Stevens (Mrs. Weld M. Stevens) writes that she finds bringing up five children a decidedly absorbing and thrilling life. Her youngest child, Herbert Stearns, was born June 25, 1921, and is claimed to be the jolliest baby ever seen. The other children, Alice Anita, Helen, Weld, Jr., and Jacqueline, range from ten to four years.

Isobel Rogers Kruesi (Mrs. Frank E. Kruesi) has a second son, Frank, Jr., born January 23rd. Her address is 1166 North Eighteenth Avenue, Seattle, Wash.

Mildred Janney Ashbrook (Mrs. W. S. Ashbrook) has a son, Wm. Sinclair, Jr., born January 28th. She has two other children, known to most of 1911, named Lucy and Joseph.

Leila Houghteling, Virginia Canan Smith, Charlotte Clafin and Emma Forster, represented 1911 at the alumnae meeting in February. Owing to the resignation of Mrs. Frances as president of the Alumnae Association, Leila presided at the meetings as vice-president of the Association.

Ethel Richardson was expected to arrive in Chicago in February to attend the meeting of the National Education Association.

Agnes Murray Chamberlayne (Mrs. Edward S. Chamberlayne) writes that she is just recovering from a two months' illness. She has promised to do some organizing for the County Home Bureau as soon as she is able. In the meantime, she is making plans for next summer, which include

planting a garden, taking a walking trip through the Green Mountains and spending a few weeks at Nantucket.

Alice Channing, Field Representative of the Red Cross, has been transferred from the Pennsylvania district to the Connecticut district.

1913

Class Editor, Nathalie Swift, 130 West Sixty-seventh Street, New York City.

Olga Kelly went abroad last summer with Marjorie Thompson, 1912. She traveled in England for a while, spent the autumn at Oxford, where, she writes, "there is quite a gathering of Bryn Mawrtys," and is now in Italy. Her address is care of Brown, Shipley, 123 Pall Mall, London, England.

Frances Livingston's present address is 22 Oak Knoll Gardens, Pasadena, Calif.

Emma Robertson McCarroll has a son, Edward L. McCarroll, Jr. The McCarroll family is now living in Ridgewood, N. J.

"An exhibition of water colors of tropical animal life by Miss Isabel Cooper, of the New York Zoological Society's Tropical Research Station in British Guiana," was held in the Museum of Natural History in New York City from January 5th to January 20th. Isabel expects to return to Guiana in the spring.

Ellen Faulkner returned from Paris last July and is now in Boston, where she is doing secretarial work for the Public Health Survey.

Dorothea Clinton Woodworth, whose address is 5817 Maryland Avenue, Chicago, sends this account of herself. "1. I have a graduate scholarship in Latin at the University of Chicago. 2. I am taking three courses, two of them seminars, working toward a Ph.D. 3. I am an instructor in the Correspondence-Study Department of the same. 4. I teach a Latin class in the University High School. 5. I teach a class in Latin for premedical students in the University proper. 6. I teach a class in Sophomore College Latin in a neighboring Catholic college for girls. 7. With the assistance of a part-time colored maid and an invaluable husband I 'run' our apartment. The said husband has a somewhat similar schedule of studying and teaching. We are having the time of our lives and didn't miss a single football game last season."

Yvonne Stoddard Hayes is living in Mt. Kisco, N. Y. She has a second son, born July 1, 1921.

Beatrice Miller has changed her address to 4619 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

Class Editor, Ida Pritchett, The Homewood, Charles and Thirty-first Street, Baltimore, Md.

Helen Brooks Wiggin (Mrs. Lewis M.) (ex-'1914), died very suddenly of pneumonia in New York City on February 19, 1922.

Helen was prepared by Rosemary Hall and entered College the fall of 1910. She left the end of her Sophomore year and became a volunteer social worker. She did a good deal of juvenile court work in Indianapolis, her home; was one of the directors of the Boys' Club of that city, and was chairman of the Membership Committee of the Consumers League. She also kept up a tremendous interest in Spring Street Settlement and Bates' Camp, started while she was in College, and she returned for several summers, a most enthusiastic worker.

Helen was married September 30, 1916, to Mr. Lewis Merriam Wiggin (Yale, 1912). She had two children, a daughter, Florence Bennett Wiggin, born August 19, 1917, and a son almost two years old. During the war she worked for the Motor Corps in New York City.

1915

Class Editor, Mrs. James Austin Stone, 2831 Twenty-eighth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Rachel Ash is doing graduate work at the University of Pennsylvania this winter.

Zena Blanc is director of the Bureau for Female Children in Philadelphia.

Lucile Davidson Middleton is fiction editor of "The Delineator."

Olga Erbsloh is now located at 850 Lexington Avenue, New York City. She is planning to sail for Europe on June 13th.

Mary Goodhue has announced her engagement to Mr. Richard L. Cary. Mr. Cary is a Haverford graduate in the class of 1906. He is at present the associate editor of the *Baltimore Morning Sun*.

Julia Harrison is living at home and has charge of the dispensary of the General Electric Company in Baltimore. Two years

ago she went to Siberia with the Red Cross and had a very interesting experience.

Arleville Lobdell Earle is teaching History in the high school in Philadelphia.

Betty Jones Butler and her husband, Sir Geoffrey Butler, were in the States at Christmas time and spent several days with Betty's mother in Philadelphia.

Helen MacElree is teaching Latin and English in The Misses Kirk's School in Bryn Mawr.

Helen Taft Manning and her husband are planning to sail shortly for England, where they expect to remain for a year with the intention of working for their Ph.D.'s at Oxford. They expect to spend the spring in London and take a house in the country for the summer.

Marjorie Meeker was married last summer to Shirley T. Wing, and is at present living in Paris (care of Morgan, Harjes & Co., Place Vendome). In the January number of the *Poetry Magazine* she published a number of poems under her maiden name.

Mary Morgan is still in newspaper work and likes it "more and more." "And, of course," she adds, "I have to play a little hockey and basketball to keep fit." She made the All-Philadelphia Hockey Team which played against the English and "found that there is really more science in the game than we ever dreamed of."

1917

Class Editor, Constance Hall, 1319 Park Avenue, Baltimore, Md.

Harriet Allport is traveling this winter in Europe.

Margaret Wahl Barber has been in Camp Benning, Ga., this winter, where her husband will be stationed until some time in the spring.

Bertha Greenough writes that she is "income tax expert, advertising assistant and various other persons all in one." She is expecting to go abroad in June.

Helen Harris is still doing settlement work in Philadelphia, "particularly the dramatic's end of it," she says.

Istar Haupt is taking a graduate course at the Johns Hopkins University.

Margaret Henderson is a landscape architect working in New York.

Mildred Sammers is continuing her last

year's work as engineering assistant with the American Telephone and Telegraph Company.

Virginia Litchfield is studying art at the School of Fine Arts and Crafts in Boston. Two days a week she is teaching art at the Shady Hill School in Cambridge.

Elizabeth Wright, who graduated from medical school last year, is taking her internship at the Bellevue Hospital in New York.

There will be a regular reunion of the class of 1917 in Pembroke in June. Of the thirty answers received to date (March 10th) to the postals sent out for information over fifty per cent. say, "expect to come." The exact date of the reunion will be given out later.

1920

Class Editor, Helene Zinsser, 57 West Seventy-fifth Street, New York City.

Agnes Moebius announces her marriage to Mr. Charles Leonard Mothersele on Thursday, December 15th.

Dorothy Allen is working for an M. A. in English at Columbia University.

Isabel Arnold is studying harmony and counterpoint at Radcliffe, and piano under Mr. Heinrich Gebhard, in Boston.

"Dolly" Bonsal, ex-'20, is now living at 103 Elmwood Road, Roland Park, Md. She has traveled in France and England since 1920.

Katherine Cauldwell, ex-'20, is now in her second year at Barnard College. Her past history includes one winter spent in France driving a truck and reconstructing under the American Committee for Devastated France; trips to England, France and California, and all the Western States, and a summer on Cape Cod teaching swimming and diving. She has adopted the middle name of *Lovejoy* and her new address is 177 East Eightieth Street, New York City.

Teresa James has moved to the Wardman Park Hotel, Washington. Last summer she studied shorthand, typewriting, commercial Spanish, and foreign trade principles at the Research University. This winter she is taking history of philosophy at the George Washington University. She has visited in New York City, Baltimore, Boston, Hot Springs and Annapolis, where she met "Gertie" Steele at an oyster roast last fall.

Esther Jenkins Wilcox, ex-'20 (Mrs. Westmore Willcox), has been ill for a long time, but is now convalescing rapidly, due to the beneficial presence of a new little daughter, born November 9, 1921.

Lois Kellogg Jessup (Mrs. Philip Jessup) is living at 120 Chestnut Street, East Orange, N. J., and teaching English and history at Miss Beard's School. On her trip abroad she went to England, France and Switzerland, where she visited "Betty" Brace Gilchrist at the League of Nations.

"Tony" Litzinger is dictating to the devilish Devonites a second year in geometry, Latin and physics. She has neither bobbed her hair nor taken to "specs," and though one more grey hair has come, she is still the same graceful and attractive "Tony" as of yore, who finds "grad tea" a digestible change from a little grad work at Bryn Mawr College.

Caroline Lynch, ex-'20, is doing work with the industrial and business girls in the Y. W. C. A. of Harrisburg, and at present is chairman of the Industrial and Business Department of that organization. During the summer she had charge of a camp for these girls. Since commencement she has visited France, Italy, Switzerland, Belgium and England.

Elinor McClure, ex-'20, since she left Bryn Mawr College has spent two years at Smith College, and the subsequent two wandering and wondering. This has included traveling in the tropics, and becoming and unbecoming engaged. She writes that Martha Prewitt, ex-'20, is now in England.

Doris Pitkin is now at 550 West 157th Street, New York City. She is secretary of the Primary Department at the Brearley School.

(Edith Stevens Stevens' address was incorrectly spelled in the November issue. It is 100 *Revere* Street, Boston.)

Miriam O'Brien is now research assistant to Dr. John Williams, of the Harvard Committee on Economic Research and Economist for the American Bankers' Association.

Frances Von Hofsten is now office secretary of the Vocational Supervision League in Chicago.

1921

Editor, Elizabeth B. Cecil, 912 Park Avenue, Richmond, Va.

Mary Baldwin has been spending the winter in California with some relatives. She and J. P. and Kath have been meeting every two weeks for tea in a Chinese restaurant in San Rafael. She is planning a trip to Santa Barbara and Hawaii, and will not be at College for reunion, as she is coming home by way of Canada. Her present address is care of Mrs. Floyd M. Robbins, 2203 Sacramento Street, San Francisco, Cal.

Lydia Beckwith, after a strenuous social winter in Chicago, sailed from New York with Darn and her father on February 18th for Honolulu. They are going to the West Indies and through the Panama Canal. Chickie swears that this is true this time, but I print it with much trepidation.

Helen Bennett took a few weeks' course in the School of Drama at Carnegie "Tech," Pittsburgh, this fall, and wanted to go on the stage. Her family objected, and at present she is studying painting and music at home.

Elizabeth Boland, ex-'21, took a course at Sargent's Dramatic School last year. While waiting for a theatrical job, she is taking French lessons and doing some "baby social service." She is *not* Mrs. Warren P. van Slyke, as the Class Book says, and her address is 24 Gramercy Park, New York City.

Margaret Crile, ex-'21, went to the Garland School (for homemaking), in Boston, for two years, and is going to marry Mr. Hiram Garretson in June. At present she is studying singing at the Cleveland Institute of Music.

Marian Eadie has announced her engagement to Mr. Henry W. Farrow, of Bryn Mawr. She is now working in the College Book Shop, which is known this year as the Bryn Mawr Co-operative Society.

Helen Farrell is planning a trip to Madeira, Algeria, Spain, and Portugal. She is expecting great excitement to happen at Biskra.

Marian Fette is proving that a college education makes one a better housekeeper and cook by preparing three meals a day for five people.

Rosalie Florance, ex-'21, after three years of training in the Army, now has a nurse's position at the U. S. Marine Barracks, Quantico, Virginia. She is going to

be married some time this year to Mr. Charles Henderson, from Bellevue, Va. They will live in New York. Rosalie sent her love to the class of 1921. Her address is care of Captain Glen C. Cole, Quantico, Va.

Frances Hollingshead Groves, ex-'21, is living at The Hanover Inn, Hanover, N. H., while her husband is director of news service and assistant to the president at Dartmouth College.

Ruth Harlan, ex-'21, is teaching the sub-primary class and tutoring at the Bryn Mawr School, Baltimore.

Elionore Harris is teaching French at the Holman School in Philadelphia.

Agnes Hollingshead is working in the engineering department of the Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania.

Nora Newell is attending the Garland School of Home-making, and is going to be married in June to Mr. William Burry, Jr., Harvard, '18. Mr. Burry is practicing law in Chicago, and after her marriage Nora will live in Lake Forest. Her present address is 295 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.

Kat Walker has announced her engagement to Mr. Lindsay Bradford, Yale, '14. They will be married on April 22nd and go to Porto Rico on their wedding trip. Kat met Mr. Bradford last summer on the ranch, where he was looked over and approved of by the other eight Bryn Mawrtys. At present she is studying at the Art School (New School of Design) and Miss Garland's (see above).

Marjorie Warren, ex-'21, was fined \$1 and court expenses amounting to \$1.12 for converting two kittens to her own use. She picked up two scrawny kittens on Chandler Street, Boston, and took them home. After two days of feeding, one of the cats died and the other was sent to the Animal Rescue League on account of its condition. The owner of the kittens sued Miss Warren for \$20 damages. (A detailed account of the above appeared in the *Boston Transcript*, page 1.)

Frances Howard is studying geology and architecture at University College of the University of London. Her present address is I, The Drive, Brent Village; C. E. Finchley, N. 3; London, Eng.

Kathleen Johnston and Helen Hill are "rusticating" at Oxford. They spent the

vacation in Italy where they met Westie (in Rome) and Betty Biddle, Ballou, Milly Carey, and Meenie Hardy (in Florence). Kathleen says: "You would curl up with laughter if you could see us bicycling round in our funny little caps and quainter gowns. We have grown quite attached to them. They rather act as a sorry substitute for a hockey skirt—an unfailling trade mark."

This is just a reminder that reunion is only three months off. So many of our class are out West or in Europe that those of us who can come ought to make a special

effort. We must have a big crowd back for our first reunion, not only to make it seem more natural—as if we really were back in College—but also to make a representative showing against 1920. Everybody who can, try to make up a song, and polish up all the old ones so we can sing as well as we used to. I'll have Luz and Bickie write some real rousing speeches for the next BULLETIN, so be prepared. (Does this very "collegiate" and "rah-rah" talk sound natural to you?) "We've just got to do it, and we can do it if everybody will help." *'Here Comes The Mighty Red!'*"

Mr. J. Mariner, of T. Cook & Son, 225 South Broad Street, Philadelphia, is running Section E, Deck F, on the Aquitania, Third Class, sailing June 13th, for Mrs. Alys Russell's party. The charge is \$90.00 to England, plus \$5.00 tax, applications for berths should be made to Mr. J. Mariner as soon as possible. All friends of the College, men and women, are invited to join the party. :: ::

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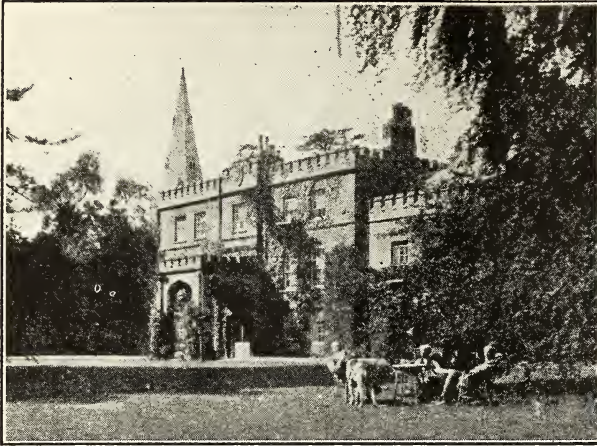
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BULLETIN



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NOMINATIONS FOR ALUMNAE DIRECTORS.
CELEBRATION IN HONOR OF PROF. SCOTT.
CAROLA WOERISHOFFER DEPARTMENT. THE
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MAY

1922

Vol. II

No. 5



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OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF
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MAY, 1922

No. 5

IN HONOR OF PRESIDENT THOMAS

Though we of Bryn Mawr may be prejudiced in our admiration of her, it is an incontestable fact that President Thomas is one of the foremost women of the age. One has to search far through the history of educational institutions to find a personality, man or woman, approaching her in masterfulness and in power to inspire. Her virile mind, her progressive spirit, her lofty idealism make her an admired leader not only for the students and graduates of Bryn Mawr, but for women everywhere.

The laying down of the office in which she has so long exercised the influence of her extraordinary personality is therefore an event of importance in the academic world. The occasion will be made memorable by

a great function, to attend which will be the rare privilege of certain invited guests, and the natural right of all Bryn Mawr Alumnae.

The function will take the form of a banquet in honor of President Thomas, to be given by the directors, the faculty and the alumnae on the evening of June 8th, Commencement Day. Among the invited guests are Chief Justice Taft, President-elect Park; President Woolley, of Mt. Holyoke; President Pendleton, of Wellesley, and Dean Comstock, president of the American Association of University Women. Special invitations have been sent to those college presidents whose daughters have been or are at present students at Bryn Mawr. It is an excellent commentary on Bryn Mawr's standing in the educational world that there are no less than nine such presidents.

Doctor Vincent, president of the Rockefeller Foundation, and Doctor Pritchett, president of the Carnegie Foundation, have also been invited. Prof. Paul Shorey, the able defender of humanism and an eloquent speaker, is to represent Bryn Mawr's early faculty. The Commencement orator, Prof. William H. Welsh, of Johns Hopkins University, will be present. Doctor Welsh, who has just returned from an important educational mission to China, is recognized as the foremost representative of the medical profession in this scountry.

All alumnae, all who have ever studied at Bryn Mawr, will want to return to College in June to be present at the last Commencement at which President Thomas will preside. All will be eager to attend the dinner in the evening (which will take the place of the customary alumnae supper), there to pay a tribute of respect and admiration to Miss Thomas for her services to Bryn Mawr, to education, and to the feminist movement.

THE BRYN MAWR CAMPUS

"When spring comes up the campus from the hollow, and daisies follow cherry blooms at last" the thoughts of all good alumnae turn to Bryn Mawr. Is it not, perhaps, this intangible clustering of manifold recollections about the absurd pinnacle of Taylor Tower and the grey turrets of Pembroke and the soft green slope beneath the maples that gives the campus that illusive quality, that almost historic charm, possessed only by the happy places on earth lived in and loved by successive generations? It is because the period of *our* generations is so brief—

spanned as it is by the four undergraduate years—that we can create this illusion of ancient lineage and can indulge the fancy that under every flowering forsythia and snowy cherry sit gossiping friendly ghosts from past classes.

"It is mine!" thinks the present undergraduate, looking up at the small maple leaves unfolding in the April sunshine, or the lovely line of Pembroke's poplar, or the May moonlight on the sloping roof of Denbigh, or the great windows of the library, yellow on a star-lit campus or red in the glow of sunlight from the Western hills, "It is mine!" But you share it with the friendly ghosts—twenty-one year old!—the revenants whom you must welcome to your earthly paradise; students of the nineties, shirt-waisted and fedora-hatted, on the steps of Merion, Greek books in hand, Shorey's disciples, pioneers in Bryn Mawr education, once "young Barbarians at play" like yourself; pompadoured beauties of the early days of the century, trailing long skirts and academic gowns with their clouds of glory, majoring in English, reading Wordsworth, discovering James, dreaming of Oxford; the young economists and scientists who came eagerly after them, the athletes and organizers, clear-eyed, efficient young women whom the war found armed for service. And, now you, twenty-one-year-old! For another twelvemonth will find some corner of the campus haunted by *your* memories of bobbed-haired classmates in brilliant sweaters—memories that, in their turn, will linger down the decades and contribute their mite toward the wealth of association that makes Bryn Mawr

and, above all, Bryn Mawr in spring-time, what it is.

Here we are, 2000 of us, teaching school in New England classrooms, practicing law and medicine in New York offices, giving out Main Street and Spoon River over the reading desks of Middle-Western libraries, pursuing the elusive Ph.D. in the greater universities, rocking the ubiquitous cradle and darning the conjugal sock from the Atlantic to the Pacific seaboard, 2000 of us, linked by our common memories of grey-ivied walls and sweet green spaces, of flowering shrub and tree, of the recurrent pageant of the Bryn Mawr spring. Only the luckiest of us can come back at this loveliest leafy moment of the year, but we can all remember, and remembering, people the campus with our generation.

RADCLIFFE'S TRIBUTE

(From the *Radcliffe Quarterly*)

So generous and understanding has been the comment of both the alumnae and undergraduates of Radcliffe College on the election of the dean, Marion Edwards Park, to the presidency of Bryn Mawr College that the Editor wishes to reprint the following editorial from the "Radcliffe Quarterly," together with a letter from a Radcliffe student to the New York Evening Post.

At the moment when the Radcliffe alumnae learn that Marion Park has resigned as dean of Radcliffe College to accept the unanimous election by the Directors of Bryn Mawr College as president of Bryn Mawr, we cannot express our feelings because we are too unhappy. We recognize in her the stuff that presidents are made of, we appreciate the strength of the appeal from her own college, but we

cannot wish her God-speed—yet. We want all she can give us—and she can give much—in this second half of her first year among us. We are miserly of her time and strength and wisdom, for she may not pass this way again. We look forward to June when we shall meet again. Then perhaps we shall have regained our poise and shall be able to be glad for her and not merely sorry for ourselves.

(From the *New York Evening Post*)

In the half year during which Miss Park has been dean of Radcliffe, short as that period is, she has established herself so firmly in the regard of the College that no more time would be needed to assure her place. Those particularly who have had some chance of personal contact with her will recognize this. No one can fail to be impressed with her quick understanding, which goes out to meet the often halting expression and ideas of the undergraduate, and with the evident interest she has in the slightest of undergraduate concerns. The officers of the various student organizations especially appreciate the manner in which Miss Park draws them into her work as far as possible and enters into theirs.

Miss Park was a stranger to Radcliffe in a double sense: she has had no previous direct connection with the College and she was not one of its graduates. But already she seems a very essential part of its life, and henceforth I think Radcliffe women will feel they have a share in Bryn Mawr. In her new post, Miss Park will necessarily have a larger scope for her most unusual abilities; Radcliffe wishes her good fortune commensurate with them.

A RADCLIFFE UNDERGRADUATE.

THE PRESENT BOARD OF TRUSTEES AND DIRECTORS OF BRYN MAWR COLLEGE

Name	Address	Position	College	Occupation	Elected to Board
Rufus M. Jones	Haverford, Pa.	Trustee, President of Corporation, Chairman of Board of Directors	A.B. Haverford, '85 A.M. Haverford, '86 A.M. Harvard, '01 Litt.D., Penn. Col., '98	Professor of Philosophy, Haverford College	1898
M. Carey Thomas	Bryn Mawr, Pa.	Trustee	A.B. Cornell, '77 Ph.D. U. of Zurich, '83 LL.D. Western U. of Penn., '96 L.L.D. Brown U., '14 L.H.D. Goucher Col., '16	President of Bryn Mawr College	1902
Asa S. Wing	Philadelphia, Pa.	Trustee, Treasurer of Corporation and Board of Directors		President of Provident Life & Trust Co. President of Corporation and Treasurer of Haverford College Member, Board of Overseers of Penn Charter School	1907
Charles J. Rhoads	Philadelphia, Pa.	Trustee	A.B. Haverford, '93	Banker, Brown Bros. Member of Board of Managers of Haverford College Overseer of William Penn Charter School	1907
Thomas Raeburn White	Philadelphia, Pa.	Trustee	B.L. Earlham, '96 LL.B. U. of P., '99	Lawyer Legal adviser of Bryn Mawr College	1907
Frederic H. Strawbridge	Philadelphia, Pa.	Trustee	A.B. Haverford, '87	Firm of Strawbridge & Clothier	1908
Abram F. Huston	Coatesville, Pa.	Trustee	A.B. Haverford, '72	President of The Lukens Steel Co.	1911
Anna Rhoads Ladd	Bryn Mawr, Pa.	Trustee	A.B. Bryn Mawr, '89	Alumnæ Director, 1909-12	1912
Arthur H. Thomas	Haverford, Pa.	Trustee		President of Arthur H. Thomas Co.	1912
William C. Dennis	Washington, D. C.	Trustee	A.B. Earlham, '96 A.B. Harvard, '97 A.M. Harvard, '98 LL.B. Harvard, '01 LL.D. Earlham, '11	Lawyer. Legal adviser to the Chinese Government, 1917-19 Member of American Society of International Law	1912
Arthur Perry	Boston, Mass.	Trustee	A.B. Harvard, '80	Banker Trustee of Northfield Schools	1916
Arthur F. Chase	New York City, N. Y.	Trustee	A.B. Harvard, '99	Physician	1916
Richard M. Gummere	Haverford, Pa.	Trustee	A.B. Haverford, '02	Head Master of Penn Charter School	1919
Marion Reilly	Philadelphia, Pa.	Director-at-Large	A.B. Bryn Mawr, '01	Dean of Bryn Mawr College, 1907-18. Trustee of Irwin School and Bryn Mawr School, Baltimore President of Philadelphia Branch of League of Women Voters	1916
Caroline McCormick Slade	New York City, N. Y.	Director-at-Large	Bryn Mawr, Ex. '96	Chairman of Woman's Division of War Personnel Board, Y. W. C. A., 1920 National Chairman, Bryn Mawr Endowment Campaign Regional Director National League of Women Voters	1920
Frances Fincke Hand	New York City, N. Y.	Alumnæ Director	A.B. Bryn Mawr, '97	Trustee of Brearley School Director, New School for Social Research Director, Women's City Club	1918-24
Louise Congdon Francis	Haverford, Pa.	Alumnæ Director	A.B. Bryn Mawr, '00	President, Bryn Mawr Alumnæ Association, 1918-21	1921-27
Edna Fischel Gellhorn	St. Louis, Mo.	Alumnæ Director	A.B. Bryn Mawr, '00	National Vice-President, League of Women Voters, 1921 Chairman, Food Conservation Committee of Missouri, Council National Defense, 1917-19	1920-22
Margaret Ayer Barnes	Chicago, Ill.	Alumnæ Director	A.B. Bryn Mawr, '07	Vice and Acting Chairman, District IX, Bryn Mawr Endowment, 1920	1920-22
Helen Taft Manning	New Haven, Conn.	Alumnæ Director	A.B. Bryn Mawr, '15 A.M. Yale, '16	Dean, Bryn Mawr College, 1917-19 Acting President of Bryn Mawr College, 1919-20	1920-22

Nominations for Alumnae Directors

This year the terms of three alumnae directors, Edna Fischel Gellhorn, Margaret Ayer Barnes and Helen Taft Manning, will expire. They were appointed by the Executive Board in the fall of 1920 as the three additional Alumnae Directors to serve until the by-laws should have been amended and they could legally be elected by the Alumnae Association. Under the revised Constitution an alumnae director shall serve for five years. This spring, however, as there are three vacancies in the Board of Directors, the candidate receiving the greatest number of votes will serve until December, 1927, the one receiving the next greatest number until December, 1926, and the third until December, 1923. In this way all the terms of office will be adjusted to fit into the new five-year scheme.

As three nominations must be made for each vacancy, the Executive Board presents the following nine names of candidates together with that of Elizabeth Caldwell Fountain, nominated by twenty-five alumnae. In order to inform the alumnae somewhat more fully than has previously been possible on the ballot, brief biographical sketches of the candidates are here given:

Martha G. Thomas, A.B., 1889.

Was born, in 1869, at Whitford, Pa., where she has lived ever since on the family farm. She is herself now manager of the farm. She belongs to the Society of Friends and is a member of the Downingtown Meeting.

Whitford is in Chester County and Martha Thomas has always taken a leading part in Chester County affairs. She is on the Board of the Chester County Hospital and the County Nurses' Auxiliary. She organized in the county seat the Co-operative Council, consisting of twenty-six organizations. During the war this Council became the Women's Division of the Council of National Defense. She is also on the Chester County Recreation Board and is chairman of the Vacation House Committee of the Eastern Pennsylvania League of Girls' Clubs. This league main-

tains at Whitford a vacation house, known as Whitford Lodge.

Miss Thomas' civic interests extend beyond Chester County and for the last two years she has been treasurer of the Pennsylvania League of Women Voters and is now the Republican candidate for state representative from her district in Chester County.

However, it is not in Whitford, or in Chester County, that Bryn Mawrtys think of Martha Thomas, but in Bryn Mawr. In spite of all her many interests elsewhere, she has given Bryn Mawr many years of continuous loyal service.

She was a member of the first class ever graduated and helped form the first student organizations and the embryo Alumnae Association. She was president of the Alumnae Association from 1898 to 1900. But last, and most important of all, she was for twenty-five years, from 1896 to 1921, warden of Pembroke. Prior to her coming there were non-college women at the head of the halls, called mistresses.

Miss Thomas' interest in the students and the alumnae was unflagging and as warden she maintained always the highest standards of living. Under her efficient management Pembroke became a model hall, for all time a standard of dignified academic living.

Elizabeth Winsor Pearson, A.B., 1892.

Taught Greek, Latin, and English in Miss Winsor's School, Boston, from 1892 to 1898, and sight-singing from 1903 to 1905. She was a private tutor from 1907 to 1909 and a member of the Committee on Women's Residence, South End House, Boston, 1907 to 1916. In 1910-11 she acted as assistant director of the Winsor School, and from 1913 to 1915 was directress of a private Montessori class, and in 1915-16 was president of the Montessori Association. In 1916-17 Mrs. Pearson did journalistic work and from 1918 to date she has been assistant teacher in the Dudley Road School, Newton. Since 1915 she has been working in behalf of progressive education for children between the ages of two and five years, by publicity work and by establishing



Martha G. Thomas, '89



Elizabeth W. Pearson, '92



Elizabeth Bent Clark, '95



Pauline Goldmark, '96

schools; has been instrumental in establishing, this winter, in Boston (as chairman of the Nursery School Committee of the Woman's Education Association), the Ruggles Street Nursery School and Training Center, along English lines. Mrs. Pearson was for one year on the Corporation of Simmons College, but resigned to have more time for work in elementary education. She has served two terms on the Academic Committee.

Elizabeth Bent Clark, A.B., 1895.

Majoring in Greek and Latin, was graduated in '95. When in College she was elected a member of the first Executive Board of the Self Government Association which developed the policies of this organization. After college days Mrs. Clark gave her whole time to teaching both in Harrisburg and at the Shipley School, returning to Bryn Mawr every autumn to tutor girls for the fall examinations. Since her marriage, in 1907, she has lived a great deal abroad, but when at home has been especially interested in all civic and social movements. She is now a director of the Civic Club, on the board of the Philadelphia Museum and School of Industrial Art, and for a number of years one of the directors of the Woman's Committee of the Philadelphia Orchestra Association. Her great love of music led her to accept membership on the committee which originated and has carried on for the last six years the free concerts given every Sunday afternoon in the Academy of the Fine Arts. During the war Mrs. Clark, under the Woman's Division of the Council of National Defense of Pennsylvania, directed the Department of Education. The Philadelphia branch of the Alumnae Association twice elected her their president and during the

Endowment Campaign she was a member of the Philadelphia Committee. She has always been devoted to the College and at all times ready to serve its needs and interests.

Pauline Goldmark, A.B., '96

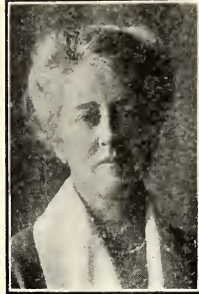
Has from the time of her graduation taken an important part in the betterment of social and industrial conditions. As Secretary of the National Consumers' League for a series of years, she was in close touch with the conditions of women in industry on the one hand and on the other with the efforts to improve the laws affecting them. From 1908 to 1910 she was chairman of their Legislative Committee. The Russell Sage Foundation recognized this many-sided experience as well as her conspicuous ability in appointing her assistant director of its Bureau of Social Research. For two years in this position she trained investigators and a number of volumes bearing the names of the Russell Sage Foundation are the result of her two years spent with the Bureau; *West Side Studies*, studies of the neglected boyhood and girlhood of the West Side slums, *The Longshoremen*, and several others. In 1912-13 she was called upon to use her exceptional equipment of industrial knowledge in collaborating with the New York State Factory Investigating Commission both in their investigation and in the organizing of their monumental report. This report resulted in a comprehensive revision of the State labor laws affecting women and in the appointment by the governor of the Industrial Board of the New York State Labor Department. Of this new Board of Five, Miss Goldmark was appointed woman member and to it she gave her services for the next two years.



Ruth Furness Porter, '96



Elizabeth C. Fountain, '97



Sylvia S. Bowditch, '01



Florance Waterbury, '05

With the entrance of America into the World War, Miss Goldmark was appointed to one of the largest and most important war jobs held by women in the United States, the manager of the Woman's Service Section of the United States Railroad Administration. Her work involved supervision of the interests of more than 100,000 women. As manager under the broad powers granted her section, she had herself to adjust women's cases, conduct hearings for the government and render decisions to be sent out by the Division of Labor as the formal decisions of the United States Railroad Administration. She directed the inquiries of field agents throughout the country, held personal conferences with the railroad officials regarding changes to be effected and travelled from coast to coast, inspecting conditions, and holding regional meetings of agents and representatives. In 1920 Miss Goldmark began special work for one of the vice-presidents of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and is now carrying on work for them which has to do with the employment of women in the operating force all over the country.

Although her time has been so fully occupied, she has always given her best thought to the Alumnae Association and attended regularly its annual meetings. She has served more than one term on the Academic Committee and was its chairman just before the war. At present she is one of the alumnae members on the Joint Administrative Committee of the Summer School.

Ruth Furness Porter, A.B., 1896.

Has been prominent in educational and civic work in her own community. She was for many years the only woman member of the Board of Education of the Winnetka

public school, and later served first as president (1917 to 1919) and then as a member of the New Trier central high school for five terms, which ranks among the leading Chicago high schools. She was the strongest member of the Board and was instrumental in introducing modern educational methods into the school and securing the finest type of teacher.

She has also been active in the Chicago Woman's Club and has been president for two terms of the Winnetka Woman's Club, which under her guidance has been a forum for liberal discussion and has played an important part in local civic improvements.

Mrs. Porter has been the councillor for District Five, and she made the first meeting of the council, held last November in Chicago, a memorable event. Her daughter, Nancy F. Porter, graduated last June and so for the past four years she has followed with particular interest undergraduate and College activities.

Elizabeth Caldwell Fountain, A.B., 1897.

Was for twelve years the only woman member of the Board of Education in Scarsdale, N. Y. She was the leading spirit in building up a modern school system for a large suburban area. Beginning with four teachers and four class rooms, the system grew to comprise two grammar schools of modern one-story type with extensive playgrounds and a large Junior-Senior high school. During the years in which she was in charge of the Teachers' Committee, the corps of teachers grew to number forty, of whom many are college graduates.

The development of the Scarsdale public schools is not so remarkable in size as in the place it holds in the community as the result of the progressive educational policy in which Elizabeth Fountain was a leader.



Eleanor F. Riesman, '03



Margaret Ayer Barnes, '07

Formerly attendance was very small, on account of the competition of private schools, but now this competition is practically eliminated on account of the standing of the public schools. The high school has, in fact, made an excellent record in preparing for the leading colleges of the country—a truly remarkable accomplishment for a New York public school. She is now a member of the Finance Committee of the Alumnae Association, and has two daughters at Bryn Mawr, so that of late she has been in peculiarly close touch with the College.

Sylvia Scudder Bowditch, A.B., 1901.

Graduated in 1901 and was a graduate student at Radcliffe College, in 1901-02. From 1902-04 she taught Greek and English in the Bryn Mawr School in Baltimore. She has been vice-president and treasurer of the Bryn Mawr Club of Boston since 1906, acted as treasurer for District 1 in the Endowment Campaign, and is now New England treasurer for the Summer School. She is interested in education in general, but at present especially in preparatory school problems, as she has three children going through the elementary and secondary schools. At present she is on the Board of the Children's Museum. She has a firm loyalty to Bryn Mawr and we desire to see her keep her place in the forefront of women's education as well as a great interest in education in general.

Florance Waterbury, A.B., 1905.

Group English and Philosophy, was born and educated in New York City and at present lives and works there, as a pro-

fessional painter. After graduation, she travelled extensively through all parts of this country, Europe and Great Britain, visiting as well Japan and parts of Central and South America. During the summer of 1912, she began to study painting seriously, and lived in Rome, 1912-13, and in Paris, 1913-14, studying art. When the United States entered the war, she painted landscape targets for machine-gun instruction, until 1918, when she went to France as a recreation hut worker under the auspices of the American Red Cross. On her return from France her ever lively intellectual interests led her into courses at Columbia, ranging from astronomy to the development of music. At the same time she continued to work zealously at her painting until she reached the point this winter of giving her first "one-man exhibition." Miss Waterbury has been vice-president of the Bryn Mawr Club of New York, and has always taken a lively interest in the affairs of the Club. Her club membership, representing the Morris County Golf Club, Franco-American Musical Society, Zoological Society, Provincetown Art Association, Colony Club of New York, Society of Independent Artists, Japan Society and the Pekingese Club, suggests a catholicity of tastes that is one of Miss Waterbury's most interesting characteristics. At the present time she is a member of the Music School Committee, working to endow this department and has always since her graduation taken a keen interest in the developments of the College.

Eleanor Fleisher Riesman, A.B., 1903.

A member of the Class of 1903, entered College from Miss Hayward's School, in Philadelphia, on the first Bryn Mawr Matriculation Scholarship for Pennsylvania and the Southern States. In her Junior year she won the Brooke Hall Memorial Scholarship given each year to the student with the highest standing in the Junior class. The Bryn Mawr European Fellowship in her Senior year was the next milestone on the road of academic achievement. In her two years of graduate work since College and in her work on the Academic Committee of the Alumnae, of which she is

now chairman, this high record of scholarship has borne fruit.

After her marriage, in 1908, to Dr. David Riesman, Professor of Clinical Medicine at the University of Pennsylvania and a member of the United States Army Medical Reserve, Mrs. Riesman became interested in medical social service and for years has served on the social service committees of the hospital of the University of Pennsylvania and of the Polyclinic Hospital.

Working women and their problems have always made a direct appeal to Mrs. Riesman's ready interest and active support. In the Eastern Pennsylvania League of Girls' Clubs, an organization which has developed the idea of a self-governing, self-supporting club for education and recreation, Mrs. Riesman has been for a number of years a board member and one of the Executive Committee, acting also for one year as president of the Pennsylvania League.

She was very successful as a speaker for the Liberty Loan and the Welfare Federation of Philadelphia, and in the equally harassing period of the Endowment Campaign she directed the varied publicity activities of the Philadelphia Committee. She is serving on the Editorial Board of the *ALUMAE BULLETIN*, and is on the Executive Committee of the Pennsylvania Branch of the Bryn Mawr Alumnae. Last year, in the midst of her many activities at home and in Philadelphia, she took a course in physics at the University of Pennsylvania in order to fill in the scientific background which she believed necessary in her own work. Her ability to get at the facts behind a situation brings an assurance of fair-mindedness, clear thinking and vision of the future.

Margaret Ayer Barnes.

Was graduated in 1907, majoring in English and Philosophy. Returning to Chicago she became interested in civic activities, and has served on the boards of the Providence Day Nursery, Chicago Half Orphan Asylum, St. Luke's Hospital and the Chicago Lying-in Hospital. She is a member of the Fortnightly, Friday and Bryn Mawr Clubs of Chicago, American Association of University Women, National Club House in Washington, D. C., and the League of Women Voters. At the time of

America's entry into the war she was made chairman of the Publicity Committee of the Woman's Division of the National Council of Defense, in Chicago, and only resigned to move to Washington when her husband accepted a post in the Food Administration. She has three sons and is directly interested in the problems of secondary education. She makes a habit of spending one day a week at the Francis W. Parker School, in Chicago, which has been a pioneer in modern secondary education. This interest is linked with her Bryn Mawr interests through the burning question of entrance examinations.

To come to Margaret Barnes' record as a Bryn Mawr alumna, she has been president of the Bryn Mawr Club of Chicago and was vice-president and then acting chairman of District 1X (Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, and Illinois), of the Bryn Mawr College Endowment Fund. Since 1920 she has been an alumnae director of the College, and during that time has never missed a board meeting. In addition she has arranged to spend three or four days on the campus at the time of the board meetings, in order to come in as close contact as possible with conditions at the College.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

The American University Union, with which Bryn Mawr College is connected as a subscribing institution, cordially invites students and graduates of the College, visiting Europe, to make use of the facilities offered at the Union offices at 50 Russell Square, London, W. C., and 1 rue de Fleurus, Paris. Lists of lodgings and pensions are kept and various social opportunities are offered. Access may also be obtained to universities and other institutions of learning, and candidates for degrees will find their way made easier by consulting, at Paris, Prof. Paul Van Dyke, director of the Continental Division, and at London, Dr. George E. MacLean, director of the British Division.

The annual bulletin of the Union has just been issued and may be obtained on application to the secretary, Prof. J. W. Cunliffe, Journalism Building, Columbia University, New York City. The reports show that there were 1153 registrations during the year at the London office, and over 500 at the Paris headquarters.

Celebration in Honor of Professor Scott

By EMILY JAMES PUTNAM, '89

MARION REILLY, '01, has laid Bryn Mawr Alumnae under a lasting debt by organizing a celebration of the completion of Professor Scott's thirty-seventh year as head of the Department of Mathematics. On the afternoon of April 18th, Professor Alfred North Whitehead, of the Imperial College of Science, South Kensington, London, England, delivered before a distinguished audience an address on Relativity and Gravitation. President Thomas and Miss Reilly made addresses. After Einstein had been duly dealt with and the president had given tea to the gathering, nearly 200 people sat down in Pembroke Hall to dine to Miss Scott's greater glory. It is of this banquet that I am asked to give an account. There were many and notable guests from abroad, but the bulk of the company was made up of Miss Scott's own students,—of persons that is to say who have consciously or unconsciously come to associate the divine science with certain other matters which to be sure agree with it well enough but are not necessary parts of it—such things as perfect integrity, high courage and the sense of beauty. Most of the speakers were from outside, but Miss Reilly's sympathetic chairmanship strung them on a thread of deep Bryn Mawr sentiment.

Except Professor Whitehead, no speaker used MS. I append some of my imperfect notes of what was said, fortified by much more tidy ones which Professor Morley took for Miss Scott's benefit.

Professor Moore seemed to me to say words to this effect:

I will explain postulationally who I am. The subject of the discourse is Gossip. At first we do not know a given gossip or the gossipee, but later all is plain. If every gossip be true, what about the gossipee? For what gossipee can all true gossips work? Again, if everyone is gossipee, what true gossip will work for all? Obviously, everything is true about nothing, nothing is true about everything. Now multiply the number of gossips by the number of gossipees and you get a universal logical invariant. This is the greatest discovery of this—dinner. (If this is wrong, mine be the blame; if it conveys a meaning, thank Mr. Morley. At all events, the mirth which greeted this and the further steps of Mr. Moore's argument showed that the rest understood him if I did not).

Dr. Bascom said a Bryn Mawr chair makes three demands on the occupant: The requirements of a critical body of students; the spur of professional ambition and the exactions of faculty committee work. We all know how brilliantly the first two have been met by Dr. Scott. The third has brought from her a no less remarkable response in a field where wisdom comes not from books, but by the gift of God. Rationally creative, impartial, articulate wisdom she possesses in a high degree. Her counsel is sought on all important matters. As chairman of various committees she has arrayed a body of information which is a monument to her creative wisdom.

Professor Harkness remembers when Miss Scott achieved her distinction at Cambridge. He was a school-boy to whom such matters

were alien and he checks the public importance of the matter by the fact that it impressed him. He believes it marks the turning point in England from the theoretical feminism of Mill and others to the practical educational and political advances of the present time.

Professor Brown, of Yale, discussing the Factor of Safety, commented on Miss Scott's hardihood in venturing into the unknown by coming to Bryn Mawr in 1885. He recapitulated the stirring stories of successive immigrations on the part of Messrs. Morley and Harkness, and considered that his own coming to Haverford, in 1891, was comparatively safe.

Professor Morley, of Johns Hopkins, discussing Import Duties, asked why Brwn Mawr is a college, saying that he considered it a small, but important university. If important, it naturally imports. Miss Scott, an early import, has learned, taught and made mathematics with strength and with grace. The Cambridge imports regard Cambridge not as an *alma mater*, but as an *arida nutrix leonum*. The educational problems of large new communities, like the United States, are important for the world at large.

Greetings were read from Korteveg, Cajori, Forsyth, Castelnuovo; from Puget Sound, New Brunswick, Saskatchewan, Vermont. Many others. The resident staff of Girton College sent a serious looking affirmation of pride in their distinguished representative.

Professor Whitehead said in part (how sorry I am to break up an exquisite unit!):

"It is doubly pleasant for me as an Englishman to realize that Dr. Scott is both a compatriot and a fellow-

graduate of the University of Cambridge. The connection of Cambridge with America is a source of pride which grows yearly with the growing greatness of the great republic. No Englishman can reflect without pride that you share equally with us some of our greatest moments. You with us defeated the Spanish Armada; you with us stood in the Globe Theatre in Southwark to watch the first performance of Hamlet.

"This College of Bryn Mawr reminds us how much the world owes to the example of America in the emancipation of women. We are now anxiously looking for help in an even greater task than that. We have to restore the moral unity of civilization which was our heritage from the Roman Empire, from mediæval Christianity, and from the literature of Greece. I do claim that recently, on the whole, and with due qualifications, English public opinion has guided the actions of my country towards moderate healing counsels in the affairs of the world. But no magician's wand can quickly cure the evils of the past. I wonder if Americans realize either their power, or their opportunity, or the undying service that they can render to civilization.

"The friendship of peoples is the outcome of personal relations. A life's work such as that of Professor Charlotte Angas Scott is worth more to the world than many anxious efforts of diplomatists. She is a great example of the universal brotherhood of civilization.

"I will conclude with one personal expression of my experience. I have had the good fortune in England to know Americans for years and can count some of them among the most

intimate of my intimate friends. In spite of the preparation of years, I confess that my first impression is one of astonishment at the ordered beauty of your social life, at your gracious hospitality which retains so much of the charm of the eighteenth century and adds to it the frank warmth of modern times. Perhaps the most remarkable impression is that of wide-spread intellectual keenness—a keenness which in my experience extends from university professors to New York custom house officers. My very first conversation in America was with one of the latter who found my lecture notes at the top of my box. So instead of an examination of my boxes, we had a pleasant chat of six minutes on the subject of my lecture of this afternoon.

“It has been appointed in the ordered course of history that your hour has come to impress upon mankind the general tone of your national culture. Posterity will forgive you many lapses if it receives from you elements of greatness comparable to those contributed by Athens or by Rome. A knowledge of Americans justifies optimism even at this dark moment.”

In response, Miss Scott said something like this: When Miss Reilly told me of the wish of former students to honor me in this city, I expressed my gratification and appreciation, but (as there is never any charm in trying to secure for yourself exactly what you want) I stipulated that I should not be asked to do anything except look pleasant, and so it was arranged. At intervals I was told of the progress of the arrangements, and I practiced “looking pleasant.” Then two or three weeks ago, Miss Reilly—to whom I do not

believe I have ever refused anything—came to ask whether I would speak, as a number wished it. And when I reminded her of the arrangement she cut the ground from under my feet by saying that of course I shouldn’t speak unless I liked. I pointed out that I was thus left with only two alternatives, to say “no” and be churlish, or to say “yes” and be unhappy. However, as I should be unhappy in either case, I agreed. But now I wish to make the “amende honourable” to Miss Reilly; I said yes and am happy—for I should certainly be unhappy if I could not say a few words of thanks and recognition to my friends. I realize that the instigators and accessories before and after the fact, held out a very tempting scientific bait—yet this fact simply adds to the honor tendered me—so I accept frankly the honor and kindness and thank you all. I cannot say very much, for such a testimonial reaches to the very depths of the heart and makes words almost impossible. But I do thank you, friends and students, for this recognition of the work I have striven to do for you and for Bryn Mawr. I cannot refer to the things that have been, and yet one sentence has shown me that in one respect, at any rate, some of you have recognized, and been responsive to what I have worked for. I shall be well content if I can think that when the time comes for me to lie “forgetting, but not forgotten” some of you will couple with my name the thought of absolute sincerity.

I thank you all from the bottom of my heart—the memory of this day will never fade. I shall value the list of names and other mementoes—these will recall details of an occasion which I can never forget.

EMILY JAMES PUTNAM.

The International Conference in Paris

By ALYS SMITH RUSSELL, '90

THE American Association of University Women is entitled to send nearly 100 delegates to Paris in July, and as many visiting members as care to go, and they have, therefore, arranged with the Bureau of University Travel for various delightful and inexpensive European tours in connection with the Conference. Mrs. C. B. Martin, of Oberlin, Ohio, is chairman of the Committee on Information regarding these tours, and application should be made to her as soon as possible for details of prices, routes, etc. Bryn Mawr alumnae are particularly urged to attend the second biennial conference of the International Federation of University Women, as President Thomas will be there to help make it a very interesting and a very important meeting. It will be held in the new Paris Clubhouse, 4 rue de Chevreuse (given to American students by Mrs. Whitelaw Reid), and will begin on Saturday, July 15th, with meetings of the Council and of the sub-committees, and a reception of delegates in the evening, when the president, Prof. Caroline Spurgeon, and representatives of the French universities and of the American Association of University Women will give addresses of welcome. The greater part of Sunday will be used for informal meetings between the delegates, with, perhaps, a luncheon at the Clubhouse, a tea party at one of the Embassies, or afternoon excursions, and the roll call of the delegates from about twenty different countries will be at 9.30 o'clock on Monday morning, July 17th. The program of the two following days will be varied and interesting, and will include the discussion of many topics of vital importance to university women all over the world. It will probably include recommendations to appoint a sub-committee to make a study of educational conditions in two countries each year, reporting for publication to the Council and to the biennial conference; and also a sub-committee to report on women in higher educational and other posts in the different countries, and to make recommendations as to the opening of all such posts to qualified women. There will be discussion also on the best means of opening to women in all countries opportunities for advanced work

in scholarship, sculpture, architecture and painting, with recommendations on the means of promoting for women every form of public recognition now given to men.

It has been suggested that a sub-committee be appointed to promote the removal of the disabilities of married women, so that they may retain their jobs, and need not be disqualified by marriage from doing the work for which their educational training has fitted them. A sub-committee will be asked to collect and spread information country by country about the schools, universities, and public institutions open to women, and to promote further educational openings.

There will be discussion on the establishment of International Club houses in all large capitals, and on the need of opening diplomacy to women, so that every embassy will have at least one woman *attachée* who can act as a practical link between the women of her own country and those of the country to which she is accredited, and who can supply information on educational and social movements. Means will be advocated by which mutual scholarships and fellowships be established, and also means for promoting peace and for supporting all public endeavors to obtain co-operation among nations.

In addition to discussion on all these important subjects, the Conference will have to settle the means by which it can be completely independent of all other international associations, while at the same time co-operating harmoniously with them. Undoubtedly, one of the most vital means will be the provision of funds for investigations, publications, and other activities by which education can be internationalized and learning pooled.

Bryn Mawr alumnae will not only be very anxious to support this program of helpfulness to university women, and also of helpfulness in promoting international understanding, but will be additionally anxious to support their president at this meeting. President Thomas has planned the inspiring program, and will take a prominent part in all the proceedings, and she will welcome warmly the presence and the support of any of her former students.

The Carola Woerishoffer Department

By NEVA R. DEARDORFF, Acting Director

ALTHOUGH but seven years have elapsed since Bryn Mawr College began the professional preparation of graduate students for social work, in that time this form of education has spread widely and undergone rapid changes. In 1915 the College was one of a small group of educational institutions experimenting and pioneering but now it finds itself one of a long list which includes, beside the independent schools of social work, Harvard University, University of Chicago, Ohio State University, Smith College, Johns Hopkins University, University of North Carolina, Carnegie Institute of Technology and many others.

The somewhat generalized course in social service and social research offered by the College in 1915, has evolved into specialized training courses which prepare students for four types of positions: first, social case work, as it is carried on by family and child welfare organizations, probation departments and schools; second, community organization as it is operated through settlements, civic associations, clubs, unions, and community centers; third, employment management and personnel administration as it has been developed in public utilities, factories, stores and other economic organizations; and fourth, social and industrial research such as is done by state and federal departments, the great research foundations and the more scientific and self-examining of the private social agencies.

The training courses extend over one or two years. The seminaries and graduate courses may be offered on the same terms as the work of

other graduate departments for the higher degrees of A. M. and Ph.D.

The organization of professional education for social work has been attended by grave difficulties. Those who have essayed it, in Bryn Mawr and elsewhere, have had to make their way in a tangled jungle of theory and practice. On the one hand there is an embarrassment of riches, of books, pamphlets and periodicals dealing with social and economic problems. There is an ever-widening field of literature dealing with social and economic theory. Publishers report a veritable flood of "sociological works." On the other hand, the number of books which deal with concrete methods for the solution of these problems is as yet exceedingly small. Many people can point to social ills, few apparently, can give explicit directions for attack—how to get a legislature to pass a measure, how to get a girls' club interested in politics, how to get the sick to seek treatment and follow directions, how to get the public to demand the facts of the case and then take intelligent action, how to overcome prejudice. These and a thousand similar questions must be answered before one can send forth students equipped to cope with the situations which will confront them. Not, of course, that one would wish formulas for the prosecution of these activities but a body of reports descriptive of how such work is now being carried on would help greatly instruction in social problems.

Perhaps this dearth of material in the technique of social work accounts in some measure for two pronounced tendencies in this field of education.

One tendency is based on the conviction that without a generous proportion of field work such training is utterly deficient, and the other on an equally firm and widespread opinion that at least the "clinical" courses should be given by people who have had a reasonable amount of actual experience in the practice of the art which they are expounding. For the independent schools of social work, it is not a very difficult problem to find such people. In the colleges and universities it becomes more complicated. Not only should the teachers know the scientific literature of the subject, possess this fund of experience and have a gift for teaching, but they must also qualify according to formal academic standards which include the holding of academic degrees, the publication of treatises and monographs and the possession of the other appurtenances of learning. In the present state of social work, it is not easy to find people thus qualified who are willing to withdraw from their professional work and go into teaching. As a matter of fact very few, if any of the training schools, now have a full quota of such instructors. The Carola Woerishoffer Department has been working steadily to build up such a staff.

Beside the problems of teaching personnel and teaching materials, professional training for social work has special problems in the selection of students and the placement of them after they have been trained. If the selection has been well done, the second problem very soon ceases to exist.

Training for social work, like other forms of professional training, is a costly process. This demands that those admitted for training should

give promise of success. Not only must the student have intellectual capacity, but she must also have certain personal characteristics. So much importance is attached to personality, aptitude and temperament that the independent schools of social training have been willing to waive, in individual instances, formal educational preparation as a requirement for admission. It has been the policy of the Carola Woerishoffer Department, however, not to try to choose between these desiderata but to seek students who combine them. Our students must furnish credentials which establish their eligibility to enter Bryn Mawr graduate courses and must present evidence that they possess the requisite personal qualifications. Perhaps Bryn Mawr's most distinctive contribution to professional education for social workers has been to prove that it can be established on a purely graduate basis.

Some of the other colleges and universities have introduced such training courses into the undergraduate curriculum. This has seemed neither desirable or advisable at Bryn Mawr College. The present policy insures that the students certificated by the department for one year's training have reached a certain degree of maturity and poise—so far as this can be secured through at least five years of work in college. It also insures that they have a fairly adequate general education. It means further that the student has worked as an undergraduate for at least two years in the field of the social sciences and has had at least a year of intensive work in the special branch of social service for which she is preparing herself. Students in the two-year's course receive more than double the training

they get in the one-year's course. With the mastery which they usually obtain in the first year of the tools and mechanics of their work in the field they are able in the second year to dig far more deeply into the job.

The results of the careful selection of students and the requirement of a fairly extended period of training have been demonstrated this year. At a time when social agencies are reducing their staffs, when there is depression in business and when the number of people seeking all sorts of positions is appalling, several of the students of this department have had offers of positions in the agencies in which they are doing field work. Some of the instructors in the department who have had occasion to employ workers for the organizations with which they have been connected, report that had the disappointed applicants for those positions compared favorably with the students in our department in personal and professional equipment, they would not now be without jobs.

Since 1915 two students from the Carola Woerishoffer Department have taken doctor's degrees; nine students have taken master's degrees. Thirty-five students have received one-year certificates and fifteen students two-year certificates. Twenty-eight students have been granted special certificates during and immediately following the war. The nine students who have taken master's degrees are all Bryn Mawr Alumnae. Of these, one is counted among the fifteen who have taken two-year certificates and three are counted among those who have taken one-year certificates. It will be recalled that the Y. W. C. A. chose the Carola Woerishoffer Department as a training

center for the preparation of industrial secretaries, who were in great demand during the war. A subsidy of \$8000 was granted by the Y. W. C. A. to the Department for each of the years 1918-1921. For the current year the Y. W. C. A. has voted \$3000 with the understanding that at the end of this year this grant will cease.

Closely related to the fact that the Carola Woerishoffer Department has maintained its training courses on the level of graduate work, is the fact that it has been, comparatively speaking, rather productive in the field of social research. Three Ph.D. studies by former students of the Department are in the course of publication at present. The Pennsylvania State Department of Labor and Industry is publishing "Industrial Home Work in Pennsylvania"; "Mothers in Industry" is to be published by the Seybert Institution of Philadelphia, and the Federal Children's Bureau is publishing a study of "Illegitimacy in Philadelphia." Three other theses are in process of preparation by students in the Department:—"Women in the Labor Movement in Philadelphia," "The Chinese Families in Philadelphia" and "Infant and Maternity Care in Relation to the State." The study of industrial home work in Pennsylvania was recently used as evidence at a hearing on home work before the Pennsylvania State Industrial Board. The study of the Mothers in Industry has already raised searching questions with regard to the extent and adequacy of the Pennsylvania Mothers' Assistance Fund.

One of the great needs of all the training schools maintained by educational institutions is a close working relation with those in charge of

social agencies. This relation now consists very largely of co-operation in arranging for students' practice work. It should include regular conferences on the educational and professional problems which are constantly arising in connection with the schools and a closer co-ordination of effort in the recruiting of students. It is difficult, however, to introduce a new element into an organization already elaborately evolved. It becomes a question therefore of making use of the available material within the organization. In the case of

Bryn Mawr this offers distinct possibilities. Among the Bryn Mawr alumnae are many women who have helped to change social work from "the time occupier of the matrimonially ineligible," as one of the undergraduates recently wrote, "to an exciting and difficult profession for intelligent and virile men and women." These Bryn Mawr women could do their college no better service than to help those who are in charge of the Carola Woerishoffer Department to build higher on the sound foundations which have now been laid.

The New York Conference

A most interesting luncheon was held in New York on March 22nd at the Bryn Mawr Club. The Finance Committee, anxious to co-ordinate the many undertakings to raise money sponsored by the alumnae, invited Alice Carter Dickerman, chairman of the Music Fund Committee; Lillian Laser Strauss, chairman of the Alumnae Summer School Committee; A. Dorothy Shipley, chairman of the Committee on the Gift to President Thomas; Doris Earle, chairman of the Scholarship Committee; Katharine Sergeant Angell, chairman of the Bryn Mawr Association of New York; her Executive Board, and others to meet with them. Each one was asked to report on her method of raising money so that the Finance Committee would know in general what appeals were being made to the alumnae and to what extent they were being approached either for money or assistance in raising money. It was felt by all that the time had come to make the Finance Committee of the Alumnae Associa-

tion a clearing house for all appeals. In this way an annual budget could be compiled which would serve as a guide to the local associations and a policy determined insuring the financing of the Association and at the same time giving as full assistance as possible to all other alumnae or college funds.

Martha G. Thomas, chairman of the Finance Committee, suggested that alumnae should not be circularized without the approval of the Finance Committee. It was also recommended that with the exception of Association dues, class collections be made to include all appeals, even reunion gifts, and that the amount in excess, after meeting the Alumnae Association expenses, be voted by the Association to the most urgent need of the College, whether endowment, a building, or other specific gift. This year the Board of Trustees and Directors of the College designated the Students' Building as the most acceptable gift to the College. Katharine McCollin Arnett, as chairman,

has sent this recommendation to the class collectors and hopes that every alumna will give class collections her first consideration and realize the important relation they bear to the Association and the College.

The other objects for which the alumnae are now working besides President Thomas' gift are the regional scholarships in the Music School and scholarships for the Summer School. Of these the regional scholarships are primarily an alumnae undertaking and the program for alumnae work in the districts. So important are these to the standing of the College that it seemed wise to stress this point and inform the local Association that their first energies should be directed to the raising of these scholarships. Both the chairman of the Music School and the chairman of the Summer School appreciated the necessity for limiting the number of appeals sent to the alumnae and of absolving them from undue financial responsibility. In no way do the alumnae withdraw their moral support or interest, but it was agreed that the division of responsibility was necessary in order to achieve the most helpful results in each case and not kill the interest and devotion of the individual alumna on which to a great degree the future of the Association and the College rests.

Although the conference was informal, it was of such help to the Finance Committee that they in turn are anxious to inform the alumnae through the BULLETIN of these recommendations with the hope it will explain in part the present situation and encourage the local associations and classes to help the committee develop a sound financial policy.

CORRESPONDENCE

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE

MARCH 18, 1922.

Dear Mrs. Vauclain:

I am requested by the Directors' Committee on Physical Training to send you and the alumnae who co-operated with you in raising the sum of \$1500 for a second assistant in the Physical Training Department of Bryn Mawr College the most cordial thanks of the Committee. We greatly appreciate your interest in the work of that Department and are very grateful for your generous help at a time when it is greatly needed.

President Thomas, in consultation with Miss Applebee, will make the appointment of a second assistant during the summer.

With sincere thanks for your gift to the College and great appreciation of the interest and thought behind it, believe me,

Very sincerely yours,
MARGARET AYER BARNES,

*Secretary of the Directors
Committee on Physical Training.*

To the Editor of the Alumnae Bulletin.

DEAR MISS BLAINE,

I would appreciate your allowing me to correct a misstatement which I made in my article on the National Student Forum in the last BULLETIN. In regard to the Society for the Study of Socialism at Princeton I said that complaints from alumni had been filed in the president's office with the result that the president had authorized the dissolution of the Society. In reality these complaints appeared only in the *Alumni Weekly* and the *Daily Princetonian*. President Hibben in no way retracted his original endorsement.

Sincerely yours,

ELIZABETH VINCENT.

The A. A. U. W. Convention in Kansas City

By ANNA B. LAW'THER, '97

AT THE beginning of the Santa Fe Trail, where East meets West and North meets South, in Kansas City, Mo., that great convention city of the Middle West, the first annual convention of an association with a new name and the same purpose was held from April 5 to April 9.

This group of university women, numbering over 250, represented nearly every college and university on the accredited list and came from every section of the country. A most hospitable and efficient committee of the local branch met the delegates arriving at the Union Station. From their arrival on early morning trains until their departure on late night trains the delegates were impressed with the manner in which the Kansas City branch had arranged every detail so that the convention might carry on its work with dispatch and be entertained delightfully between sessions.

The delegates representing the Alumnae Association of Bryn Mawr College and the alumnae and former students of Bryn Mawr College who represented branches or served on committees were especially glad to meet one another, and are particularly indebted to the Bryn Mawr members of the local branch for the formal luncheon on Thursday and for many informal and individual courtesies during the convention. The readers of the BULLETIN may be interested to see a list of the Bryn Mawr alumnae who attended the convention. They were:

Alice Hill Byrne, Ph.D., Mary Alice Hanna Parrish, Ph.D., Louise

Dudley, Ph.D., Anna B. Lawther, 1897; Edna Warkentin Alden, ex-1900; Marion Reilly, 1901; Eloise R. Tremaine, 1904; Margaret Nichols Hardenbergh, 1905; Helen Tredway Graham, 1911; Zelda Branch Cramer, 1912; Virginia Park Shook, 1920.

Thursday afternoon the delegates were the guests of the University of Kansas and were taken out to Lawrence on the Interurban. The citizens of Lawrence took the delegates in automobiles to the Haskell Indian School, the largest school of the kind in the Nation, and then to the University Commons, where high tea was served. Following the tea Chancellor Lindley addressed the university women in the chapel. He gave a brief statement of the beginnings of the Free-Soil State and the history of its public education and the public policies the citizens of Kansas have had the courage to adopt.

An outstanding interest of the Convention was the new clubhouse at 1634 Eye street, N. W., Washington, D. C. Major Stimson, chairman of the Board of Managers, with an active committee, was at the convention to present the value of the clubhouse to the Association and to secure non-resident members, on the payment of annual dues of \$5. Coupon bonds bearing interest at 6 per cent. paid semi-annually were sold.

Closely connected with the clubhouse is the work of the Committee on International Relations. The clubhouse in Washington and the new clubhouse in Paris, the gift of Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, are two of a chain of clubhouses to be established in the

national capitals of countries having associations of university women. The Paris clubhouse is to be the headquarters of the American association at the international convention of university women to be held in Paris in July of this year.

Mrs. Edgerton Parsons, the chairman of the Committee on International Relations, was the toastmistress at a banquet Friday evening. One of the interesting group of speakers she introduced was President Woolley, of Mt. Holyoke, who has recently returned from the Orient. With her clearness of vision and charm of presentation she gave a picture of the cultured and educated women of Japan and China. She told of the interest these women had in progressive plans of education for the people of their countries. She spoke especially of the plans of the Republic of China for the education of the children and youth of the nation.

Doctor Barrio, of Spain, told of the Moorish women of Africa and of the Spanish women in Spain, who wish to add to their culture the education that is given to American women. Signorina Castevecchio, a native of Italy and the professor of Italian language and literature in the University of Birmingham, England, brought greetings from the university women of Italy and the university women of Great Britain.

Miss Helen Wong, a student at the University of Michigan, brought a message from the university women of China and gave a delightful account of the cultured women of her country. Miss Helen Wambaugh, who was one of the eight Americans connected with the secretariat of the League of Nations, made a plea to the

university women to become students of political science—not national political science, but world political science.

At every conference and every informal gathering the new plan for increasing the membership of the national association to 50,000 was discussed. This number of members is necessary to continue the foreign fellowship, to enlarge our international relations and to maintain a national headquarters with a new educational secretary to direct the educational policies of the association.

The plan for securing new members will be sent to the executive secretary of each alumnae association and will doubtless be printed in a later issue of the BULLETIN. If the alumnae of Bryn Mawr continue to join the American association at the rate they have heretofore joined it will maintain its position near the top of the list. Bryn Mawr students and alumnae have a tradition to live up to, because Bryn Mawr has always sent fellows abroad to study and for many years has encouraged foreign women to study here by offering scholarships to women of promise who wish to continue their graduate work in America.

The convention in 1923 will be held the last of June in Portland, Ore. The international convention in Paris will be held in July this year and will be open to visiting university women as well as to accredited delegates.

ANNOUNCEMENT

The Monteregian Club (of University Women), at 22 McTavish Street, Montreal, offers hospitality to Bryn Mawr alumnae and students during the summer. Rooms may be obtained from \$2 a day, with full dining-room privileges.

ALUMNAE NOTES

Alys Russell invites all the members of '89, '90, and '91, to meet each other at Pembroke-East, on Tuesday afternoon, June 6th, from 4.45 to 6.30 o'clock.

1893

Class Editor, S. Frances Van Kirk, 1333 Pine Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Emma Atkins Davis (Mrs. Edward B.) is spending the winter in Long Beach, Calif., where her younger daughter, Frances, is going to school. The older daughter, Emma Louise, is studying in the Cathedral School of St. Mary, Garden City, L. I., and has passed a part of the entrance examinations for college.

Margaret Dudley Walker (Mrs. Wm. Pomp) has a son in the Freshman class of Harvard Medical School. Two daughters are in the Shipley School, Bryn Mawr.

Harriet Fell Seal is living in an apartment in Germantown. Occasional tutoring is her occupation, in addition to house-keeping.

Louise Fulton Gucker (Mrs. Frank T.) has a son, Frank, on the staff of Harvard. He holds a teaching fellowship. The younger son is winning honors in Haverford College.

Henrietta R. Palmer's main interest is "Outpost Farm," her summer home in Chepachet, L. I.

1896

Class Editor, Mary Jewitt, Moravia, N. Y.

Abigail Dimon has been appointed local historian of the City of Utica, a position which was recently created. Her work is to collect and edit information on the part played by Utica in the World War. She has an office in the Utica Public Library.

Pauline Goldenark and Abigail Dimon went to the Adirondacks for a short trip early in April, seeing the "sugaring off" of the maple trees and the log driving down the brooks and rivers.

Elizabeth Kirkbride returned on April 15th from a four months' trip to Europe. She had a long stay in the Riviera—within a stone's throw of the Cannes Conference—and, wonderful to say, has had an entirely idle vacation.

Ruth Porter has been away for several months on a Mediterranean cruise with her husband and two youngest children. They landed in Egypt for a fortnight.

1897

Class Editor, Mary Campbell, Walker Road, West Orange, N. J.

The twenty-fifth reunion of the class of '97 will take place on Monday night, June 5th, at 7.30 o'clock, in Radnor Hall dining-room, with Frieda Heyl as our guardian angel. Headquarters will be in Pembroke-West.

Aimée Leffingwell McKenzie (Mrs. Kenneth) and her husband are still in Florence, Italy.

Katrina Ely Tiffany (Mrs. Charles Lewis) was called abroad in the fall by the serious illness of her sister, Henrietta Ely. The latter is still in Europe, but is very much better.

Elizabeth Higginson Jackson (Mrs. Charles), with two of her children, Peggy, age seven years, and Jimmie, age five years, spent a week in New York recently. She was much fêted and entertained by her many friends; and she, on the other hand, entertained large parties at the Hill and Clover Clubs.

Frances Arnold has just undergone an operation on her ankle at St. Vincent's Hospital in New York. She is now at home again, and though her leg is in a plaster cast, she is feeling much better. She will sail for Europe on June 10th with Frances Fincke Hand (Mrs. Learned Hand).

1900

Class Editor, M. Helen MacCoy, Bureau of Rehabilitation, State Education Building, Albany, N. Y.

Helena Emerson is captaining two troops of Girl Scouts and assists with a third. She was in camp two weeks last summer.

Nina Halsey Kellogg's daughter, Darcy, is at the Ethel Walker School at Simsbury and hopes to enter Bryn Mawr in the class of 1927. About the same time her two boys hope to come under the care of Clara Seymour St. John at the Choate School.

Edna Warkentin Alden writes that Kansas City is all excitement over the coming A. A. U. W. convention. Marian Reilly is to be her guest, and Edna Fischel Gelhorn is to be there.

Edith Crane Lanham writes: "We're much interested now in the South's need to do something to make up for the loss in cotton raising due to the boll weevil. My husband has a farm seventeen miles from

town and he is just beginning on a small scale to start a herd of registered high-grade Hampshire hogs—not only because pork is profitable, but because he wants to help raise the grade of stock in the neighborhood.” She also writes that if anybody wants a heavenly place for a spring rest to go to Tryon, N. C., which is thirty miles from Spartansburg. If “Billy” doesn’t look out, she’ll be swamped.

“Swally” Jones McClure commutes between her school in Columbus, Ohio, and her husband in Princeton, N. J. Mr. McClure has bought a lot adjoining the Graduate College campus and purposes to build during the summer. (Around “Swally”?)

LOST by the secretary: Marian Hickman Quattrone. All letters to her come back. Will somebody please find her?

1902

Class Editor, Edith Totten, The Latrobe, Charles and Read Streets, Baltimore, Md.

Elise Gignoux wants to remind the class that she is anxious to have replies to her letters at the earliest possible moment. The reunion is not many weeks off and unless she has the histories and photographs at once it will be difficult to complete her preparations in time. This is her third appeal and it ought to be her last!

Have you sent your photograph?

Have you written a re-union letter? If not, do it now.

The photograph may be in your Sunday clothes—uninteresting,—or it may be a breezy snapshot of you as you were five, ten, fifteen years ago—Send it.

Have you answered Anne Todd's letter?

How does she know whom to expect at the supper? Pembroke is crowded, three classes re-unioning there. Who is going to get the best rooms?

Grace Douglas Johnson writes: “I haven’t been doing anything much, and my only news is that I hope to come on to the reunion; and that Angela takes her finals for Bryn Mawr this spring, and will enter in the fall, if her rabbit’s foot hasn’t lost its cunning.”

Elinor Dodge also writes that she is coming to the reunion.

Helen Stevens Gregory: Those of the class who have known of Mr. Gregory’s very serious illness of the past two years and a half will be glad to know that he has

been making a very remarkable recovery this winter. Helen expects to come to the reunion.

Fanny Cochran writes: “I am spending the winter in town, as usual, though I still have my ninety-four-acre farm at West-town, Pa., where I spend the summer, and go out about once a week during the winter to look after things. I shall have had the farm twelve years this coming July. It has been a small dairy, about eighteen registered Holsteins. I have sold the milk to P. E. Sharpless, but when they came down to between two and three cents a quart this winter, I decided it couldn’t be done. Last week I sold the dairy and am thinking of getting some sheep. I also sell wheat and some potatoes. During the months of July and August some boys and girls I know come out to spend their vacations; about eight or ten at a time, though we sometimes overflow to fifteen or sixteen at week-ends. The girls bunk in the house and the boys on army cots in the corner. I am much interested in the Bryn Mawr Summer School, and am chairman of the Philadelphia District and City Committee, and of the Admission and Scholarships Committee. I am looking forward to coming to the reunion and seeing you all.”

1909

Class Editor, Dorothy Smith, 4725 Grand Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

IN MEMORIAM

Dorothy Elizabeth (Miller) Di Somma, wife of Gizio F. A. Di Somma, died April 5, 1922, at her home on Ocean Avenue, Salem, Mass.

She was until recently executive secretary of the Salem Associated Charities.

She was prepared for college at the Misses Shipley’s School. After receiving her degree from Bryn Mawr, she studied at the University of Munich, and traveled and studied in several countries of Europe.

She took training in New York City for charity work, and afterwards became executive secretary in several different districts in New York City. Later, she became the financial secretary of the Organized Charities of Philadelphia, resigning this position to go to Salem, because her husband was to study at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

She is survived by her husband, her mother and two sisters.

Pleasaunce Baker is again in Florida. She says, "Since my return home a year ago, I have been chiefly occupied with my brother's house and my father's health. I still find it a welcome rest after strenuous and more than interesting relief work abroad."

Cynthia Wesson is still working at the University of Wisconsin, mostly in athletics. Next year she is to have time off, and is going to England to study hockey.

Julia Doe Shero writes: "I want so much to go to reunion that I think I shall get there. Three children are a difficulty, but . . . I hope everyone will be there—won't it be fun?"

Lacy Van Wagenen has opened classes in New York for the Adams System of Corrective Exercise. She is now with the New York Post Graduate Hospital, Pediatric Department. Her address is 123 East Twenty-eighth Street, New York.

1914

Class Editor, Ida Pritchett, The Homewood, Charles and Thirty-first Street, Baltimore, Md.

Margaret Richmond has announced her engagement to Mr. MacMullen, of New York City. She expects to be married May 13, 1922. Nan Boardman Bulkley will be one of the bridesmaids.

Helen Porter is traveling in France.

Leah Cadbury has been working in Boston this winter, but owing to ill health she has had to give up her position and is now recuperating out West.

Madeline Fleisher Wolf is sailing for England April 15th. She expects to be away about six weeks.

Nan Boardman Bulkley spent ten days in March with Evelyn Shaw McCutcheon at Treasure Island, Bahama Islands. Evelyn arrived in New York City April 3rd with her husband and two sons en route to Chicago. Nan gave a luncheon for her at Maillard's, April 4th. The following were present: Madeline Fleisher Wolf, Elizabeth Braley Dewey, Elizabeth Ayer Inches, Katharine Sergeant Angell, Lillian Cox Harman, Eleanor Allen Mitchum and Ivonne Stoddard Hayes (1913).

A large 1914 luncheon was held at the Bryn Mawr Club in New York City on April 5th in honor of Eleanor Allen Mitchum, who spent a few days in New York City on her flying (figuratively) trip from

California. Those present, in addition to those present at the preceding luncheon, were: Ethel Dunham, who abandoned all her patients and classes in New Haven for the occasion; Marjorie Southard Charlock, Elizabeth Colt Shattuck, Jessie Boyd, Mollie Buchanan, Frank Capel Smith, Margaret Blanchard Smith and Eugenia Baker. Jessup.

1917

Class Editor, Constance Hall, 1319 Park Avenue, Baltimore, Md.

Anne Sherman Allen gives her address now as 1300 Seventh Street, Coronado, Calif. She is acting as secretary to the Coronado branch of the Red Cross.

Katherine Barrette has been with her family at Fort Shafter, Honolulu, all winter. She has been teaching Oriental high school boys mediaeval, English and American history at the Cathedral School. She adds that she is also "studying architecture from the International Correspondence School and burning my little candle at both ends in all sorts of delightful ways."

Natalie McFaden Blanton is, for the moment, turning her attention from her "two wild little boys" to building a new house somewhere in Richmond.

Lucy Harris Clarke expects to come East sometime this spring, but is afraid she will be too late for reunion.

Anne Davis is taking a graduate course in chemistry at the University of Illinois. She is also acting as part-time assistant in the Department of Chemistry.

Dorothy Ward this winter has been looking after the affairs and estates of her aunt, who is ill, and also rearranging and cataloguing her library. She gives her permanent address now as Guilsborough Hall, Guilsborough, Northamptonshire, England.

Mildred Willard gives her occupation as follows:

9 A. M.-1 P. M. Psychometrist (!)
United States Veteran's Bureau.

1 P. M.-? Pursuit of pleasure.

Helen Zimmerman will be director, this summer, of the Girl Scout camp in the Harrisburg, Pa., district.

Gertrude Malone writes a most glowing account of Fort Benning, Ga., where her father is now assistant commandant of the Infantry School. She has left her position with W. R. Grace & Co., in New York, has passed the civil service exams and is doing stenographic work for the 500 odd officers

of the Camp. The truth is, I believe, she is tired of New York and is glad to get back to the Army.

Louise Otis is Instructor of Chemistry again this year at Northwestern University, Evanston. She is taking her exams for her M.S. this spring.

Monica O'Shea is still working with the editorial department of the J. Walter Thompson Company in New York.

Marian Rhoads is secretary for the Carola Woerishoffer Graduate Department of Social Economy and Social Research, and also office supervisor of Summer School in the absence of Miss Friedmann.

Ruth Richards, at some time unknown to the editor, has married. She is now Mrs. J. E. Magin.

Mary Spence writes that she is doing "nothing much but helping keep house."

Lydia Stewart is doing public health nursing in Philadelphia.

Fannie Teller is doing psychiatric social work in Philadelphia.

The reunion of the class of 1917 will be on Monday, June 5th. The class meeting will be in the morning and the supper that night in Merion Hall. All those expecting to be at College over night should write to Marion Rhoads, 219 Roberts Road, Bryn Mawr, as soon as possible about their rooms in Pembroke-East.

1920

Class Editor, Helene Marie M. Zinsser, 57 West Seventy-fifth Street, New York City.

By the mainline to Paoli, lying eastward of the track,

There's a college 'just a settin'—hoping that we'll all come back.

For the wind is in the ivy—Taylor bell peals out each moon.

Come you down to your reunion, come you down to us in June!

Come you back to B. M. C.

*Come you back with amity
apathy
eulogy
blasphemy
penury
salary
malady
rotundity
progeny.*

Can't you see the taxis racing for the 25-cent fee?

Oh, the road to B. M. C.

Filled with loud verbosity

As we welcome one another with our old-time repartee.

'21's hockey skirt is crimson and her damn tam will be seen

Fluttering everywhere on campus—just the same as '17.

Must there only be the odd ones swanking as in days of yore,

With their old "amo, amamus" that we've suffered times galore,

And that bloomin' song we dread

That they call the "Mighty Red."

Plucky lot they care for '20 when that song goes to their head.

Come on with us west of Phillie, where the Even's just as Odd.

The more the merrier in the Hollow—seats are free upon the squad.

And our children are commencing—tightly clutching their A.B.

'20, don't you see you simply must come back to B. M. C.

Edith Stevens Stevens (Mrs. John Stevens) has a daughter (first), born February 20th.

Elizabeth William Sikes, ex-'20 (Mrs. Frederick Sikes), has a daughter (first), Camilla, born January 15th. Her address is care of National City Bank of New York, Antwerp, Belgium. Susan Clark has been up twice from France to see her.

Elizabeth Leutkemeyer has announced her engagement to Paul Howard, of New York City.

1921

Class Editor, Elizabeth B. Cecil, 912 Park Avenue, Richmond, Va.

Gertrude Davie Wood has a son, Howard Frances Wood, Jr., born January 24th.

Ellen Jay Garrison is living at 10 Remington Street, Cambridge, Mass. She is studying at Radcliffe, and Lloyd is finishing his law course. She recommends matrimony to the class.

Betty Llewellyn Warner has a daughter, Barbara, born last September.

Frances Riker has been going to art school and making jersey dresses as a side issue.

Grace Hendrick is working at the Shipping Board in Washington, D. C.

Elizabeth Reis has been enjoying life at Pasadena, Calif. Her job is chief dietitian to the family.

Helen Rubel has just returned from London, where she has been working in the British Museum. She copied two Jacobean plays, one from the manuscript and one from the early printed edition, and made many side trips to Canterbury, Salisbury, Stonehenge, Winchester and Manchester. She is now doing some independent work in English.

Mabel Smith has announced her engagement to Philip B. Cowles, Yale, '21, at present a master at Choate. She has been taking domestic science, chemistry and music, besides coaching hockey last fall and basketball this winter in the Westfield High School and the Girls' Club in the city. She is going to Europe this summer with her father—chiefly to Czecho-Slovakia and Austria.

Beatrice Spinelli has a position as advertising manager of the Blum store, 1310 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

Beatrice Stokes has been secretary for two years and a half in the Engineering Department of the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore.

Margaret Taylor has announced her engagement to Archibald MacIntosh, who is now teaching at the Montgomery Country Day School at Wynnewood. She is sailing with Mabel Smith on April 21st to Naples, where she is going to meet Margaret Ladd.

Grace Trotter is at Teachers College, where she is studying for a M.A. degree in history, education and sociology. She is also working for a teachers college diploma, for which she is doing practice teaching in Englewood, N. J.

Marion Walton, after finishing her work as chauffeur for the American Committee for Devastated France, stayed in Paris to study sculpture for a while under Bourdelle. She is now studying at the Art Students League in New York City.

Helen Weist has been secretary for the Children's University School in New York City for three years. She is most enthusiastic about the Dalton Laboratory Plan, which is being worked out both in this country and in England by Miss Parkhurst, the head of the School.

Clarinda Garrison has been in Georgia since she got her degree in February tutoring a girl for the college entrance examinations. She is going to travel in Europe this summer and next as a chaperon or companion to a girl about fifteen years old. Next winter she is going to live in Paris and study at the Sorbonne.

Notice, 1921! Please answer the cards Blissides sends out as soon as possible, as we are anxious to know how many are coming to reunion. We must have all the Reds present on our first reunion, so everybody come!

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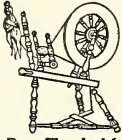
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You simply must drop into Bonwit Teller's St. James' shop some time this month. They

are having a truly wonderful sale of lingerie, undergarments and hosiery; the very first that has ever been held here, and everything of the smartest and newest can be had at most reasonable prices. If you are so far away from the city that you find it impossible to visit the sale, don't let that discourage you; write to the personal service department, and you can participate in every bargain just as successfully as though you were making your selections right on the spot.



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White Dimities—Cobwebby and light—but crisp. Some woven with threads of varying thicknesses that pattern themselves in stripes, checks, plaids, and novelty effects. 50c to \$1.25 a yard.

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White Novelty Voiles and Crepes—Delicate, supple fabrics. Dropstitched in stripe and check patterns, that again drop stitches but make up the deficit by fine square cordings. Sometimes they resemble checker-boards with their plain and embroidered squares—but always possess a novel and enchanting delicacy. 50c to \$1.75 a yard.

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White Linens—Will it be a sheer, a medium, or a rough, heavy weave? Will it be for a Waist, a whole Dress, or a separate Skirt? There are all weights, all of usual McCutcheon quality. 36 and 45 inches wide. \$1 to \$5 a yard.

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Miss T. F. Bush, Dana Hall School, Wellesley, Mass.

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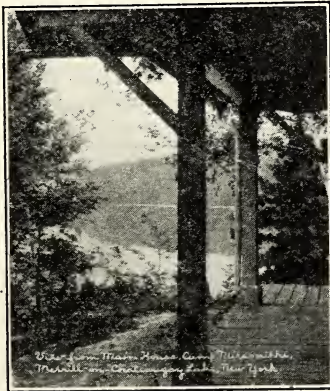


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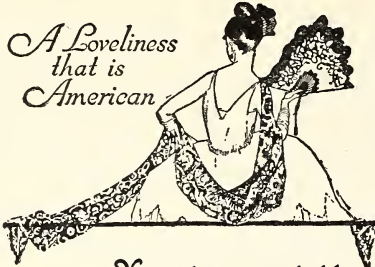
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VOL. II

No. 6

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M. CAREY THOMAS

ONLY a few days after the appearance of this issue of the BULLETIN will come Commencement. It has always been a time of happy reflection and care-free enjoyment for the alumnae and undergraduates, but this year it stirs in us strange feelings. It means the retirement of President Thomas. So nearly has she been to us "Bryn Mawr" that to separate seems almost to destroy. And yet it is just here we begin to realize the greatness of her work, indeed, the impossibility of separation; for she has builded not only with stones and precept but with ideals. She has given her life to Bryn Mawr, and so when we come back at Commencement to drink in the beauty of the Campus, to rekindle friendships, to refresh mem-

ories, yes, to regain courage, we come back also to do her honor. It will ever be so. As we were roused with enthusiasms for all that is fine, and have gone out to fulfill and achieve, so will others come and go and the inspiration of President Thomas be never ending. How precious to the alumnae has been this memory of undergraduate days, and how great its influence in our own lives is treasured in our hearts. We, as alumnae, can pay to President Thomas on her retirement, no finer tribute than an open expression of gratitude for the radiance of her personality, the joyousness of her courage and the steadfastness of her vision which, together, have given to us what we call Bryn Mawr.

An Alumnae Tribute

WHAT Miss Thomas has accomplished for the education of women can be attested and defined and placed to her credit for all time. But what seems to me her most important contribution to life is among the intangible things that cannot be measured. To estimate its value, it would be necessary to seize and represent the essential quality of her mind; for I believe that her direct intellectual influence is her greatest gift to our generation.

Those of us who were so fortunate as to meet her, day after day, in the classroom must understand this better than anyone else. We must realize that it is something more than her influence upon the College as a whole; something more than setting high standards and upholding high ideals of scholarship. It is something very intimate and personal and on that account difficult to define.

"Mettez l'étincelle aux esprits," said Anatole France. That is precisely what Miss Thomas did—what she still does, for it is not a memory, but something that remains through the years as a present and active experience. It is a rare quality, the power of communicating one's intellectual enthusiasm. Miss Thomas was somehow able to transfer to us her own desire to know, to work, to think, to appreciate, until there was opened up to us a whole new inner life of the spirit, which was to enrich the years and bring consolation in circumstances one could not faintly imagine in one's college days.

I am not attributing to her all that one owes to the whole of college life. I am not blind to the important part of other members of the faculty, nor

to that of the poets and philosophers and scientists one then begins to study. But Miss Thomas not only enlightened us, she inspired us. She not only handed on the torch to those who were to follow in her special work, she shed light over the whole field. She made us feel that the pursuit of knowledge is a "golden pilgrimage." She touched everything to fine issues.

By what mysterious trait of personality she was able to do this, nobody can explain. It seems to me that the whole flavor of her personality added to the health and strength of her influence—even those little slips that made her human. The incident of the Freshman English class, for example, when, wanting to know how the students pronounced "been" and "were," she wrote "bin" in large letters on the blackboard and asked all around the class, "Now, how do you pronounce that word?" Who can forget her serious, puzzled look at the uniformity of the answers and her delightful laugh when she discovered her mistake? And that quite different incident when she sent up to the major English class a three-hour examination, for which we were allowed, according to the schedule, just half that time. It was a most interesting hour and a half! I learned how fast the brain can work under pressure, and even the next day, when she so graciously apologized for her mistake, I blessed her for it. The courage and honesty of her intellect would not have had such power if she had been all will and efficiency, without ever a slip. She would not have been, to our youthful minds, the same light of leading.

When I met her years later in

Paris and she was delightful to my two children; when I asked her something about requirements for college and she replied by a reference to "the larger matter of education," I felt again, as I had never ceased to feel, the combination in her of tender human interests with the ability to touch a spring that opened a door to wide mental horizon, that made one despise short cuts and half-way houses, that "lighted the flame of the spirit" to unceasing effort and limitless aspiration.

In the mediocrity that surrounds us, there is nothing so great and so rare as this power. Nothing she has done can be a higher service to her time and country. That we are proud of her is so little of the truth!

Gertrude Taylor Slaughter, '93.

I WAS once taken to a peep-show of extraordinary interest. We went into a tiny dark closet, and looked into a little hole in a dark box, and within, Lo, a universe! Against a velvety black background sparkled and glittered myriads of brilliant diamond points, as uncountable as the fairy worlds that make up the star cluster in the sword belt of Orion; but this cluster, was, oh wonder, alive as nothing I had ever seen before had seemed alive. As I looked, each tiniest point was seen to be in motion, as boiling water is in motion, exploding, fantastic motion. It threw off endless sparks into the blackness surrounding it, yet the main body sparkled as brilliantly as ever, and showed no diminution. Nor ever would show any, no matter how much it exploded or how many sparkles seemed to break against the dark and disappear. For this was the modern

miracle of it, like Shelley's Love one can say "to divide is not to take away." I was looking through a microscope at an infinitely tiny particle of radium, and that is the way the creature is always acting, shut away by itself in a black box.

When I was meditating on Miss Thomas lately, knowing that we were to be given a chance to say "very briefly" just one thing about her, it was that vision of energy, seen long ago, that came before my eyes. Just so she seems to throw off star showers endowed with an incredible essential vitality of her own, not taking or needing to take anything from others, but always giving out, always fizzling and sparkling away there by some miraculous inherent quality she has in her own essential nature.

No one that I ever saw could come near that volcano in its ceaseless auto-eruption without being profoundly affected. Some, as was inevitable, were frightened; all were, I think, charged with new vitality by merely approaching that source of boundless energy. What a heaven to put into the lump of nineteenth century American womanhood! For four years we heaved and bubbled under its influence, and if, after the baking, we did not all turn out to be super-women, it was not the fault of her who mixed the bread and was herself the yeast.

"Oh, Miss Thomas," I said to her in London, when she came to see me, as I lay ill there (and no ardent English worshipper of royalty ever felt more honored by a visit from the king than I then, preserving into the middle years all my undergraduate reverence for her personality), "Oh,

Miss Thomas, you see I haven't done any of the things you hoped for from me twenty years ago. And now my chance has gone."

"Gone," she said. "Why at your age the best of life is just beginning. I never knew what rich ripe enjoyment of life was till I was past fifty—why, your chance has just come."

And while she was there, and I in the magic circle of that dominant nature, I believed her. One does.

Mildred Minturn Scott, '97.

Mildred Minturn Scott died at Geneva, Switzerland, on May 17th. Although she was very ill in April, she accepted in her usual joyous spirit the request to contribute to the June BULLETIN, and summoning her indomitable courage, she pencilled this appreciation of President Thomas, almost the last thing she ever wrote.

THE retirement of President Thomas brings to an end an old order which, in spite of the years that have passed since our undergraduate days, for many of us still counts surprisingly. We of the earlier generation are twice blessed. We knew Miss Thomas as a teacher, and those of us that listened to her beautiful voice, that profited by her wide, clear range of knowledge, and the vigor and spontaneity of her presentation must regret that even to Miss Thomas not quite all things were possible, that not all her great gifts could be continuously and simultaneously exercised. Perhaps, however, we are still more fortunate in having the opportunity to see, as far as our capacity allows us, Miss Thomas' work for Bryn Mawr as a

whole, to appreciate the abiding unity of thought and purpose which underlie her manifold variety and constant freshness of approach to new problems. To have maintained consistently throughout her life the worthiness of women to be tried by exactly the same high standards in scholarship and other intellectual activities that have been for centuries applied to men, to have insisted always on intellectual values, is a great achievement, requiring conviction, enthusiasm, and, above all, courage of a very high order. Those of us who have found our happiness and chance for usefulness along roads of scholarship that Miss Thomas has done more than any other woman to open to us know that we owe her a great debt of gratitude, which it is our pleasure to acknowledge.

There is, we believe, a peculiar quality of intensity in the love and devotion which we Bryn Mawr women, whatever our generation, yield to our College. In earlier days Miss Thomas helped make Bryn Mawr stand, to many of us, for the love of knowledge for its own sake, for a certain intellectual aloofness, sometimes, in our pursuit of truth. In these later days Bryn Mawr has broadened to include also the pressing human interests of a more troubled world. It is a proof of Miss Thomas' power and sincerity that she has in no way let the conventions of other times impose themselves in the present to the exclusion of the new judgments and new rules that are needed for new issues, and that she has yet kept Bryn Mawr essentially the same, responsive always to the highest and most vital

interests of the students as they pass, standing to all of us for the truth and beauty of our day as we see it. And it is for this reason that Bryn Mawr and Miss Thomas—we cannot yet separate them and some of us will never be able to do so—still remain a part of our lives quite incommensurate in importance with our four short undergraduate years.

Miss Thomas is turning to other tasks which will be the richer for her great power of leadership, for her compelling gifts, but “her works do follow her”; Bryn Mawr is her great accomplishment, an eternal possession for her and for us and for those who come after us, which, in words reminiscent of our student days:

“. . . non imber edax, non Aquilo
importens
possit diruere aut innumerabilis
annorum series et fuga temporum.”

Nellie Neilson, '93.

WE WHO belong to Bryn Mawr are so accustomed to think of President Thomas from her educational and academic side that many of us lose sight of her wide influence and varied activities beyond the college world.

At the Philadelphia luncheon to Miss Thomas in May, she referred to the great reforms she had seen come to pass, but she made no mention of her own share in bringing them about, and yet those of us who have followed the suffrage movement know that we would not be citizens today had not Miss Thomas taken hold when she did.

Less than ten years ago the woman president of another eastern college told me that while she believed in

suffrage, she was not interested in obtaining the vote.

How proud and thankful Bryn Mawr is and ever will be that Miss Thomas realized the connection between education and suffrage and thus she gave to us the larger view which made the vote seem a valued instrument. And it has been Miss Thomas who has taught us how closely interwoven are suffrage and world peace, and though eminent men who hoped to end wars have been frightened or persuaded into silence, she has worked on unceasingly not only for a peace to end war, but for a peace that will bring industrial happiness.

The Summer School is a result of the latter effort and her every move for peace, either international or industrial, has meant high courage, for unpleasant as it is to acknowledge, it is nevertheless true that the forces fighting against progress are most powerful, and for one woman to take the forward stand Miss Thomas has taken shows she possesses not only an unconquerable mind, but an invincible spirit.

There is only one such, perhaps, in a generation—she stands apart as on a height, but leading up to that height is the shining pathway she has trod and which she beckons us to follow.

It is a pleasure to think of Miss Thomas' scholarship; it is a delight to dwell on her educational leadership, but I take most pride in knowing she is a valiant crusader far in advance of the throng behind her, and whatever she may represent to other alumnae, to me she will always be Captain! My Captain!

Emma Guffey Miller, '99.

NOT even Moses and the Israelites could make bricks without straw; yet consider what Miss Thomas has been doing all these years. A tiny endowment, a few acres, a handful of students, professors living like anchorites, toiling over triumphantly "unproductive" research—but everywhere there has been evident her steadfast, austere ideal of the qualitative as opposed to the quantitative. Now that she leaves Bryn Mawr to another president, we can only hope that the ideal will be nourished, for such things live only by daily food, by daily small decisions and refusals to compromise. When there are vacant rooms in the halls and a deficit impends, how easy to lower the standards of admission a hair's breadth; when there is a little money, how easy to spend it for comfort rather than for excellence. But Miss Thomas had decided, once for all, to keep the rules of the College; she faced that decision every day; she refused the insidious little exceptions. Bryn Mawr is a monument to the stoutest heart that has ever beat within her walls, to the courage that never swerved, that kept itself and all the College true.

Mary B. Breed, '94.

IF I were ever called upon to single out what I thought the most typical thing about the policy of President Thomas, I should say probably that it was her fixed preference for youth. Her appointments for every office in the gift or the nomination of the College reveal this as a settled intention. More than any other one thing, this has given the tone and character that we recognize here. The vivacity, the energy, the

enthusiasm for every fresh interest, every new issue, every upcoming writer, are still like those of twenty-one, with only the modification that room is somehow found for more interests, more issues, more books than ever twenty-one could cope with. If the President keeps up an enchanting pretence, in personal intercourse with her own old students, that they are still young, it is because, while being a little older than they, she is young still herself. Those of her old students who have traveled with her, at home, in Italy, or Greece, in Spain or Africa, on those expeditions of which she wrote last year for the BULLETIN, all unite to testify that she could do more than anyone else and feel less fatigue, enjoy more, and find more ways to express it. No concession either to superiority of years or to dignity of station was ever allowed; but share and share alike was the rule. All the ingenious alleviations of long travel and poor accommodation must exist in duplicate or she would none of them.

The President has spent her life sharing everything with the rest of the world. All that she won for herself she has meant all women should receive, in advantages, in privileges. A learned education, the practice of medicine, the franchise, all once denied to woman, she has spent herself to secure for them. Finally, this lovely College of ours, so grey and still in the midst of still deep green all summer long, is shared at last with other women who work harder than we; and the plan of the Labor School is only the culmination of the impulse to share everything. The lavish, inexhaustible generosity, the unalterable, incredible courage of the President, are the outcome, as I seem to understand, simply of her indom-

itable spirit of youth. She has never been afraid to change her mind, to reverse her procedure; she has felt there was plenty of time to find out and do the right thing, as only youth can feel it. She has known there was time also for enjoyment, for travel, for operas and exhibitions, and for books, countless, more and more. She has justified her belief in youth; she has preserved her sympathy with youth; she has kept, herself, the temper and the outlook of youth.

Georgiana Goddard King, '96.

“**W**HY is it,” asks Thoreau, “that men give such a poor account of their day if they have not been slumbering? . . . If they had not been overcome with drowsiness they would have performed something. . . . I have never yet met a man who was quite awake. How could I have looked him in the face?”

Yet now and again among the weary and despondent sons and daughters of men there is born one who does not lose four-fifths of the potential greatness that is in him because the fires are burning low for twenty hours out of the twenty-four. They are the Roosevelts and the Napoleons, the Aristotles and the Shakespeares. They are often abused by the rest of the world, which can never hope to keep up with them, and often they do harm, for they have great power for good and evil in a world where everyone else is forever resting or having nervous breakdowns. But it is to them that one-half of the real advances of civilization are due, for the rest of us are too exhausted in merely keeping pace with the world as we find it to have

made any important contribution before we depart.

I am not using the language of hyperbole when I include Miss Thomas in their number. It is by her inexhaustible dynamic energy that Bryn Mawr has been created, the education of women revolutionized, and the “subjection of women” to convention and taboo made lighter. She has done much good and little harm. She has fought unselfishly and magnificently for the causes which seemed to her necessary and great, and she has won her battles not for herself alone, but for women everywhere. She is a perfectionist. She has never rested while a great achievement was still in the rough. Nothing has been too small for Miss Thomas’ attention if she thought that the whole could be improved. Now and again, when the rest of us have wanted to beg off and shut our eyes to some blot on the ‘scutcheon, she has rolled up her sleeves, figuratively speaking, and had the blot scrubbed out before we were up in the morning. Lytton Strachey said of Florence Nightingale that a demon possessed her, driving her to do battle with the whole British war office, and other equally inert bodies. Perhaps he might say the same of Miss Thomas in her struggles with the inertia of college directors, college faculties and the public-at-large. But I think that the other explanation is more true—that it is only our own lethargy which has made the rest of us willing to submit to the conditions against which Miss Thomas has ceaselessly struggled.

Bryn Mawr College is the monument of the great battle she has fought. And the Bryn Mawr alumnae who have reaped the fruits of

her performance materially and intellectually have also had the privilege, which is rare, indeed, of knowing one human being who was fully awake.

Helen Taft Manning, '15.

THE Editor, culling her anthology of appreciations of President Thomas, has asked for expressions of personal feeling by the older students. I do not know who else is writing from '89; for myself what I wish to put on record is not so much that I feel affection, loyalty and admiration for Miss Thomas, as the quite separate fact that these feelings have steadily grown stronger in the thirty-three years that have passed since I graduated. It is to prove that college loyalty can stand that acid test of tests, the test of time, that '89 and her immediate successors are called to bear witness.

Every one of us has been engaged in the Great Adventure. Those who have shared the astounding experience of changing from a girl into an elderly woman find that all other adventures sink into insignificance; and the effect of the great experience on the opinions of those who go through it is as interesting as if it had not been observed and laughed at a thousand times. In 1889 my criticisms would have been mixed with some resentment. I did not get from college just what I went there to seek, but in the long years since I have learned how much I did get, and how it has gone on living in me. We all know the extraordinary importance of those few moulding college years; their disproportionate importance is more and more impressed upon such of us as continue to work at education either of ourselves or of others,

and the gratitude or the resentment we feel toward those who colored for us our college time is correspondingly great. To me, Miss Thomas's figure looms larger and larger as I ask myself what, after all, I have kept from Bryn Mawr days. It was her ideal of what a college should be, not her success or failure with any particular department, that gave the tone and color to that time.

We were all young together, the College itself, Miss Thomas, and the students. Myself, I did most eagerly frequent every doctor of philosophy that came my way; indeed, we all did this. There were too few of us for any falling apart as grinds or not-grinds, and this homogeneity must have marked our greatest difference from the student body of today. I think Miss Thomas has changed less than most of us; it seems to me that she was then intrinsically just what she is now, allowing for the poise that has come with recognized success. She has been so long the foremost woman in the educational world that students think now that it must have been very picturesque to see her incarnated in a girl under thirty, while her name was yet to make, and she got her opportunities by seizing them, and bent events to serve her by sheer force of will. So they think that Woodrow Wilson, in a small cottage on the Gulf Road, with other professors who are now men and women of world-wide fame coming and going in Taylor Hall, must have made the College interesting indeed. The answer is, of course, that there are as good fish in the sea as ever came out of it; but yet I do think that about that time there was an extraordinarily interesting group of young men taking their doctorates in

different universities, and that Miss Thomas had a remarkable flair for the coming scholar. In my experience of a good many colleges and universities I have "sat under" three persons who seem to me to have been transcendently good teachers; and of these three, two were at Bryn Mawr, and I am sure that never in any part of the world where I have lived, have I known the atmosphere, the attitude, the constant impulse to scholarship that there was in that young Bryn Mawr of those young men and women of our faculty, who were out to found a college after their own scholarly desires. That Bryn Mawr started with a firm determination to be untrammelled by the religious or political, social or pecuniary cliques that have so impeded many institutions, that with a handful of professors and some eighty students she dared to hitch herself to a star and to aim at no lower standard than that of the universities she was imitating, and that she made so surprisingly good an approach to carrying out these modest intentions—this, I believe, is due to Miss Thomas more than to all the rest of her founders put together.

* * * * *

There is no better proof of the largeness of Miss Thomas' work than the fact that the memorial offered her by her own students has nothing to do with the College. She has given her life to nothing less than the emancipation of all women from all shackles; and she has lived to see victory assured. The field is not yet cleaned up, as they say in Flanders, there are all sorts of things left to do, but the main fight is over, and one of

the most profound changes in history is upon us. The Great War itself will not directly leave upon human civilization such marks as does this social change which it incidentally hurried to completion. Nations and their boundaries are trifles compared with the readjustment of the things connoted by sex; and, from this time on, some common sense seems to be by way of being imported into the discussion. Already there is no reproach in belonging to the woman's party; already we are saying that there ought to be no woman's party. Like the physician and the soldier, our highest ambition is now to stop the need for our own existence. With such success as this, the leaders of the feminist movement may dispense with gratitude, knowing that the greater is the benefit conferred, the less it will be consciously realized. There are plenty of undegraduates today who have never known sex-tyranny, who have no idea what it was to be repressed and denied an education on the ground of sex. But those of us who have known it are not likely to undervalue what Miss Thomas has done in this direction.

* * * * *

In thirty-three years I have come to admire Miss Thomas more and more; and I count it a great thing to have known her. I believe there are few who have served their generation as she has done. As a great noble takes the name of the place for which he is both figurehead and leader, so might she fitly be addressed in any meeting of college presidents as if she actually were herself the thing for which she stands.

Alice Bache Gould, '89.

AS members of the last class to graduate under President Thomas, we feel a special sense of attachment to her and of pride in her administration.

An undergraduate's point of view is traditionally thought to be opposed to the authorities. Of course there have been misunderstandings, unavoidable ones, here as in other colleges, but in spite of those of the last four years, possibly in some measure because of them, our affection and admiration for President Thomas have grown to be unbounded. We have found that whenever we have taken the trouble to explain our side of a question, she has been more than patient in listening, and both eager and wise in finding a solution.

Opportunities to know her have increased since the first trembling interview when we entered as Freshmen, and with each new opportunity has come a fresh glimpse of her wisdom. She has taken us increasingly into her confidence, telling us of her plans for the College, of her ambitions for Bryn Mawr graduates, and of the countless interests she has outside the College. In everything she says we see more clearly that she cares above all for the College, and that her ultimate interest is in the students. Whether she is reminding us to eat and dress like ladies, or to vote in the primaries; whether she is laughing about the fate of the College organ, or explaining the new system of comprehensive examinations, she shows that her great desire is for Bryn Mawr to send out intelligent, thoughtful women, trained to take an active part in the world's work and not afraid of hard work and responsibility.

As we have seen her in difficult

situations, or in the ordinary routine, she has been a shining example of one who has endless interests, but who makes such use of her time that she neglects nothing, and is never too busy to find a moment for a student. When she speaks of the tasks that lie ahead of college women, it is not only her optimism and enthusiasm about the future that makes us think they are not impossible, but the fact that she has already achieved such great things.

And as we join with her contagious chuckle at an amusing story in morning chapel, we are very glad that she has said she will belong particularly to 1922, and are proud of having a small share in the College which she has made.

Margaret B. Speer, '22.

CAMPUS NOTES

The dramatics this spring were ambitious. The Seniors tried to be more serious than last year; instead of the romantic and superficial, "If I Were King," we had the morbid and analytical "Lady from the Sea." Ibsen is essentially difficult, most of all perhaps, because his action is chiefly subjective. The Seniors did their best; they understood the difficulties intelligently, but they had neither the dramatic skill nor profundity of mind to surmount them. Octavia Howard, as the heroine, pitched her emotion so high that the strain of keeping it there became monotonous, and the divers bearded Scandinavians in divers states of mind concerning free will were a little unconvincing. Delightful bits of comedy, however, in the two mischievous daughters and the struggling tourists, vivified the whole performance. Somehow hearing a familiar college acquaintance screaming of the Horror—that her child had eyes like the sea—is rather painful. So is it always; if we do a poor play well or a good play conscientiously, we cannot wholly please.

Somewhat the same may be said of the Glee Club performance, except that pathological drama in the hands of amateurs is more out of place than light opera. In *The*

Gondoliers, also, a greater degree of technical excellence was made possible by the untiring help of the musical department, two musicians from town, and a professional coach, not to forget very clever staging on simple decorative lines. Engaging Venetian costumes of color and charm, a spontaneously lively dance, and clever acting on the part of the Duke of Plaza Toro (and Duchess), Giuseppe Tessa, and the Inquisitor made one forget occasional inaccuracies of key. Indeed, considering the difficulty of the opera, the whole affair was very well done, but we could not do it justice, for all our work.

We will soon be encouragingly well-informed, if the information and literature examinations continue as amusing as they were this year. The Constant sisters got a monopoly on them, both winning in both contests and kindly letting Dorothy Burr squeeze in with them—very nice indeed for these three! Perhaps the nicest coincidence was that the Class President and May Queen, Margaret Tyler, was also Sunny Jim! Miss Thomas gave her a green Indian necklace, and we hated to think it was their last May Day, particularly when Miss Thomas told us of her scheme for segregating the baby geniuses from their stupid brothers and sisters. Grown-up, these blessed mortals, "will have leisure. They will live in the palaces of the kings of the past." Perhaps professors will be as much delighted with them as they are with the members of the Summer School—or even of this institution at its beginning!

We, at least, knew how to enjoy ourselves on that rarity, a sunny May Day morning. There was a certain tinge of joyousness on the air that one does not always see in the hard-pressed week-days. For Miss Thomas' last May Day could in no way be funereal, being a celebration of our coming of age after she has so successfully brought us up.

* * * * *

President Thomas and the Deanery have surpassed their usual record of hospitality lately, beginning with the entertainment for the night and then a luncheon party of the members of the Association to aid scientific research by women. A number of presidents and deans of women's colleges

were present, and the annual prize of \$1000 was awarded to an Englishwoman, whose paper was the best of the thirteen papers presented by six Englishwomen, five Americans, one Russian and one Australian woman.

The second party was a delightful reception to the French Club to meet M. Maurice Donnay and M. André Chevillon, members of the French Academy who are paying an official visit to the American Academy. The Deanery garden was looking its best, and the two French visitors, who came with Mr. Owen Wister, made charming informal speeches from the swinging chair at the end of the reception room.

The third party was a large luncheon to meet six Pan-American delegates: Dona Bertha Lutz and Senora Quiroz, of Brazil; Senorita Graciela Mandujano, of Chile; Senora Sara Casel de Quiros, of Costa Rica; Senora Gutzmann, of Mexico, and Dr. Margaret Patterson, of Ontario. President Thomas was toastmistress, and presented four of the South American ladies who spoke, one in French, but the others in remarkably fluent English, telling their impressions of the Baltimore conference and of the position of women in their respective countries. After luncheon, the guests were shown over the College grounds, lovely in their springtime freshness, and much enjoyed witnessing a game of basketball at the bottom of the campus.

The College had two very interesting lectures in April from a distinguished woman, Miss Cecilia Beaux, and from a well-known English worker in adult education, Mr. Albert Mansbridge. Miss Beaux, who painted the portrait of Miss Reilly in the library, and who has recently been decorated by the French government for her war portraits, talked mainly about *color*, beginning with primitive man's insatiate longing for it, and describing its inseparable connection with texture and intensity.

The second lecturer, Mr. Mansbridge, spoke first at an informal tea at Dean Smith's, and gave a short history of the Worker's Educational Association, which was started by his wife and himself with a fund of half a crown twenty years ago. It now has hundreds of classes in the British Empire, and has done more than any other organization to raise the standard of adult education all over the world.

BRYN MAWR AUTHORS AND THEIR BOOKS

MILITARY ORDERS IN SPAIN

By GEORGIANA GODDARD KING, '96

Hispanic Society of America

Hispanic Notes and Monographs

Miss King's treatment of her theme is not conventional, a fact upon which she herself would be the first to insist. "History today," she notes, "offers neither events nor figures, only a vague welter of movements and tendencies, inextricable and indistinguishable . . ." Where the rule-by-thumb historian would feel it incumbent upon him to expound the larger causes which gave rise to the military orders and to define as precisely as possible the part which they played in hammering out the Spanish kingdoms, interspersing, perhaps, a map or two and a table or two, she has charged at once to the concrete details of her subject. There we may find perchance that "history is the drama of men's spirits." Let the reader who already knows little about Spain, however, be wary as he follows her. His guide assumes that he is not new to mediaeval conflicts and can fend for himself. But he will be fortunate if he is not a bit confused by the quick succession of the many soldiers of God—redoubtable, grim, passionate, melancholy, inspired, triumphant.

The tale is compounded primarily of two elements, the old Spanish chronicles and the personality of the author. The former serves as *materia* upon which the latter flashes its reflections and appreciations. These assume varying forms. Some readers will, perhaps, agree with me in liking best the snatches of romance done into verse. Who reads nimble lines like the following will not stop with them:

"I the Master was luckless
I the Master was fey:
I took a dozen mule-men
a score of horses that day,

All with gold chains jingling
and doublets of brocade!
It was a fortnight's journey
but in a week it was made."

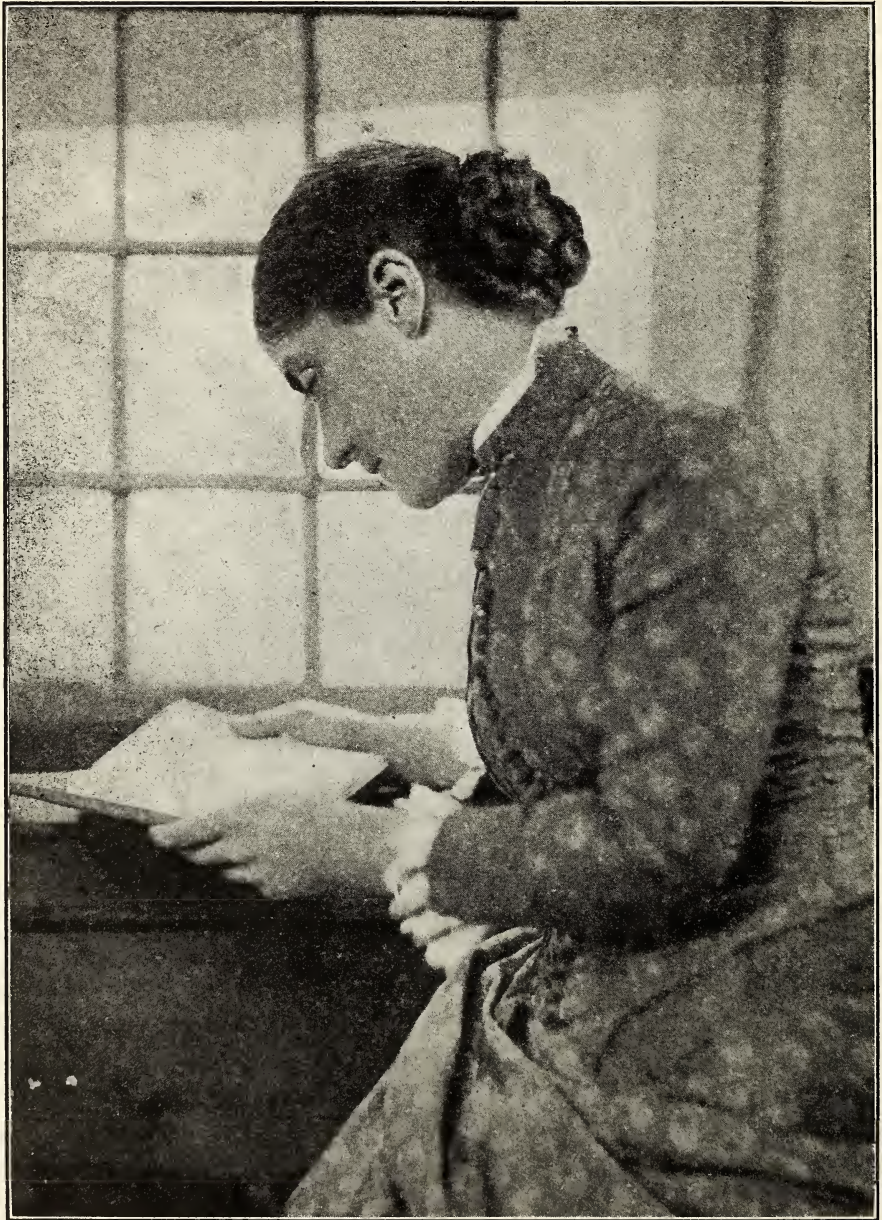
Other readers will, perhaps, care more for Miss King's impassioned descriptions of scenes in which her heroes moved and in which she has followed their footsteps. Witness this of the bridge of Alcántara: "Betwixt the setting sun and the rising moon I came upon the bridge suddenly: it was like a painting by Mantegna. The bridge was plain and austere as the landscape. On the farther hillside a Moorish watch-tower clung; on the nearer bank a Roman temple stood, a little solemn bridge-chapel. The dark water brimmed silently below. The tawny hills were soundless, the dim-colored stone arches stretched between them, forgetting nothing. . . . I crossed to [two Spanish soldiers] and gave them a good day . . . and as I came back to recross we bade each other go with God: and I saw, where the fiery ball of the sun had sunken, only white wreaths of mist. . . . For that hour I seemed to breathe in the heart of the perdurable, and in the world of change to enter into the changeless."

Others again will appreciate most the bold characterizations. ". . . Master D. Juan de Sotomayor, who, though of gentle blood, was the son of a poor squire that had married a farmer's daughter, and was so good a soldier that the Order had elected him gladly, and so poor a politician that being caught in the net of Castilian discontent he could not get free ever. His sudden rushes are like those of any other strong creature and untamed: it would seem that he ended as he had begun, fighting in stormy spendors."

And for those philosophically minded, the author, too, has her philosophies. "Spain took up in the seventeenth century the White Man's burden, the same charge that England assumed in the nineteenth. . . . Gomara and Kipling sing to the same tune. Spain was the earliest country in modern Europe to undertake colonies: so she was the first to feel exhaustion. The lesson learned, she has withdrawn first."

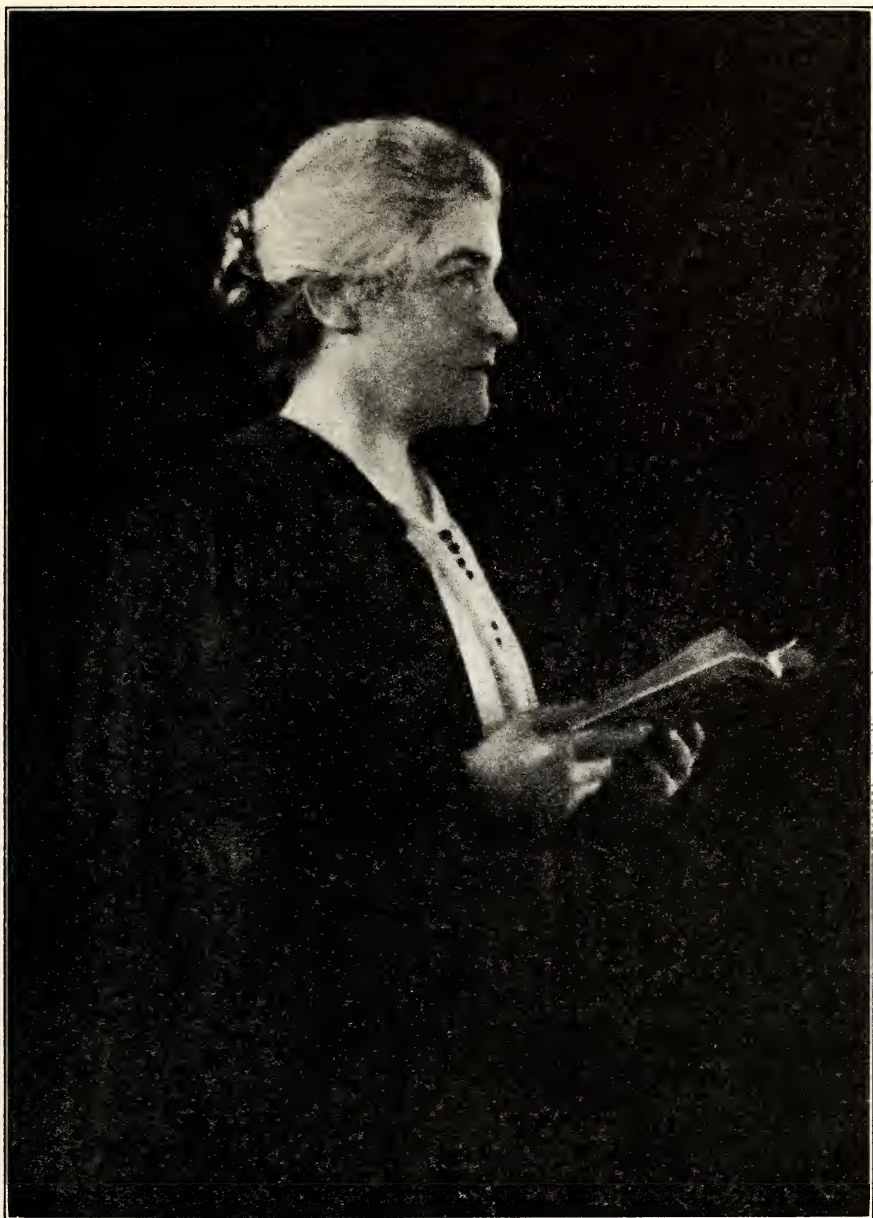
These illustrations, taken almost at random, show the varied lights which play upon the subject; and the vividness of them reflects only the author's enthusiasm for "the imperishable memories of a long-lived race, often hapless but never ignoble."

HOWARD L. GRAY.



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DEAN M. CAREY THOMAS, 1884-1894



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PRESIDENT M. CAREY THOMAS, 1894-1922

The Bryn Mawr Summer School, 1922

By CAROLINE CHADWICK-COLLINS '05

THE alumnae who followed with such keen interest the work of the Bryn Mawr Summer School last summer will be interested to know the plans and preparations which are being made for this summer. The aim of the School has been defined as follows:

"The aim of the School is to offer young women in industry opportunities to study liberal subjects and to train themselves in clear thinking. The teaching will be carried on by instructors who have an intelligent understanding of the students' practical experience in industry and of the labor movement. It will be conducted in a spirit of impartial inquiry with freedom of discussion and freedom of academic teaching. The School is not committed to any theory or dogma. It is hoped that thus the students may secure a truer insight into the problems of the industrial order, may increase their influence, and may add to the happiness of their own lives."

The definition of women in industry has been kept the same as last year, *i. e.*, "Women who work with the tools of their trade," and does not include for the present saleswomen, household helpers, clerical workers or waitresses. These two questions have caused so much discussion, especially among the Summer School students, that it is very satisfactory to feel that they have been settled. In order to have women who have had more experience in industry, or who have held positions of leadership in labor organizations, and, therefore, do not work "with the tools of their trade," a group to be called "Group A"—corresponding to last year's leaders' group—has been formed.

The management of the School this year will not be in the hands of a directing committee, but in the hands of a director (Hilda W. Smith, '10), an assistant director (Miss Agnes Nestor, of Chicago), and the executive secretary, Miss Ernestine Friedmann, working with a council, the members of which are, besides the directors and executive secretary, the publicity director, two instructors, two tutors, and six of the Summer School students. The director will be responsible to the Joint Administrative Committee for the conduct of the School.

The selection of the students this year was a very difficult problem—150 names of selected students, out of over 300 candidates, were sent in by the local committees to the General Committee on Admissions,

and to reduce them to the required number was a heart-rending process. The number for this year has been increased from last year's number of eighty-two to 103, and of these, eighty-seven are in the general group and sixteen are in Group A. Ten of these 103 students were at the Summer School last year. It is a disappointment that more of last year's students cannot return, as it was hoped that twenty-five could do so, but, owing to present conditions in industry, it is impossible for more than ten to leave their work this summer. In Portland, Ore., such a large number of girls applied that those rejected have formed a "Club for Rejected Bryn Mawr Summer School Students," and special classes are going to be held for them this summer in Portland.

Of the eighty-seven general students, thirteen came from the New England States, twenty from New York and New Jersey, sixteen from Pennsylvania, one from Maryland, ten from the South, seven from the Cleveland district, which includes all of Ohio, Indiana and Michigan; ten from Chicago, Minneapolis and Madison, Wisconsin; three from Denver and St. Louis, two from California, and five from the Northwest (Washington and Oregon).

Their ages range from eighteen to thirty-nine years, and their nationality is as follows: Sixty-seven were born in America, nine in Russia, two in England and Hungary, and one in Poland, Germany, Holland, Austria, Lithuania, Roumania and Sweden. Most of them left school when thirteen years of age, but many of them have studied at evening high schools, at the Y. W. C. A. and at other classes. They are employed in many and varied forms of work, the garment and textile industries claiming the largest numbers—nineteen are garment workers and fifteen textile workers. Millinery, advertising specialties, tobacco and cigarettes, neckwear, corsets, shoes, gloves, telephone, printing, electric, metal, candy, kodaks, manufacture of typewriters and automobiles, paper boxes, watches, chemicals, laundry and soap are the various industries represented.

In order to avoid overcrowding their schedules no student this year will be allowed to take more than eleven hours of work a week. In the case of the first-year

students, this has been divided so as to include seven hours of required work and three hours in a major elective selected from the work in which the student is most interested, and one hour in a minor elective. In the case of second-year students and all Group A students there will be no required work, with the exception of a three-hour course in psychology.

The courses offered this year will follow very closely last year's program in economics, composition and literature and history. In economics, modern industrial society, or factors in the modern labor movement, is included as required work. In composition the aim will be to make the student able to express herself correctly and to realize the use of language as a tool. For this purpose composition, both elementary and intermediate, will be given co-ordinate with the courses on public speaking. There will also be an advanced composition course for those students who are interested in such an opportunity. In literature, the aim will be to present the different types of poetry, novel, drama, epic and essay, so that the student may "establish for herself some sort of standard by which she may measure the literature which she will read through the rest of her life." In the literature course there will be general literature, and a second course dealing with the eighteenth century, emphasis being placed upon the development of forms of literature, such as daily newspapers, periodicals, and the novel of domestic life. In history there will be two courses—history 1, a general study of modern Europe and American civilization, and history 2, which is a more detailed study of the formation and development of industrial society. The course on psychology of human behavior is recommended only to the more mature students. Courses on government, "the citizen and the state," the history of the labor movement, and music will be elective. In addition to the maximum of eleven hours of academic work, each student will be required to take two hours of physical education (gymnasium) and three hours of outdoor recreation. All students are urged to take the courses on hygiene, which will cover both personal and community hygiene.

An effort has been made to have as tutors only those who have had experience in teaching and who have a knowledge of in-

dustrial conditions. The criticism of last year of the lack of co-ordination between the instructor and the tutor will be entirely eliminated this year. The instructors will have the tutors associated with them as assistants, so that instructors, tutors and students may work together much more closely than last year.

For their leisure time, the students will have a variety of activities from which to choose—nature study, dramatics and athletics. Two alumnae, one from the class of 1909, the other from 1915, will be among the tutors. The undergraduates have shown keen interest in the Summer School—they have raised \$800 for four scholarships—and there will be four of them acting as recreation assistants this summer.

CORRESPONDENCE

To the Editor of the Alumnae Bulletin:

You ask me to write about Oxford—I wish you had defined Oxford, for then perhaps I could. One goes to a Labor Club meeting and hears men from Ruskin College speak who have come to be educated in the face of the fact that the employers' associations, in the coal industry at least, will not employ workers who admit having gone to college. This is Oxford. But then one teas with a lavender tweed aesthete in Balliol where one is required to contemplate a lemon and a jonquil held aloft in one hand while balancing a teacup with the other. And this is also Oxford. One walks down the High behind turbaned Egyptians and Indians whose relationship to Mohammed is indicated by the color of their head-dress. Yet this is Oxford. One attends meetings of the Oxford International Assembly, where thirty-four states are represented by citizen-undergraduates and the atmosphere is most cosmopolitan. But it is still Oxford.

There is a seemingly limitless tolerance among the undergraduates which produces a good many results. On the one hand, it makes it possible for Oxford to be the home of lost poses, as I found the other day when a youth from Chicago said to me, "You'd better come around to tea and see my collection of first editions. I'm rather fond of that sort of thing . . . a few rather remarkable . . . etc." When I know perfectly well that he is getting hold of everything that comes along on commission for a well-known

book store. Also from another one I heard, "You do not study at Oxford. In the meadows you walk and walk and discuss and discuss." But while tolerance will suffer such things to strut proudly up for a degree, it justifies itself I think in the fact that the "really good" people ("really good," is the highest praise that a don can utter) are let alone to follow their particular bent. There is nothing incongruous in a man's being President of the Union (the debating society where most of the people prominent in Parliament for the past hundred years have made their first speeches), for one term, and shutting himself up completely to "read" at his special subject the next. There is a tremendously keen interest in games, but the undergraduate is free from the curse of being duty bound to turn out every time a match takes place.

The part taken by the women's colleges in the life of the University seems to me certainly very small. The organization is on the general plan of an American boarding school, so far as faculty-imposed rules, permissions, and supervisions are concerned. However, an Englishwoman said to me the other day, "Your colleges are just like our schools, aren't they?" Through being accompanied by a parent, I have, of course, escaped from a good bit of this, though warned in many cases she was really an inadequate chaperon; but when I spoke on self-government systems, at the Cosmopolitan Club, the other night, it appeared that our liberty seemed a close approach to license, and I have been informed that "We have to be so careful of our social rules here, where there is such a mixture of ideals, races, and moralities, with Americans, and Mohammedans, and so forth." I think it is partly these restrictions that prevent a group life between the women's colleges, but I think also that the training of the average girl before coming to college doesn't put an emphasis on organization and leadership. Anyhow, they escape the phrase, "You are the leaders!" Thus instead of one women's debating society, each college has a little group who debate with each other. Though the colleges are just about as old as Bryn Mawr, the Eve-like feeling of being an experiment has not worn off, and "making good," is too often pursued with an earnestness that means all work and no leisure.

Surely nothing could be much more different from the American system than the work here. A tutor is a privilege, not a disgrace, and one attends lectures only when, and so long as, one is inspired. The real work is done alone with one's own soul, when essays are sown broadcast from seed gathered in the Bodleian. And I may add that the standard of the average don dooms many of them to stony ground. The result is that work is very concentrated as to subject, and the number of things about which English youth will admit ignorance is greater than with us, but of one's own subject it is possible to say a good bit more than "I had a course in that once." It would indeed be splendid if we could have this plan for majors, with general courses on a lecture system still to enable us to distinguish a dinosaur from a dynamo.

It is perfectly possible that in all this I have said nothing about the real Oxford. I have undoubtedly neglected to mention the spires. There are quite a few. But one must remember that I am a mere alien, registered in the police court, and not capable, in all cases, even of speaking the language, as yet neither Anglican nor Anglicized, so may I be pardoned if I fail to discover either the good, the true, or the beautiful?

HELEN D. HILL, '21.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

The Executive Board wishes to announce the result of the recent election held by the Alumnae Association for the nomination of three Alumnae Directors to the Board of Trustees and Directors of Bryn Mawr College. They are: Martha G. Thomas, '89; Pauline D. Goldmark, '96; and Margaret Ayer Barnes, '07.

The result of the elections held in the seven alumnae districts for district councillor is as follows: In District I, Mary Richardson Walcott, '06; District II, Emma Guffey Miller, '99; District III, Natalie McFaden Blanton, '17; District IV, Julia Haines MacDonald, '12; District V, Anna B. Lawther, '97; District VI, Emily Westwood Lewis (grad.); District VII, Eleanor Allen Mitchum, '14.

ALUMNAE NOTES

1889

Class Editor, Harriet Randolph, 1300 Spruce Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Mary R. G. Williams is occupied with home duties. She is much interested in her work as a member of the Committee in Charge of the Campus at Westtown School. Three thousand poets' narcissi were in bloom on the edge of the South Woods in the latter part of April, and soon iris, peonies and delphinium will make it worth while to take a trip to Westtown. Her youngest daughter enters the Thorne School next fall.

Julia Cope Collins is a member of the Central Board of the Y. W. C. A. She has been active for many years in the Friends' foreign missionary work.

Anna Rhoads Ladd, with her daughter, sailed in February, on the Empress of Scotland, for a cruise in the Mediterranean. She expects to spend the summer in Europe and to return late in September.

Martha G. Thomas is a Republican candidate for the State Legislature from the Second District, Chester County, Pa.

1891

Class Editor, Maria V. Bedinger, Anchorage, Ky.

Mrs. John A. Hitchcock, daughter of Cora Child Hall, died very suddenly a few weeks ago. As her condition had not been deemed serious, her death came as a distinct shock to her immediate family and to the whole community.

1892

Class Editor, Mrs. Frederick Ives, Dingle Ridge Farm, Brewster, N. Y.

Helen Clements Kirk has moved from Lansdowne, Pa., to Villa Nova, Pa. Her address is, "Appleford," Villa Nova, Pa.

Grace Pinney Stewart has moved from New York City to Fox Meadow Road, Scarsdale, N. Y.

Harriet Stevenson Pinney has moved to 265 West 81st Street, New York City.

1900

Class Editor, M. Helen MacCoy, Bureau of Rehabilitation, State Education Building, Albany, N. Y.

Clara Seymour St. John writes that the school year at "Choate" is winding up splendidly. There are 280 boys. Clara and

her family are expecting to go, as soon as the school closes, to Weekopang, R. I., where she announces she would like to have visits from any friend whose automobile tires can stand the road.

Margaretta Morris Scott is associate chairman of the Philadelphia Pinchot Campaign Committee. She is expecting to spend July and August at Saunderstown, R. I.

Hilda Loines is a trustee of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences. This Institute was founded in 1824 and was incorporated in 1889. There were no women on the Board of Trustees until 1920.

Two of our class, Ellen Baltz and Evelyn Hills, have been tutoring their own children, who have been out of school on account of illness, and in both cases their "trainees" are away ahead of their classes in school. Two good reasons for this: the superiority of the teaching and the inheritance of intelligence.

Elise Dean Findley is very busy with the Women's Hospital Auxiliary, gardening and entrance exams for her young offspring.

"Reggie" Wright is planning to go to Europe for a year on August 1st.

Edna Floersheim Barmberger has been doing some academic teaching at the Overbrook School for the Blind for two winters. She writes in a response to the secretary's appeal for news about herself that she is "on the board of the National Farm School at Doylestown, Pa.; also on the board of the Girls' Service League, of Philadelphia, and, to cap the climax, is to sit on the jury from April 10th to the end of the month!" It will interest the class to know that it is Edna's sister, Mrs. Enoch Rauh, of Pittsburgh, whom Mayor Magee appointed as a member of his cabinet in the capacity of Director of Public Welfare at a salary of \$5000.

Dorothea Farquhar Cross writes that deflation deflated her labor supply so that she has been maid of all work all winter. From her letter, however, it would appear that Shakespeare and his ilk have had the chance to squeeze in for a little of her time. Her daughter is already looking Bryn Mawr-wards.

Maude Lowrey Jenks is contemplating a trip to Italy and France this summer. Her present address is 129 East Fortieth Street, New York City.

1901

Class Editor, Beatrice MacGeorge, Cynwyd, Pa.

Marion Reilly attended the A. A. U. W. Conference, in Kansas City, early in April and reported on it at the annual meeting of the College Club, in May.

May Southgate Brewster is at present living at Lewisburg, W. Va., where Emily Cross, who was staying at White Sulphur Springs, went to see her.

Theodora Thorpe, Helen Converse Thorpe's daughter, is entered for the Ethel Walker School, at Simsbury next autumn and expects to come to Bryn Mawr with the class of 1927.

Marion Parris Smith, who is a member of the Chinese Scholarship Committee, has recently helped to arrange the four delightful and successful conferences recently held at the Bellevue-Stratford.

Ethel Cantlin Buckley was treasurer of the committee in charge of the luncheon to President Thomas at the Bellevue-Stratford, May 6th.

Cloyd Quinn, Helen McKee Quinn's eldest daughter, expects to enter Bryn Mawr next autumn.

Francis B. Daniels, Esq., father of Caroline Daniels Moore, died suddenly at Evanston, on Wednesday, April 10th. He had been counsel for the Pullman Company for many years.

1903

Class Editor, Mrs. Herbert Knox Smith, Farmington, Conn.

Edith Dabney—"I am very busy preparing to go East—to France for the summer, and a winter of work in New York City afterward, where I hope I may have a glimpse of you. My travels have taken me to California and Alaska, but not East since 1913, so you may imagine how thrilled I am!"

Maude Spence Corbett—"Our eldest has just passed into the navy and goes to Dartmouth next month. We are very pleased, as it is very difficult to get into these days. Also, it is on the *tapis* that I may become a justice of the peace! I hope it comes off, for there are no women on this bench and I think there ought to be.

1904

Class Editor, Emma O. Thompson, 320 South Forty-second Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Rebecca Ball is living in the new home that she recently bought. It is a most attractive house situated in the artist colony at Rose Valley, Pennsylvania.

Emma Fries is working in the X-ray Department of the Orthopædic Hospital, Philadelphia.

Evelyn Holliday Patterson and her son and daughter spent a short time at Bryn Mawr College during April.

Clara Case Edwards, Isabel Peters, Katharina Van Wagenen Bugge and Katharine Scott all visited Louise Peck White over Sunday, in April. They took Arthur Edwards, Jr., and Mr. Bugge with them. Since last meeting they find they have visited not to say lived in every continent but South America.

Katharine Scott was in Philadelphia for the luncheon given to President Thomas, on May 6th.

1905

Class Editor, Mrs. Ellsworth Huntington, 186 Lawrence Street, New Haven, Conn.

Dorothy Engelhard Lane has just finished her new book, "Nutrition and Specific Therapy." The Macmillan Company announces its appearance the last of May.

Edith Longstreth's husband, William Stroud Wood, died in February at La Jolla, Calif.

Margaret Nichols Hardenbergh enjoyed having the seven Bryn Mawr delegates for luncheon during the A. A. U. W. Convention.

1906

Class Editor, Mrs. Edward W. Sturdevant, 3 Kay Street, Newport, R. I.

The class editor would like to take this opportunity of thanking her classmates for their letters about the class book; there have been so many it has been impossible for her to acknowledge them. Their appreciation, which they have so delightfully expressed, has more than repaid her effort.

Nineteen hundred and six will be proud to know that Jessie Hewitt has been made associate head mistress of Rosemary Hall. She is planning a trip this summer to Paris, Brittany, etc.

Helen Lowengrund Jacoby, 1135-6 Madison Avenue, New York City, writes that her husband is just recovering from pneumonia and her small daughter is to lose her tonsils in May. She and the boy are "fat and flourishing."

Josephine Katzenstein, 4322 Chestnut

Street, Philadelphia, traveled through England, France, Switzerland and Germany last summer. She has been studying at the University of Pennsylvania this winter and is still a sport enthusiast.

Alice Ropes Kellogg's baby is making rapid progress toward health. She hopes to start East toward the end of April, visiting her sister in Arizona en route. After she leaves California her address will be: care of American Board, 14 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.

Mary Lee is still teaching Latin at the West Philadelphia High School, and is doing some graduate work in Latin and French at the University of Pennsylvania. Next year she is planning to study New Testament Greek with Doctor Barton.

Ruth Archibald Little, Brayton Street, Englewood, N. J., lunched one day in February with Marjorie Rawson, Margaret Scribner Grant, and Marion Warren, '07. She keeps herself busy with church work and being treasurer for a hospital auxiliary. She has just acquired a Dodge roadster.

Louise Fleischmann Maclay was at the alumnae meeting and afterwards visited Ethel Bullock Beecher in Pottsville.

Katherine McCauley Fearing is moving back to Ramina in April.

Edith Durand McColl saw Anna McClanahan Grenfell in Winnipeg in March. She and Doctor Grenfell were there for a week lecturing, and Edith hoped to see a great deal of them, but the night of their arrival she was taken ill with the grippe. She urges any Bryn Mawrtyr who comes to Winnipeg, and especially any of her classmates, to look her up. Her address is 506 Telfer Street.

Helen Wyeth Pierce, The Lindens, Hadson Heights, N. J., writes that her time is divided between strenuous preparations for Easter music in the church where she is organist, and plans for a better garden than last year's.

Ida Garrett Murphy was very ill just after reunion with appendicitis. She spent weeks at the Bryn Mawr Hospital, but has now quite recovered.

Lucia Ford Rutter has been spending the winter at "Pine." She had a month with her husband in the West Indies and returned to find her children with whooping cough. Her husband is planning to practice in New York City next winter, and

they hope to make "Pine" their permanent home.

Ruth McNaughton's address is: care of Calhoun School, Calhoun, Lowndes County, Alabama.

1908

Class Editor, Mrs. William H. Best, 1198 Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Melanie Atherton Updegraff (Mrs. David B.) arrived in America last November, and Mr. Updegraff remained in India a few months longer. They expect to spend about a year in this country and then return to India.

Helen North Hunter (Mrs. Robert J.) writes: "Still busy trying to raise my two daughters and to see that they receive a proper education in the Philadelphia public schools. I am working with a parents' association in an attempt to get better educational facilities for the children of Philadelphia, but it is rather slow and discouraging work."

Anne Jackson Byrd (Mrs. Benjamin N.) has moved to Bala, where her husband has been appointed rector of St. Asaph's Church.

Anne Walton Pennell (Mrs. Francis W.) leaves about the middle of April for a delightful trip to South America and the Andes Mountains. Doctor Pennell, "research botanist by profession and predilection," has been asked by Harvard, the Smithsonian Institute and the New York Botanical Garden to take an expedition to Colombia, to collect plants on both ranges of the Andes bordering the Cauca Valley. He will have an assistant from the Smithsonian and perhaps one from the University of Pennsylvania, beside the Spanish muchache and srrieros—and Anne.

Margaret L. Franklin is waging a single-handed campaign to secure the admission of women to Columbia University Law School. In an article in *The Woman Citizen*, March 25th, she brings all the arguments of logic to bear on the obdurate faculty. An editorial in the *New York Globe* states, "If persuasive argument could settle these cases, a perusal of Miss Franklin's plea should do the trick at once."

1910

Class Editor, Marion Kirk, 4504 Chester Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

Helen Bley Papanastasiou (Mrs. Evangelos Papanastasiou) is back again in

Athens, Greece, keeping house and translating modern Greek and studying ancient Greek. She says the climate in that adorable little country is not so adorable, and may eventually drive her back to America. 4 Deligianni, Athens, Greece.

Annina De Angelis writes enthusiastically of her work as head of the Lending Department in the Free Public Library in East Orange. She says the different kinds of people who make requests for books, and the variety of requests they make, from philosophy to etiquette (or "aquatics," as one colored lady had it), keep her life busy and interesting.

Zip Falk Szold is very much interested in Zionist work, and as a side line helps with Consumers' League investigations.

Ruth George, breaking a long silence, writes the class news editor, saying that she has not a word to say about herself and never will have anything. She is staying with her family on the Corova Ranch in San Jacinto, Calif.

Violet Keiller is assistant professor of surgical pathology in the Medical Department of the University of Texas, and is also private assistant to Dr. James Edwin Thompson, one of the professors of surgery at the same place.

Rosalind Romeyn Everdell, in apparently a depressed state of mind, writes, as the sum total of the news of herself and family, the one word "Housewife." 77 Franklin Place, Flushing, L. I.

Katharine Rotan Drinker (Mrs. Cecil), has a son, Cecil Kent Drinker, Jr., born May 7, 1922.

1911

Class Editor, Louise S. Russell, 140 East Fifty-second Street, New York City.

Agnes Wood Rupp has announced her engagement to Oliver Daniel Mosser. They are to be married in June and will live in Chicago.

Ethel Richardson and Blanche Cole attended the National Education Conference, held in Chicago from February 26th to March 4th. Ethel is assistant superintendent of schools for the State of California, in charge of immigrant education. She spent about two weeks in New York City during the latter part of March investigating night schools. Her address is 277 East Bellevue Drive, Pasadena; her official headquarters Sacramento, and her sub-headquarters San Francisco.

Leila Houghteling spent March and April in California.

Willa Alexander Browning has a second son, James Alexander, born February 24th. She admits that he is not too handsome yet, but claims that he is improving slowly.

Nineteen hundred and eleven sympathize with Phyllis Rice McKnight over the loss of her brother from tuberculosis on February 2nd and of her father from heart failure on February 10th. Her address is 1381 Union Street, Schenectady, N. Y.

Ruth Gaylor spent the winter in Florida, stopping on her way home in North Carolina.

Marguerite Layton Morris writes that she expects to go to Rio de Janeiro with her husband and two children in July, and will spend several months traveling in South America. She and Hilpa Schram Wood had a little reunion this spring when Hilpa and her husband were in New Orleans. Otherwise, she feels that she is very far from Bryn Mawr people. Her address is 2003 Joseph Street, New Orleans, La.

May Egan Stokes spent the winter in Chestnut Hill, but in April moved back to Spring Valley Farm, Huntington Valley, Pa., where she is deep in gardening and raising fish. She was in Chicago in January and spent the day with Amy Walker Field and her two sons.

Ruth Tanner is on the committee to raise money for the Freshman scholarship from Washington. She has a studio and is carving wood, "wearing a smock just like an artist." Last fall she helped manage an exhibition for the Washington Handicraft Guild and expects to do the same thing this spring. She will spend the summer in 'Sconset.

Elizabeth Taylor Russell's older daughter, Louisa, is just recovering from a second mastoid operation. Betty feels that she deserves some kind of service stripe, for this is the eighth operation in her family in the last two years.

Anna Stearns and Helen Emerson spent part of February in the White Mountains.

Jeannette Allen Andrews' husband, who is a lieutenant-colonel in the air service at Coblenz, has been ordered home with his men by June 1st; so Jeannette and her two children will soon be back in this country.

Charlotte I. Clafin's address is 138 East Nineteenth Street, New York City. By

mistake it was given Seventy-ninth Street in the April BULLETIN. She was confirmed on May 5th, by Bishop Lloyd, in the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, New York City.

Iola Seeds MacGannon (Mrs. E. G. MacGannon), writes that this year she is specializing in new things—first, a new house, newly furnished, and then a new daughter to go into it, born March 21st. Her address is 1028 West Upsal Street, Germantown, Philadelphia.

Hermine Schamberg (Mrs. J. H. Sinberg), has a third daughter, Ruth Helen, born February 19th. She expects to spend the summer in Chelsea, Atlantic City, and will welcome any members of 1911 journeying that way, at 137 South Elberon Avenue.

Alice Channing has taken a position as case worker in the Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor, in Washington.

Emily Caskey leads a busy life teaching settlement classes, superintending the primary department in Sunday School, taking two training courses and keeping house for her family. She spent a very interesting summer in charge of a Vacation Day School for over forty children in four classes, and achieved good results in spite of inadequate arrangements. Her address is 32 Lynnwood Avenue, Glenside, Pa.

Mary Williams Sherman (Mrs. J. H. Sherman) as the proud parent of three boys, all in school, is the secretary of the Parent Teachers' Association, and also of the Missionary Society. She longs to have Eastward- or Westward-bound members of 1911 stop off at Fremont and assures them that they would be enthusiastically welcomed. Her address is 1333 Buckland Avenue, Fremont, Ohio.

Helen Tredway Graham (Mrs. Evarts A. Graham) writes that she and her entire family had influenza in February. In addition to bringing up two boys, she spends a large amount of time working for the local branch of the American Association of University Women. She and her husband have bought a house in St. Louis at 4711 Westminster Place.

The Class Editor wishes most heartily to thank the members of the class who have responded so promptly to her appeals and to hint to the others that it is not too late yet!

1912

Class Editor, Mrs. John MacDonald, 3227 North Penn Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

Laura Byrne regrets it is not possible to get back for reunion. Last summer she spent travelling abroad in England, France, Italy and Switzerland, and only wishes she could start East again this June. She took part in a play given lately by the Dramatic Committee of the A. A. U. W., for the Scholarship Loan Fund, which was managed by Fredrica Lefevre Bellamy, '05.

Zelda Branch Cramer was in charge of selling the banquet tickets at the A. A. U. W. Convention, in Kansas City.

Ruth Akers Dixon, ex-'12 (Mrs. John C.), has a daughter, Marjorie Caroline, born in March. Mr. and Mrs. Dixon are living at 856 Daisy Ave., Long Beach, Calif.

Mary Wilmarth Brown and John Whiteside Brown, were married, in March, and are now living at 914 Vernon Ave., Hubbard Woods, Ill.

Florence Glenn Zipf (Mrs. Carl H.), has a second daughter, Betty Glenn, born in December.

Margaret Thackeray Weems, ex-'12, and her three children have come to Philadelphia to live, while Lieutenant-Commander Weems, of the "Rochester," is stationed at League Island.

1913

Class Editor, Nathalie Swift, 130 East 67th Street, New York City.

Helen Barrett is warden of Rockefeller Hall.

Marjorie Murray graduates in June from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University, and on July 1st starts a two-year medical internship at the Presbyterian Hospital, in New York. She has ranked first in her class each year, with Virginia Kneeland Frantz, '18, second. This year, Mr. Frantz, husband of Virginia Kneeland, came third.

Lucile Shadburn Yow is now living in Norcross, Georgia.

Until January, Grace Bartholomew was Acting Principal of Miss Mills' School, at Mt. Airy. She is continuing her musical studies as well as her teaching.

Clara Pond Richards (Mrs. Theodore D.), has a son, Theodore Dwight Richards, Jr., born January 9th.

Helen Lee Gilbert (Mrs. Charles B.), has a son, Charles Breed Gilbert, 3rd, born April 6th.

Beatrice Miller is planning to study at the University of Chicago this summer.

Grace Turner is working at the Writers'

Workshop, in New York, which is run by Mathilde Weil, 1892. Grace and Louis Gibson are living at the Smith College Club, on East 17th Street, New York City.

Eleanor Bontecou has returned from a six-months' trip abroad.

Edna Potter Marks (Mrs. Charles B.), has a son, born several months ago. Her address is 1507 Clairmount Street, Detroit, Mich.

Louise Matlack Miner (Mrs. Joshua L.), has a second son.

1915

Class Editor, Mrs. James A. Stone, 2831 Twenty-eighth Street, Washington, D. C.

Ruth Hopkinson has been vacationing in Bermuda.

Vashti McCreery is bookkeeper for the Benton Hardware and Furnishing Company, a job she has had since 1918. She is taking pipe-organ lessons on the side.

The report that Helen Taft Manning and her husband are to study for their Ph.D.'s at Oxford next winter is an erroneous one. Helen writes: "Little Helen, Fred and I are sailing for England on July 1st and expect to spend a little more than a year there. After a short vacation in Devon or Cornwall we expect to go to London and to stay there, working in the public record office—just as long as we can stand it. Eventually, several years hence, we both expect to take degrees at Yale."

Ruth Glenn Pennell has helped to organize the Woman's Club of Bryn Mawr and has recently been elected corresponding secretary. The interest of the Club at this time is largely turned to the May primaries. The Club hopes to co-operate with the League of Women Voters of Bryn Mawr in getting all of the women enrolled in parties of their choice, so that they can vote at the spring primaries.

A performance was given at the Hotel Plaza, New York City, on the evening of December 14th, for the benefit of the Voice Training Scholarship Fund, under the auspices of the National Association for American Speech, of which Dagmar Perkins is president. Dagmar herself contributed several numbers on the program.

Edna Rapallo went abroad last summer, first making a brief visit in Scotland and then spending the rest of her vacation with Helen Coulter in Paris and Switzerland. Edna flew from London to Paris. She says, however, in saving of time, comfort and

total lack of all passport and customs formalities." Edna is now back on the job, practising law in New York City.

Katharine Snodgrass is research assistant with the Federal Reserve Board in New York.

Isolde Zeckwer is Fellow in Pathology at the Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minn.

Catherine Head Coleman has a daughter (her second child) born in December. Her name is Catherine Head Coleman.

Helen Coulter has been living in Paris, where she has a job, since last spring. She is at present on a vacation in Spain.

Marguerite Darkow is working in the Actuarial Department of the Provident Life and Trust Company, Philadelphia.

The infant son of Enid Dessau Storm (Mrs. Carl) died February 4th.

1916

Class Editor, Mrs. Webb I. Vorys, 118 Miami Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.

Eva Bryne is studying at Oxford, England, this winter.

Elizabeth Tinker was married to Mr. John Leslie Vandegrift on December 19, 1921, and is living at 1323 New Hampshire Avenue, Washington, D. C.

Helen Riegel Oliver (Mrs. Howard) and her husband are returning from Mexico sometime this spring to live permanently in New York.

Dorothy Turner Tegtmeier (Mrs. August K.) has a third child, a son, born last December. She and her husband, their daughter Dora Virginia, and other son Frederick are living in Lansdowne, Pa., where they bought a home three years ago.

Annis E. Thomson has graduated in medicine from the University of Toronto, Canada, and has received her license to practice in the State of New York. She is now working in the laboratories of the Department of Health of New York City. Her address is Lowerre Summit, Yonkers, N. Y.

Helvetia Orr Perkins, ex-'16, is working for the Metropolitan News Service and has been doing considerable travelling in the Middle West. She "happened" through Columbus the other day and we had a very pleasant time together at a luncheon that Marjorie Meeker Wing, ex-'15, gave.

Buckner Kirk is spending the winter in New York working as the assistant to the art editor of the *Century Magazine*.

Margaret Mabon Henderson, ex-'16, is

now living at 17 Whittinghame Drive, Glasgow, Scotland. Her husband is a doctor and she is the proud mother of two children.

Margaret Dodd Sangree is now living in Moorestown, N. J., and has two daughters.

Margaret Chase Locke is now living on an oil grant, in Pleasantville, Pa., about eight miles from Titusville. She says, contrary to everyone's predictions, they are still there and love it even though their pipes were badly frozen last winter.

Frederika Kellogg Jouett's husband was on the Committee of Investigation to ascertain the cause of the Roma disaster.

1919

Class Editor, Mary Tyler, 207 East Graver's Lane, Chestnut Hill, Pa.

Catherine Everett has announced her engagement to Mr. Richard Noyes, of Boston, Mass.

Frances B. Day has announced her engagement to Mr. Edward Lukens, of Haverford, Pa.

Gordon Woodbury has announced her engagement to Mr. Frederick S. Dunn, of New York City, now in Washington as assistant solicitor at the Department of State. He is Princeton, 1914; served in the tank corps in France, and "is opposed to the bonus."

Emily Matz Boyd (Mrs. Darrell S.) is now located at 964 Cherry Street, Winnetka, Ill., and is doing nutrition work.

Miss Margaret Rhoades is now located at 30 Kouncho, Mita, Shiba, Tokyo, Japan, and is teaching English in Friends' Girls School, and a member of the Friends Mission. She has charge of eighty-five children, from fourteen to eighteen years of age, and expects to remain until next August. She attended an entertainment at Miss Tsuda's School and saw F. Uchida, '20, and R. Sata, '17.

1920

Class Editor, Helene M. Zinsser, 57 West 75th Street, New York City.

Virginia Park Shook was an aid for the A. A. U. W. Convention in Kansas City.

The engagement of Mary L. Harlan to Dr. John R. Paul, of Chestnut Hill, Phila., was announced April 17th.

Elizabeth Brace Gilchrist's (Mrs. Huntington Gilchrist) address is The League of Nations, Geneva, Switzerland.

Julia C. Conklin was secretary last fall to Cosmo Hamilton, the author and play-

wright, whose plays, "The Silver Fox" and "Danger," have been current in New York City. She is now with the Physical Culture Publication Company as secretary to the assistant editor to the *National Pictorial Monthly*, one of the Company's magazines.

Helen Humphreys is teaching Spanish and Latin at the Laurel School in Cleveland. She forwards a manual for teachers.

Louise Sloane visited France, Italy and Switzerland with Miriam O'Brien and her family last summer.

"Milly" Carey and "Meenie" Hardy spent their Christmas vacation in the south of France.

Margaret Hawkins had a part in "The National Anthem" in Baltimore. She is now playing in New York in "Montmartre."

1921

Class Editor, Elizabeth B. Cecil, 912 Park Avenue, Richmond, Va.

Barbara Schurman has announced her engagement to Frank Lincoln Campbell, Cornell, '21, of Omaha, Neb. Miss Schurman is now in China with her parents, where her father is American Minister.

Frances Hollingshead Groves was maid of honor at the wedding of Rebecca Hickman, '19, in April.

Louise Wilson was married, on May 25th, to Mr. Guy Dowling. Hooven Shoemaker was one of the bridesmaids. After June 15th, their address will be Iroquois Falls, Ontario, Canada. Miss Wilson has been working this winter on case visiting and follow-up work for the Children's Hospital in Montreal. Once a week she gave the Binet tests at the mental clinic of one of the hospitals.

Marion Platt has been teaching Latin and English in the Junior High School, of Manitowish, Wis. She is going to sail for Europe, on June 24th, for a three-months' tour of the continent. Besides her teaching, she has organized a troop of Girl Scouts and been a member of two musical clubs and one literary club.

Katharine Ward is going to Yale next year to study for a doctor's degree.

Mary Baldwin had an informal reunion dinner somewhere in California for Kath Ward, Julia Peyton, Teddy, Darn, and Chickie.

Louise Cadot is now secretary to the head of the Employment Department of the Western Electric Company, N. Y.



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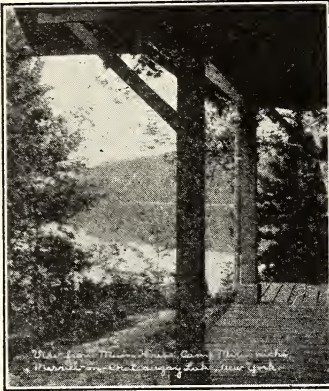


Commencement

JULY
1922

VOL. II

No. 7



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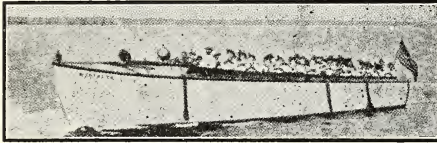
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JULY, 1922

No. 7

AVE ATQUE VALE

We readers of the BULLETIN have our own little Hail and Farewell to say this month. Our editor is leaving us, and in the autumn this paper will appear under the editorship of Martha Plaisted Saxton, 1908, of New York. Her distinguished college record in English, her experience since 1908 in teaching English and in editorial offices, combined with her wide circle of Bryn Mawr friends and her interest in Bryn Mawr affairs, are some of the reasons that lead us to regard her connection with the BULLETIN with the pleasantest anticipations.

To Margaret Blaine, 1913, who leaves us with this number, our debt is very great. The BULLETIN is her child; under her guidance it has taken its first faltering steps. To her manifold duties as Executive Secretary of the Alumnae Association, amid the perplexities of organizing a

new office, she valiantly undertook the responsibility for this paper and for two years she has laboured to improve it in form and in substance.

But of even greater consequence have been her services of an informal and personal nature, through the medium of the BULLETIN and the office correspondence. During commencement week the writer heard an alumna grumbling humorously about her own reappearance on the campus. "I left this College seventeen years ago," she said, "thinking it quite capable of making its way without any help from me, and for years continued to hold this highly comfortable point of view. Now here I am, pledging money, serving on committees, travelling two days in this horrible heat to come back to their old meetings, entirely because of that wretched BULLETIN and its stirring effect upon me."

Another alumna, newly returned

from European travels, says that everywhere among widely scattered Bryn Mawrtyr she encountered enthusiasm for the BULLETIN and its editor. "Who is this Margaret Blaine?" they used to ask her, "and how does she get in touch with us all?"

Those of us who have had occasion to observe the Alumnae office at close range can tell our distant friends "how she does it." It has been by prolonged hours of devoted hard work, attacked with unflinching interest, courtesy, a receptive attitude of mind and the famous "personal touch." The BULLETIN will miss her very much.

COMMENCEMENT, 1922

As the dew melts before the sun, so did the alumnae disappear the night after commencement. Hardly a voice was heard on the campus, which had resounded but a day before with the calls and laughter of over 600 alumnae. Never has there been such a commencement. Twelve classes reuned, from '89, '90 and '91, who held a tea in Pembroke with Alys Russell as hostess, to '21, who whooped with joy and trailed over the campus in their flaming Indian costumes. But each class can best tell of its own reunion. Not content with class picnics, class plays and lantern slides of family and friends the alumnae burst into drama, giving "*The Man Who Married a Dumb Wife*," which was cheerfully and ably coached by Beatrice McGeorge, '01, while Ethel Cantlin Buckley, '01, successfully maneuvered the erection of a stage twice over—once in the

cloisters and once in the gymnasium because of storm. Anne Rotan Howe, '02, and Beatrice Nathans Churchward, '13, took leading parts with an all-star cast supporting them.

In spite of the alumnae, the Seniors had their commencement, their bonfire and lovely garden party fete. The music floated down Senior Row, the lanterns bobbed in the breeze and after Hindu dances and Russian music the Seniors gave up the steps to go out as other classes have before them, tearful but radiant. Silent, drifting through the Deanery garden as if by the magic of its beauty, the alumnae again became students, crooned old songs and revived old memories. So did the days pass, with an Alumnae Council and other meetings held to mark a concerted interest in the common good of College and alumnae. But commencement came, and with pride and seriousness the alumnae listened to the glowing words of tribute brought to Bryn Mawr and to its maker, President Thomas. Doctor Welch traced the steps so fearlessly taken to reach the present goal, and six college presidents came to do honor to so great a woman and so great an achievement. But most moving was the announcement made by Caroline McCormick Slade, ex-'96, on behalf of the alumnae that the first award of the M. Carey Thomas Prize Fund raised by the alumnae in her honor, a prize of \$5000 had been awarded to President Thomas herself. Her joy became the joy of all and made the night a memorable occasion.

And now another academic year has ended and the campus is silent. To 1922 the alumnae extends a welcoming hand and to all the Editor wishes a happy summer.

Farewell Address

Given at Commencement, June 8, 1922

By President M. CAREY THOMAS

PRESIDENT JONES, Dr. Welch, members of the Board of Directors, and fellow-members of the Faculty—whom it seems strange to think that I am addressing in this way for the last time—alumnae, students and friends of the college.

When I began to think what I wished to say today and realized that I was scheduled on the programme to make a "farewell address" I found myself both happy and unhappy.

Could anything be more melancholy than to say farewell after thirty-seven years to a college so surpassingly beautiful as Bryn Mawr and to students so entrancing as those I see before me. On the other hand, could anything sound sweeter than "farewell address" to a college president whose innumerable speeches in the past thirty-seven years must surely have run into the thousands. Farewell to the delightful but unremitting work of college administration, laborious nights succeeding laborious days, and yet each day and each night filled to the brim with the peculiar pleasure that comes from being spent for something like a college that is worth while. Welcome to a leisure so unknown as to seem almost inconceivable to one impelled by her destiny to work like a slave in the galleys—time at last for some of life's enchanting things that have had to wait for over three score years—time at last to round out my vision of the world before it is forever too late.

But what really makes today happy rather than unhappy is my conviction that it is the supreme duty of the older generation to make way for the younger generation; my belief

that nations are now lying sick unto death in the grip of elder statesmen who control their government, their diplomacy, their finances, their industries and their education; my certainty that it is fortunate for Bryn Mawr that its executive and instructing staff retires at sixty-five. Youth is in closer touch than age can ever be with the future and on youth should rest the responsibility of the future. Through our colleges, eternally renewed from year to year, flow streams of glorious youth. Youth's call to youth is irresistible. Under young teachers in closest sympathy with youth can young students most easily make their highest intellectual effort. It was the youth of the hundreds of young docents lecturing in German universities before the war that made such a strong appeal to the youth of other countries. Such young teachers were unknown elsewhere except perhaps in the old Bryn Mawr before 1900. As a girl of twenty-two I studied for three years in Leipzig under many young scholars but little older than myself and in looking back I am sure that I received from them a kind of inspiration that I did not receive even from my world famous Leipzig professors. Together teachers and pupils with the vaulting ambition of youth we embarked on the great adventure of learning, and in the early Bryn Mawr of the eighties and nineties I saw with rapture this same absorbing adventure of teachers and pupils, all absurdly young together, repeating itself before my eyes.

But it was not youthful professors alone that accounted for Bryn Mawr's early teaching successes. It

was the wonderful adaptation of the method of teaching to the students taught. At a time when textbooks were in almost universal use in the teaching of all undergraduates in the United States Bryn Mawr opened in 1885 with the unadulterated lecture system modeled on the lecture system of German universities—perhaps because her first dean and her first professors had been so transported by the lectures they had heard abroad. All our early professors had to promise to write lectures before they were appointed and all our early students loved to listen to these lectures. Since then teaching by means of lectures has become common in all our colleges but today lectures as such have begun to lose their appeal. Since 1910 I have become convinced from my observation and experience at Bryn Mawr that we must discover some other way as exciting to our present students as lectures were to those earlier students and to us their teachers. We are too apt to blame our students when it is we ourselves who are at fault.

But anyone who really knows college students knows that their indifference is only surface deep. They may care for different things but what they do care for they care for quite as much as we did. It is only that teachers and pupils are today temporarily out of touch. Every American college that is alive recognizes its failure to make its teaching vital and is eager to reform itself. Various reforms are being tried. Some colleges are introducing degrees with honor; some, vocational, practical courses; some, notably Princeton, are trying a modification of the Oxford-Cambridge system of tutors. Harvard, inspired by President Lowell's brilliant initiative, has just

devised a plan whereby the Oxford and Cambridge final comprehensive examinations plus the Oxford-Cambridge tutorial system are combined with, and added to, the American system of required lecture courses and semester examinations. This plan might easily do much to solve our teaching problems were not the expense almost prohibitive for colleges less wealthy than Harvard.

Bryn Mawr has been studying the whole subject for the past eight months and is now almost ready to try next year, subject to our new president's approval, a special Bryn Mawr brand of Comprehensive Examinations which differs from all other plans by throwing on the students the whole responsibility. Lists of books to read are to be given out but no tutors are to be provided to help read them. Bryn Mawr is to say quite simply to her juniors and seniors, "if at the end of your last two years your examination in your chosen field of study is not satisfactory you will not receive the Bryn Mawr degree. The responsibility is yours. Passing satisfactory examinations in your regular college courses will not help you here." If these final comprehensive examinations really operate automatically and really exclude from a degree all who fail to pass them the new Bryn Mawr will have no more spoon-fed students. Somehow or other there must be worked out a better plan than any now in operation of close co-operation between college faculties and these motoring, sporting, dancing, incredibly efficient students, so eager for life, so gay, so self-confident, so unlike what their professors were at their age and yet, under the defensive shells into which they curl themselves so tightly, so infinitely

grateful for the comprehension and applause of those of us who are older.

I have also become convinced of late years that colleges are shirking their manifest duty if they fail to provide for their students the conditions of leisure and detachment in which alone the best intellectual work is possible. At Bryn Mawr we have always believed in this principle. We considered residence on the campus an integral part of a college education at a time when no other American college believed in it. We have made tremendous financial sacrifices for this belief. Now every college in the United States is trying to plan for its students to live on the campus. The new Bryn Mawr should, I am quite sure, again lead the way and boldly require for a degree continuous residence in scholarly surroundings during thirty weeks for each of four years. This is after all only one hundred and twenty weeks given to study out of a whole lifetime of social distraction, amusement and pre-occupation with business and affairs. It is in my opinion an absolute necessity if we are to influence profoundly the minds and souls of our students. Those who are not willing to comply with these and other necessary conditions of study and high thinking may well be allowed to go elsewhere. They may well cease to usurp the few places required for other and better Bryn Mawr material. This is the thrilling, immediate adventure before President Park and the Bryn Mawr faculty—I can think of none more exciting—to catch up with the flying spirit of youth, to bring it back a willing captive to sit as of old in the Bryn Mawr class rooms enraptured to learn, to wander as of old over the beautiful Bryn Mawr lawns, to live

continuously as of old in its gray ivy covered halls, thinking, talking, dreaming again of things of the intellect and spirit. Surely, surely, one hundred and twenty weeks out of a lifetime is not too much for matters of such high import. The Bryn Mawr women of the past did not think it was too much time to give, and it is because of this that Bryn Mawr women have become what they are today. Their parents used to come to me in the early years of the college and beg for a loan of their daughters who would not leave the college for even one or two week-ends in a semester. Surely, surely, joy-riding motor fans, dancing debs, so-called "life seeing" B minuses and C's could without injustice be forcibly removed from the Bryn Mawr campus. There is no place for them in these sacred haunts of the muses. Alas, and alas, for six summer weeks only do Bryn Mawr's wonderful new summer students hold high debate as of old with one another and with their professors up and down the maple avenue and in the cloister. Alas, and alas, when our winter students, as in all good faith our summer students call them, return all is changed. The many splendid A's and A pluses in our student body lose control and have to retire into holes and corners. The radiance goes, the atmosphere loses its magic, the light of everyday envelopes the Bryn Mawr campus and the majority rule of the average, 70 per cent., merit students, with their hearts where moth and rust corrupt, again holds sway during our present brief four and one-half day week.

But there is no reason to lose heart. I am confident that the Bryn Mawr we all love is still so sound and sweet at the core that it will be easy to cut

away this blighting war and post-war canker.

Chief among my sources of joy today, is the conviction that I am handing over my administrative office to a president in whose hands I believe the college will prosper exceedingly. Marion Edwards Park, bachelor of arts, master of arts and doctor of philosophy of Bryn Mawr College, is one of Bryn Mawr's few triple daughters, so to speak—bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh. She won our travelling Bryn Mawr European fellowship, the highest scholastic honor in the gift of the faculty. She was president of our Students Association for Self-Government, the highest honor in the gift of the students. She was a student here for seven years. I taught her for two years in general English and her breadth of reading and her English style do her old teacher credit. She was acting dean of Bryn Mawr for one year during Dean Reilly's absence. She has had varied educational experience. She has studied in Baltimore in the Johns Hopkins, in Chicago in Chicago University, and in Rome and Athens. She is nurtured in the great classical traditions of the humanities and has taught Latin and Greek in Western and Eastern colleges and also in one of the best college preparatory schools for girls in the East. She has administered as dean every kind of college education open to American women—the western co-educational brand at Colorado College in the state of Colorado, practical and vocational education at Simmons College in Boston, at Radcliffe College, the Harvard-Radcliffe mixture of affiliated women's education grafted on a separate college for men, and our own independent woman's college kind at

Bryn Mawr. Her administrative experience has thus been very wide and as we hear extraordinarily successful. But it is what our new president is in herself that makes me glad today. I believe her to be single hearted, just and wise. I am sure that she has the qualities of faithfulness and devotion to her work. She seems to me to combine a high appreciation of intellectual values with wide human sympathy. Her academic heredity is all that eugenists can ask for. On her mother's side she is descended from Jonathon Edwards, on her father's side from one of the most famous of New England theologians. Both of the families even in the collateral branches run to character and brains. Her only brother, Dr. Edwards Park, is a distinguished physician and teacher in the Yale Medical School. President Park's past career has been worthy of her ancestors. We are very happy today that her future career will be Bryn Mawr's and ours as well as her own.

Our gracious commencement orator, Doctor Welch, has found himself able to praise so many things about Bryn Mawr and me that he has left us not only very grateful to so generous a friend but also very humble when we count up the many failures that we know only too well have accompanied the contributions to education in general and to women's education in particular that he has so eloquently enumerated. Praise coming from him is indeed an incentive to try to do better and to be more than ever alert to improve educational conditions. It makes us very proud today.

Perhaps I am unduly emboldened by his sympathetic appreciation but I venture to think we can hand over

to our new president today three really constructive new experiments in education which though still in the making are already in operation this year. We have introduced into the Bryn Mawr curriculum for the first time this year the ancient discipline of theoretical music which was one of the fundamental studies of youth from prehistoric times through Greek, Roman and Mediaeval civilizations until the present day. We are teaching the theory and appreciation of music with such astonishing success that it clearly fills a long-felt need. It is already transforming our college choir, our college glee club and our general musical understanding and appreciation of music. The \$16,000 needed to carry on this course has been given this year by friends of music and of the college in response to the solicitation of a devoted and loyal daughter of Bryn Mawr. Theoretical music has proved its right to be endowed, but without endowment or annual gifts to income it cannot continue.

Second, Bryn Mawr has, I believe, led the way for all other colleges and universities by reorganizing the business departments of the college on a complete efficiency management basis with a weekly cost accounting system of the most up-to-date kind. Each week and each month the directors committees, the president of the college and the heads of the business department receive financial statements that enable them to compare the weekly and monthly expenditures with the budget. Our new president cannot run over the college budget without full knowledge of what she is doing. Ever since 1910 when I spent a day with the late Frederick Winslow Taylor, the inventor of efficiency management, I have hoped that Bryn

Mawr would be able to take this great step forward and in 1911 I appealed to the alumnae to help me raise the money it would cost. Mr. Morris L. Cooke, a pupil and friend of Mr. Taylor, has helped us introduce it this year. Already it has saved the College between \$20,000 and \$30,000 and its possibilities of future economies and increased efficiency seem to me almost endless. I am told that in the United States there are only two kinds of big business that have never even tried to operate on an efficiency basis, railways and colleges. Both say that there is something peculiarly sacred about their deficits which makes efficiency management impossible. I believe that Bryn Mawr will be able to blaze the way here, too, and prove that colleges as well as big business can save money by applying intelligence to the conduct of their extra academic activities.

As a direct consequence of this business reorganization our 150 employees are co-operating with the college as never before. They feel for the first time that they are an integral part of the college. We come together in town meeting every month to discuss how to improve things. The wonderful results already manifest of this co-operation seem to me to point the way to new possibilities of social understanding and friendship.

I have left to the last what is to my mind the most wonderful advance of all. Last summer, and again this summer, the beautiful Bryn Mawr buildings and the beautiful Bryn Mawr campus have been given by the directors to be used by a joint committee of the directors, faculty and alumnae and an equal number of women Workers in industry for a six weeks' summer school for women

who work with their hands. The response of these women workers has been a revelation to all of us, teachers and executives alike. We know now what it means to teach students wild to learn, intoxicated with joy of study. We see as in a vision how industrial peace may come into the world, how learning, art and literature and beauty may be revered by all alike, and how friendship and mutual understanding may be brought about before it is too late. But like the teaching of theoretical music this summer school for women workers in industry must receive annual support amounting to \$34,000. This is what it costs to meet living expenses and give excellent teaching to 100 working women for eight weeks and to meet all overhead expenses. We are hoping to raise the necessary amount throughout the United States in 170 two-hundred dollar scholarships renewable for five years unless notice be given to the contrary. We beg those in this audience who feel like helping Bryn Mawr in this splendid adventure which has never before been tried anywhere else in the world in just this way to send us a subscription for one of these five-year scholarships.

I cannot close without mentioning one other source of enduring happiness which will be with me until I die and this is my joy in successive generations of Bryn Mawr students and in Bryn Mawr women everywhere. I know many of them well and all of them a little. I have found them a gallant company, eager, responsive, on the whole able to think a little straighter than other men and women, ready to face and try to right wrongs, touched by an idealism that ought to carry them far. It is a great happiness to be able to feel

that they care for the college and will always be here in increasing number to give it moral, intellectual and financial support and the love without which no great human institution like a college can survive. Seen through a vista of thirty-seven years things fall into their proper proportion and today I realize as never before that it is the Bryn Mawr students that have been the exceeding great reward of my work as a college president—first as delightful freshmen, then as older students, comrades, almost friends, and finally as years go by alumnae, fellow lovers, supporters, critics and applauders of the college and fellow citizens of the great outside world of intellect and affairs, alumnae, some of whom are my colleagues on the faculty, many of whom are my friends, all of whom are nearer to me than other women can ever be, because together they and I have molded, and have in our turn been molded by, Bryn Mawr College.

The Bryn Mawr faculty, past and present, its deans, its eminent scholars and teachers seem to me, as I look back upon them today, an altogether wonderful assembly of men and women—never more wonderful than now. Under our new plan of government, introduced six years ago, they are closer to the college and to its problems than ever before. They seem to me to love it more. In a peculiar sense, the faculty is the college and happy is the college with a faculty like ours.

Into this setting the intelligent, faithful and competent executive force and the new business administration have an important place. To their loyalty and devotion and efficiency much of Bryn Mawr's success is due.

A college is judged by its faculty, students and alumnae, who are in a sense the reason for its being. They reflect the reputation of the college and are themselves glorified by its fame, but the work of the trustees and directors of a college is not so much in the public eye. It is a kind of work that is peculiarly generous and self-sacrificing. On a day like this, that marks the ending of the long administration of the college official who has co-operated most closely with the trustees and directors, I see more clearly than ever before what they have meant to Bryn Mawr College. As I recall their sound and progressive financial administration, their liberal policies (Bryn Mawr has been absolutely free from any of the restrictions that hamper so irretrievably the growth of many other colleges), the single-minded attitude (there has never to my knowledge been a single axe ground in our board of directors), their high standard of legislation and deliberation, I wish to express publicly the profound gratitude due them by all lovers of Bryn Mawr, especially by its faculty, alumnae and students, and perhaps most of all by its retiring president. No tribute of this kind can be made without including the splendidly liberal and progressive first president of Bryn Mawr College, Dr. James E. Rhoads, who stood like the rock of Gibraltar behind the dean and the early faculty for unrestricted freedom of teaching. And so did the whole early board of trustees, with the exception of one very strict Philadelphia Quaker, who carried his fear of the theatre so far that he resigned his trusteeship rather than be connected with a college that permitted the first dean and professor of English to put the works

of Shakespeare on the shelves of the library. It is due to our trustees and directors that we have always had complete freedom of teaching and of discussion in Bryn Mawr College and that outside of Bryn Mawr our faculty has been free to write and speak on controversial questions, scholarly, social, religious and political and to say precisely and only what they think is true. As far as I know, they have never abused this freedom. They have always seemed to me to endeavor to state both sides of every question to their students. This freedom of thought is absolutely essential to every college worthy of the name. It is a necessity of existence for a college like Bryn Mawr, which is really a university in fact, and will, I think, soon have to be made so in name. This freedom of thought and speech is one of the fairest jewels in Bryn Mawr's crown and must never be dimmed. Also the president of the college has never been restricted, even by a single trustee's or director's criticism made to her at least on her work by tongue or pen or in committees whether for radical educational measures, woman suffrage, or the whole great feminist program, prohibition, social hygiene, or during the late war for her efforts to do what she could to aid the United States to fight the great war to a finish or since the war for the League of Nations.

President Jones, the President of the College, wishes to express again her deep appreciation and her sincere admiration of the present and past trustees and directors of Bryn Mawr College.

And now that the time has come to say farewell, it seems to me that farewell to a college like Bryn Mawr College is very different from any

other kind of farewell. We are not really leaving Bryn Mawr. The class of 1922 of which I am happy to be an honorary member, the A. M.'s and the Ph. D.'s, Professor George A. Barton, one of the most distinguished teachers and scholars in the Bryn Mawr faculty, who is leaving the College after thirty-one years devoted service, and myself—we need not feel

too sad. The College is always there to be loved and helped. What we have put into it of ourselves will remain. Those students who have submitted themselves to its discipline as well as we of the faculty take away not only what Bryn Mawr has given us, but leave behind something Bryn Mawr needs, by which she is nourished and grows fair from generation to generation.

Commencement Evening

By YVONNE STODDARD HAYES, 1913

THE dinner given as a tribute to President Thomas on her retirement took place on the evening of Commencement Day, June 8th, in the gymnasium. To anyone sitting at a vantage point in the balcony, it offered the very impressive sight of some 500 Alumnae, members of the faculty, Trustees, distinguished guests and President Thomas herself gathered about the twelve great tables, crowding the floor of the gymnasium. (Incidentally, it is always a pleasure to the more frivolous part of one's mentality to observe that Bryn Mawr women en masse in festal array have the good looks and distinguished appearance that should always accompany and clothe the trained and distinguished mind!) The "gym" itself was festally adorned, with pink crepe paper hiding the black bars of the running track, great Japanese lanterns beautifying the electric lights, and baskets of flowers in profusion on the long tables. The whole temper of the occasion was a festive one, "ave" not "vale" was the keynote of the evening, acclaim for work so well done as to be imperishable not mere regret

for the end of an epoch. That was the most inspiring part of the whole celebration—that no one for one second thought it possible that President Thomas even after her thirty-seven years of devoted labor for Bryn Mawr and for all good things, is indeed to "retire" and fold her hands and rest; though she herself in her morning address had welcomed long desired leisure, one knows that her "leisure" will continue to be filled by her matchless energy with brilliant activity in divers causes, no longer so closely connected with our and her Bryn Mawr, it is true, but still benefiting us and the College and all women.

The speakers were quaintly listed on the program as "Fathers of Bryn Mawr Daughters, Husbands of Bryn Mawr Wives, Present and Former Bryn Mawr Professors, Bryn Mawr Alumnae, and women distinguished in education." Their names follow, with such salient points from their five-minute speeches as can be culled from the hasty long hand notes of one nearly ten years unpracticed in note making:

Mr. Rufus Jones, presiding, said in part:

"Miss Thomas, in her thirty-seven years of service, has built her life imperishably into the monument builded here by patient labor and strenuous effort. We have met to congratulate and honor a wonderful woman—her abounding energy and creative vision, the energy of a great dynamic life given to one institution."

The toastmistress was Louise Brownell Saunders, '93, who claimed that she qualified by age, knowing one member at least of each class from '89 to '22. She said in part:

"No compromise was the motto of young Bryn Mawr, as it is the motto of the Bryn Mawr of today. By contact with President Thomas' incomparable flame we have had lighted in us the conviction that the life of the mind is the one thing that matters. Now we are met in that city of the spirit that is Bryn Mawr to pledge ourselves, Miss Thomas, to kindle your flame in our children and children's children—your immortality and Bryn Mawr's."

Chief Justice Taft said that he had sent his daughter to Bryn Mawr on account of its high standard and that he had never regretted it; and that President Thomas has always taught and will continue to teach that education can only be attained through hard work and sacrifice.

President Goodnow, of Johns Hopkins, father of two Bryn Mawr daughters and one Bryn Mawr daughter-in-law, "speaking only as a Bryn Mawr father," said that Bryn Mawr had anticipated by many years the Verdun slogan, "They shall not pass!" In closing his address, he added:

"One year after Johns Hopkins was founded, a young woman by the name of Thomas applied for permission to enter and to study for a higher degree. She was admitted to study by a resolution of the trustees, on condition that she attend no classes. Now at our commencement at

Johns Hopkins next Tuesday we wish to complete Miss Thomas' application for a higher degree, but, please note, the original resolution of the trustees as to attendance at classes will not have been violated!"

Miss Pendleton, President of Wellesley College, said that she found two things chiefly characteristic of Miss Thomas' work—her single-hearted devotion to the cause of the advancement of women and her prophetic vision.

President Hibben, of Princeton, said in part:

"Female seminaries are now called colleges through Miss Thomas and her efforts, and the name is significant. You, Miss Thomas, have added not only to women's education, but to that of the United States and of the world. To paraphrase the Old Testament, ever have you "worshipped the God of Truth in the Spirit of Knowledge."

Miss Ruutz-Rees, of Rosemary Hall, representing the preparatory schools, spoke of the temptations of sentimentality, sham and false standards, which the austere discipline of Bryn Mawr's early days had greatly helped to combat.

"It was a revelation to girls," she said, "to be told that they were expected to do just as well as their brothers," and added, "As a suffragist, I might speak of Miss Thomas' services to suffrage, or as a liberal, of her aid to the liberal cause, but I will not dwell on these things; rather, speaking from the great category of moral cowards, to which I belong, I like to tell of how we all of us take heart as we see President Thomas' fearless disregard of obstacles. I know that in the future as in the past Miss Thomas will still keep at the service of humanity, her 'beautiful right judgment in all things.'"

Helen Taft Manning, 1915, said that one might as well try to write a brief summary of Wells' "Outline of History," as to speak of Miss Thomas' work in five minutes. She

thinks that her great contribution to the younger generation of Bryn Mawr students who did not have the direct contact of being taught by her in class, was that "we saw before us a woman of heroic proportions, and realized through her what great opportunities are open to us as women."

President Garfield, of Williams College, said that his daughter, claiming in discussion with young men at Williams, that one thing at least that *they* claimed to be "impossible" at any college, i. e., the proper teaching of a foreign language so that students could really understand it, was accomplished at Bryn Mawr, gave only one instance of the way in which President Thomas always set a high standard and compelled the men's colleges to follow suit.

President Tennent said in part:

"The Bryn Mawr Charter stated as the object of the founders the founding of an institution of advanced knowledge for females." Most of those incorporators had little real understanding of the enterprise, but one person, early connected with the College, had from the beginning a very clear knowledge of the possibilities before her. All her work has been marked by enthusiasm, a youthful quality that one usually expects to give way with the years to experience. But of President Thomas we know that she will take her enthusiasm together with her experience, into her leisure."

President Vincent, of the Rockefeller Foundation, made a brilliant speech delivered with such extraordinary rapidity that no longhand notes could catch it. He called attention to the significance of the fact that Chief Justice Taft, in calling President Thomas "*terque beati*" had used the masculine plural instead of the feminine singular. He said that Miss Thomas has added to the vivacity as well as to the learning of col-

legiate circles, and praised her for being eccentric enough "to believe that a small college excellently administered can contribute something even to a country like this where quantity is put ever before quality; and for holding fast to the now "archaic idea" that an "educational institution has something to do with the mind."

President Woolley, of Mt. Holyoke, said in part:

"I come from a part of New England where there is always much talk of 'mill seconds'; there are also such things as 'academic seconds'! I believe that one of the outstanding things about President Thomas is that she would never have anything to do with academic seconds; they must all be firsts."

Mr. Norman Hapgood spoke of his ideal of democracy and his longing for the time when all that is symbolized by the beautiful singing he had heard in Bryn Mawr's beautiful cloisters should be accessible to everyone, and added "I know that the best that is to be comes out of the best that is, and that it is out of such a foundation as Miss Thomas has built here that the new world of my vision will be formed."

Dean Comstock, of Smith College, President of the American Association of University Women, said of Miss Thomas that she has always stood unswervingly for two or three great principles: for faith in women's ability, a faith neither blind nor passionless; for courage, an alarming courage sometimes, always ready to lead an attack on the center; an atmosphere of reality, making women have faith in their own effectiveness. She called President Thomas "the most colorful, the most dynamic figure in American education today."

Professor Paul Shorey's address in its reminiscent and whimsical allusiveness is one very difficult to quote without full notes. The following are a few phrases gleaned from hurried jottings:

"Like all masterful college presidents, President Thomas has her legend—anecdotes cluster about her . . . She was the original 'Wilson man' . . . In the early days of the College, there was a youthful delight in teaching wholly responsive students. We were not quite like other girls, not even like the 'inmates' of other institutions . . . in those days when the temperature of social service had not yet risen to 240 degrees Tolstoy."

Caroline McCormick Slade, ex-'96, spoke for the Alumnae, presenting to President Thomas the M. Carey Thomas Prize Fund of \$25,000. That the first prize of \$5000 awarded from gifts so designated over and above the fund proper was to be given to Miss Thomas herself, was announced as follows:

"Madam Toastmistress, our President and friends of the College and our ourselves:

"This is an almost impossible moment to say another word and the one word that I want to say to you from the hearts of the alumnae of Bryn Mawr is 'amen.' Perhaps this is the greatest day Bryn Mawr has ever seen. Miss Thomas said it for us this morning. It is a wonderful day. And it might be a sad day if it really were an ending. To me the significance of this day lies in its name. It is commencement day and it is a commencement day for Bryn Mawr as well as for Miss Thomas.

"It is Miss Thomas alone—we do not need to tell you; our friends from many quarters of this land have been telling you all day long and you know already without the words—Miss Thomas has made the College. And in making the College she has done a great work not only for Bryn Mawr and not only for us but for the country and for the world. Even we who have stood behind her and have seen her opening doors that were tight closed to all women—and because they were tight closed to all women

closed also to many men—we who have stood behind, walked through these doors and even we scarcely remember all that she did, but one of the great things that she has done and that she is going on to do has been a thing of the spirit.

"When I was in College it was Miss Thomas' teaching that opened my eyes to almost everything I can now see. Was it not a lovely story this morning of the trustee to whom she so quickly bade adieu when she insisted upon Shakespeare remaining upon our shelves. Yes, Shakespeare was on our shelves but we were required to get him off the shelves. 'Spirits are not finely touched but to fine issues,' and that is the word more than any other that has been going through my head all day and if Miss Thomas had not made us take him off the shelves where would the world have been. Spirits she has finely touched so that the most feeble of us have not dared admit our feebleness and the most ignorant of us have been obliged to acquire a little information.

"What are the qualities this strange world asks? Well, I have listened all day long to the qualities that these great critics have attributed to our great President. There they are—courage, independence, integrity, intelligence and a flaming something that you cannot give a name to but which goes ahead so that you want to follow after. Rights, dignities and privileges, yes, all of these Miss Thomas has given, and she has given degrees. Rights, dignities and privileges—but what do they mean when you know Miss Thomas? Well, rights bears sometimes the form of responsibilities and they are on your shoulders, and dignities become duties, and privileges are only opportunities for acquiring more responsibilities and more duties.

"We who have lived anywhere at all near Miss Thomas would scarcely use the word sacrifice. It is such a poor word. If a thing is worth while doing so that you are ready to sacrifice everything you have for it it is no more a sacrifice. It becomes the joy of living which we have seen above everything else in Miss Thomas herself.

"Today is a milestone in the life of Bryn Mawr College. It is a day that the Alumnae Association will wish to mark, the day of Miss Thomas' commencement upon her further career and they wish to mark it by a gift to her. Every gift that could be

thought of seemed unworthy until the idea came that what she would wish was the opportunity of giving to other people, not to receive something herself, and as the years go by and as women walk through the doors that she has done so much to fling open, as women take up the careers that she has done so much to make possible for them, as women rejoice in a fullness of life they have never been able to know, we want somehow to be able to say to them, 'M. Carey Thomas,' just as you would say, 'Columbus, you remember, it was he who discovered this world'—'M. Carey Thomas, it was she who discovered this world in which you are living.' So we said if every now and then a prize with her name attached might be given to some American woman for marked achievement—and we are tonight, Miss Thomas, asking you to receive from the Alumnae Association this gift which is a fund to be kept in perpetuity by the Trustees of Bryn Mawr College so that every five years a prize of \$5000 may be given to the woman who in the opinion of your committee, on which we wish you to serve, shall be decided as most the person who should be so honored. So this gift from the Alumnae Association comes to you, but before we appoint this committee—because we are charged with the duty of appointing the committee, we are charged with the duty of turning over the fund and we hereby turn it over intact—we ourselves, the committee of the Alumnae Association, representing the Alumnae of Bryn Mawr, do ourselves the great honor of awarding this prize of \$5000 which is nothing in itself—we wish it to be held by the woman whom we consider has achieved eminently not only in lines of education but in the lines of life, who has opened up the way for a fuller life for all women, and I hereby in the name of this committee for the Alumnae Association, bestow this prize for the first time upon M. Carey Thomas, the eminent woman, the great achiever of our time."

So ended, after the singing of "Thou Gracious Inspiration," an inspiring and memorable evening, with its inadequate but sincere attempt to express the admiring gratitude Bryn Mawr Alumnae will always feel to Bryn Mawr's retired President.

ALUMNAE COUNCIL

Minutes of Meeting—Wednesday, June 7, 1922

M. S. C. Minutes of last meeting omitted.

Miss Todd's speech.

The Executive Board and the Finance Committee have been meeting since February to talk over this complicated question of finance.

1. *Charts.* Miss Thomas, chairman of the Finance Committee, refers to charts of expenses and appeals.

Power given to Finance Committee by new by-laws. Finance Committee, personnel and duties, explained. The Committee has both responsibility and opportunity. This year's difficulties are due to the fact that it has not been used as a clearing house for appeals. Too many appeals have been undertaken by individual alumnae and not submitted to the Finance Committee.

Objects of meeting today: How to raise the largest amount of money for Bryn Mawr without too many appeals and duplications.

Class collections this year will be used in part for the expenses of the Alumnae Association. What is not needed will go to the Students' Building Fund.

Chart of current expenses explained by Miss Thomas. Must have strong, active, well-organized, business-like association to be of greatest use. Regional organization a result of endowment campaign. More complicated, but more active. Expenses of central and local organizations one of today's questions. How shall local organization be financed? Can't finance this larger organization on \$2 dues. Shall we continue to finance it on a percentage of class collections?

2. *Channels of income.*

a. Dues.

b. Class collections: Over \$800,000 raised since 1907. Bryn Mawr plan founded on Yale plan.

Mrs. Jackson explains *Yale plan.* Yale has no comprehensive alumni association, social organizations or clubs. Class collections started thirty years ago. Separate organization, incorporated, called Alumni Fund. Administered by eighteen directors, practically self-perpetuating. Treasurer always treasurer of Yale University. Directors appoint class collectors. Honor to hold position. Not considered drudgery. Much publicity. Monthly bulletins. Col-

lectors write letters. Enormous success. Have raised over \$4,000,000. No one feels dunned. Glad to give. Allocation of money in hands of directors. Usually given to Endowment. Over 9000 subscribers.

Miss Thomas explains *Dartmouth* method. Class quotas. Smaller amount to younger classes. "Agent" and "sub-agents" do the work. Prominent alumni also help general work. Have asked this year that 25 per cent. go to permanent endowment. This was original object of Bryn Mawr collections. Hope in time to collect enough money at Bryn Mawr to be able to devote some of it toward special objects.

Regional collections. Miss Earle. Regional scholarships collected in different ways. Central committee asked the districts to give entertainments to solicit alumnae for money directly, but this could not always be done. Some districts raised scholarship fund by small gifts from alumnae. Washington and Pittsburgh entertainments very successful. Scholarship Committee feels very strongly that the money should come from outsiders—work to be done by alumnae. This should not interfere with class collections.

Question of raising dues discussed. It has been the feeling at annual meetings that the dues should not be increased. We have largest percentage of alumnae members of association of any college. Raising dues would certainly eliminate some. To have dues cover expenses of the Association would have to raise them to \$6. Any local branch that wishes to finance itself may do so.

Mrs. Hand urges the need of a central financial policy.

Question of regional budgets. Should budget be submitted by councillor or should fifty cents of dues of each member in district be allowed councillor for expenses. Danger that sum appropriated would be spent even if not entirely needed, thus being extra burden on central association.

M. S. C. unanimously,

The Finance Committee recommends that dues remain at \$2.

M. S. C. unanimously,

The Finance Committee recommends that additional money needed to finance the Association be met by a grant from class collections.

M. S. C. unanimously,

The Finance Committee recommends that

the financing of local organizations may be met by a grant from the central association on an approved budget to be submitted by the district councillor.

3. M. S.

The Finance Committee recommends that the class collections be the sole vehicle for collecting money from alumnae and the money so collected be called the "Alumnae Fund."

M. S. C.,

That the above be amended, the words "except regional scholarships" to be inserted after the word "vehicle."

Motion as a whole M. S. C.

4. M. S. C. unanimously.

Any appeal from alumnae to alumnae for money must first be submitted to the Finance Committee.

Adjourned 12.15 P. M.

The Council reassembled at 2.35 o'clock.

5. Finance Committee.

M. S. C.,

That the Finance Committee, in addition to its present duties of executing the financial policy of the Alumnae Association and supervising class collections, shall now apportion the Alumnae Fund, first to the current expenses of the Alumnae Association and second to such college objects as shall be considered most important.

Mrs. Fountain spoke on the 1897 Fund, which works out in the way in which the class collections will work under the new plan.

6. Joint Committee.

M. S. C.,

That the president of the Alumnae Association be empowered to ask for a conference with the president and directors of the College to consider the financial needs of the College.

Discussion of local chairmen for the Summer School.

Mrs. Chadwick-Collins says that it is the feeling of the Finance Committee of the Summer School that the chairmen and publicity directors may be Bryn Mawr alumnae, but that the finance chairman should not be a Bryn Mawr alumna.

Election of alumnae directors announced:

Martha G. Thomas, four-year term; Pauline Goldmark, three-year term; Margaret Ayer Barnes, one-year term.

Next meeting of the Council.

M. S. C.,

That the Council accept the invitation of Boston to meet there Wednesday and Thursday, November 15 and 16, 1922.

Mrs. Chadwick-Collins announced that an honorary degree of doctor of laws will be conferred upon President Thomas by Johns Hopkins University, the first degree of this kind to be conferred upon a woman by Johns Hopkins.

Adjourned 3 P. M.

GENERAL INFORMATION TEST, 1922

1. What time of day is it at the North Pole? What is the difference in time between New York and San Francisco?

2. What is the 19th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States?

3. Give the singular form of each plural in the following list (if there is one), and the plural form (if there is one) of each singular: lice, dice, locus, genus, genius, virus, data, viscera, pleura, Pleiades, court-martial, cupful, people, two. Is measles singular or plural?

4. If a period (.) in this sized type represents the earth, draw a circle to represent the sun on the same scale.

5. Name two oratorios by different composers and the composers. Name three composers of famous symphonies; three composers of famous songs; and three composers known chiefly for piano compositions.

6. Define the following legal terms: grand jury, petit jury, indictment, misdemeanor, felony, "a true bill," receiver, executor.

7. Name five members of President Harding's cabinet.

8. When did Jefferson's Republican party become the Democratic party?

9. Name two islands in the Pacific and two in the Atlantic that belong to the United States.

10. What is meant by fall wheat, selling short, spot cotton, "bull" and "bear," on the market, cumulative stocks, "bucket shop," assets, liabilities?

11. Why does a thermos bottle keep things hot or cold?

12. Name five tribes of American Indians.

13. What instruments usually make up a string quartet? Name some specific types of music included under chamber music.

14. Name in order the seven colors of the rainbow.

15. What are primary elections?

16. Why is leap year so called? Why are leap years necessary? What is the Harvest Moon? What is the Hunter's Moon?

17. Distinguish between a humanist and a humanitarian; mystic and mysterious; amulet and armlet; annual and annular; hypercritical and hypocritical; stocks and bonds; plurality and majority; telescope and horoscope; talesman and talisman; apocalypse and apocrypha.

18. What books are included in the Hexateuch? Name five books of the New Testament, not including the Gospels.

19. In what centuries did the following live: Rousseau, Marx, Copernicus, Mohammed, Dante,

Cleopatra, Hannibal, Herodotus, Galileo, Praxiteles, Magellan, Marcus Aurelius, Confucius, Alexander, Attila, Wallace, Aeschylus, Buddha, Euclid, Darwin, Constantine, Xenophon, Roger Bacon, Gregory the Great, Archimedes, Saladin, Charlemagne, Plato, Marco Polo?

20. Who is the world's champion in tennis, billiards, boxing, baseball?

21. What novels include among their characters the following: George Washington, Erasmus, Savonarola?

22. Mention three novels by authors of three different nationalities that are set in the Napoleonic era.

23. What literary associations have the following:

Abbotsford

Chelsea

Camden

Missolonghi

Weimar

Ichabod

Honest

'Umble

Jolly

Nevermore

Excelsior

O Richard, O mon roi!

24. Give the equivalent in English measure of kilometre, centimetre, litre, kilogram. Define a league, a furlong, a fathom.

25. Define and give the origin of the following: boycott, bowdlerize, fletcherize, Rhodesia, gerrymander, bunkum, Chauvinism, Twelfth Night, masculine rhyme (or ending), feminine rhyme (or ending).

26. What houses are on the thrones of Spain, Italy, England? Give the name of the kings of Spain, Italy, Egypt, of the Pope, of the late Pope. Describe the process of electing a pope. What dethroned monarchs of Europe are still living?

27. Explain the following abbreviations: I H S, S P Q R, Oxon., P & O, LXX, Cantab., K-G., aq., q. s., F. R. S., K. C. B.

28. Identify, define or explain Palladium, idols of the cave, roaring forties, to box the compass, saltpetre, Basque, Carlists, Orient Express, Shepherds Hotel, Peninsular War, centigrade.

29. Who received the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1921? What Americans have received Nobel prizes?

30. What uses have the following stones: pumice stone, limestone, Rosetta Stone, brimstone, blue stone?

31. What names are most intimately associated with the founding of the following sects: Quaker, Baptist, Presbyterian, Unitarian, Christian Scientist, Methodist? Give a distinguishing feature of each sect.

32. Where are most of the Parthenon sculptures? By what name are they known, and why? Where is the Hermes of Praxiteles? the Blue Boy? Leonardo's Last Supper?

33. Name and locate five of the world's greatest picture galleries.

34. Who are or were: Dreyfus, Rasputin, Ferrero, Rodin, Saint-Saens, Kropotkin, Sudermann, Sir William Ramsey?

35. Name four Arctic explorers and tell whether they are living or not.

The Reuning Classes

1897

IN MEMORIAM

Mildred Minturn Scott died at Geneva, Switzerland, on May 17th. Although she lived abroad for many years there is none to whom the College was more present and living, or who made her interest in things of the mind so ardently a part of her joy in life. As an undergraduate more than any of us, she typified the spirit of youth and hope, and this spirit with high courage she kept unbroken to the end.

OUR TWENTY-FIFTH REUNION

1897 came to its reunion on such a flood-tide of enthusiasm that we have done nothing but float down-stream after our able and perpetual President from one festivity to another. As for you who stuck at your moorings, we send you our love and condolences, and urge you to begin to plan for our next reunion without delay.

The forty who gathered at Radnor the first evening cheered for each member of the class, and especially for Frieda Heyl, who arranged the reunion dinner and gave each one of us a tiny debutante nose-gay; for Bertha Rembaugh, who told us how nearly she missed being a judge; for Fanny Fincke, who reminded us of the gifts of high vision and love of knowledge which the College gave us twenty-five years ago. There was a hush when Mary Campbell spoke of Mildred Minturn, who sent her last message of love to us when she wrote only a fortnight ago, "I think I am going on now."

The next day we started with a sumptuous breakfast at Eleanor Brownell's School, while Lil Foulke sang "Sylvia." Then a drill of the new verse of our class song composed by Clara Vail and amended by her irrepressible class. We sang it under the class tree, whose girth is now equal to our own.

*"Back again at Bryn Mawr
For our quarter centenary.
Always knew we'd come,
But didn't dream we'd feel so merry.
Twentieth century women we,
Dancing gay around our tree,
All together, three times three
Cheer for '97.*

We sang it the same day at Mary Converse's wonderful luncheon and at the business meeting which followed. Bessie Hig-

ginson reported that the class gift of \$6700 would be complete when the twenty-six unheard-from members of the class have sent their contributions. (Hurry up, you dilatory twenty-six!) Katrina said that in twenty-seven years the College had raised \$27,000 for the Students Building and '97 decided that minute not to wait 273 years to complete the \$300,000, but to donate \$3000 for a room for the Red Classes, and \$2000 for its maintenance. Do it now! Then we had tea at Gertrude Ely's.

O, you '97 people who were not there! How can we tell you of the green campus, the colored lanterns and the full moon, as we watched the Seniors march from the steps to scatter as we have scattered, only to return with the same friendships after all these years!

As a mark of appreciation of President Thomas' brilliant lectures in "General English," Alice Jones MacMonnies presented to the College at this commencement a bronze replica of Frederick MacMonnies' statue of Shakespeare, which is in the Congressional Library in Washington. So delightful is her letter to President Thomas that the Editor is happy to reprint the following: "As the time draws near for the ending of your inspiring career as president of Bryn Mawr, my memory goes back over the years to the time before you were president—when you were still dean—and conducted the course in general English, when we Freshmen through the stimulating tonic of your personality first read the great literatures, not as frozen classics but as living things, throbbing with vital and present interest—almost as exciting as melodrama. It was the magic of your enthusiasm, the eagerness of your intelligence which swept away the staleness of dust and cobwebs and responding to the ever new, fresh and vital intention contained in all great things, revealed them to us."

The statuette is at present standing in the reading room of the library. It will be replaced later by a full-size bronze, which will be set up in the College grounds at the end of an alley of trees.

1902

On June 4th forty-four sedate and portly middle-aged ladies wandered by twos and threes into Pembroke-West. The cares of home and children still sat heavy on their brows, the difficulty of getting luggage

porters still weighed upon their souls. By 10 o'clock next morning, forty-four youthful masqueraders burst irresistibly into an impromptu carmagnole under Pembroke arch—what happened in between is the story of 1902's twentieth reunion.

The show started with a play, "The Dark Lady of the Sonnets," given by Anne Rotan, Grace Douglas, Harriet Spencer and Ethel Clinton; costumes by Van Horn, scenery by Kate Duval (designs copyrighted). The setting adhered strictly to the times of early Greek drama, and was pre-Aeschylan in its chaste simplicity. The acting was on a high plane and it is a question for critics to decide as to whether Rotan's impersonation of Will Shakespeare should not be ranked with her better-known rôles of Ophelia and Medea.

At the feast itself, Rosemary kindled the jests, Anne Todd and Jean Crawford provided the underlying nourishment. Both were adequate!

Grace Douglas acted as toastmistress and the following ladies kindly consented (?) to speak: Anne Todd, Jean Crawford, Patty Jenkins, Elinor Dodge, Edith Orlady, Anne Rotan, Kate Duval, Edith Totten, Ethel Clinton and Alice Day. The subjects varied in human appeal from an exposition of the Einstein theory by the well-known philosopher, E. Dodge, to a few remarks of burning interest by Ethel Clinton. Subject: "Girth Control and Waist Suicide by One Who Practices Neither."

After dinner, pictures of the class and its offspring were shown in Dalton. Eleanor Wood, vintage of 1900, was a popular favorite. Since the fifty-one married members of the class have, in the course of years, acquired a total of 131 children, the gallery of infant prodigies was extensive, and varied in age from six months to eighteen years. Patty Jenkins and Harriet Vaille seemed to tie for the youngest baby. Grace Douglas's daughter, Angela, will probably be 1902's first gift to Bryn Mawr. She expects to enter this autumn.

Next morning 1902, attired in the costume made famous by the advertisement of "Old Dutch Cleanser," paraded the campus and won the first prize for the best alumnae costume. The only flaw in Anne Rotan's otherwise perfect arrangements was her neglect to demand a large subsidy from the management of the cleaning powder. We were walking replicas of the

picture, broomsticks, powder cans and all. Later in the day Nan Shearer invited the class to a picnic lunch at her home, Fairview Farm, and it was on her breezy piazza that 1902 got down to business and held its class meeting. It was unanimously voted to hold the next reunion in 1925, three years from now. 1901 and 1903 will re-une at that time, and we felt that in their company the illusion of the passing years would fade away entirely, and that we would have someone our own size with whom to play basket-ball. At the meeting, this poem was read, composed for the occasion by Bess Chandlee:

SONNET

I'm asked to write a long and solemn ode
Upon the greatness of our 1902;
But 'tis a thing impossible to do
At my most hoary time of life. A load
Of years hangs on my tongue, and this
abode,

Where once we sported, like a crowded zoo,
Seems to my bleary gaze. Elise Gignoux,
Thou art responsible, thou art the goad
That pricked me to pen these low-brow
rhymes! . . .

My head is empty, but my heart is full
Of exultation as a jug of wine,
For this our noble class. And yet, some-
times,

I know not, for my brains with age are
dull,

Whether we are divine—or asinine!

Jane Cragin is spending the summer in France. Anne Todd and Elizabeth Belknap are both going abroad this summer. Anne to England, Elizabeth to France.

Eleanor Wood and her husband have gone to Greece to excavate the Argive Heraeum. In the last five years she has been once to South America, once to California, and twice to France. She writes: "I am sorry the account of the last five years can't be more thrilling, but I lead a quiet domestic life, and lack the imagination necessary to throw a romantic gloss upon my humdrum days."

Sara Montenegro writes: "I continue to have the same husband year after year and my little girls, being five and eight years old, are still emphatically only little girls with nothing to say about them outside the fatuous admiring family circle. I have written no books, not even a housekeeping record, and my chief study has been to escape paying my class dues and subscrip-

tions. I was no more active or helpful during the war than at any other period of my life, and altogether I hope I have by now demonstrated the truth of what I said at the beginning of this letter; that my earthly career is embracingly expressed in the word *nada*, which, in case you have not studied Spanish, I will tell you, means "nothing."

1907

The fifteenth reunion of the class of 1907 was a brilliant success. There were forty-eight members of the class present who congratulated themselves warmly on the bodily presence of their president, Esther Williams Aphthorp, and with slightly less warmth on that of their all too-efficient class collector and reunion manager, Alice Hawkins, who raised from their impoverished pockets a very creditable reunion gift of \$500, which was to be given—when the class contribution toward the expenses of the Alumnae Association was subtracted—to Professor Eunice Schenck to buy books for the Romance Language Department of the College!

Class headquarters were in Rockefeller Hall, where Esther Aphthorp and Alice Hawkins presided over many informal gatherings of the class. The class dinner took place in Radnor on the evening of Saturday, June 3rd, Eunice Schenck acting as toastmistress in her old inimitable form. Esther Aphthorp gave her accustomed toast to the class. Alice Hawkins described her recent New York, and more remote, Bryn Mawr experiences in a speech entitled "Greenwich Village and the Bryn Mawr Campus." Mabel O'Sullivan, who celebrated the reunion by receiving this spring her M. A. degree, spoke on her career in the Bryn Mawr Library and Graduate School in "The Late Learner or Yarrow Revisited." Peggy Ayer Barnes compared her experiences on the Board of Directors of the College with those of her undergraduate years in "A Bird's Eye versus Worm's Eye View of Official Bryn Mawr." Anna Haines told of her relief work in Russia, where, as President Thomas claimed in a recent chapel address, "she has been giving advice to Lenine"—and added that the trouble with Russia today was that he didn't take it! Various other members of the class made informal speeches. The matrons present were requested to write and read brief poems to their own hus-

bands. A vote was taken as to which member of the class had developed most unexpectedly—Bess Wilson, M. D.—and most expectedly—Esther Williams Aphthorp, wife and mother of two sons, but still tall and fair, presiding over her class much as she did at the last class meeting in June, 1907.

The class dinner was preceded by a stereopticon lecture in Dalton Hall, by Peggy Ayer Barnes, at which the husbands, children and careers of 1907 were displayed, to uproarious applause, on the screen. It was followed by an informal meeting at reunion headquarters, where the same old songs were sung, led as of yore by Bess Wilson, Minnie List Chalfant and Elsa Norton Ashbrook.

The special thanks of the class are due Alice Hawkins, the most efficient of reunion managers, May Ballin, designer of class costumes that stood the acid test of adorning the truly tragic figgers of both Mabel O'Sullivan and Eunice Schenck, and Tinky Meigs, who, flat on her back in a sanitarium, edited the class book. The statistics of that volume show that forty-four per cent. of the class are married and that our fifty-four matrons can boast 109 children.

The next reunion is scheduled for the year 1926. Reservations for reunion headquarters have been made in Pembroke-West. Radnor Hall has been again secured for the dinner. Here's hoping 1907 may all be back, fair, fat and forty, to repeat the great success of this, their fifteenth reunion.

Margaret Ayer Barnes, '07.

Margaret Augur and Jessie Hewitt ('06) have been appointed assistant headmistresses under Miss Rutz Rees, at Rosemary Hall.

Eunice Schenck will read College Entrance Board Examinations in New York during the month of June. She has been appointed a member of the Board to set the College examinations in French.

Margaret Ayer Barnes has been renominated to the Board of Directors of Bryn Mawr College for the year 1922-23.

Julie Benjamin Howson, with the three children, will spend the month of September in Boston. New England 1907 take notice!

Mary Isabelle O'Sullivan took her M. A. degree at Bryn Mawr this commencement. She has been awarded a fellowship in Eng-

lish and will live next winter in Pembroke Hall, working toward her Ph.D.

Harriot Houghteling is coming home after a year's work in an orphanage at St. Anthony's, Newfoundland.

Ellen Thayer will continue next winter teaching French at the Roland Park Country School.

Lelia Woodruff Stokes sailed early in June for a summer in Europe.

1908

Like the famous Dr. Foster, who went to Gloucester "in a shower of rain," we came back to College for our fourteenth reunion; but it would require the dimensions of a flood to dampen the ardor of 1908.

Our class picnic on Saturday afternoon was perforce held in the Denbigh graduate sitting room. While Cad's plump daughter rolled around on the floor, we discussed and argued and gossiped, greeting each new arrival with copious quantities of sandwiches, candy, cakes, strawberries and iced tea, in a glorious combination that immediately swept us back to undergraduate days. During the picnic and the class meeting that followed (and at which we sadly missed Josephine's guiding hand to steer us aright) we treated of many subjects—married names, wedding presents, the Students Building, class collections, old maids' bonuses, class costumes, reunion expenses, delinquent dues, etc., but the subject on which we waxed particularly eloquent was the enormous improvement in our classmates' appearance.

Father Time, we agreed, with but few exceptions, has touched us lightly. Louise Smith, Margaret Chambers and Tracy Mygatt, for instance, have plumped out becomingly. Margaret Franklin, Louise Foley, Helen Cadbury, Nellie Seeds, and Terry Helburn, presented a startlingly youthful appearance with their bobbed tresses. Even our gray hairs and lined faces, we decided, made us more interesting to each other.

Our headquarters were in Pembroke-East, and Milly's room was resplendent with pictures of husbands and children. Melanie Atherton brought the most wonderful book home from India, containing water-colored pictures that she had made of her family. Louise Congdon proudly displayed her four, including our class baby. Mary Cockrell sent snapshots of her two curly-headed

daughters, Josephine a snapshot of her three hopefuls, Margaret Copeland a photograph of her three boys, with their father, and even with their grandfather.

Our class costume was of unbleached muslin, fudge-apron style, laced together with blue cords and tassels, and adorned with four herons, stencilled in blue, conveniently contorting themselves into our class numerals. The costume was designed by an artist, Agnes Goldman's brother-in-law, Bernhard Gutmann. On the bosom was stencilled a blazing blue lantern—Sally Goldsmith, by the way, wore her costume backward by mistake, at class supper, with telling effect.

Virginia McKenney made her "virgin toast" on that occasion, according to her own confession, but her pride in the event was marred by extreme sleepiness, owing to the fact that supper was hours late, even by daylight saving time. Something happened to the caterer's truck on the way out from Philadelphia. But undaunted we sang all our songs over and over while we waited. At least *we* enjoyed them. D. Strauss, as toastmistress, conversed almost entirely in free verse; Tracy Mygatt's speech on free prose (literally and financially, and leading, of course, up to the political prisoners), and Anna King's views on the old maids' bonus, received enthusiastic applause. Lou Hyman presented the class statistics, with some surprising figures, like five school teachers, seven college professors, ninety-one boys and thirty-seven girls (many of them still very new). After a lively "symposium" on how college prepared us for our life work, with suggestions for a changed curriculum, we were still, apparently, each of the same opinion that we brought with us. Owing to the weather we relinquished the usual ceremonies around our tree, and reluctantly dispersed.

From that point on we continued to disperse. Sunday was a wonderful day, with a social meeting on Taylor steps to talk over our present and future plans, a picnic in the afternoon, and various walks and reminiscences all over the campus.

Despite the pleas of many absentees, we decided to publish no class bulletin this time, outside of this account. Those craving further details must write to Lou Hyman, class statistician, or Mollie Kinsley, corresponding secretary. Our interests have been varied and important as alumnae,

from director of research in a Rochester plant, to executive secretary of the New York Theatre Guild, and executive secretary of the Medical Unit for Russia. Our forty-one married members report no full-time jobs (howls of protest from our mothers and housekeepers); we boast of teachers, playwrights, a buyer, a poet, research workers along various lines, doctors, lawyers, an osteopath, professors, etc.

1909

Across the campus was a gleam of red and yellow! Hindus? Yes, "proper Ghandists." Also—and surely yellow and red were proper colors for Bryn Mawr and 1909—a class upon reunion bent. These gaily-robed 1909ers began roaming the campus on Saturday; and their numbers kept increasing, until on Monday evening, twenty-five sat down to dinner in Rock.

Denbigh was headquarters, and there were "beds for all," in spite of the very welcome horde of 1912, who were also in Denbigh, and the undergraduates, who were most cordial to us "old alums." The two classic remarks were: "How *beautiful* the campus is," and "isn't it wonderful to be back." Please note, you 1909ers who did not come—for these remarks were true to the nth degree. Do make an effort next time we're "called." It's very much worth while, say we who came, we wouldn't miss it for a good deal.

On Saturday evening 1907 and 1908 had their dinners. We met and sang to and cheered them, as of yore. It was most delightful to have them reuning at the same time that we were. With 1907, 1908, 1912 and a few members of 1911 and 1910, on the campus, we felt very much at home, and very much refreshed and rejuvenated.

Monday evening was for us, class supper. It began in Taylor. Pictures of babies and husbands and homes and K. Branson's School, were shown by stereopticon. We were highly entertained, only we wished there were more. Please note, everybody, for next time!

Supper was in Rockefeller. Was it amusing? Georgina was toastmistress—enough said. The speeches were informal, and both "educational and entertaining." The only woman editor in Connecticut (Shirley), told us of life as a journalist sees it. Lacey demonstrated for us "the boneless woman," and other most remark-

able exercises which she practices upon her patients (ages two to eighty-two). She held us spellbound and breathless with her feats. "Honos" told of "life on the Rhine." Lilian Straus told of the Summer School at Bryn Mawr. Emily Solis-Cohen recited several of her poems. There were others, and many songs, which kept us much entertained until 1 A. M., when several people insisted upon going to bed—so we all went.

Items of News.

Evelyn Holt Lowry has moved to Indian Chase Drive, Greenwich, Conn.

Eugenia Miltenberger Ustick has a daughter, Ellen Clendenin Ustick, born May 14, 1922.

Margaret Ames Wright has a daughter born May, 1922.

Mildred Durand Gordy (Mrs. Charles Burton Gordy) is living at 1926 Norway Road, Ann Arbor, Mich. Her husband teaches in the Engineering School at the University of Michigan. She has a son Philip, three years old, and a daughter Mary Eliza, a year old.

Marguerite Morgan has announced her engagement to Mr. Joseph K. Weaver, of Lansdale, Pa. She has been for the past three years principal of the high school of Lansdale.

The class reports the acquisition of fifty husbands and eighty-six children (fifty-two girls and thirty-four boys).

1910

On Saturday afternoon, June 3rd, after vacillating all day between the decisions for an outdoor picnic in a thunder shower or an indoor picnic in the heat, 1910, informally reuning, decided in favor of the latter and were royally entertained at Penny-Groes. The following members of the class were present:

Mabel Ashley, Dorothy Ashton, Josephine Brown (now 1913), Madeleine Edison Sloan, Sidney Garrigues Edwards, Agnes Irwin, Jeanne Kerr Fleischmann, Marion Kirk, Katharine Liddell, Juliet Lit Stern, Henrietta Riggs, Henrietta Sharp, Margaret Shearer Smith, Jane Smith, Catherine Souther Buttrick, Betty Tenney Cheney, Julie Thompson and Mary Wesner.

After the supper each member present gave an accounting for herself of the past two years, and in an informal way debates arose on every important question from the

care of babies down to the problems of capital and labor. No decisions were reached.

On Sunday evening we were entertained at an informal picnic by 1908, where many College friendships were renewed, and 1910 discovered again how attractive are their Juniors.

Emily Storer arrived for the reunion on Monday and stayed at Pen-y-Groes for the week.

Katharine Liddell announced that she is leaving Bryn Mawr this year, and is going to study for an M. A. and possibly a Ph. D. at Yale.

Agnes Irwin expects to study for an M.A. at Bryn Mawr next year in the Department of Education.

Jane Smith is giving up her position as dean of the College, and will work only for the Labor School next winter. She expects to live in Strafford.

1912

On Friday, June 2nd, the class of 1912, from Norah Cam, of Montreal, to Carlotta Welles, recently of Constantinople, began to arrive at Denbigh Hall for their tenth reunion. Those who came first, under the direction of Gladys Spry, 1912's inimitable chairman, decorated and filled in the programs for class supper. All the other work was done. Spry had made every costume; she had planned every detail of reunion. After getting from her a long, light blue cape and a butterfly-trimmed bandeau, 1912 did little but visit each other on the mezzanine of Denbigh.

At 4 o'clock on Saturday all went to the cloisters for the dedication of the tablet to Marjorie Walker Goodhart (1912), in whose memory the chair of European history has been endowed. The tablet was unveiled by Mary Peirce and Julia Haines MacDonald and, in addition to speeches by President Thomas and Professor Gray of the History Department, Mary Peirce and Elizabeth Pinney Hunt spoke of Marjorie as they knew her at College.

The 166th class meeting was held in Denbigh at a flexible five o'clock. It was in all points as usual, noisy and cheerful, distinguished from previous meetings only by Spry's alluding to the matrons by their "married" names. Hurriedly we dressed for class supper and more than hungry we met promptly at 8.30 o'clock to sing until

the dining room doors opened. At 8.45 o'clock they were still shut. At 9 we were sung to by 1909. At 9.05 we learned that the truck carrying the supper had broken down. By 9.30, 1910 had sung to us and all possible classes had cheered us. Finally at 10.25, after a thorough song practice, and with more patience than we could have commanded ten years ago, we quietly entered the dining room. There were forty-five of us, among them the mothers of twenty-five children. Of these children, fourteen were brought to a 1912 baby show on Denbigh Green the next day, Carmelita Chase's three and Dorothy Wolff Douglas's two staying throughout reunion and turning the infirmary into a nursery. They, with Lorraine Mead Schwable's boy and girl and E. Pinney Hunt's boys, paraded with 1912 on Tuesday, alumnae day, with such effect that the prize for "the most beautiful babies" was awarded to 1912, who won likewise a modest second prize for costume, proving once again the truth of Francis Hunter Elwyn's summary of Miss Thomas's comment on 1912:

"Then try no high flight,
Perhaps marriage is right
For a class such as you
That isn't too bright."

At class supper, Elizabeth Faries announced her engagement to the Rev. Edwin C. Howe, of the faculty of the Noyes Memorial School for Boys, Canton, China. Elizabeth, with her brother, will sail in August for Peking, where she will be married.

Of 1912, fifty-five are married. There are seventy-seven children, forty boys and thirty-seven girls, including two sets of twin girls.

1917

The annals of 1917's fifth reunion, Monday, June 5th.

The class meeting was held in the morning in Pembroke-East.

In the afternoon Constance Hall, Caroline Stevens, Elizabeth Faulkner, Virginia Litchfield played in the alumnae-varsity water polo game. Constance Hall acted as assistant to E. Cope, captain.

Twenty-seven girls returned for class dinner, which was held at the Cottage Tea Room. They sang their songs with the gusto of former times, finding special delight in the Vandal song.

Tuesday the class of the salamander marched in the alumnae parade, wearing their red teams, and a salamander cut from wood and painted, hung on a red ribbon.

M. Thompson, H. Harris and C. Stevens played a fine game in the alumnae-varsity basket-ball match. C. Stevens acted as assistant to Taylor, captain.

Helen Harris was our only representative in the alumnae plays, taking the role of Master Adam Fumee in "The Man Who Married a Dumb Wife."

Wednesday M. Thompson managed the alumnae tennis. She played first on the team.

Thursday, eight members of the class were at the diner given for President Thomas.

The one member of our class of whom we are proud this year is D. Shipley, warden of Pembroke-West and chairman of the M. Carey Thomas Prize Fund.

1920

We knew that reunion was really upon us when Colgate and Company sent us those week-end boxes, so patriotically tied up in white and yellow, and we respectfully submit the suggestion that at our next reunion the railroad management follow this excellent example, and send us sample tickets to Philadelphia.

We arrived in a storm that would have made leaks in the ark. We marched in the alumnae parade while the water trickled from our blue felt hats (fortunately they were fast color), and while our flapper dresses looked like bathing suits. But nothing seriously dampened our spirits, and when Marge Tyler told us we looked like subfreshmen—well, I leave it to you to imagine how we felt!

Banqueting was an informal affair, partly because we had sandwiches of our own making instead of the caterer's red pepper, and partly because Zin was told the night before reunion that she had to be toastmistress in Alice's place, and that Alice had gotten no speakers. Zin's method of securing some was justice itself. She passed around a hat filled with slips of paper, and the victims whose slips had subjects for speeches on them *had* to speak. Those who tried to cut the Gordian knot by losing their slips were promptly supplied with fresh subjects, and gained nothing by the manoeuver. Lois timed the speakers with

the \$17 stop watch that the Apple so apprehensively lent us, and Zin cut lengthy speakers short by ringing a large cowbell. There was a spirited debate between D. J. and Kitty on whether "college women made inferior mothers," in which intimate details of the class baby's history were brought to light; Jule ably pointed out the distinctions between Lovelace, Irish lace and corset lace; and Monica told us what Pale Blue Flowers every girl should know. But the prize (a hollowed out cabbage tied with pale blue satin and stuffed with chocolates) went to Peggy Dent for her admirable treatment of "G. G.'s Views on Necking and Petting Parties."

Midnight found us trying on our costumes and hemming them up to flapper length. They were beguiling affairs of blue checked gingham and white organdie, and we wore them with small blue hats, tipped down over one eye. Then, as a crowning touch, we added long, dangly earrings, enriched with Mr. Woolworth's idea of platinum and Orient pearl. With hands thrust into pockets, we practiced "swagger-walking" along the Radnor corridors. The flapper was complete.

On Monday our class baby came to see us. We don't want to seem boastful, but when Edith marches in the alumnae parade in 1925, the class of 1920 will receive the prize for the handsomest baby.

A porringer from the class was presented to the baby, and on her arrival fervent admirers gave her a blue corsage bouquet, slightly over one inch in diameter. She promptly tried to eat it. Poor thing, she was very hungry, and rumor has it that Marge, with misguided patriotism, had starved her for nearly a week so that she might weigh exactly twenty pounds.

But '20's cup of joy brimmed over when the athletic records were read. All the major that '22 had overlooked went to '24. The odds hid their heads and moaned, and all the blue classes beamed with triumph as trophy after trophy went to the Senior class. The Millicent Carey Cup, a new cup presented anonymously by a member of 1920, and awarded for general excellence in athletics, was given to A. Nicoll, '22.

Margy Littell was married to Mr. William Platt on Saturday, June 3rd. Lois Kellogg Jessup and Louise Sloan were at the wedding and acted as impromptu bridesmaids.

Betty Holloway, ex-'20, announces her marriage to Francis Henry Nesbitt on Saturday, April 29th. They will be at home after June 15th at 1418 Park Avenue, Indianapolis.

Leita Harlan, ex-'20, has announced her engagement to Dr. John Paul.

Peggy Dent has announced her engagement to Lawrence Connell.

1921

Dear Delinquents:

We've had a swell time but we missed you some—we would have missed you more if you'd been sensibler, but if you'd been sensibler, you would have been here and then we wouldn't have missed you at all!

The banquet was superlative in spite of the pepper in the asparagus and the aching void left by the absent. Biffy toast-mistressed in Foot's place and drew forth a great flow of wit from Betty Kellogg, Lulu Darn and Mary Porter. The latter has bobbed her hair most becomingly, and so, we hear, has Boswell (both before and behind).

Merion strained every nerve and simply bulged with '21. Sixty of us parked on army cots in dainty tenement groups of fifteen to twenty, with unexpected new arrivals, fresh from overseas or husbands, pouring in on every train. "J. P." Bicky and Foot were sadly missed and where, oh where was our verdant Cecil, at '21's first reunion?

Sunday we basked under trees all day and watched the other alums role by, and classified ourselves: those who will dry up and those who will swell up! It's a great sport—try it!

We sat on the steps under the big tree in P. T.'s garden, and sang with such concentration that we suddenly found ourselves surrounded by the disbanded Baccalaureate congregation. With more than usual modesty we were about to depart when cousin Alys herself stepped out and asked us to go on! And that without Lulu, too, who had gone to Wilmington to get a guitar for a Wednesday evening séance under the Merion apple tree.

Of course we burst into athletics (beat 1920 in an informal but toothy game) and the Alumnae B. B. and W. P. teams were made up mostly of reds, '17 and '21: Luz, Copey and Blissides starred as usual. We were beaten in both games but at least we

scored, though our tactics in the former were ground tackling and anklebiting; in the latter, submarine passing and death by drowning (especially Kash).

It poured on the parade; costumes ran, and one of the B. M. band men swallowed so much rain through his horn that he passed out quietly under Senior Row. Our red head bands and feathers, and red blankets got third prize owing no doubt to the mellifluous war whoops which accompanied them—we were also given a tiny banner, because ours is so war-worn (put even '17's to shame).

Then the Reunion began to scatter with wails of sorrow, leaving a few unemployed spinsters to fight it to a finish. If all the graduating members of '21 had been there, '22 would have been crowded out. As it was, there were only Libby Mat, Dotty McBride and Chloe. Jean, Lilley and Mary B. got theirs in absentia.

As for the rest, Garden Party was pretty G. P.-ish; the Alumnae Play pretty Alumnish, and the Russian singers not so Russian as they used to be. Biffy and Darn and Copey were elected as the Reunion Committee—Biffy in the chair. You *must all* come back next year, as it will be the last for years. Chloroform your husbands, if necessary, but *come*. Its *supreme*. Pashun to all.

From

THOSE WHO WERE THERE.

Eleanor Newell Ward and Mr. William Burry, Jr., will be married at Lake Forest, Ill., on June 24th. Among the bridesmaids will be Julia Peyton, Elizabeth Cope, Clarissa Donnelly, Katharine Cowen, Eleanor Bliss and Silvine Marbury.

ALUMNAE NOTES

1899

Molly Thurber Dennison (Mrs. Henry S.) was in Philadelphia a few months ago on her way to Washington, where her husband spends three days a week at the Post Office Department, of which he is welfare director, a newly created position. Our Class Baby and her sister, Elizabeth, are students at Antioch College in Ohio, of which Mr. Dennison is a trustee. All who want to know of the "Antioch Plan" can learn all about it by reading "What College Is For" in the May *Atlantic*.

Emma Guffey Miller (Mrs. Carroll) was made acting chairman of '99, at a meeting

of the members of the class present at the alumnae meeting in February. In her capacity as councillor of District No. 2 she conferred honorary life membership in the District Association on President Thomas at the luncheon given in her honor by the Bryn Mawr Association of Eastern Pennsylvania and made a most delightful speech, the only one beside that of our retiring president. The certificate of membership was done in Latin on parchment, like a Bryn Mawr diploma, and signed by Anne Todd, as president of the Alumnae Association, and Emma, as councillor.

Madeline Palmer Bakewell writes that Professor Bakewell is interested in Connecticut State politics, combining the duties of State senator with those of professor of philosophy at Yale. Her big boy is at Groton; her younger, aged ten, is a poet; and her daughter, of five years, is a first-class acrobat.

Ethel Hooper Edwards (Mrs. Martin) is president of the Bryn Mawr Club, of Boston. Her three and Mollie Dennison's two younger children go to the same school.

Aurie Thayer Yoakom's (Mrs. Maynard) daughter and niece are both preparing for Bryn Mawr. Aurie had the pleasure of entertaining Marion Reilly at a luncheon when she was in Providence to speak for the A. A. U. W. Besides her regular duties Aurie is teaching Spanish to a class of six women "for diversion" and helping nurse her mother, who has been seriously ill for over a year.

May Lautz Sutliff (Mrs. E. M.) writes that she and her husband are planning another trip to the Orient. Mr. Sutliff has recently been decorated by the Emperor of Japan with the Third Order of the Rising Sun, a rather unusual honor for a business man.

May Blakey Ross (Mrs. Thomas) writes: "My only news is that I am a hard political worker. I am the chairman for Bucks County of the League of Women Voters, besides being that rare and unpopular thing in Pennsylvania, a staunch Democrat, so you can imagine how hard-worked I am. My eleven-year-old John is a Freshman in the Junior High School, and likes it; my nine-year-old Tom, Jr., is a reluctant attendant of Grade 4A, and my six-year-old George Blakey Ross is the fighting member of 1A."

Lillian Powell Fordyce (Mrs. J. R.) has

four boys. Her eldest, Sam, receives his engineers' degree at Harvard in June and expects to take a short course at a French university. Her second boy, also at Harvard, is assistant manager of the baseball team.

Mary Foulke Morrison (Mrs. James W.) writes from Chicago: "I have been extremely busy here on the League of Women Voters, state and national, particularly the disarmament work which has gone very well. I have taken a hand in local elections, of course, and went to Springfield as delegate to the State Republican convention, an amusing and unexpected diversion." Her eldest boy has one year more at Princeton, and there are two in high school.

Alice McBurney Riggs (Mrs. Austin) has three daughters, who, she says, tower above her. I mention her three girls especially for '99 does run to boys.

May Schoneman Sax (Mrs. Percival M.) finds the task of class collector made much less arduous by the letters she receives from the members of the class. She is usurping the position of editor for once, Emma Guffey Miller having ordered her to "pass her news along." All who wish to see themselves in print in this column can do so by writing either to Callie or to her. Her eldest son, Percy, Jr., was graduated from the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute as a civil engineer in June.

1900

Bertha Phillips is at La Sauvetat, Chez Mme. Dodel, France, studying voice, piano and painting. She has two pictures in the Salon in Paris.

1904

A bronze tablet has been placed on the east wall of the cloister in memory of Constance Lewis, to commemorate the memorial scholarship presented in her name to Bryn Mawr College by the class of 1904, at their fifteenth reunion.

The inscription on the tablet reads as follows:

"Erected by Bryn Mawr College
in Memory of
Constance Lewis
Born November 2, 1881
Died November 5, 1916

An Alumna of the class of 1904 who through twelve years of suffering, heroically borne, preserved undimmed her devotion to the College and her desire to help others in whose memory her classmates have founded a scholarship."

The class greatly appreciates the tribute that the College has paid to their classmate.

1913

Eleanor Bontecou has been appointed acting dean for the year 1922-23, to fill out Dean Smith's unexpired term, who resigned in order to become director of the Summer School. Eleanor was the choice both of President Thomas and President-elect Park. All 1913 offers congratulations and rejoices that so great an honor has been conferred upon our "Worthy."

Aida Barnes Parker (Mrs. F. Reid), has a second son, Blakeslee Barnes Parker. Aida's present address is 1554 Elmhurst Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Elizabeth Shipley has returned from Germany, where she spent fifteen months working on the American Friends Service Committee's German Mission. She returned home third class and found it an intensely interesting experience. Three weeks from the day that she landed, she resumed her work with the White-Williams Foundation in Philadelphia. She is living at home, Walnut Lane, Haverford.

Katharine Stout Armstrong (Mrs. Julian) has a fourth child, a daughter, born about three months ago.

1915

Mary Goodhue was married to Mr. Richard L. Cary on Saturday, May 27th, at the Friends' Meeting House, in Germantown. Mr. and Mrs. Cary will live in Baltimore.

Susan Brandeis has formally announced her formation of a partnership with Benjamin S. Kirsh and Samuel I. Rosenman, for the general practice of law.

1916

Lucretia Garfield, at Pine Mt. Settlement, Kentucky, is now investigating Girl Scout organization.

Constance Dowd took her A. M. this June and intends to study at Columbia next winter.

Dorothy Sippel is to be married to Mr. William Henry Maltbie on Wednesday, June 14th, at Brown Memorial Presbyterian Church, Baltimore, Md. After November 1st they will be at home at 2730 North Charles Street, Baltimore.

Adeline W. Vorys is sailing for Norway on June 9th. She expects to travel in Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Germany and France, and return in August.

1918

Charlotte Dodge is travelling in Italy, Sicily and France with Margaret Henderson, '17, and Anna Strauss, Marjorie's sister.

Laura Pearson Pratt has three children.

Marjorie Jefferies is graduating from the University of Pennsylvania Medical School and will be an interne at the Philadelphia General Hospital.

Mary Safford Hoogewerff is living in Coronado, Calif. She writes that her plans depend upon the "powers that be—Congress and the Bureau of Navigation," but she hopes some time to get East again.

Ella Rosenberg is Editor-in-Chief of *Pluck*, the publication of the Eagleville Sanitarium.

Sally Morton Frantz has a daughter, Katherine MacDonald Frantz, born March 17, 1922. This year they will be at Princeton.

Teresa Howell Hulburt will be in Chebeague Island, Me., this summer.

Margaret Timpson is in the Child Placing Department of the State Charities Aid Association, New York.

Helen Schwartz is spending the summer abroad.

Beulah Fegley Weir was married in June, 1921. She expects to be at the Summer School this summer.

Marion Smith is instructor in Greek at Wellesley College.

Helen Alexander is in San Francisco, writing department store advertising. She has seen Larie Klein Boas, '16, and Babe Allen.

Peggy Turle will be abroad this summer.

Marie Willard Newell spent the winter in Bermuda and saw Gertrude Flanagan and Punky Goodnow there.

Martha Bailey and Marjorie Strauss are both in Europe.

Elsbeth Merck Henry has a daughter, born August 30, 1921.

Margaret Worch is doing psychiatric social work with the St. Paul Red Cross.

Gladys Barnett is studying piano with Oliver Denton, and starting concert work.

Gertrude Reymershoffer has graduated in medicine.

Augusta Dure Howell has a second daughter, Virginia Augusta Howell, born January 10.

Ruth Cheney Streeter has a third son, Thomas W. Streeter, Jr., born February 23, 1922.

Ella Lindley Burton has three children, Gale Cotton, Alice Whitney and Lindley James. In February, she cruised to the West Indies, and last week assisted in a Bryn Mawr benefit for the Summer School, where \$700 was raised at a stock company performance of "Bab."

Louise Hodges is in Washington, D. C., and is a school secretary.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

There are some extra copies of the pamphlet on President Thomas, which may be bought for one dollar each from Mrs. Chadwick-Collins, in the alumnae room.

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The Summer School, 1922

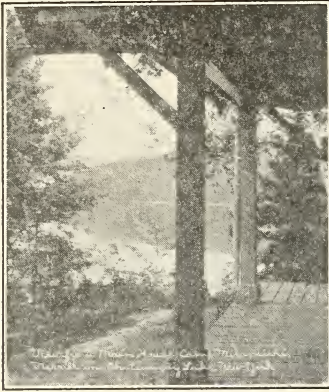
Dr. Welch on Bryn Mawr

OCTOBER

1922

VOL. II

No. 8



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VOL. II

OCTOBER, 1922

No. 8

WELCOME TO OUR NEW PRESIDENT

We were thinking the other day about people who sit in high places. This is a subject which, in general, has often intrigued us, but this time we had a particular reason for letting our fancy dwell upon it, because the seat which we now so newly occupy, the editorial chair of the BULLETIN, is the most distinguished that has yet been ours. And as we press its dignified cushions we confess that, above the natural thrills of pride, there arises a rather desolate feeling that we are new and strange.

Would it be any disrespect to argue from this humble analogy, that those who come to the really High Places, the Red Plush Chairs, the Sieges Perilous, also feel new and strange? We certainly hope not; for our meditation grew to be very explicit and to centre itself on Miss Marion Park,

who has come to occupy Bryn Mawr's highest seat of all. Of course we do not mean, in any sense of the word, to accuse Miss Park of being a stranger to Bryn Mawr. As undergraduate, graduate student and Dean, she made her place; but she has left surroundings where she was loved and admired to answer our need. And she has come to tread on ground which she knew was hallowed.

It is not easy to take over the work of a beloved predecessor, even though, as is the case here, one happens to be a staunch and devoted supporter of that predecessor. But that is not all. Since the great upheaval of the nations, as Miss Thomas herself pointed out in her Farewell Address, education the world over faces the alternative of change or failure. The young student who

enters college today no longer sees the Single Vision clear and undimmed before her. A thousand will-o-the-wisps and fox-fires glimmer and lure. Puzzled which beacon to pursue, she chases them all, breathless, excited, aglow with hope, sick with despair. Bryn Mawr must somehow irradiate for this faltering neophyte the true path and guide her feet into the way. "This is the thrilling, immediate adventure before President Park and the Bryn Mawr Faculty—to catch up with the flying spirit of youth and bring it back a willing captive to sit as of old in the Bryn Mawr class rooms enraptured to learn, to wander as of old over the beautiful Bryn Mawr lawns, to live continuously as of old in its ivy covered walls, thinking, talking, dreaming of things of the intellect and of the spirit." On the eve of such an adventure as this, it is impossible that Miss Park should not feel uneasy, that she should not feel new and strange.

And here is precisely the reason that the college singled out the Dean of Radcliff and asked her to meet its crisis—not because it wanted her to feel disturbed, but because it knew that, in spite of any personal distresses she might suffer, in spite of the difficulties in her way, she would face the issue fearlessly with power and imagination, and that a second Great Woman would preside over Bryn Mawr. We are not too new at our post to be aware of that.

And we know too that all the Alumnae are happy and relieved as they have not been since the imminence of Miss Thomas' resignation was first discussed. They are prepared to love and admire Miss Park as did the friends she left at Radcliffe and at Simmons—the more so

because she is one of themselves. They are proud that it is in their power to help her—if only a little—with sympathy and allegiance, and to dispel with grateful hospitality whatever mists of loneliness may dim her view.

The Faculty of Bryn Mawr College, the Alumnae Association with its organ, the BULLETIN, and the Undergraduate Body unite in a cup of kindness to welcome President Park. May she have long life and happiness among us!

THE INAUGURATION OF DR. PARK

We shall not have long to wait for our first chance to do honor to Dr. Park. Her inauguration as President of the College is scheduled for the 21st of October and great care and thought has been given to the arranging of a program that she and all the rest of us will approve. On Friday, the 20th, the Alumnae will give a dinner to Dr. Park in Pembroke Hall, at which Elizabeth Nields Bancroft, President of the Class of '98, will be toastmistress. On Saturday at 11 o'clock in the gymnasium, the inauguration ceremony will take place, with such men as President Angell of Yale and President Nielson of Smith among the speakers. This will be followed by a buffet luncheon in the cloisters.

There is no need to send out a gathering call to the Alumnae. Bryn Mawr keeps her presidents a long time and the installation of a new one is not a light occasion. The Alumnae will come, whether they live here or there; they will come whether they can or not, to prove their faith in Dr. Park and to welcome her to Bryn Mawr.

HILDA SMITH

Those who have followed the work of the two sessions of the Bryn Mawr Summer School, are congratulating the organizers on the progress of the 1922 term even over the first magnificent experiment. This year's summer course has been an undisputed success.

Various reasons for the improvement of the School have been interestingly set forth in an article in this number of the BULLETIN by Hilda W. Smith, '10, the Director of the Summer School. But the most important perhaps of all the causes of its triumph, she has omitted from her discussion. That reason is Hilda W. Smith herself.

On June 13, 1922, the elements for the Summer School were assembled, potential but disparate. An integrating personality was necessary to combine them into a living, working organism. This need Hilda Smith supplied. Of nearly a score of nationalities, she wrought a homogene-

ous, happy group and filled them with the spirit of co-operation to work for one another and for the idea of the school as well as for themselves.

All of herself she offered to her work, and Hilda Smith has more than most people to give: an honest, steady intelligence; a quick imagination to understand the discouragements of adult workers stumbling against obstacles that should have been cleared away in childhood; a contagious enthusiasm that was always an inspiration to the equally zealous teaching staff; and the vitality to share in play as well as in work. She was always in the forefront of the recreation; she was not too busy to write lyrics for the student publication, the *Bryn Mawr Daisy*; and hers was the lovely little symbolic pageant with which the session closed.

What wonder if the students of 1922 carry away with them as the embodiment of their stay in Bryn Mawr, the features of their Director, like the figure-head on some ancient prow, beneficent, just and constant.

The Alumnae Fund

By KATHERINE McCOLLIN ARNETT, '15

The last five years have seen a huge expansion in the activities of the Alumnae Association. We all know this because each of us has been interested in some special phase of the work of the College which has been partially, if not wholly, financed by Alumnae. The burden upon Alumnae has grown heavier and heavier, even while the accomplishment has become greater and greater. Chart No. 1 shows very vividly the support which the Alumnae have

been asked to give in the past year: Not every Alumna has been asked to give to all these appeals, but some Alumnae have been approached for each, and, as always, have responded generously.

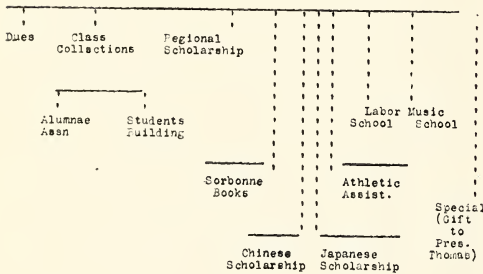
Obviously, however, this method of supporting College activities cannot go on. It is like trying to see all the side shows of a circus at once; we grow very much confused, very short of money and very much irritated. The Finance Committee has there-

fore evolved the following scheme for the future. There is to be but one central fund—the Alumnae Fund—the outgrowth of Class Collections. This shall be collected each year by

The dues of the Association, \$2, will, of course, still be collected: and the financing of Regional Scholarships, a local problem, will be excluded from the General Fund.

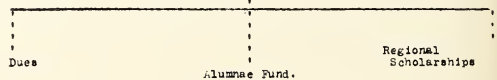
Please think over this new method. If you have any special hobby which you would like to see supported by the Alumnae Fund, mention it to

CHART I
ALUMNAE APPEALS—1922



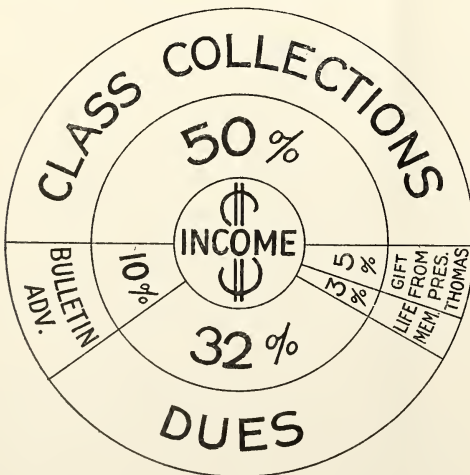
the Class Collectors and shall be contributed to some needs of the College or Association, as selected by the Finance Committee and the Class Collectors.

CHART II
ALUMNAE APPEALS—1923



your Class Collector that she may bring it up when the uses of the Fund are being decided upon. The Fund may be divided among any number of College needs, and yet you will be asked to give to but one Fund. The Finance Committee hopes you will like this method of giving.

WHENCE ?



WHITHER ?



The Reorganization Committee in November 1920 approved a \$12,000 budget for the Alumnae Association for the year 1921.

The actual expenses were \$11,000.

50% of this budget was covered by *Class Collections*.

Address by M. Carey Thomas

At the Opening of the Second Summer School for Women Workers in Industry,
at Bryn Mawr College, June 14, 1922.

IT GIVES everyone connected with Bryn Mawr College much pleasure to think that for the next eight weeks its green lawns and gray stone buildings will be used by ninety-nine women workers in industry. Few things in my life have been more exciting to me than your coming to study in Bryn Mawr College. It is an adventure for us, and for you an adventure that may prove to have the happiest results. You and your teachers are beginning here something that may help to bring about industrial peace. Nothing ought to be impossible in the new world in which you will live most of your lives. I believe that we shall look back on the emotions following the great war as heralding the opening of a new human era, just as two thousand years ago another great change of heart marked the beginning of the Christian era.

I see now the same shifting of sympathy and interest taking place in the younger generation of men and women in my lifetime. Changes in public opinion concerning women's education, women suffrage and prohibition, similar to our changing attitude of mind about international peace and social justice, were first to be observed in the heads of ingenious youth. As it was then so it seems to me to be now. Nothing, for example, so transports with enthusiasm the Bryn Mawr College students as the vision of world peace, or the slogan of equal opportunities of life, liberty and happiness for all men and women, or so fills them with burning indignation as cruel and unnecessary discrimination against those less fortunate than themselves, or the suggestion that they may have been born into the world to become "food for cannon." These new thoughts and feelings may well be the beginning of a new era of sympathy and co-operation that will affect the whole human relationship between the workers of the world and the very small proportion of other people who do not work with their hands who until now have enjoyed greater opportunities of education and happiness.

I was crossing the Sahara Desert when I first realized that these coming changes might be hastened by making use of the

deep sex sympathy that women feel for each other and that the more fortunate and the less fortunate women of the world might make a beginning by working together as comrades and friends to give all women an opportunity to obtain an education. The peculiar kind of sympathy now felt by women for women seems to come only to those who have not been free. It seems to belong to oppressed races like the Jews and the Armenians, to small and peculiar religious sects, to believers in unpopular reforms. It belongs at the present time to all women the world over because of their age long struggle, which is not yet over, for human rights and personal and civil liberty.

In December, 1919, Alys Russell and I spent eleven days journeying through the upper part of the Sahara Desert with our own caravan of Arabs, camels, and mules. You probably imagine a desert as I did before I took this journey, as made up of endless expanses of gray sand like the sands of the New Jersey coast, but our desert was a great tawny sea rolling from horizon to horizon. When you cross the desert as we did you have to go round or over these great mountains of sand, winding through troughs of golden waves or climbing over the top of golden hills. It was indescribably beautiful. Striking camp at sunset was the most picturesque part of the day. The Arabs would unpack first of all our sea chairs and plant each chair on a separate mountain of yellow sand and there we would sit watching the sun set and the moon and stars rise while the Arabs set up the tents and the prehistoric camels snarled and groaned as their packs rolled on the ground.

One evening as I was sitting on my golden hilltop thinking that women would soon be politically free, for at that time British women had been given the vote but American women were still without it, and wondering what the next great social changes would be, suddenly, as in a vision, I seemed to see coming out of the hideous world war as glorious by-products, international peace and international justice; and I saw as part of my vision that they

would come more quickly if we knew how to utilize the solidarity and sympathy women feel with each other immediately, before it has time to grow less. I realized also in my vision that men as a sex cannot be blamed for having lost this sympathy and mutual comprehension because they have been engaged for generations in bitter industrial struggles, laboring men having been oppressed by grinding poverty and terrible industrial conditions and men in more fortunate financial conditions having fought not only laboring men but one another in order to secure the success and power that comes most easily from the possession of money. It seemed to me in my vision that perhaps from among women might come the leaders we are waiting for to bring us into this promised land of social justice and equal opportunity.

Then with a glow of delight as radiant as the crimson desert sunset I remembered the passionate interest of Bryn Mawr College students in fairness and justice and all their intense sympathy with every attempt to right what seemed to them social wrongs. Again as in a vision I saw that one of the first steps on the path to the sunrise might well be taken by college women who, themselves just emerging from the wilderness, know best of all women living under more fortunate conditions, what it means to be denied access to things of the intellect and spirit.

When I returned to Bryn Mawr in the autumn of 1920 the Bryn Mawr Summer School for Women Workers in Industry which I had seen in my vision on the desert was unanimously approved by the Board of Directors and the Alumnae Association of Bryn Mawr College and was ratified by a large majority vote of the faculty. It also received the unqualified approval of Miss Mary Anderson, Miss Rose Schneiderman, Miss Agnes Nestor, Miss Mabel Gillespie, Miss Freida Miller and other leading women in industry who worked from the first on its governing board and helped make it what it is today. And I believe that the rest of my vision is coming true also, that if the Bryn Mawr Summer School succeeds, as we are now sure that it will succeed, its example will be followed by other separate colleges for men and women in the East and in due time by the great co-educational universities of the West and that by thus teaching in our

colleges not only the comparatively few more fortunate winter students but also the less fortunate but more numerous summer students we may prepare the younger generations to meet the responsibilities and guide wisely the destinies of the coming social readjustment.

When the great moment which is surely coming is here, bringing with it equal opportunity to every man and woman born into the world, we must be able to use it to the full. We must have ready great educated leaders. Equal opportunity can never mean equal intelligence and equal capacity, but what it does mean is that if every child is given an equal opportunity for education and development we shall be able to benefit from the ability and genius of all people born into the civilized world in any one generation. Until now we have not been able to utilize the ability of women. Up to the present time we have been able to use only the inadequate store of ability of the tiny proportion of men (only three in one thousand even in the United States) who have been able to get a college education. The future will set free not only the dormant ability of the women of this same tiny privileged proportion of the human race but also the tremendous, hitherto almost untouched, ability, leadership and genius of all the men and women workers of the world. We do not yet know what this vast reserve power will mean to the future development of the human race but we do know beyond the possibility of doubt that if we can succeed in training all the young men and women of any generation to base their opinion and action on what is known in science and on the best thought of the world they will be able to find the right solution of the problems of their generation.

We do not know that our present opinions are right. Opinions change from generation to generation and even from decade to decade. We cannot tell whether our view of social conditions is the one that will ultimately prevail. Social conditions change. Cut and dried propaganda, undigested masses of applied scientific information or of social phenomena taught as unchanging facts have no place in schools and colleges. A great New York specialist in children's diseases said the other day that he had found in his practice that the

children whose lives were hardest to save were the children of mothers who had taken courses in baby feeding in vocational schools and colleges, because such mothers had been taught by inadequately trained teachers, as scientific facts, methods of feeding that have since been discarded by all up-to-date physicians, and had not been taught that nutrition is a growing science. Our colleges ought not to teach applied theory as such but they ought to teach the unchanging principles of scientific and social research on which theories are based and the perpetual growth of truth.

This is what we are trying to teach you at Bryn Mawr. We are trying to teach you in exactly the same way in which we teach our winter students. We believe in liberal instruction, in the fearless search for truth and in perfect freedom in discussion and in expression of opinion on the part of teachers and students. We think that it is the duty of teachers to teach the very best that they know and to represent not only both sides of controversial subjects as well as they can but not to hesitate to say what their own opinion is. Students are entitled to know what their teachers think but students who are properly taught will not accept their teachers' opinion as final. They will regard it as one point of view only and will realize that it is their duty as students to try to make up their minds for themselves. You will find in the Bryn Mawr Summer School that you are at liberty to take any point of view that you think right on any matter and to ask any questions you wish of your instructors. I believe that you will be taught in a way here that will lead you to think things out for yourselves afterwards and continually to revise your opinions.

No country wants its citizens to be slaves. A nation that does not think is doomed to destruction. All of us in the United States must be thinking just as intelligently, just as clearly as we can over the many problems that confront us as a nation. After we have taken time to prepare ourselves by study and thought it is then our duty to make up our minds and try to bring about what we think is right but we must try continually to keep our minds open to new ideas and new theories. We shall all of us revise our opinions until we die.

Here is the need, leadership. Every now and then there is born into the world a man or a woman with the power to think more clearly, to understand better, to inspire greater confidence than other men and women. Such a person is a leader to be loved and trusted and followed. The United States has been very fortunate in having developed some such wonderful leaders. Washington was one. I had once to make a speech on Washington and by the time that I had read all I could find about what he thought and said and did I came to realize that he was a really great leader but even he was not so great as the leader who came after him. In Abraham Lincoln we have one of the greatest men in all history. Susan B. Anthony was also such a leader. She was the Moses that led the women of the United States into the promised land of political freedom. She was the greatest person I have ever known. If she had been a man and had had a man's opportunity I think she would have been recognized by everyone as one of the greatest of Americans. Roosevelt also ranks high as a leader. He showed us many economic and social injustices in American life and awakened the consciences of a very great many people. Woodrow Wilson voiced the desire for justice and fair dealing and made all the world vibrate to his eloquent and moving words. This is a very great thing to do. He too is a leader. No loyalty, no gratitude, no devotion can be too great to be given to a great leader. And in the future women as well as men will be leaders.

We are now waiting for a great leader, perhaps the greatest that has ever been born, to show us the way toward right and justice and industrial peace. Think for one moment of the struggles that have been going on in this country and in all other countries between capital and labor about cutting down wages, destroying the eight hour day, and breaking up unions. The welter of conflicting opinion fills us with despair. But suppose for a moment that out of this summer school, or out of some similar school, should come a leader who would be intelligent enough to know how to settle to the satisfaction of all unprejudiced people, for example, what proportion of the earnings of any business ought to go to the workers and what ought to go to capital, who would be able to devise a

universal system of business accounting open to all so that there could in the future be no dispute over the facts, who should prove to unbiased persons that a six or seven hour day is better for employer and employed! These special controversies would be settled forever. We could pass on to something else. How gloriously the summer school would have justified itself!

In the next twenty-five years I believe that you will see war outlawed and also industrial war outlawed. People are coming to believe in peace just as people are coming to believe in industrial justice. Do not be too much discouraged by the present industrial situation. Try to feel as I do that on the whole we are moving in the right direction. One thing you may be quite sure of, and that is that by coming to Bryn Mawr College and by taking advantage of the opportunities we are so glad to offer you, you are doing the best thing that you can do for the working men and women of the world.

No great social advance can come without a great change in public opinion and public opinion can be permanently changed only by leaders who think straight and know whereof they speak. The opinion of people who are not familiar with the history of the world and with the development of thought, who are not trained to think straight, is not really worth very much. It can produce no permanent changes. If you students of the Summer School here and now determine to study and read a little each day, even if it is only a very little, you will find that year by year you will come to have a clearer vision, more understanding, more knowledge, and I can promise you that in the confusion of opposing opinions you will be able to follow a sane and wise course and that then you will not only be able to think straight yourselves but will be able to help other people to think straight.

This may seem rather an altruistic reason to give you for getting an education. But there is another more personal and more compelling reason. It is this. I can think of no more greater assurance against unhappiness than to learn to care for reading and study. The pleasure that comes from it is something that nothing and no one can take away from you. Nothing that happens in your personal life, no un-

happiness such as may easily come to any one of us at any time, can take away from you the great joy of reading, of thinking, of comprehending things better, of satisfying the intellectual curiosity that is one of our strongest cravings. One of the very great pleasures of being sixty-five as I am is that every year you live you come to understand a little better how things are working themselves out and you have the happiness of living long enough to see the things that you have hoped for and worked for coming true.

Remember then that by educating yourselves you will make yourselves much better able to help to bring about the changes that we all hope for and live for, and that you will be more generally competent to do whatever you want to do and remember also that you will be a great deal happier and wiser yourselves and that you can make everybody around you happier and wiser.

But important as education such as we are offering you here is, it is not everything. During the past two years I have had the pleasure of presiding over the Joint Administrative Committee of the Bryn Mawr Summer School on which many women workers in industry have worked from the first. During the past year, as you know our governing board has been made up of an equal number of representatives of women in industry and of representatives of the college and faculty of the school. I have presided over a great many committees in my life and I have been a member of many committees over which other people have presided but I have never worked on so inspiring a committee. It has taught me that the training of women workers in industry, especially of the leaders among them, is invaluable in the solution of problems such as those that we have had to meet in the Summer School. It has been a wonderful experience to me to find that, with this fifty-fifty representation, we have agreed on all the many very difficult educational issues that have come up. I have come to see that the kind of experience that comes from facing and surmounting very great practical hardships combined with a single-hearted desire to help on a great cause and a profound love of education, even if one has not been able to get it, gives a kind of training that colleges and universities will find it hard to equal.

If all the colleges in the United States would turn over their buildings and equipment for eight weeks every summer to joint committees of representatives of education and labor organized on a fifty-fifty basis like our Bryn Mawr Committee the progress made towards industrial peace within the next decade would I believe astonish us all. The next generation of winter and summer students would have the mutual sympathy that can come only from common education and common ideals and would surely be able to understand one another and to work together for common ends.

In the future we shall have men and women working side by side in industry, the professions, politics and in every imaginable kind of trade. We shall live in a new world, because women will bring into it something that has not been in it before. Anna Howard Shaw, the great woman suffrage orator to whom we owe an eternal debt of gratitude, used to say

that "women know most about some things and men know most about some things, but that men and women together know all that there is to know about everything in the world." And so in the world that you are going to pass the rest of your lives in we women are going to play a new and very exciting part. Bryn Mawr College offers you—her summer students, just as she offers her winter students—opportunities to prepare yourselves for this new responsibility and for this new happiness. It would give the keenest joy to all of us who have built up Bryn Mawr College and to all of us who are now working to build up the Summer School if from among our winter students and also from among our summer students should come the kind of women leaders the world is waiting for, to bring us out of the wilderness where we are now wandering, into the promised land of equal opportunity and social justice.

The Summer School of 1922

By HILDA W. SMITH, '10, Director of the Summer School

A story of the progress of the School, including a comparison of this year's problems and their solution with those of last year, an analysis of the spirit of the Students and a description of their daily life.

TO TELL the story of the Summer School of 1922 is a far more difficult task than to give the history of its first summer. Last year, because of the novelty of the experiment, and the many unexpected developments in the course of the School itself, it was comparatively easy to give an interesting, almost a spectacular account of its beginning, and its rather explosive progress. This year, on the other hand, the course of events was far from spectacular. As the work of the School progressed, however, it was soon proved that this first impression was far from the truth,—that for actual achievement in education, and the testing of educational method with a group of adult workers, this second summer has outdone the first.

Last year, because of the general lack of understanding of the School, and the novelty of the problems involved, more time was spent by the students in the discussion of the School itself than in actual

study. This summer, while there was no less interest in the School and in what it might mean to the workers, there was an entire absence of that attitude of suspicion which was inevitable in the earlier group.

With this initial barrier of distrust between the students and the School removed; faculty, students and administration could go forward this summer as one group in the search for education. The story of the past term, therefore, is the story of the gradual testing of educational methods, involving problems of the curriculum, of the teaching process, and of the selection of students, and a study of School organization.

To understand the steps in this gradual development of an educational plan for the Summer School, one must first understand something of the character of the group, or rather of the many groups which made up the School community. In the faculty and staff were included eight instructors,

fourteen tutors, a librarian and two assistants, two directors of physical education, a physician and nurse, five Bryn Mawr undergraduates, two office assistants, two housekeepers, and four executives. There were ninety-eight students, six of them returning for second year work.

The following extract from the statistical study of the School made by the advanced class in Economics gives an analysis of the student group. The ages of the students ranged from 18 to 40 years. More than three-quarters (75) were between twenty and thirty years.

TABLE 1
NATIVITY OF NINETY-EIGHT WOMEN
WORKERS IN INDUSTRY

Native born	69
Of native born fathers	35
Of foreign born fathers	34
Austria-Hungary	5
Canada	1
Denmark	2
England	1
Germany	10
Ireland	6
Italy	3
Poland	2
Scotland	1
Sweden	2
Switzerland	1
Foreign born	29
Austria-Hungary	2
Canada	1
England	3
Germany	1
Holland	1
Italy	1
Poland	1
Roumania	1
Russia	16
Sweden	2

Although the Joint Administrative Committee of the School had specified that at least twenty-five places should be saved for second year students, only six of last year's students found it possible to return and were accepted. Many of those who had hoped to come back found that they could not give up their wages or risk losing their jobs a second summer, especially during this period of unemployment.

As an outcome of last year's experience, the Joint Administrative Committee had appointed as Assistant Director of the

School, Miss Agnes Nestor, President of the Women's Trade Union League of Chicago, and formerly a glove worker, to represent the view-point of labor in the School. This year also five undergraduates, two or three at a time, were members of the School staff, helping with athletics, swimming, dramatics and music.

The curriculum this year had been modified as a result of last year's experience, and included Economics, English Composition and Hygiene as required subjects for first year students; Psychology, required for second year work; two and three hour elective courses in English Literature, the History of Civilization, and the History of the Labor Movement; one hour electives in Science, Government, the Labor Movement and the Appreciation of Music, and a series of lectures, given also last year, on "Women in the Labor Movement." In order to give the students more time for their regular courses, no outside lectures were scheduled, and in every way an effort was made to relieve the pressure of work which handicapped last year's students.

The tutoring system was connected very closely with class-room instruction, the tutors acting as assistants in each department, under the direct supervision of the instructor. With such a group, and with the close correlation of the work of instructors and tutors, the steady intellectual development of individual students was very marked.

It is not too much to say that every course in the School became assimilated at once into the experience of the students and was applied by them to their own immediate problems. This practical application was made, as before, directly in the Economics courses; but with just as great significance in every other subject. The teaching method was one of mutual give and take, lectures combined with discussion in the class-room groups, and further eager discussion in the tutoring classes, giving an opportunity both for a statement of theory and a discussion of its practical bearing on the students' own problems. Almost from day to day one could watch this educational process bear fruit in the mental development of individual students—in more logical thought, greater facility of expression, a more intelligent understanding and a wider vision of responsibility. With broadening mental horizons came a desire to

carry back something of value to other groups of workers.

As in the previous summer, the registration of students and their grouping for class-room or tutorial periods presented a difficult problem. Students with much industrial experience, and with years of lecture courses or advanced reading to their credit were often unable to do more than elementary work in English. Others who had gone further in school were sometimes lacking in the practical experience or the maturity of thought which would qualify them for the more advanced courses. This year for the first time there were a number of students from communities outside of the large industrial centers, from smaller industrial towns or mill villages where there had been little opportunity for educational contacts. Some of these students, seriously handicapped at first, profited to an unusual extent by the work of the School and by learning to know the other students. On the other hand it was acknowledged at the end of the summer that there were students in the School who were too immature, too lacking in industrial experience or in serious purpose to get from the School all it had to give. This summer has made clear above all things that the main problem before the School this winter is the selection of students.

In order to make the problem of grouping the students simpler another year, the Department of Psychology suggested that certain tests might prove to be useful. The students themselves, when the matter was brought before them, voted unanimously that such psychological tests should be given to them, in the hope that they might help solve the problem for future Summer Schools. In connection with these tests, taken by all the students, the faculty made a careful analysis of the work of each student, adding a brief description of academic and practical background. This individual study will be of great value in following the work of the students this winter and in selecting a group to return for second year work.

As a further contribution to future development, the faculty as a group made a study of the School, based on a questionnaire covering every aspect of the curriculum, the selection of students and the School organization. This questionnaire, in a simpler form filled out also by many of the stu-

dents, was the basis for discussion in a Forum of the whole School during the last week. This summary of experience made by the whole group led to some interesting conclusions.

Turning from the academic side of the School to the equally difficult question of School organization, there is no doubt that this second summer showed an advance over the first. Following that experience, a form of organization was planned from the beginning, giving ample representation of faculty and students on all committees of the School, and forming a Council, made up of these representatives to act as an executive committee and an advisory conference with the Director. It was interesting to note that instead of the demand for representation on the part of the students, which led to the somewhat cumbersome organization of the year before, the students this year felt that they would like to be relieved from the many meetings necessary to elect all their representatives. Before another year some simpler form of organization will probably be worked out, placing proper responsibility for the affairs of the School on this group of adult students and at the same time relieving them from some of the extra work which this involves.

Many of these joint committees of faculty and students had most interesting reports to give at the end of the summer. The Academic Committee discussed the curriculum and recommended certain changes for another year.

Matters of hall administration were taken up by the House Committee, on which the maids also were represented. Among other things this Committee helped arrange an eight hour day for all those who worked in the halls. The Health Committee worked with the Physician and the Physical Training directors during the summer, arranged medical examinations at the beginning and end of the term, and reported a great improvement in health for almost all the students. Special medical treatment, extra nourishment, and corrective gymnastics were used with good effect. Two gymnasium periods a week and three of outdoor sports or swimming had much to do with the general improvement. The students were interested to learn at the end of the

summer that as a group they had gained 350 pounds.

Several interesting debates and forums were arranged by the Committee in charge, one on "Collective Bargaining Through the Trade Union versus the Company Plan," and an open forum on "Monotony in Industry," bringing out many expressions of opinion from the School at large, and throwing the light of many experiences on these serious industrial problems.

The Committee on Employes' Classes, with one of the maids as Chairman, decided that instead of one class through the summer, they would arrange a series of talks given by different members of the faculty, in order that the employes might have a clearer understanding of the content of each course, and be better able to plan more systematic work next winter. Every week, therefore, members of the faculty discussed with enthusiastic groups of the maids, and the men on the campus, what was meant by the study of economics, history, science, literature, government and psychology. The interest in this series speaks well for the success of the plan suggested last spring by Mr. Mansbridge of the Workers' Education Association of England, when, as a result of his address on workers' education at a meeting of college employes, sixty-five of the group signed a request for such classes next fall. It would be an appropriate outcome of the steady interest of the college employes in the Summer School if a strong program of workers' education could be developed in the college next winter.

It is comparatively easy to give an account of the actual facts of the summer and of the work accomplished by faculty and students. It is far more difficult to describe the atmosphere of the School—a friendly, informal atmosphere where trifles took their proper place, and fundamentals alone were important. In such an atmosphere, and with this group of faculty and students, it was inevitable that there should be a steady growth of intellectual interests, a deepening sense of community responsibility—a true process of mental and spiritual awakening. To remember fleeting impressions of the life on the campus is to recreate in one's mind for a moment something of this spirit.

One evening a group of the more experienced students was discovered on the campus in the course of a violent argument—

probably one of their usual discussions of labor and its organization? Not at all—as one approached, the subject under discussion appeared to be "What is the use of ants? Bees give honey, but what is the use of ants?" And from that point the argument became biological and philosophical—man's relation to the universe, and the final end of human life—the whole discussion an outcome of the Science course, already a vital part of the School.

Down in the Cooperative Store in the basement of Taylor, student clerks were busy with a rummage sale of half-worn gymnasium suits and shoes, articles contributed by our undergraduates and by those of other colleges for the use of the Summer School. The Cooperative Association organized at the beginning of the year, issued shares at two dollars apiece, and now in August has over two hundred dollars to be distributed as dividends. This sum by vote of the Association will go into the fund for buying books, in order that the book shortage which has handicapped the School for two years will not be so serious another summer.

Here one noticed an early morning gymnasium class had taken to the open and was playing "follow my leader" up and down Senior Row. On a quiet Sunday afternoon a group from the literature course had gathered under the trees to read the Russian dramatists and discuss modern poetry. At tea one day a small group was gathered around one of the students from a southern cotton mill, who had sent for her small knot-tying machine from home, and was illustrating how she used it in walking up and down the long rows of bobbins and tying the broken threads. Now the whole School has gathered to hear one of the concerts arranged in connection with the Music course, and is so enchanted that the students are all late to supper. On another day, long to be remembered, the School went to tea with President Thomas in the Deanery garden, gathering again the night before she left to sing a farewell to her and hear her good wishes.

It was evening, and a group of Russian students were singing under the faculty windows in Pembroke—haunting Russian melodies, peasant songs, and finally the Russian International, forerunner of a better understanding between nations.

On a clear night—of which there were

few enough last summer—the center of interest was the big telescope set up on Merion green, always with a long line of students waiting a turn for their first glimpse of Mars, Saturn or Jupiter, or for a peep at the plains and mountains of the moon. "I used to look at the stars when I was a little girl," said one student, "But I've never had time since." One night it was the group of colored maids who had first claim on the telescope, and came back to the halls full of astonishment and delight at the things they had seen. When the sky was clouded and the telescope packed away, one might see an eager group of scientists, lanterns and butterfly nets in hand, starting off for the woods down the Gulph Road, to walk through the dark meadows for a first sight of the evening primrose, or to wait quietly at the edge of the woods in the hope that some great moth might flutter to the lantern. Quiet moments such as these, as well as class-room work or labor discus-

sions, have left their imprint on the memories of the students.

Two events marked the closing week of the School, the first a most successful performance of Lady Gregory's "Spreading the News," given by the group of students especially interested in dramatics; the other a lantern ceremony in the cloister, symbolizing the desire of the workers for education.

This brief but impressive ceremony was significant of the spirit of the students as they left the School. To go on with their study, to pass on to others what they themselves had learned, to stir in others a new social conscience in their own groups—these tasks the students set before themselves as they left Bryn Mawr. They all realized that these two months marked only a beginning, rather than a definite achievement, and that the test of the Summer School is still to come. There is no doubt that the students are ready for the test.

Sowing Syntax on Fertile Ground

By MARY E. HERR, '09

(Instructor in English, Bryn Mawr Summer School)

IN THE early days of the Summer School of 1922, one of the faculty was quoted as saying that it did not matter whether workers learned to write as long as they were able to absorb the new facts and ideas presented to them—as long, in other words, as they were educable. I was inclined to agree with this dictum when I discovered the difficulties that some of the students faced in trying to put their thoughts on paper, and I became "filled with a buoyant doubt" as to the value of the teaching we were doing. Buoyant the doubt certainly was, for it floated me out into a regular ocean of inquiry in regard to the matter and carried me finally to the opposite shore of belief that ability to express oneself clearly on paper and in speech was to be the saving of the whole labor situation!

Salvation, however, was not really in any of our minds when we undertook to teach at the Summer School, and the consideration that in the end had the most weight in making me realize the value of English Composition was the students' own intense

desire for it. When the School began in 1921, English Composition was an unscheduled subject; this year, according to recommendations made at the end of last summer, it became a required two-hour course; while for next year, faculty and students have voted that three hours shall be given over to the practice of writing and speaking and that this work shall be closely correlated with the two other subjects studied.

Of the ninety-eight students, only a very few were capable of doing advanced work on special problems or on reports; the great majority, about eighty, fell naturally into the intermediate class in which argumentation and public speaking were taught. The rest were so far behind that they formed another quite elementary group which it was my lot to teach.

This class was composed for the most part of girls of foreign birth—Russian, Polish, Rumanian, Italian—who were intelligent and eager but hampered by a lack of knowledge of the language; there were also a number of American girls too diffi-

dent and uncertain of themselves to enter English II; and several others so backward on account of leaving school at an early age that they could not even read with much understanding, let alone write. Some of these students came every day for a half hour's tutoring, some every other day, but we all met together once a week for an hour when we reviewed the principles of grammar, learned some simple spelling rules, tried to increase our vocabulary and improve our pronunciation, and got as much practice as possible in turning phrases into words or clauses and vice versa, writing sentences, changing simple sentences into complex and compound, and ending up with a study of the paragraph. It was surprising to see the interest and application that went into this rather dull work, and the progress that the girls made as some of that dim knowledge gained in school so many years ago came back to them. During the second week a Russian-Jewish girl of thirty-four, who had come to America at the age of twelve and had left school in the fourth grade in order to help her mother bring over the rest of the family and keep a younger brother in school, came to me in despair because she was called upon to write a paper for her Economics instructor. She hadn't the faintest idea how to begin. We talked it over and found she had plenty to say, but when she began to put it on paper, the mere business of writing, the uncertainty of her spelling, and the groping for words made

her forget what she was about to write. So she burst into tears because, as she said, "I'm afraid to write it wrong and it makes me so *mad* not to be able to get it down." Feeling the impotence of the unskilled, and being intelligent, she heartily resented this barrier to self-expression and set to work with determination to overleap it. By the end of the eight weeks she had acquired a good deal of confidence so that she could write her papers quite without initial suggestion, or subsequent help.

If confidence was the attitude of mind most necessary to develop in the elementary class in order that improvement should continue, this was in general not the case with the intermediate. Many of the girls in this class had already had a good deal of experience in speaking and writing in their own organizations, Y. W. C. A., union, or girls' club, and were accustomed to believe that reiteration and a firm conviction were the only essentials for persuasive talk. Perhaps this is true for an audience that appreciates fluency rather more than sense. In Miss Lockwood our students had no such audience and they soon discovered that much of their speaking was only "sound and fury."

I wish I could depict the fervor with which these girls attended and did the work for this course. An honest examination of the facts, and thereafter clear and unprejudiced thinking in regard to them—surely not for the workers alone do these methods bring salvation.

The Play Spirit in Acting

By HAROLDINE HUMPHREYS, 23

(Director of Summer School Dramatics)

THE Summer School plunged into dramatics very much in the manner of the Winter School, on the committee system, by which the girls did everything themselves. It changed its tactics almost at once, however, for several reasons. The summer girls, who for the most part had had some sort of dramatic experience through their clubs or "Y" centers, were accustomed to depend on some one who took all the responsibilities. They found that to run a thing themselves required more initiative, time, and hard work than they were

prepared to put into recreation. The woman in industry does not want her fun to involve responsibility. She gets enough of that elsewhere. Her idea of play is relaxation, which is certainly the antithesis of winter dramatics. Moreover the loss to her studies would have been far greater than the gain in executive or dramatic experience. So the Summer School cut down on its original program, and decided to give Lady Gregory's *Spreading the News*, a short, easy little play, delightful if well done, and perfectly suited to the

available talent. Thanks to the resources of the winter students' property room no costume committee was required, and as the scenery committee was largely composed of a fresh air fiend the play was given out of doors, thereby eliminating the usual exhausting painting and carpentry. As a setting the *Midsummer Night's Dream* hollow would have been difficult to improve upon.

The play went off remarkably well, and although the cast included girls of English, Irish, Scotch, German, Italian and Polish descent the Irish brogue was delightfully convincing. Rehearsals were of necessity somewhat casual, and, at the beginning, decidedly up hill work. The cast acquired a good deal by way of stage presence and dramatic sense, in which, compared to the winter students, they were at first amazingly deficient. They had not the remotest idea of how to move and talk, or any power to visualize the effect which they themselves produced, which is of course essential in acting. But the school could certainly boast of one or two first class comediennes, and on the whole the girls suffered very little from the inability to let go, which, is the curse of the winter student. Also they seemed to have been far more liberally supplied with imaginations than the winter girls.

This last characteristic showed itself in an endless variety of "stunts," of which the Summer School never tired. It also went quite wild over masquerading, and disguised itself completely at least once a week, thereby putting considerable strain on the versatility of the winter costumes.

The most interesting dramatic activity of the Summer School was due to Mrs. Elliot of the Neighborhood Play House. Under her direction the school had a unique Folk Festival on International Peace Day. No audience was planned for, the idea being that of a ceremony for the girls themselves rather than a spectacle for outsiders. The festival was not rehearsed. It was perfectly informal and perfectly genuine. Folk songs and dances of the different nations of the world followed reading from Whitman's *Salut au Monde*. As it happened an audience of at least a hundred turned up and were impressed by the fes-

tival as they never could have been had anything more formal and more banal been attempted. The girls themselves scarcely realized in what a remarkable performance they were taking part, or appreciated the fact that here was drama "of the people" freed from stage tradition and as pure as Greek ritual.

The same principle of disregarding the spectator and emphasizing the ceremonial significance was applied in the closing pageant, or rather masque, in the cloisters. The result was perhaps the loveliest of all the dramatic performances for which the cloister has provided a setting. The ceremony, which was very short, took place at dusk. The words were written by Miss Smith, and the music was chiefly Gluck. The girls, who wore their usual soft colored dresses, had a single walking rehearsal without words or music the day before, which resulted in a genuine crowd really taking part instead of a lifeless lump of bored "supers." It also resulted in extraordinarily good natural grouping which months of conscious practicing could never have produced. The ivy-crowned allegorical figures bearing little iron lamps, the red lanterns which all the girls carried and lit at the symbolic fire on the altar of rugged stone, and most of all the unconscious underlying rhythm of the whole ceremony made it a really beautiful sight for the audience who had been so completely ignored.

Everyone is tired of hearing that the drama has gone to the dogs, that it has strangled itself in red tape and century old conventions which have long since lost their *raison d'etre*. Every periodical that touches on the subject at all has words to the same effect. But here and there signs of hope are reported, attempts to make the drama something significant and vital in which everyone has his share. The Summer School's acting on this principle of not considering the audience was a real step forward, and gave the girls an experience which they could have had in no other way. Dramatically, as in all else, the Summer School is abreast of the times, and not like our regular colleges tottering on its upstage foot in a maze of early Victorian formula.

Bryn Mawr's Gift to Education*

By WILLIAM H. WELCH, M. D., LL. D.

Address at the Commencement exercises on June 8, 1922, upon the retirement of President Thomas from the presidency of Bryn Mawr College

THE retirement of Miss Thomas from the presidency of Bryn Mawr College, whose destinies she has guided since its formal opening thirty-seven years ago—for nine years as dean in association with President Rhoads, and for twenty-eight as president—and whose ideals, policies and achievements are in so large measure the work of her creative genius, turns our thoughts inevitably to the consideration of these ideals and achievements and to the contributions which this College has made to the higher education of women during her administration. These reflections may serve to lighten in some degree the feelings of sorrow and regret aroused by the severance of relations so long sustained, so rich in accomplishment and so warmly cherished by the students, graduates and other members and friends of this College.

Bryn Mawr began its work at an interesting period in the development of higher education in this country. The path had already been blazed for the collegiate education of women. Each type of institution now recognized—the co-educational, the affiliated and the separate college for women—had been in existence for several years—the co-educational, indeed, for over half a century—and with growing success. But the hard-fought battle was still on. In order to realise how complete has been the victory, how great the advance, recall the changed attitude of the public mind since those days toward college education for girls, indeed the present wide recognition of its vital importance for civilisation under the new social order; the many problems then open and now solved—although there will always be open problems enough in the educational field;—the many opportunities for advanced study and research and the careers now open to women and the large achievements of today as contrasted with the relatively meagre results of those earlier years. In this forward movement Bryn Mawr, under the leadership of President Thomas, has held a position in the front rank.

Certain fundamental questions, once hotly contested have been so completely and definitely settled that it is a waste of time longer to discuss them. My profession has at last given its reluctant consent to the proposition that the health of girls is generally benefited rather than impaired by the conditions of college life. The demonstration of the capacity of young women to meet all the mental tests of college work at least as successfully as men students is complete and convincing.

President Thomas's admirable and inspiring address on the twenty-fifth anniversary of this College, as well as other publications, have made unnecessary the rehearsal on this occasion of all the various influences and policies, which have combined to make Bryn Mawr the renowned College which it is today. Inasmuch, however, as the highest distinction of this College is the intellectual life which it has cultivated and engendered and the high standards of scholarship which it has created and maintained I may be permitted to recall to your attention certain salient points, familiar as they may be to this audience.

Bryn Mawr entered fully into the heritage of the new ideas and methods introduced in 1876 by the Johns Hopkins University into higher education in this country, marking, as they did, a new era of American university education. I quote President Thomas's own generous words, re-echoed in the introductory remarks to which you have just listened: "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 and our ideals of research and scientific thoroughness." Many times over, I may add, has Bryn Mawr repaid this debt, and most worthily has she guarded to this day these ideals, while adapting and expanding them in detail to meet the special conditions of undergraduate and graduate work of this College in its steady and rapid growth.

It will, I think, be universally conceded,

* Reprinted from *Science* by courtesy of editors.

with the fullest and most grateful recognition of the important pioneer work and the later large achievements of her sister colleges, that the entrance of Bryn Mawr into the educational world marked a new epoch in the higher education of women.

The first and most striking evidence of this was the emphasis, previously unexampled in women's colleges, placed by the Bryn Mawr administration in selecting its faculty upon the scholarly attainments and productive scholarship of its teaching staff, and this remains a chief distinction of this College.

To match the acumen and skill, the flair one may say, displayed by President Thomas in searching out and securing teachers and investigators whose high promise in the glory of their youth was later realised, one must pass from the academic field to the manifestation of certain trained senses and qualities in the realms of sport, racing and hunting.

I asked to be supplied with the names of those who have taught here and later attained high distinction. I find, as I anticipated, that the list with the accompanying data is too long to be recited within the limited compass of this address, but it is so remarkable and illustrates so completely the standards of productive scholarship sought for the instructing staff that I cannot forbear citing the more eminent names, some of which will be recognised by those unfamiliar with the reputations of technical scholars and men of science.

First in time comes Woodrow Wilson, who soon after receiving the doctor of philosophy degree at Johns Hopkins University and publishing his excellent book on Congressional Government was called to Bryn Mawr in 1885, where he organised the department of history and taught for three years before accepting appointment first at Wesleyan University and then at Princeton. In the same department of history taught for eighteen years Charles McLean Andrews before accepting a call to Johns Hopkins and later to Yale, where he is now Farnum Professor of American History.

We can understand one of the reasons for the prominent position held by the ancient classics in the curriculum of Bryn Mawr when we recall that here taught for many years that brilliant Greek scholar, Paul Shorey, who left to head the depart-

ment of Greek at the University of Chicago; E. Washburn Hopkins, who went to Yale as professor of Sanskrit and Comparative Philology; Herbert Weir Smyth, here for thirteen years before becoming Eliot Professor of Greek Literature at Harvard; Gonzales Lodge, for eleven years here, and now Professor of Latin at Columbia; Tenney Frank, who taught here for fifteen years before he was called to the chair of Latin of Johns Hopkins, and Moses S. Slaughter, who is now head of the department of Latin at the University of Wisconsin.

Indicative of the position accorded to the biological and physical sciences in the scheme of liberal education at Bryn Mawr, and if possible even more remarkable than the roll of classical scholars, is that of the biologists, which includes the names of Edmund B. Wilson and Thomas Hunt Morgan, now at Columbia, and Jacques Loeb, called here from a docentship at Strassburg and now at the Rockefeller Institute of Medical Research, who are today the most eminent biologists of America, perhaps of the world. To these are to be added the well-known names of Frederick S. Lee, for many years head of the department of physiology at Columbia, and the chemists, Elmer P. Kohler, who, after teaching here for twenty years, became professor of chemistry at Harvard, and Edward H. Keiser, now holding the chair of chemistry at Washington University.

I must content myself with merely mentioning some of the familiar names in other departments: in mathematics, Harkness; in geology, Miller; in physics, Mackenzie; in experimental psychology, which he here founded, Cattell; in philosophy, Bakewell and Mezes; in English, Tinker and Upham; in Germanic philology, Collitz; in economics and sociology, Giddings.

When to this impressive list are added the far larger number of women graduates who hold important teaching or administrative positions in educational institutions, including Bryn Mawr herself, we can appreciate something of the richness of the gift contributed by this College in less than four decades of existence through the training and development of teachers and investigators to the education not of women only, but of men as well, and to the advancement of knowledge.

Should any one suppose that this con-

tinual migration of eminent men teachers to other colleges and universities has sapped the teaching strength of Bryn Mawr, he has only to regard the eminent women and men in her present faculty and the well-equipped departments of instruction in order to realise that never were the educational advantages and the intellectual life of this College so great and so vigorous as they are today.

There are, however, certain significant inferences to be derived from the fact that it is mainly men and not women who have been withdrawn from this faculty to other institutions. One of these inferences doubtless points to the preference of many of the men for chairs in colleges and universities not exclusively for women students. But here an important consideration has also been the inability of Bryn Mawr until recently to compete with better endowed institutions for teachers desired by both. It is amazing that Bryn Mawr has been able to create and to maintain such high academic standards upon an endowment so slender. It is this success which has furnished the strongest possible appeal to her alumnae and other benefactors of education, who have responded so generously in recent years in increasing her resources.

But the most interesting and, in many ways, the most important conclusion to be drawn from the circumstance that here women teachers stay, whereas so many men leave to join the faculties of other colleges, is that desirable positions in these other colleges and universities, including the co-educational ones, are open to women in so small number as to be practically negligible. This lack of wider recognition of their work by academic promotion deprives women in large measure of one of the most powerful incentives and highest rewards of productive scholarly and scientific work. Among other reasons I find in this situation, which is not likely soon to be remedied, a compelling argument in favor of the existence and generous support of independent women's colleges in spite of the high cost. Unquestionably, co-education is the best solution of the problem of professional and technical education for women, and even for their collegiate training it will continue to be the prevailing system throughout the larger part of this country, particularly in the West, but experience has abundantly demonstrated the need and special services

of separate undergraduate colleges for women, and among the most valuable of these services I count the opening of attractive academic careers to women. Bryn Mawr has shown also the value of adding, when it can be properly supported, a graduate philosophical department, meeting especially the needs of prospective teachers and of workers in the field of social economics.

Bryn Mawr, from the start, laid still further emphasis upon high academic standards and productive scientific work, and made an additional important contribution to the educational and research opportunities for women by the establishment of her system of resident fellowships and scholarships, open to graduates of all colleges of good standing, supplemented later by European traveling fellowships and the nine graduate scholarships for foreign women. Thereby the reputation and influence of Bryn Mawr, both here and abroad, have been greatly increased and extended. The presence of so many graduate students—ninety-two in the academic year now closing—engaged in advanced work has stimulated the intellectual life of the entire college, and their example and the opportunities have led many to pursue their studies beyond the College period. There have thus been afforded to members of the faculty welcome opportunities for graduate teaching and the conduct of research which has led to valuable contributions to knowledge.

It is everywhere conceded that the Bryn Mawr degree of doctor of philosophy equals in rank that granted by any university in this country. One has only to examine in the Register the lists of the ninety doctors of philosophy and the one hundred and sixty-five masters of arts of Bryn Mawr, and to note their names and the positions which they hold or have held, predominantly in the teaching profession, in order to gain some appreciation of the immense service to education rendered by the graduate courses in this College and the system of fellowships and scholarships.

Permit me to quote the fine tribute paid to this feature of Bryn Mawr at the twenty-fifth anniversary by President Taylor, of Vassar College: "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, first, the splendid em-

phasis 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 today and call her blessed!"

The President and Faculty of Bryn Mawr have worked out with great care and thought a system of liberal training which in its totality as well as in certain special features constitutes a distinct contribution to higher education and is often referred to as the Bryn Mawr type. The essential features are these: a fairly uniform and sound foundation on which to build the college courses secured by the entrance examination in fixed subjects, certificates not being accepted; required courses of study occupying half of the student's time, in language, letters, philosophy and science, which furnish the essential basis of liberal culture; freedom of choice of other subjects in accordance with the group system, permitting seventy-one combinations of courses; unrestricted elective courses for one sixth of the work, and before graduation evidence by examination of a reading knowledge of French and German (the latter language temporarily replaced during the war by Italian or Spanish).

The group system, so designated for the first time by Miss Thomas, the central feature of this plan, which in recent years has widely replaced the former Harvard system of unrestricted electives, was borrowed in 1885 from the Johns Hopkins University by Bryn Mawr, which, in amplifying and adapting it to the four years' undergraduate college course, has had an important share in its development and spread. This system, while securing on the one hand the definiteness of purpose of the traditional

rigid curriculum and on the other the adaptation to the students' interests and needs claimed for the free electives, is more than a compromise between these two rival systems, for it has the very real advantage not inherent in either of prolonged thorough training in some one branch of knowledge or group of kindred subjects which appeals to the individual's interest and aptitudes or is preparatory to future professional study, and this without too early over-specialization.

As regards certain modern, controversial tendencies in college education Bryn Mawr has taken a conservative, although by no means narrow position, and President Thomas has defended this attitude and participated in the lively discussions with all of her accustomed vigor, clearness of statement and intensity of conviction.

Bryn Mawr still stands for four years' study of Latin as an obligatory requirement for entrance and for one year's required study of either Latin or Greek in college. Shocking as it may appear to some of our educational reformers, she continues to emphasize the disciplinary and cultural value of the older, traditional subjects—the ancient classics, mathematics, philosophy and history—and the students follow suit in their electives.

That this zealous interest in the older humanities is compatible with the most open hospitality for these modern subjects which are considered to have legitimate place in a scheme of liberal education is demonstrated by the ample provision here made for the study of the natural and physical sciences, psychology, modern languages, English language and literature, which is a particularly strong department, long inspired by the teaching of President Thomas herself, the economic, political and social sciences, comparative philology, Semitic languages and literature, classical archeology, history of art, theoretical music, in a form somewhat reminiscent of the position of this subject in the mediaeval quadrivium, and still other branches of learning.

Even those who may prefer other types of college courses and methods of study will, I think, concede that Bryn Mawr's curricula and standards embody a noble conception of liberal culture and knowledge—a true *Studium Generale*—retentive of what is good in the older and receptive to what is best in the newer systems. No adverse

financial conditions, no popular clamor and no pressure from outside have led to any sacrifice of quality to quantity, of excellence to numbers, in the maintenance of these ideals.

Modification of the college curriculum to meet the supposed special intellectual needs of women, which has been urged by men more frequently than by women, while it has from the beginning received the serious consideration of educators in women's colleges, has not found favor here or permanently so in other good colleges for women. The ultimate decision of this question rests entirely with the women.

Bryn Mawr resists the transformation of the college of liberal arts by the entrance of strictly vocational and professional studies and frowns upon such heresies as the bisection of the college at the belt line into a junior and a senior college, or the telescoping of the last year or two of the college course into the professional schools. In a word, she stands with her sister colleges for preservation of the educational standards and the integrity of the American college in essence and in spirit. To the many who cherish the traditions of the older learning and liberal culture as represented in the American college of the past it may appear that the ark of the covenant has passed into the keeping of the colleges for women.

President Thomas has expressed in these admirable words her conception of the aims of college education for women: "If fifty per cent of college women are to marry and nearly forty per cent are to bear and rear children, such women can not conceivably be given an education too broad, too high or too deep, to fit them to become the educated mothers of the future race of men and women to be born of educated parents. Somehow or other such mothers must be made familiar with the great mass of inherited knowledge which is handed on from generation to generation of civilized educated men. They must think straight, judge wisely and reverence truth; and they must teach such clear and wise and reverent thinking to their children." This was fifteen years ago. Today with the assumption by women of all the responsibilities of citizenship and with the vastly increased influence which college women will exert upon the life of the community and nation, how supremely important it is that the

college should aim to discipline intelligence, to strengthen the ability to observe correctly and to form sound intellectual and ethical judgments, and to cultivate for the highest service of the race that fundamental instinct of women's nature which seeks not less than the perpetuation of the species its safety and welfare!

To this audience it is not necessary to point out that the brilliantly successful efforts of President Thomas to bring to realization at Bryn Mawr certain clear and well defined conceptions of the place and functions of the college in education, as distinct from the secondary school on the one hand and graduate, professional and technical schools on the other, imply no lack of interest in providing opportunities for the training of women in practical and vocational subjects in their proper place. Quite the contrary is of course true.

Full evidence of this is found here at Bryn Mawr in the excellent provisions for the training of teachers and specialists in the graduate courses, particularly in the Graduate Department of Education, an integral part of which is the Phoebe Anna Thorne model school with its primary, elementary and secondary departments; and in the Carola Woerishoffer Graduate Department of Social Economy and Social Research with its admirably conceived theoretical and practical courses.

What could make stronger appeal to human sympathy and generous support than the novel and interesting experiment, successfully launched here last summer and to be continued this one, of the Summer School for Women Workers in Industry, conceived and initiated by President Thomas?

Our Medical School at the Johns Hopkins and all women owe an inexpressible debt of gratitude to the vigorous efforts and persuasive arguments of Miss Thomas and the generous donation of Miss Mary Garrett in securing the Women's Endowment Fund which enabled the School to start in 1893 with its doors open to the admission of women upon the same conditions as for men, the blessing of co-education in medicine being more adequately appreciated today than at that time. This is only one of the many large services to the women's cause rendered by President Thomas outside of Bryn Mawr College.

To that very important if not larger part

of college education which is represented by students' life, association in college halls of residence and activities, here fortunately without intercollegiate athletics, clubs and fraternities and without sacrifice of the primary collegiate aims, and which really creates the spirit and personality of the college, Bryn Mawr has made its full and delightful contribution, but this is for those who have lived the life to tell. Most charmingly and competently has this been done by the pen of a gifted alumna, Mrs. Helen Thomas Flexner, in the brochure entitled "Bryn Mawr—a Characterisation."

I may mention as a most notable contribution affecting the life of students the system of students' self-government, which was developed here in a more completely organized and unrestricted form than existed elsewhere. It "was born," President Thomas tells us, "of the temporary and wholly fortuitous coming together of marriageable men and maidens as professors and students."

We have only to look around us on these lovely grounds and beautiful buildings of grey stone in order to appreciate the significance of the contribution made under the directing mind and taste of President Thomas by Bryn Mawr's architects to the beauty of American colleges in creating here what has been designated as the American Collegiate Gothic style of architecture.

The best fruits of all the contributions of Bryn Mawr which I have sketched so incompletely and inadequately and of the inspiring personal influence and instruction of President Thomas are the lives and work of over 4500 former and present students, of whom about 2000 are alumnae, of this college.

Who can estimate the benefits to American homes and communities, indeed to the whole nation, resulting from the activities and influence of these women who received their inspiration and training within these walls? Members of the graduating class! We have every confidence that these benefits are to be appreciably increased by your admission today to the goodly company of liberally educated women who bear forth to the world the spirit and the traditions of service of Bryn Mawr.

President Thomas! It is a great privilege and honor for me personally and as a representative of the Johns Hopkins University, to be permitted to join with these

loyal alumnae of Bryn Mawr and your colleagues and with hosts of others in paying tribute to you on this occasion for your great and enduring work for this college, which, as I have endeavored to point out, has made important contributions to higher education. It was not really necessary to add the last two words to the title of this address.

You brought to this task, so triumphantly achieved, scholarly attainments and unswerving devotion to productive scholarship, force of character and intellectual ability of a high order, the boundless energy and enthusiasm of abiding youth, indomitable courage, resourcefulness and perseverance in overcoming difficulties, clear vision and steadfast loyalty to ideals, persuasive and vigorous speech, the inspiration of a cultured, radiant and vital personality, an unwavering and ardent devotion to the cause not of woman's education only but of her advancement in all ways and her emancipation from all shackles and disabilities.

In enjoying well earned release from the burdens of administrative responsibility and in turning to other tasks, for we cannot think of you as inactive, you carry with you the durable satisfaction of great service rendered to the great cause to which you have devoted your life, the admiration, affection and gratitude of the thousands of students, alumnae and friends of Bryn Mawr College, the appreciative recognition and felicitations of other institutions of learning, of scholars and of friends of education and of the cause of women everywhere.

We can hardly think of Bryn Mawr without you, President Thomas, but you are passing on to an able and experienced successor, a threefold graduate of this College, the torch of unquenchable flame which here you have kindled and which here will burn brighter and ever brighter in the coming years to illumine the path of women toward knowledge and wisdom, toward the attainment of the largest and best use of their intellectual and spiritual powers, toward appreciation and enjoyment of the best in life, in literature, in art, in men and women, toward understanding and furthering of the agencies and forces which make for righteousness, peace and the betterment of mankind.

Margaret Bailey's Book

The Value of Good Manners, by Margaret E. Bailey, 07, (Doubleday, Page & Co.)

What a good time the reviewers will have with this book! For, of course, the subject of *Good Manners* belongs in the literary Ghetto and deserves no seat at the table of *Respectable Criticism*. Some of them will not read it at all; but will despatch the whole thing with a few caustic remarks about the silliness of etiquette books.

Others will glance over the pages and point out, with so many epigrams per paragraph, that Miss Bailey has murdered and buried stimulating conversation by proscribing controversial subjects; that she has made more anomalous than ever the position of children in the household by upbraiding parents in one chapter for nagging and suppressing them and in another for not punishing them severely when they besiege patient guests to tell stories or draw pictures of moo-cows.

I myself might have been tempted to try to be amusing about the book before I read it, had not Terry Helburn quite ungently told me that cleverness was not my cue. With the impulse to comedy thus quenched; with the cold conviction that there are no laws which can govern conversation except the accident of Prohibition; and with the knowledge born of experience that there will never be a way of accommodating the position of children in the household to the comfort of guests, I can easily forgive Miss Bailey for her discrepancies, and I maintain moreover that she has made good manners respectable.

She has done this in three ways: First, by showing that it pays to be polite. You stand a far better chance of holding your job and of getting a better one if you are courteous to your employers. In like manner you keep your maids, win the best cuts from the butcher, hold the affections of your errant husband or wife at the nominal cost of a timely smile or a kindly word. The American Eagle himself has begun to realize the commercial value of courtesy.

The second way is by showing the good old-fashioned moral concealed beneath polite behaviour. The essence of good manners is considerateness for the feelings of others. There is still a large group of people to whom ethics is important. These

are usually the people of sensitive conscience whose conduct is already beyond reproach. They do not care about the material value of good manners. They will not be improved by reading the book. But it will be a comfort to them to know, as they see unprotesting, their husband walk off with the morning paper, or gaze undismayed upon their meed of chicken-neck for dinner, that they are not ingloriously following the line of least resistance, but are acting in accordance with a real spirit of generosity and kindness which is its own reward.

The third way in which Miss Bailey has made good manners respectable is the most difficult of achievement. She has made them good reading. The book is not a collection of insulting rules of etiquette. It is a series of essays, witty, ironic, delightful. The types held up as object lessons are based on the most critical, and I may add malicious, observation of the faults and foibles of human nature. One trembles to think what the past history of the author, both as hostess and guest, must have been that she should have acquired such a devastating knowledge of sordid hospitality. For example, the suburban business man, for whose comfort the whole household is obliterated, is as real as fiction. So also is the hostess who takes such pride in the cleanliness and beauty of her guest-room, but who forgets to fill the ink well, serves Postum for breakfast and supplies gift books for bedside shelves. The two apathetic guests who are bored by all plans for their entertainment, would win applause as character parts in a play.

In our Daily Theme Course of long ago, Mrs. Gerould used to set us the task of "making a hackneyed subject interesting." If she chances to see Miss Bailey's book she will think, I have no doubt, that this simple exercise has developed startling results. At all events the author has had the courage of the martyrs to undertake to write seriously—or I should say, to write well, for the tone is never serious—on a subject of ridicule. We shall await with impatience her book on gardens which is to appear this fall.

M. P. S.

ALUMNAE NOTES

Dear Alumnae:

As the new editor of the BULLETIN, I have been getting acquainted lately with the various Class Editors, and I found them all so dejected at their inability to make up interesting sheets from the material you don't supply to them that I decided I would write a letter and put their troubles before you.

Frankly, don't you turn to the alumnae notes before you read anything else in the BULLETIN? And aren't you disappointed now if perhaps you belong to the class of 1903, say, or 1913—to find so little news of your classmates? By the present provision for the notes, the allotted space in the October number belongs to the odd classes, of which not enough responded.

Is it laziness or modesty? There is something to tell about every one of you, but you won't bother to tell it; you put all the responsibility on the class editors, who can hardly be expected to make bread of a stone. One of them writes "We class editors know only too well what is wanted. The trouble is to get the individual response. Unless they can report a new baby, so many won't report anything."

Now babies are our glory and pride, but remember that only fifty per cent. of us are married and sixty per cent. have no children. Won't the submerged majority—and the minority too are not above reproach—apply the Golden Rule this once, and as they like to read about others, let others read about them? "I haven't done anything worth reporting," you will plead. Oh, yes you have. Where did you spend last summer? What long lost college friend did you see? Has the class baby developed a talent for china painting? Have you discovered how to feed, clothe and educate your children on \$3000 a year? How about your new job? And haven't you ever made a failure? In all the alumnae notes I have ever scanned, I have never detected a trace of pessimism. The story of your failure would be very interesting.

Faithfully yours, THE EDITOR.

1897

Class Editor, Mary Campbell, Walker Road, Orange, N. J.

Frances Fincke Hand, with her husband, Judge Hand, and her three daughters, has been touring England and the continent. After seeing innumerable cathedrals and chateaux in France, they are resting in Switzerland and climbing many Alpine peaks.

Frances Arnold has spent the summer in her cottage, "Overbrook," in Cornish, N. H.

Frieda Heyl visited Elizabeth Higginson Jackson at her house in West Chop, Mass.

Corinna Putnam Smith spent last winter abroad and returned to this country in June.

Mary Converse is spending two months in France, Switzerland and Italy.

1899

Class Editor, Mrs. Herbert Radnor-Lewis, 164 Lexington Ave., New York City.

Anne Boyer has had the great misfortune of losing both her mother and father within six months of one another. Mrs. Boyer died of heart trouble in February, after a lingering illness. Dr. Boyer had gone abroad in April with Judith (1909), whose husband is engaged in Y. M. C. A. work at Coblenz, and he died very suddenly in Paris in July. Anne spent the summer in Texas with her brother and sister Frances (1915).

Elsie Andrews spent most of the winter in the superintendent's office at Bryn Mawr while reorganization plans were being worked out. The business was called "Business Assistant to the President," and the

work was a combination of office and secretarial work and was extremely interesting. Besides, she taught College Preparatory History classes at Miss Wright's School, and did tutoring in her spare moments.

Helen Allen is much interested in the Cambridge School of Domestic Architecture and Landscape Architecture, which she says is an interesting test of woman's education. Of course it needs money and she will be delighted to receive some from any one who has anything left after contributing all she should to Bryn Mawr.

Sarah Stiles is professor of economics and acting dean of Simons' College. She taught in the Labor School at Bryn Mawr in 1921.

Alice Carter Dickerman (Mrs. W. C.) is the very capable chairman of the Music Fund Committee. She and one of her daughters came to College for commencement.

Martha Irwin Sheddan (Mrs. Ralph) finds that a niece and nephew and an adopted son and daughter make life very exciting. Her niece and namesake will enter Bryn Mawr in 1923.

Laura Peckham Waring, (Mrs. Edward P.) has adopted another baby, a girl this time, Anne Eaverson Waring. She and her family expected to spend their summer vacation at Herricks, Maine.

Ethel Levering Motley (Mrs. J. M.) is trying to do her share in several charitable and welfare organizations, and says that keeps her very busy.

Margaret Stirling Thom (Mrs. J. Pembroke) is farming at Catonsville, Md. She says that they raise sheep, cattle, chickens, pigs and a great deal of hay, while her specialty is raising Scottish terriers. She has one little girl.

Dollie Sipe Bradley (Mrs. T. C.) is secretary of the Bryn Mawr Club of Pittsburgh. Her oldest daughter is preparing for Bryn Mawr.

Camille Erismann has returned to Geneva after a brief stay in the United States. Her father and brother both died within the year, and her sister-in-law has accompanied her to Europe.

Grace Phillips Roger has been made Treasurer of the Pawtucket Council for Girl Scouts. She is also a member of the newly formed Physical Educational Committee of the local Y. W. C. A. She is playing on the Rhode Island Women's Golf

League, and actually managed to win a second prize this spring.

Grace Downing Mitchell is teaching mathematics and physics at Miss Fine's School. She is taking a course at Columbia this winter and hopes to build a small bungalow this summer in Bellefonte, Pa.

Sylvia K. Lee is teaching Greek and Latin at the Winsor School, to which she has returned after a Sabbatical year spent in France and England.

Katharine Lord has recently been at Bryn Mawr attending the Head Mistress' Conference, held at the Baldwin School, and is director of the Winsor School.

Edith Wray Holliday next winter expects to teach French and German at the A. M. Chesbrough Seminary, North Chili. Her eldest daughter is twelve, and the second nine years old; they have as yet made no plans for coming to College, but their mother's classmates hope they will come to Bryn Mawr.

Mrs. Howard, mother of Jeannie Howard, died January 17, 1922, at Staunton, Va. Mrs. Howard, who was housekeeper of Denbigh Hall in the years 1896-98, will be affectionately and regretfully remembered by all who lived in Denbigh during those years. Jeannie Howard sails for France in June, to be gone all summer; possibly she will stay in Europe to study for a year or two.

1901

Class Editor, Beatrice McGeorge, Cynwyd, Pa.

Grace Collins, ex-'01, was married in June at Richmond, Va., to Mr. Sidney Lewis.

Madge Miller has invited Beatrice McGeorge to travel in England and Europe with her this winter. They expect to sail on the Carmania, October 15th, and to visit Spain, Italy, Greece and Constantinople.

Marion Reilly has come back from her four-months' trip through England, France and Italy, greatly improved in health and eager for the approaching political struggle.

William McGeorge, who had practiced law in Philadelphia for fifty-five years, died on the fourteenth of August at the old house in Cynwyd to which he so gladly welcomed those members of 1901 who came to his daughter Betty's Twentieth Reunion Party in June, 1921.

While the Philadelphia Bar deplors the loss of an old and valued associate, the in-

timates of Mr. McGeorge's children mourn an affectionate friend.

Susan Clarke has returned to Ruschlikoy, her house near Zurich, Switzerland, after spending the summer in England.

CHARLES RANSOM MILLER

Many of the class of 1901 have lost in Madge Miller's father a much loved friend. Mr. Miller's unfailing sympathy with youth made him a delightful companion even when those of us who were fortunate enough to know him were schoolgirls preparing for college. When Mr. and Mrs. Miller came to Bryn Mawr and when we visited them at home it always meant happiness for everybody, they were so extraordinarily and genuinely interested in our affairs. This was to be expected of Mrs. Miller—mothers are long-suffering—but not all brilliant fathers are like that. No budding talent, no social gift was so modest that Mr. Miller did not recognize and encourage it. He was not "put off" by immaturity, and in his sense of fun and absurdity was one of our intimates. The fact was that this daughter's friends were his friends, and while they appreciated the honor, they were not perhaps quite conscious of its rarity; nor did they then realize how much, out of his knowledge and experience, he contributed to their education.

More than anyone else I ever knew, Mr. Miller had mastered the art of living. He was the perfect host. His enjoyment of everything that was pleasant and interesting insured the enjoyment of others; and when he said farewell to a guest it was always with the affectionate command to "come again and often." Those of my day who knew him will pay him a tribute seldom offered by one generation to an older—we shall miss him as we should miss a contemporary, and mourn him as a lost part of our own lives.

ELIZABETH DALY, '01.

1905

Class Editor, Mrs. Ellsworth Huntington, 186 Laurence Street, New Haven, Conn.

Mary Rachel Norris, whose poem *Pax Beata* was originally published in *Harper's Monthly*, April 15, and then reprinted in Braithwaite's *Anthology*, has recently consented to allow the poem to be again reprinted in a new anthology, *Verse of Our Day*, soon to be published by Appleton.

Hope Allen, with a Newnham College friend, has bought a house at 116 Cheyne Walk, London, S. W. 10, for a winter home.

Helen Sturgis took a one hour course at Columbia on the Origin and Evolution of Music.

Elma Loines spent part of the spring with Alice Jaynes, helping her paint half her big Rhode Island house for renting. Elma spends a good deal of time working for the music school.

Eleanor Little's son, Bailey, takes his preliminaries for Harvard next spring.

Bertha Seely Dunlop has enjoyed her year as Dean of Women in a reorganized girls' school, a position which she took up partly to help a friend and partly to cure herself of a long illness.

Jack Paxson's daughter, Jane, is already registered for Bryn Mawr in four years.

Elsie P. Jones spent May working under the Red Cross among the flood sufferers in southern Louisiana. Many of the Creoles are illiterate and speak a curious dialect. Hereafter, Elsie says, the children are to go to school.

Freddy Le Fevre is director of pageantry for the diocese and is writing a missions pageant, to be given at the general convention (Episcopal) in September, in Portland, Oregon.

Florence Waterbury sailed for China on August 16th. Her headquarters will be in Peking and she expects to be gone nine or ten months, travelling about and painting. Her exhibition of paintings, held at the College last June for the benefit of the Chinese Scholarship, was a great success.

Helen R. Sturgis spent the summer travelling in Norway and Sweden.

Mabel Austin Converse has entered her elder daughter Elizabeth for the Class of 1932.

Caroline Morrow Chadwick-Collins is in charge of the Alumnae office this winter in addition to her duties as Publicity Director for the College.

Elizabeth Henry Redfield won a \$500.00 prize last spring for writing a scenario. She and her husband have been motoring in Canada, Maine and the White Mountains this summer.

1907

Class Editor, Eunice Schenck, Low Buildings, Bryn Mawr, Pa.

Harriot Houghteling returned from New-

foundland early in the summer, having been shipwrecked en route.

Grace Hutchins spent the summer with her family in Castine, Me.

Irene Eldridge spent August at Monhegan, Me.

Letitia Windle had an operation not long after reunion and is still seriously ill at her home in Westchester, Pa.

Alice Hawkins paid her usual summer visit to New England during which she visited or saw Margaret Nichols Hardenburg, '05; Avis Putnam Dethier, '05; Peggy Ayer Barnes, '07; Cornelia Meig's, '07 and Esther Williams Apthorp, '07.

Margaret Emerson Bailey had her first book published last spring, *The Value of Good Manners* (Doubleday, Page & Co.). A book of essays mostly about gardens will follow shortly, published by the George H. Doran Company.

1909

Class Editor, Dorothy I. Smith, 4725 Grand Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

Katharine Branson is continuing as Head of the Katharine Branson School at Ross, Marin County, Calif. The school is a day and resident school preparatory for colleges, and this is its sixth year. It has moved this year to a new location, on a beautiful estate (formerly "The John Martin Place") of eleven acres of charming country, with Mount Tamalpais and Bald Hill in the immediate foreground. Ross is one of the loveliest residential suburbs of San Francisco.

Frances Browne is opening rooms at 118 West Eleventh Street, New York, for work with young children. She will have a morning class and special work in the afternoon. It is hoped the rooms may serve as a center for educational work, and will be used in as varied a way as possible. Look in and see how you can use them.

Alta Stevens Cameron has a second son, Anson Cameron, Jr., born July 2nd.

Grace Woolridge Dewes has been spending the summer at the "Roaring Brook Inn," Harbor Springs, Michigan.

Parla Henze has spent the summer attending summer school at the University of California, visiting at Lake Tahoe, and journeying home via the Canadian Rockies. She is now teaching mathematics at the Eastern High School, Detroit, Michigan.

Mary Herr was instructor in the English Department at the Summer Labor School

at Bryn Mawr. She expects to take a semi-sabbatical year this winter, and go abroad in February.

May Putnam is medical adviser for Radcliffe College for the coming year, in addition to her other work.

Dorothy I. Smith has announced her engagement to Mr. Rollin T. Chamberlin, associate professor of geology at the University of Chicago.

Margaret Bontecou Squibb spent two weeks in the summer at Hurricane in the Adirondacks. Eleanor Bontecou and Norvelle and Frances Browne were there also, and May Putnam spent a night at the end of a trip through Vermont and the White Mountains which Frances Browne and she took in her "flivver."

1911

Class Editor, Louise S. Russell, 140 East Fifty-second Street, New York City.

Margaret Hobart Myers' husband, Dean George B. Myers, has been called to the University of the South, at Sewanee, Tenn.; his chair is Apologetics, Ethics and Sociology in the Department of Theology. Margaret spent the summer in Easthampton, but will go back to Cuba in September to pack up. Last spring she had a call from Dorothy Coffin Greeley's husband when he was in Havana.

Helen Emerson is to be married at Diamond Hill, September 23rd, to Dr. Peter Pineo Chase, a surgeon in Providence. They will live at 161 Bowen Street.

Dorothy Thayer Noble (Mrs. Floyd Noble) has a daughter, Alice, born July 12th. Her other children are Edith, aged eight, Henry, six and Edward, three.

Ellen Pottberg Hempstead (Mrs. Alfred G. Hempstead) has a son, David Geer, born September 2nd.

Blanche Cole attended the School for Psychiatric Social Work at Smith College last summer.

Ethel Richardson gave two courses at the summer school of the University of California.

Kate Chambers Seeley (Mrs. Laurens Seeley) writes that she and her family spent the summer at Shimlan, Lebanon, and that her father and mother stayed near them, on leave from Adana, where they expect to return in the fall.

Louise Russell visited Mary Case Pevear at Beverly, Mass., and Helen Henderson

Greene, at Petersburg, Va., during the summer. Norvelle Browne spent two weeks with Margery Smith Goodnow at Norfolk before going to the Adirondacks.

Charlotte S. Kimball writes that she has been teaching at the Park School, Baltimore, for the past three years. She has also been taking an evening course in general design at the Maryland Institute. Her address is 1211 N. Calvert Street, Baltimore, Md.

Virginia Jones spent a delightful winter at the Wigwams Hotel in St. Petersburg, Fla.

Ellen Pottberg Hempstead (Mrs. Alfred G. Hempstead), reports that her year-old daughter, Mary, is the dearest baby ever seen. Besides bringing up this model child Ellen is very busy helping her husband in his parish work and serving on the Board of Directors of the Bangor Young Women's Christian Association. She lives in Hampden, Me.

Alpine Parker Filbert (Mr. George B. Filbert) wishes to be put down as doing only the usual things done by housekeepers. But she is planning a strenuous time during the tennis season. In March she and Elsie Funkhouser spent a day with Elizabeth Ross McCombs in Washington.

Elizabeth Ross McCombs (Mrs. Nelson W. McCombs), is living at 1636 Kenyon Street, N. W. Washington, near Rock Creek Park, and is revelling in culinary experiments (which she claims are successful). During the winter she attended the Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Her husband is the librarian for the Federal Reserve Board.

Emma Yarnall Vorse (Mrs. Albert O. Vorse), has three children—two boys, eight and four years, and a girl, two—"very sturdy, healthy specimens but being literally raised by hand." Her husband is Chief of the Bureau of Information in the Department of Forestry at Harrisburg. Her address is 27 South Water Street, Lewisburg, Pa.

Henrietta Magoffin, besides keeping house, has just finished a term as secretary of the College Club in Pittsburgh, and is also on the Summer School and Scholarship Committees. She spends the summer in Mercer.

Catharine Delano Grant expected to remain in Fairhaven during the summer. She and Ruth Wells have been having small re-

unions this winter and Amy Walker Field visited her last fall.

Margery Hoffman Smith (Mrs. F. C. Smith), is devoting herself to painting—"any kind of painting from the floors up." She now has a canvas in the first show of western painters, an exhibition gathered together under the auspices of the Western Art Museum, on tour for a year through several western cities. She also had a canvas in the Annual Seattle Fine Arts Exhibit, which won an honorable mention; and she won a first prize for a lamp shade in an Arts and Crafts Exhibition. Recently she assisted in the interior decorations of the New Building at the Oregon State Normal School. She and her husband have just moved into a new house where Margery says that she has "let her fancy run riot in the painting way, frescoing one room in stylistic trees and flowers and thus having a retreat where the skies will always be blue." Her address is 805 Davis Street, Portland, Ore.

Frances Porter Adler spent the summer in Berkeley, Calif., where her husband gave a course in the University of California.

Leila Houghteling motored from Chicago to Bryn Mawr about the first of June to begin her work for the Summer School. Norvelle Browne and Louise Russell joined her over the week-end and spent Sunday afternoon with Virginia Canan Smith, getting acquainted with her two delightful little boys. Margaret Prussing LeVine, Elizabeth Ross McCombs and Florence Wood Winship were also in Bryn Mawr during commencement week.

1913

Class Editor, Nathalie Swift, 130 East Sixty-seventh Street, New York City.

Helen Barrett and Mr. William Ewing Speers were married in Moorestown, on August 17th. Mr. and Mrs. Speers will make their home at 81 South Mountain Avenue, Montclair, New Jersey.

1915

Class Editor, Mrs. James Austin Stone, 2831 Twenty-eighth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Mildred Jacobs Coward and her husband spent their vacation in September at a camp at Pocono Preserve, where they have gone for the past two years. They have taken an apartment at Queen Lane, Phila-

delphia, and expect to move in on October 1st.

Mildred Justice spent about ten days at her home in Philadelphia the latter part of August. Mil has taken up golf and is in fine health.

Mary Albertson went abroad with Helen Taft Manning and her husband in June. They have been walking and bicycling through Cornwall and the southern part of England this summer.

Isabel Smith took her Ph.D. in Geology this June.

Mary Gertrude Brownle Murphy and her husband, Dr. Douglas Murphy, are at a hospital near Asheville, N. C., where he is in charge of the radium treatment. They went there temporarily, but may stay, we hear.

We were sorry to learn that Emily Noyes Knight and her husband had to go to England suddenly to be with Emily's mother, who was taken ill over there. We hope Mrs. Noyes has completely recovered.

Ruth Cull Smith has a daughter (first), Constance Smith, born February 26th.

Grace Shafer Able took her A.B. degree last June at Washington University, St. Louis, with Phi Beta Kappa. We think congratulations are certainly in order. And now Grace is planning to take a Master's Degree in English. She has three children, too!

Sara Rozet Bull and her husband had several trips this summer. They took two short fishing trips—one to Iowa for bass, and one to Wisconsin for muskelunge. Then they motored for three weeks on a combination business and pleasure trip through the east. The last was a hiking-fishing trip in Canada in September. They started north from a small fishing village between Duluth and Port Arthur, with packs on their backs containing dehydrated vegetables, powdered eggs and milk, rice, flour, etc.

Rachel Ash started off last fall on the road to a Ph.D., but has now switched over to medicine. She took her M.A. in bacteriology this June, and is planning to enter a medical school this fall. Rachel spent a few weeks in September with Elsie Steltzer and Helen Chapin at Deer Isle, Maine.

Catharine Simpson Andrews and her husband went to Bermuda this summer "and, as usual," writes Catharine, "We had a lovely time."

Florence Abernathy Pinch and her husband started September 1st on a five or six weeks' trip and holiday in northern New York and Massachusetts.

Kitty McCollin Arnett and her husband have taken a little house at 324 South Nineteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

The Katharine Branson School, of which Laura Branson is Associate Headmistress, has grown so that it has necessitated moving from San Rafael, Calif., to Ross, Calif., where the school building and grounds are much larger.

We have heard indirectly that Marguerite Darkow is going to study at the University of Chicago this winter.

Marguerite Jones breeds Boston terriers—prize-winning stock. She says, "If any of my classmates ever feel the need of a trappy little companion with the most irresistible personality and keenest intelligence in dogdom, I should be happy to fill the need, if possible, though the demand so far has always exceeded my supply." Marguerite says her "chiefest and most favorite" sport is fox hunting, and she hopes to have some this winter.

Vashti McCreery had a very nice motor trip with her family this summer—4200 miles in all. They visited Yellowstone Park, Salt Lake City, Cheyenne, Denver, etc. They entered Yellowstone by the Cody Entrance and had some real thrills, according to Vashti.

Gertrude Emery is to be an instructor in Physical Education at Radcliffe this year, and will live at home. She attended Miss Applebee's Hockey School this fall.

Ruth Hopkinson developed bronchitis while on a short vacation to Bermuda in the early spring, and had to stay there for three or four months. She was in the hospital for some time.

Ethel Buchanan Hughes sends "best wishes to all of 1915," and says that most of her time is taken up by looking after the twins, who are five years old now. "They adore bathing," writes Ethel, "so we have spent most of our time (this summer) going back and forth to the beach."

Eleanor Freer Willson and her two children spent the summer at Cape Cod.

Susan Brandeis formed a law partnership with Benjamin S. Kirsh, Special Assistant to the United States Attorney, and Samuel I. Rosenman, Assemblyman in the New York Legislature for the Eleventh District,

Manhattan. The firm is called Kirsh, Rosenman and Brandeis, with offices in the Woolworth Building. They opened their offices the last week in April, and have been extremely busy all summer. Susan still retains her job as Special Assistant to the United States Attorney and will do so indefinitely. She has been in the past year Receiver in Bankruptcy in some seventy-five estates, all located in New York City. Susan spent two weeks in an Indian village, Temogami, Canada, this summer, and also had a two weeks' hiking trip through the White Mountains.

Catharine Bryant Supplee and her husband took a trip to Alaska this summer. They stopped off on the way to climb Mt. Rainier and see Seattle and Vancouver. On the way back they stopped at Lake Louise and Banff. Bobbie is very much interested in the Millhurst Camp for girls from the Chicago factories, shops, department stores, high schools and grades. She spent a great deal of time last year in raising funds to carry on the salaries of the three directors, five counsellors, two cooks, trained nurse, life guard, and watchman, and to buy all the paraphernalia for basketball, swimming, baseball, hockey, etc. Catharine and others interested bought an old mill on the Rock River in central Illinois and transformed it into a lovely inn, where they entertained 1000 girls this summer.

Helen Irvin had a very sad ending to her year in England. She was cabled for on account of the illness of her father, and reached home just a few days before his death on the 26th of July. I am sure we all extend our sincere sympathy to Hezzie.

Peggy Free Stone spent June tutoring, July vacationing, and August showing parents of prospective pupils around Miss Madeira's School, where she was "in charge" for the month.

Does anybody know the whereabouts of Olga Erbsloh or Helene Evans? If so, kindly inform the class editor, as mail has returned from the only addresses she knows for them.

1917

Class Editor, Constance Hall, 1319 Park Avenue, Baltimore.

Elizabeth Emerson, M.D., has established a practice in Santa Rosa, California, in partnership with another woman doctor.

Their specialties are obstetrics and the care of children.

Hildegard Kendig has just returned from a seven months' tour of Italy and Germany. She is at home in Waterloo, N. Y., for the present.

Helen Harris has left the College Settlement of Philadelphia. She is at present Business Manager for the two performances of Stuart Walker's production of *The Book of Job* which the Alumnae Association of Eastern Pennsylvania is giving at the Academy of Music on November 1st, for the benefit of its Regional Scholarship. Her future after November 1st is as yet unsettled.

1919

Class Editor, Mary Tyler, 22 E. Graver's Lane, Chestnut Hill, Pa.

Mary Scott Spiller (Mrs. Robt.) was married in June and is now living in Swarthmore.

Mary Tyler is going to teach in the Bryn Mawr School, Baltimore, this winter.

"K. T." took the Mediterranean Cruise this summer, and since has been travelling in Europe. She wishes she could bring home a pyramid or the Alhambra, but is wisely refraining. She will be in Baltimore this winter.

Marion Moseley, Elizabeth Fuller, Annette Stiles and Frances Clarke all went to Labrador. Marion was in charge of all the nutrition work; she and Elizabeth were up for their third summers. Annette has apparently got far down North, and gets her greatest thrills from eating loon stew!

Louise Wood is wintering in Italy.

Eleanor Marquand and Margaret Jane-way went to Europe together this summer.

Clara Hollis spent the summer in Europe, especially in Paris.

Gertrude Hearne is Business Manager of the Alumnae BULLETIN and hopes you'll either come into the Alumnae Room and promptly tell her all your news or post it in by the next mail.

Peggy France was married to Dr. Ernest Caulfield in New Haven in September; after October 1st her address will be: Taft Apartments, New Haven, Conn.

1921

Class Editor, Louise F. Cadot, 3006 Seminary Avenue, Richmond, Virginia.

Nancy Porter and Betsy Kales have en-

tered Rush Medical School, at the University of Chicago, and have taken an apartment in Chicago for the winter.

Betty Kellogg is teaching English, Latin, Folk Dancing, and Woodwork in the Lower School at Rosemary this winter.

Jean Flexner spent the summer with her family in Brittany, after studying at Cambridge last winter.

Rebecca Marshall studied at the University of Chicago this summer.

Katharine Woodward spent part of the summer tutoring two girls in Ashland, New Hampshire. She has taken an apartment with Elizabeth Cope and Suzanne Aldrich, '22, in Boston for the winter, and expects to get a job.

Mabel Smith was Councillor during July and August at Camp Pukwana, Maine.

Eleanor Donnelley's ranch, at Big Horn, Wyoming—"Folly Ranch"—seems to have been a great success, the only complaint being from Copey, who suffered from the cold. Among the ranchers were Mary Porter Kirkland, Elizabeth Taylor, Jane Brown, Elizabeth Cope, Winifred Worcester, Helen James, Lydia Beckwith and both of the Donnelleys.

Helen Hill, Florence Billstein, and Kath-

leen Johnston have returned from abroad, after studying at Oxford last winter. Helen Hill is studying for a Ph.D., in Economics at the University of Chicago this winter.

Helen Irving Murray is Assistant Librarian for the New York State Bar Association.

Cecile Bolton studied at Columbia Summer School, and will teach mathematics and athletics this winter at St. Anne's School, Charlottesville, Va.

Eleanor Bliss, Louise Rheinhardt, Clarinda Garrison, Ann Taylor, Margaret Ladd and Margaret Taylor have been abroad this summer. Margaret Ladd spent a day with Dr. and Mrs. Smith in Brittany, visiting chateaux.

Emily Kimbrough spent the summer in England with the Skinners. She will study at the Sorbonne and the Comédie Française this winter.

Sidney Washburn has returned from abroad, and is taking examinations for her degree at Bryn Mawr this fall.

Albert Kales, father of Betsy Kales, died in July of typhoid fever.

Guy Dowling, husband of Louise Wilson Dowling died suddenly of pneumonia on June 29th.

BRYN MAWR SHOPPER

When purchasing the articles described below kindly mention having read about them in the BRYN MAWR BULLETIN. Thank You


My dears, you simply must run in to see the stunning fall gowns that are now being shown in the shop of Anne Devlin at 139 South 13th Street, they are quite the prettiest I have seen this season and so suitable for the little fall bride. This shop should surely be on her list when she starts out to make her purchases if she wishes her trousseau to have that desirable air of distinction that makes them so chic. She will find street frocks and dinner gowns here in plenty and each one prettier than the last, and the dance frocks are adorable, suitable not only for the bride, but the college girl as well and also the matron. Do run in and see the adorable things; you will enjoy the visit.

The frock of the college girl has its very own individuality, it must be trim and trig with no little things out of fix, as it were, but above all it must be smart and well

tailored. These are the very features I found in the frocks designed for the girls very own at Bonwit and Teller's charming shop at the corner of 13th and Chestnut Streets. When one considers the excellence of the materials and the workmanship one will agree that the prices asked are most reasonable. There are stunning frocks of crepe to be had as low as \$35.00 made on simple lines most becoming to the slim figure, one will do well to look these pretty things over when selecting the fall wardrobe.

A much needed shop was opened last year in Bryn Mawr, which should be of interest to those in need of gowns, sports wear, blouses, sweaters, neckwear, stockings and hats at attractive prices.

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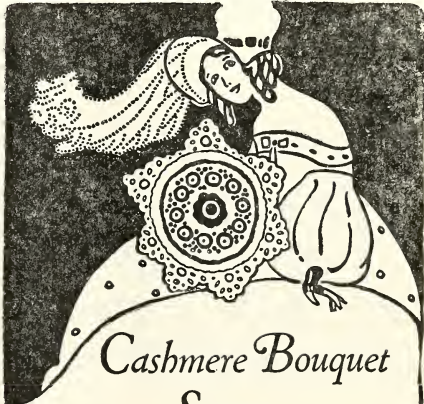
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THE
BRYN MAWR
ALUMNAE
BULLETIN



The Inauguration of President Park

NOVEMBER

1922

VOL. II

No. 9



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No. 9

ABOUT INAUGURATIONS

Inaugurations, it has always seemed to us, are a good deal like weddings, in which everyone's feelings are considered but those of the bride. Of course, there are exceptions in both cases. The head of a certain large endowed school for boys was telling the experience of his installation. The president of the Board of Directors led him to the chapel, into which the boys soon filed for morning prayers. When they had all taken their seats, the president rose. "Boys, stand up!" he said. The boys obeyed. "This is your new headmaster," he introduced. Then, "Boys, sit down!" The chief was installed.

Perhaps Miss Park may find it in her heart to envy the simplicity with which the new headmaster took his place; but she will not grudge us the demonstration which we are making today of our joy in her and in the felicity of Bryn Mawr. Never be-

fore in the history of the College has there been occasion to stage a scene of such dignity and significance. The inauguration of Doctor Rhoads, thirty-seven years ago, was the glory of a courageous experiment. This is its realization. Miss Thomas herself had no induction ceremony. As dean, she had been so closely associated with the president in all his work, that at his retirement, she stepped naturally and without formality into office.

It is fitting, therefore, that, for once, we should permit ourselves the luxury of coming together with no thought in our hearts but of aspiration for the College; that we should make our responses fervently in the unaccustomed ritual; and President Park, also, with the part of her that is still undergraduate and alumna, will bend her knee in devotion to the ideal for Bryn Mawr which her inauguration symbolizes.

THE QUALITY OF JUSTICE

One of the finest things that Bryn Mawr women have ever done is the establishing of the regional scholarship system. The spirit with which this plan has been devised and executed is in accordance with the best traditions of the College. As Miss Thomas herself beat a path through the tough stubble of prejudice to equal intellectual opportunity for men and women, so the instigators of the regional scholarships have made a way for girls less fortunately situated than themselves to enjoy the same benefits and advantages.

And the rare social ideal with which the plan was conceived, has been passed on like sacred oil in precious vessels, to the members of the Regional Committees who choose the candidates. Their part is to exercise even and impersonal justice—an excruciating task, when one considers the swarm of outside interests that buzz in to disturb the accuracy of individual decisions. One of the candidates may be the child of a dear friend of some member of the Committee. One of them may combine the story of a gallant fight against odds, with an intellectual handicap that causes the heart to leap where the head may not follow. Or there may be a racial prejudice to overcome, or a personal distaste. The only real guide that these Committees have to follow is their own intuition about the good of the College, and this may well leave a perplexing and dangerous range of choice. One person's opinion about the material which will develop to the greatest credit of the College may not coincide with that of another. But here again the judges have been true to their training. They have broken

their hearts a score of times in the awful task of balancing the scales. But they have kept the clearness of their vision. They have discarded prejudices, committee rivalries and personal prepossessions and they have worked in harmony. Each one has been willing to abandon her opinions before convincing arguments. Each one has kept before her the standard which Bryn Mawr has a right to set for her chosen students. As a proof of this, we have the magnificent example of the Pittsburgh Committee, which, considering none of its candidates up to this standard, made over its scholarship funds to the New York group who were sweating blood in their efforts to decide between two remarkably able girls.

It is good to know, in the midst of all the problems the College has to solve, that Bryn Mawr women can be trusted even with that most perilous of all responsibilities, when it must be done—the taking a hand (though, thank Heaven, only temporarily) in the manipulating of other people's lives.

CALLOW AMBITIONS

You may not suspect it, but the BULLETIN is tired of being a parasite. Having received generous support during its brief and precocious infancy from its indulgent parent, the Alumnae Association, it has been quick to realize, at its first gangling maturity, a sense of its responsibilities.

For some time, the idea of making advertising pay for the BULLETIN, has been in the minds of its editors and managers. As a result of the tireless efforts of Margaret Blaine and Cornelia Hayman Dam, local shops and businesses have loyally

cried their wares, month in and month out, from our pages. And of late various preparatory schools, summer camps, and rest cure establishments have thought us worthy to display their devices. But even this paid only 50 per cent. of the cost of our keep, and the BULLETIN will be satisfied with nothing less than complete economic independence.

So Virginia McKenny Claiborne, with the assistance of Gertrude Hearne, the present business manager, bent their energies to the working out of a plan, already conceived by their predecessors, of expanding the advertising to a larger field. They questioned various knowing people, who all assured them that the alumni publications of nearly all the big colleges and universities are self-supporting. They studied these publications and found that a great deal of their advertising was about books. Apparently someone had persuaded the publishers that college graduates are readers.

It was decided then that Mrs. Claiborne should try the experiment in New York, but she thought it wise to begin on a small scale. She hastily concocted a scheme which should appeal both to the publishers and to our public; for publishers, though delighted to listen to any reasonable proposition, are not philanthropists. They do not pay good money merely for the sake of financing an academic periodical. They want returns. If the BULLETIN is to have the benefit of their advertisements, *you* must buy the books. Her plan was to induce the publishers to advertise the books that you will most immediately want to buy. You will see the results of her interviews on page 29. There are few this month, but in December

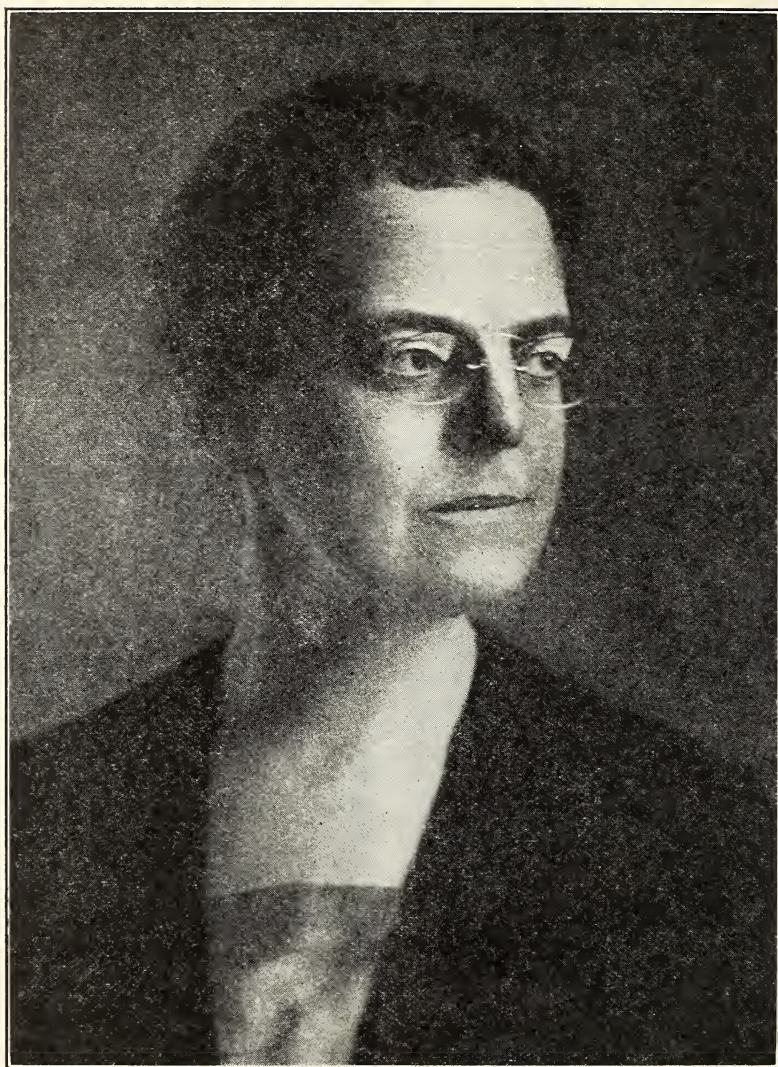
there will be more. Christmas is approaching. Everyone likes to give books as holiday presents to children. Very few are quite sure what books to select. Read over the advertised lists and decide. If you order your books through the BULLETIN you will have prompt and efficient service, the publishers will be encouraged to advertise again, and the BULLETIN will receive a substantial percentage of the sale.

As a further guidance in your selection of books, a list has been compiled partly from the suggestions of Miss Annie Carrol Moore, of the Children's Department of the New York Public Library. These books have all been read in the office and briefly reviewed on page 28. Another such page will be presented next month. Write to Gertrude Hearne, the business manager, to order your Christmas books, and thereby save yourself trouble and do a good turn to the BULLETIN. If you like this service well enough to make it succeed, the magazine will turn its attention to grown-ups' books after the holidays.

P. S. You need not confine yourself to the lists in the BULLETIN in your selection of children's books. Any book can be ordered through our office with advantage to all concerned.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

A council meeting of the Bryn Mawr Alumnae Association will be held in Boston on November 15th and 16th. This is as important to all alumnae who are interested in keeping in touch with the affairs of the College, as it is to the Councillors themselves. Look out for a report of this meeting in the December BULLETIN.



PRESIDENT MARION EDWARDS PARK

Dr. Park is an A.B. of Bryn Mawr, 1898, M.A., 1899, and Ph.D., 1918. She was holder of the Bryn Mawr European Fellowship in 1898-99, and Graduate Student, Bryn Mawr College, 1898-99, 1912-14; American School of Classical Studies, Athens, Greece, 1901-02; Instructor in Classics, Colorado College, 1902-06, and Acting Dean of Women, 1903-04. She was Acting Dean of the College, Bryn Mawr College, 1911-12; Assistant Professor of Classics, Colorado College, 1914-15; Graduate Student, Johns Hopkins University, 1915-16; and Fellow in Latin, Bryn Mawr College, 1916-17. Miss Park was Acting Dean of Simmons College, 1918-20, and Dean, 1920-21, and Dean of Radcliffe College, 1921-22.

The Story of the Inauguration

IT was almost like Christmas Eve in Bryn Mawr on Friday, October 20th. Not that many of us have ever experienced a Christmas there, but the spirit with which the Alumnae accepted the jostling on crowded trains and in taxis, the herding together into cramped quarters, can be compared only to that beatific mood in which we submit smilingly to violence on our last holiday shopping trips.

At the dinner to President Park that night, 330 Alumnae sat in Pembroke dining room. This was a miracle of management. The tables had all been removed except one, which was drawn up across the eastern door. Here sat Miss Park; Elizabeth Nields Bancroft, the toastmistress; Anne Todd, the President of the Alumnae Association; and eleven other speakers,—facing semi-circle behind semi-circle of us Alumnae on camp chairs.

We did not know one another so very well perhaps. For between the years 1889 and 1922 there is amply a generation. The faces were mostly those of older women. I have no statistics, but I should be inclined to say that, in that gathering, the 19th Century was in the majority; but if not that, at least it is safe to say that pre-war Alumnae were greatly in preponderance. And not the least interesting experience of the two days was to see this assemblage of women, in whom the Bryn Mawr training had been subjected to the test of time.

But we were not thinking of ourselves that night, nor of one another's age or fatness or thinness.

We gazed at our seat companions, often strangers to us, with an almost absurd amiability as if to say, and sometimes we actually did say, "Isn't this very pleasant?" or some such inane purring of content.

When the plates had been cleared away, Anne Todd spoke of the splendid hospitality of the Pembroke-West Undergraduates, who had put their hall entirely at the disposal of the Alumnae guests. She gave it as her opinion that our greatest service to the new President would be, by withholding advice and criticism, to leave her free to think her thoughts and carry out her plans.

Elizabeth Nields Bancroft, the "President's President," defied this suggestion by declaring the intention of the class of '98 to govern the college through the hands of their talented child. She introduced Josephine Goldmark, another classmate, who went over some of the old days of bright memory.

After that the speeches followed each other in quick succession. Anna Rhoads Ladd '89, trustee and director, and Harriet Bradford '15, former Dean of Women at Leland Stanford, each in her way, spoke of the value of the Bryn Mawr training to individuals in everyday life, and welcomed Miss Park as the right person to increase its glory and remedy its weaknesses. Millicent Carey '20, fresh from Cambridge, won the hearts of her elders by her speech as "the youngest Alumna." Her suggestions for the future of Bryn Mawr were definite: more leisure for students to think, and the comprehensive system of study instead of the

lecture system. This plan has already been worked on by Miss Thomas; and Elizabeth Winsor Pearson '92 again emphasized its importance. Marion Paris Smith '01 and Marion Reilly '01 delighted us enormously with their amusing comments, one as the "Faculty Alumna" and the other in the new character of "the Philadelphia Neighbor." Anne Lawther '97 was equally diverting as the member from Iowa; Ruth Furness Porter '96 spoke of the danger of turning Bryn Mawr into an exclusive college for the girls from Eastern private schools. Mary Bidwell Breed '94, Director of the Margaret Morrison Carnegie College, and Sara Henry Stites '99, Dean of Simmons College, added their word for the President.

At last it was Miss Park's turn. She asked as her only favor at our hands that we should give her time—all the time she needed—to think and act, and she thanked us in such a way that all 330 of us departed feeling we had done something for her, or wishing we had.

The next morning the "Peace-on-earth" atmosphere continued. A combination of frost and sunshine, however, and a hint of excitement in the air, roused us from our happy complacency of the previous night and sent us to the cloister at half-past ten, atingle with expectancy. A platform had been erected beneath the Library windows. Here in the gorgeous trappings of scholarship sat delegates from more than a hundred colleges and universities and from nearly half a hundred learned societies. Here also sat our own Faculty and Trustees and Directors, our new President and her guests of honor.

After the preliminaries of the ceremony, Dr. Rufus Jones read us a cable that had just come from Miss Thomas, so far away: "Heartiest congratulations to Bryn Mawr College on her new President. Best wishes for a long and prosperous administration and as much happiness in working for the college as I have had." It was the wish of us all.

President James Rowland Angell, of Yale, was the first speaker. He said that the thing which the educated young men and women in the world today are called on to do, is to raise the average low level of the so-called American Democracy. They must supply an aristocracy of mind. They must have before them an ideal of social responsibility. This does not mean that they must all go into philanthropic work, but that they must put this ideal into whatever trade, profession, or business they enter, and try thus to make a return to society commensurate with the gifts they have received.

President William Allen Neilson of Smith, welcomed Miss Park in the name of the women's colleges. He said that, in this age of standardization, the tendency was for all colleges to grow alike; that Bryn Mawr, however, had not become the creature of its educational machinery and that, in Miss Park, we had a leader who would enable it to follow its own genius.

President William Wistar Comford of Haverford extended a greeting from our elder brother college, the sharer of our common heritage. Dr. Jones then pronounced the few words that made Miss Park our President and she arose to speak to us. You may read what she said on the next page.

Dr. Park's Address

Delivered at her Inauguration as President of
Bryn Mawr College, October 21, 1922

THE woman's college is a separate growth in the history of education in America. During the sixteen and seventeen hundreds the colleges for men were being founded, not for a moment to provide the opportunity of a liberal education to all who sought it, but as professional schools, allowing the colonists in Massachusetts or Virginia to attend on a governor or sit under a learned divine of their own brand of training. The less fortunate young men and most of the young women of both groups were given over by the authorities to the joys and sorrows of an unlesioned life. Even the sisters of Harvard and Yale students were either given no liberal education or occasionally as a mark of special grace were taught the humanities by their brothers' tutor or by an indulgent father. Several generations later, when the anxious pioneer period was coming to an end, the intelligent fathers, and perhaps the intelligent daughters, combined for efficiency's sake and the boarding establishment opened its doors. These early schools were designed to prepare the young lady for life in her own home. That is, they were, after their kind, professional schools. To quote from the prospectus of an early catalogue — "What is the profession of a woman? Is it not to form immortal minds and to watch, to nurse and to rear the bodily system? Is not the cradle of infancy and the chamber of sickness sacred to women alone?" Gradually and especially in the more serious schools like the Ips-

wich Seminary where Mary Lyon held her first position, a new problem appeared. As new branches were taught and the studies of the young ladies became more advanced in character it grew hard and then impossible to find teachers, and little by little, largely through the apprentice system, the pupil teacher method, such schools began to teach young women to teach while they continued at the same time the education of the ordinary pupil. They were ephemeral. They often began, prospered and died with a gifted principal. Unlike the man's college they were not founded by the community to meet a need of the community. Their origin was in the demands of the pupils and the foresight of the teachers. The shrinking statements of their catalogues indicate that they were sometimes carried on in the face of real opposition from the public, and usually without any encouragement from it. Out of such schools and under the influence of women trained in them grew directly or indirectly most of the present group of women's colleges. The mark of their origin is curiously lasting.

Before most of them were on their feet many State universities had been founded in the Middle West. The passage of the 200 years between the foundation of Harvard and the foundation of the University of Michigan left its mark. The institutions of the second great pioneer period of the country were based on the principle of an open door in education and among the sons of the mid-

dle border the importance of the woman in a young civilization was too fresh in mind to be ignored. One by one as the universities opened they connected themselves directly with the public school system, interpreting liberally all entrance requirements, and they admitted men and women alike. The women's colleges in the older East, both in their founding and in their growth, were unaffected by the new university system. They presented themselves as a small group with a tradition on the one hand of suffrance from the community and on the other independence of it, and thus they stood by themselves with their own way to make. Now, as the number of undergraduates and alumnae begins to roll up, more especially as the women's colleges find themselves turning to ask from a mighty army of small givers the great sums which the one benevolent individual used to give, they are coming into a nearer relation to the communities surrounding them, yet even now to a surprising degree they remain a law unto themselves.

Like the privately endowed colleges for men, the women's colleges have as we know, steadily remained unconnected with the educational system maintained by the State and their control has remained vested in their own trustees and faculties. They have, for instance, stubbornly maintained against the wish of the public schools their entrance tests and the regulation of the subjects in which their entering students must be prepared. They have kept to a curriculum more or less rigid. They have increased, not diminished, their fees for tuition and residence.

Further, it might well be expected that in the absence of actual public

control a large and various body of patrons, parents and guardians and interested family connection, would through the sum of their interest and concern in the college, come to represent a kind of indirect control in the name of the whole community, a representative committee of the public, as it were. This has not taken place; for numerically the women's colleges have remained a relatively small factor in education. Nor is the numerical limitation the only one. Due largely on the one hand to the system of fixed entrance requirements, on the other to the maintenance of relatively high tuition fees, coupled with lack of opportunity to earn any considerable part of the expense while in college, a limitation to certain classes of society has sometimes taken place as well. Hence the number of families in the country who have direct connection with the women's colleges is relatively small and the public fails to exercise any supervision of the college in this way.

Again, the community not only does not control college policy, but, as it happens, it does not even use its strongest indirect method of influence. It is the distinct purpose of almost every woman's college that the student shall be closely under her hand for the period of the college course and with few exceptions that residence on the college campus or nearby is made compulsory. The students are thus automatically themselves removed from the ordinary give and take of life in their own homes and towns and this during four impressionable years, years when they are clay in the hand of the potter, when they are ready listeners to doctrine and ripe for the appeal of feeling. Mount Holyoke

and Vassar in their beautiful river valleys, Wellesley in her wooded seclusion, Bryn Mawr in her quiet lawns with only the panting of the heavy trains and the northern sky made rosy at night by the glare of the furnaces at Conshohocken to remind her directly of the problems of industry—they all yearn to isolate the student and direct her thoughts to the subjects of their curricula, the training of their choice.

Again the women's colleges have kept each student to a carefully defined course of study; she must spend a definite time in studying something of each of the great branches of learning and in that branch in which she shows special aptitude she must do more than elementary work. There is no democracy in their catalogues. Philosophy and community singing will never be equal before their bar and they hesitate no more for the public outcry than for the protests of agonized parents.

The woman's college justifies her existence by claiming to do a service to the community—by claiming to send back women well trained for life in their little worlds. With all her independence of the community in her policy and practice, she despatches her graduates at the end of their four years of training back to their old homes or to new homes of their own, retaining only a few to carry on within her walls the tradition of instruction in their turn. She even believes and asserts that the women who have been educated in her independent traditions go out to be leaders in the groups outside!

What then is the situation? The woman's college is independent of the community's control through its ordinary educational system, represen-

tative of numerically few of its families, anxious to remove her nurslings from its direct influence for the term of their training, compelling them to walk in a road of her own choosing, yet expecting them to be received again after her work with them is done. Certainly the public has a right to watch jealously organizations of such independence and to make its requirements of them great and constant.

The college on her side is conscious of wise traditions and high purposes. She has been hard at work for two generations. The requirements she has made of herself are the result of experience and of thought. What must she add to them? What must she assume further as her duty to the public? If its demands be really just, the college should, indeed must, make these demands of herself.

First of all, has not the community a right to require that the student of true ability who chooses to enter the college shall be given a fair chance to carry out her intention, that the barriers set up only to exclude the less well prepared in favor of the better prepared candidates shall be invariably surmountable by a straightforward and active intelligence plus diligence, that the path however narrow shall be straight, that there shall be no possible charge of a shibboleth of training administered by schools of a certain kind or special teachers who are in the secret.

And again, every college must be a going concern, must pay its bills, but its policy should always be toward the lesser rather than the greater expense for the student. It is harder for the college administration than for outsiders to know the sad loss which the college suffers in

receiving only one type of student. Its tiny melting pot is in the way of being an extraordinarily effective one. Within the small circle of college life, closeness of acquaintance, which in the intelligent person is the foundation for democracy, is especially possible. North and south, professional and artisan, rich and poor, rub unaccustomed elbows, and probably in no other four years of the lifetime of the individual is she open to such complete change in her attitude toward persons and beliefs or is she so stimulated by what she sees. Every intellectual exercise in the classroom, every discussion on the campus, shows the value of variety. The lack of it deepens and makes permanent all the old ignorances.

Secondly, as the women's colleges have largely kept out of their curricula everything but the academic subject, their delightful wares, each summer's graduating class, are not always immediately ready for the market. Their students go through further training or apprentice years if they wish to practice the vocations or professions. But an immediate contribution if not of expert workers at least of expert work is nevertheless possible. Mr. Dewey has pointed out recently that before our knowledge will warrant our speaking of an art of education—an art we all hope to speak of before we die—we must expect to go through a complex process. With all available biological and psychological data in hand, as lamps unto our feet and lights unto our path, we must courageously make the experimental step which those data indicate. We must then watch the experiment intelligently and criticize it honestly. In that criticism, we may perhaps make a solid con-

tribution however small to that future art of education. A college compactly organized to give an academic training can make a valuable contribution to the public in such experiments and in such discriminating criticism of the experiments once made. It is not enough to say that a woman's college cannot settle into a routine of method or curriculum; it should be willing to make its own method of teaching, the methods of learning which it imposes on its students now and again experiments in education, combinations of caution and daring. Again, it should be ready to make constant new adaptations of academic work, such as the Training School for Social Work at Smith or the Summer School for Women Workers in Industry at Bryn Mawr. Again it should use all its own capacities; while giving its students the groundwork for professional training, teaching, medicine, law, it should present to those choosing the profession and to all others the opportunity for contact with advanced academic work itself, with the scholar in his study, the scientist in his research laboratory. And it is especially the business of the women's college to keep in mind the profession of the teacher, to call out and encourage the student who shows that combination of intelligence and imagination necessary for the good teacher, and to see that she is directed into the proper preparation.

The residence college sets arbitrarily its physical requirements for admission, it is able to regulate the food and exercise and it is equipped to watch the effect of the environment on its students. It should establish itself as an important ally in

all study of public health and it should be required to contribute for the public its information on the health of young women. It is in a position to accumulate for its own use and for use outside, a body of facts relating to conditions among normal women which in completeness and accuracy can hardly be otherwise reached. The truth is that such a study, which to be valuable must be kept up to the minute, can be made only with an expenditure of time, money and intelligence that the women's colleges have not dared to volunteer nor the public to demand. Nor have they made sure that every student went out with the information about herself and about the conditions of health which would make it possible for her to keep herself fit to do hard work not only for a limited period but for a long working life.

What advantages of training can the community demand for the young women whom it loans, not gives, to the college? Two, from the college requirements which are most criticized. If it is part of the traditional value of admission by some form of test that, in this way, a girl learns to face a period of intense mental and physical effort, meet it, go back to her routine and go through the same process again with less difficulty, then the community has a right to expect that a woman so trained will later on be better prepared mentally and physically to pass from an ordinary routine and to meet a crisis, and that she will use this hardly won power for the common benefit. Less nervous breakdown and more joyous attack on her work. Again where the student has been set to do intensive work in at least one subject, she may fairly be expected to have developed

methods of work that will enable her to tackle problems of some complexity, whether she finds them in her undergraduate Latin or later in an executive office, a political organization, or in ordinary community life. Her mind should be equipped to deal objectively with a matter and she should be prepared by instruction and by actual experience with some method of attack on a problem whose factors are at first unknown to her. The college which trained her believes she can do this more easily than the same student choosing a wide range of more elementary subjects. The life of the ordinary young American of the day differs from that of his parents chiefly in this—that he demands and has more variety, more acquaintance with a number of subjects. To stabilize this demand the American colleges should see to it that they offer not only the pleasure of opening a door into a new art or science but the companion pleasure of deeper penetration into the recesses of knowledge. "The first man knew not wisdom perfectly; no more shall the last find her out, for her thoughts are broader than the sea and her counsels profounder than the great deep."

And lastly, if for four years the student is to be often shut away from the busy human activities to which in the end she will return, the community has a right to ask not only that her intelligence should be trained but that in that important period her social imagination should not be dulled, that her sympathy should not be played upon and lessened but should be set on broad and strong foundations; that she learn respect for her own spirit and for the spirit of each individual she meets. They

can demand that she come out to her life as a member of society with perceptions quickened, no sentimentalist, no moral bully, demanding and rejecting in accordance with her own standards alone. There is only one way to make sure this result. Within its narrow classrooms the college must see to it that she is taught with breadth of view, and this not only in so-called safe subjects, but in so-called dangerous subjects, in economics and history and psychology and religion; taught with sincerity which will call out sincerity in her; with imagination which will create for her a true and breathing picture of the world she is to meet; and with liberty of spirit which will make her all through her life demand ceaselessly for herself and others the same quickening air. I have said that the community must demand this of the college; at the moment it is more often true that the college must create the demand.

These demands and others, too, the public may make of the woman's college. The college has it in her power to meet them. If we did not sincerely believe that she has met many of them and that with good will she can meet them all, we should not have gathered at Bryn Mawr today. As for Bryn Mawr's own part, it is not for me to say, except as any daughter of the college, if she were called upon, might speak for her, that Bryn Mawr longs in the coming years to send her graduates to the world outside her tranquil boundaries, a group of increasingly reasonable, reasoning,

just-minded women with health and energy and persistence and intelligence. But I cannot go home today and vaguely trust my hope to that personification of the college that my sentiment evolves so easily—a mother beautiful, beneficent and wise, receiving and sending out again one generation of students after another. We all know that, in the nature of things, that personification will resolve itself, tomorrow, into the monotonous machinery of a complicated organization, trustees, faculty, graduates, freshmen, janitors and watchmen, committee meetings, group systems, entrance requirements, wheels within wheels. For though President Rhoads and President Thomas could call up for us and for themselves no doubt that vision of Bryn Mawr, it was out of a laborious and complex routine that they met the demands of the community. It is out of that laborious routine that President Thomas's successors must meet the same and, I hope, increasing demands. If as the years go on the intelligence and sincerity and fervour of President Thomas's love for the college reappear in her successors and make them now and again see the light which the earlier generations saw on the mountain top and quicken in them the endurance of drudgery and the tireless thought which carried her through the day's work, then, at the close of their terms, they in turn can speak with something of finality, can point out with authority their anxieties for and their confidence in the college.

Regional Scholarships in New York

By GORDON HAMILTON, '14

Acting President of the New York Alumnae Association

IN APRIL, 1921, while visiting in Boston, we heard some talk about "regional scholarships." Ourselves, fresh from five years in the Rocky Mountains, thought this was typical Boston tea table conversation and did not pay much attention. We wished we had listened when we suddenly found ourselves chairman of New York scholarships, without the foggiest notion of what it was all about. A mysterious committee, arising Phoenix like from the ashes of our old Association, suddenly nominated a number of people to do a number of active things. Ourselves, still bewildered, went to Bryn Mawr in May of that year to get our sailing orders and a chart. May was sweet that year, but avoiding temptations we followed after "regional scholarships" with all our might. We gathered—and gathering anything at Bryn Mawr in May is pleasant enough—that education was more and more expensive, that the College was afraid of drawing too heavily from well to do families only and from the stereotyped channels of established private preparatory schools and that if things went on as they were going, soon poor but invaluable students—the rating is economic not academic, in this connection—would have to come down, if at all, in gypsy caravans, pitch tents by the wayside, subsist on dried pemmican, and attend as day scholars. The college committee on scholarships was clearly doing an heroic piece of work, but the alumnae of Florida and North Dakota, California and Massachu-

setts should look to it that our registration be as representative as was possible and to this end—regional scholarships! It was admitted that many of the high schools had no facilities for the sort of preparation that Bryn Mawr requires but the next most serious difficulty was the cost.

Tracking down the tallest junior in College we asked her how much it *did cost*. The minimum seemed to be \$750, but there were the unavoidable freshman essentials. Gravely attentive as she penciled down tuition, board and infirmary fees, those old intimacies we had almost forgotten, we fell into reverie: *fuit Troja, fuimus Trojanes*. The cost of the gown, dear duster and waterproof, of the hockey skirt, of books, of dues—well, to be brisk and unsentimental about it, they came to \$50 for the freshman year, or so said the tallest junior. Now the minimum for tuition at Vassar was then \$800 against our \$750, but that \$800 was absolute, while our room charges ran very rapidly up from this limited minimum of \$750. Probably their "essentials," too, are slightly less than ours, because of their larger student body.

Having ascertained that \$750 was the academic and \$800 the approximate actual minimum, we asked what kind of scholars they wanted. We shall never tell what they said about personality qualifications, but the amount of the scholarship needed was clear enough. Five hundred dollars entrance scholarships had been suggested, but it was evident that if all

the regions sent in freshman scholars only to leave them high and dry, the College would be hard put to it to see them through and, as we all know, it is the *panache* of the College scholarship committee that no acceptable student has ever been permitted to leave College for lack of funds. If the regions could manage it, scholars should be sent in with \$500 the first year and \$300 each succeeding year, making the value of the scholarship \$1400. One can assume that undergraduate scholarships will be won by some of the regional scholars.

Although our committee was not formed, our program not to be effective till 1922, New York had an immediate applicant from one of our best high schools. This girl had already won a \$500 college scholarship and a Greek prize, but needed \$200 more. The executive committee, sitting as an emergency scholarship committee, decided to raise the necessary \$200 and a first semi-college, semi-regional scholar entered in the autumn of 1921. The New York regional committee had put its hand to the plow.

After that, a real scholarships committee having been formed, it sent out letters to all the local high schools and most of the private schools, announcing a \$1400 scholarship for 1922 and a flat \$500 for 1923. The committee realized that the schools, in order to have a reasonable time for preparation, should be offered at least a two-year program. This is difficult, as it pledges a committee not yet appointed, if officers are elected annually or bi-annually, to a program it has not chosen. New York has not altogether seen its way around this and already regrets its 1923 offer. Perhaps it would have been

better to offer \$1400 scholarships in 1922 and 1924 with a rest year in between; perhaps \$1400 annually would not be too burdensome if the New York association was re-districted to include New Jersey—time and experiment will show—but unless the scholarship is big enough to call forth some real energy from the association, one of its chief purposes—to unite the alumnae for common cause—will be lost. Besides there may be years when no suitable applicant appears for the scholarship, when the money would stand over till another year. New York to date spent \$200 in 1921, sent in its first regular scholar (\$500) in 1922, with \$900 to raise for the remaining three years if the scholar is satisfactory, added an additional \$100 scholarship for the sophomore expenses of our 1921 scholar, and has offered a 1923 scholarship. We have spent \$800 in all, have about \$200 balance, and are starting a winter campaign for the necessary \$800 next autumn. To date, the expenses of the scholarship committee have been borne by its members. Over the period, May, 1921, to October, 1922, the running expenses of publicity, postage, wires, etc., has amounted to about \$15 or perhaps a little more. We should gratefully add here that through the courtesy of Pittsburgh and the College, two New York scholars entered on \$500 scholarships this autumn. Of three candidates who took the examinations, two who were eligible were, in the opinion of the committee, highly desirable. New York having only enough money for one of them, Pittsburgh permitted her money to be used for the other. We trust this scholar will be a great credit to both cities.

Gertrude Hartman's Book

The Child and his School. An interpretation of Elementary Education as a Social Process. (Dutton). By Gertrude Hartman, '05

MOTHERS and fathers, even more than teachers and school supervisors, should be grateful to Miss Hartman for having made this book. Few mothers and probably fewer fathers would ever have the time or interest or patience to cover for themselves the ground here covered. Yet every bit of it is of immediate and vital importance to parents, even if comparatively satisfied with their own children and with the educational opportunities now offered.

To understand the development of the child, a student must cover the literature of education, of child-study, biology, psychology, sociology, and other sciences which touch upon human life. Very few of us have any idea how much has been written about children in other fields than those of education and child-study. And how many parents or teachers have had the opportunity even to nibble at this material? For that matter, how many colleges offer it all to students? Should we not then rejoice that Miss Hartman has conscientiously absorbed so much of it and has made from it a condensed, readable exposition, which is much more than a text book on education?

Discoveries in modern science, especially in biology, psychology and human behavior, are the basis for her thesis that the traditional methods of teaching young children in schools are wrong from the standpoint of true education. In the light of these comparatively recent findings, many parents and teachers are coming to feel that it is not only unintelligent but almost inexcusable to accept, unquestioned, the usual abstract school curricula and teaching methods. In the first section of "The Child and His School," are given the reasons for this belief, the scientific basis for the ever-increasing dissatisfaction with established, formal education. And these reasons are not abstract, technical or unsuitable for mere mothers. They are sig-

nificant because they underly every child's reaction to home and school environment. Excellent reading references, with chapter numbers and publishers' names, enable the reader to trace back each step in the argument to original publications, if he wishes more authority than is supplied by the frequent quotations from sources, many of them John Dewey's. For readers already interested in these subjects, the book is an inspiration and a joy.

For parents whose children have no difficulties in school or at home; for parents who believe in trusting to the conventions and in seeking a "perfection of mechanism" in their children; or for teachers who are content with the accepted traditions, it will at least not be wasted time to read what is meant by those who are clamoring for "new," "progressive" schools, for "the play way," for activity and the project method. Miss Hartman has given with much detail an outline of the possibilities of the educative process as applied to the "fool subjects," i. e., reading, writing and arithmetic; to literature, science, art, music, composition, dramatics, etc., with a suggested organization of subject matter and an indication of its relation to social philosophy and moral education. Her suggestions are not based on theory alone, nor on the experience of any one school. She has been in touch during these last years with innumerable schools, of every shade of "oldness" and "newness," some of them still frankly experimental.

At the end of this section on subject matter is a generous bibliography of books which may be used by both parents and children. The list offers a wealth of suggestions for home reading and for activities within the family group.

The present mal-adjustment of civilization, socially, industrially, spiritually, is due, Miss Hartman feels, to the fundamental wrongness of method and subject matter used for generations in elementary schools.

No matter how difficult it is going to be to secure for all schools enough teachers, imbued with "a deep sense of the social significance of their calling," to bring about a more healthful condition of society, one important step now can be taken by parents and teachers and supervisors of young children, especially by parents. They can at least know what is being offered by public

and private schools, and they can judge how nearly this offering squares with the findings of modern science. The background for such judgment Miss Hartman has made available to us all. There is now no excuse for the parents' excuse, "We don't know anything about education."

ELSA DENISON VOORHEES, 1910.

Alumnae Notes

Dear Class Editors:

You will not mind, I hope, an open letter here, because I want to thank you for the many personal notes of co-operation and encouragement that have come from you, and to applaud your splendid success in getting the November Notes off so promptly. They were all in my hands by the 10th, except those that are conspicuous for their absence in the following pages, and these unhappily cannot now appear until January.

And I want also to offer you a few hints, which, if you follow them, will greatly assist the BULLETIN to be punctual in its promised appearance on the first of each month. The last copy date, as you know, is the 10th of the month preceding the issue for which your notes are due. (The odd classes have space in the October, December, February, April, and June numbers; the even classes in November, January, March, May, and July.) It is necessary to be very stern about this, for, on account of the lateness of the October notes, they were hurried to the press unrevised and in such a jumble that one unfortunate person emerged from the scramble, married to the wrong man in the wrong place. Such lamentable mistakes as this will not happen if you are careful, and if you will give us time to be careful also.

There are two other things that will greatly expedite matters at this end. One is—if you will write your notes in such a way that they can be sent to press without being copied. This does not mean that you must type them. Write them clearly on one side of a sheet of paper, as you wrote your themes in College. Do not write them on folded paper criss-cross of a sheet, like a letter. The other is—if you will mail them to Gertrude Hearne at the Alumnae Office, in Taylor Hall, Bryn Mawr. She has the data for verifying names and classes.

I hope you will not think me ungrateful in suggesting these dull instructions in response to your cordial letters. If they seem hard to follow, perhaps it will be a little solace to you to know that, besides saving us time, you are sparing the BULLETIN expense and the printer profanity.

Faithfully yours,

THE EDITOR.

The Editor wishes to apologize to the Alumnae in general, to the Class of 1901 in particular, and most especially to Mrs. Charles O. S. Howard, for an error in the 1901 Class Notes in October. Grace Collins was not married to the gentleman there invented, nor did the ceremony take place in Richmond, Va. She was married to Mr. Charles O. S. Howard at Cristobal, Canal Zone, in July, 1922.

1892

Class Editor, Mrs. Frederick Ives, St. Davids, Pa.

Helen Clements Kirk has moved from Lansdowne to "Appleford," Villa Nova, Pa. Her two younger daughters are attending the Baldwin School at Bryn Mawr.

Annie Emery Allinson has an inspiring article called "The Open Door in Marriage," in the *Atlantic Monthly* for October.

Dr. and Mrs. Frederick M. Ives, (Edith Wetherill) will spend the winter at The Gladstone, Philadelphia, their children all being away from home at school and college.

Edith Hall has accepted the position of Instructor in History at Vassar College.

1896

Class Editor, Mary W. Jewett, Moravia, N. Y.

Grace Baldwin White is building a summer cottage on Long Island.

Stella Bass Tilt and her husband took the two younger children abroad this summer, "in the old-fashioned sense of the word, to see some of the things we enjoyed—it seems a very long time ago."

Mary Jones, Elizabeth Cadbury Jones's daughter, is preparing to enter Mount Holyoke this fall.

Clara Colton Worthington spent last winter in the East. She has one son who is a sophomore at Massachusetts Institute of Technology and one at Tome Institute. She spent the summer in Salt Lake City.

Katharine Cook spent the summer in Czecho-Slovakia, Hungary, Austria, the Tyrol, France and Germany. Everywhere she found a cordial welcome to Americans.

Mary Crawford Dudley spent last winter in California. She and her sister bought a Ford, learned to drive it, and went all over the southern part of the State.

Elizabeth Hopkins Johnson went with her family to Norway this summer, looking up

ancestral stones and farms in the Johnson family.

Mary Jewett spent March and April in New York, and August in Wisconsin and Chicago.

Hilda Justice took a spring trip in Northern Spain and France.

Charlotte McLean is Dean of Women and Professor of English at Schuylkill Seminary, Reading. She presides in the dining room and finds it a great sacrifice of nervous force to keep the pie off the ceiling of the room.

Tirzah Nichols' mother died in January, and Tirzah plans to take a small apartment this fall at the corner of Elliott Avenue and Lancaster Pike, Bryn Mawr. She will be glad to see any of her classmates in her new home. She has had a sabbatical year from the Baldwin School, the first half of which she spent in New York studying piano and harmony and taking work at the New School of Social Research. In February and March she took a trip with Mary Converse to Nassau, Cuba, Florida, and to visit relatives in Memphis and Indianapolis.

Clarissa Smith Dey has sold out her tea house in Summit, New Jersey.

Edith Wyatt spent three weeks in New York in May.

Anna Scattergood Hoag spent two months in Denver and Estes Park. She writes of her summer: "In June I went to Colorado and had a delightful two-months' visit in Estes Park. I had a pleasant glimpse of Edith Goodell Greyson, 1904, and her daughter. On my way home in August I spent three happy days with Maidie Hopkins, and saw Abba Dimon also. My husband met me at Schenectady and we drove to our home in New Hampshire, stopping in the Adirondacks at Keene Valley for short visits with Pauline and Josephine Goldmark and Elizabeth Kirkbride. My daughter, Mary Scattergood Hoag, 1920, has spent the summer travelling abroad with Marguerite Eilers, '20. They have visited France, Italy, Austria (and the Passion Play), Germany, Holland, Belgium, England and Scotland."

1900

Class Editor, Helen McCoy, Bureau of Rehabilitation, State Education Building, Albany, N. Y.

Mary Kilpatrick is President of the College Club in Baltimore. She is also editor-

in-chief of the *Civic League News*. She writes that she saw Kate Williams in Pasadena last spring, and also Katharine Barton Childs, when she went to California by way of the Panama Canal.

1902

Class Editor, Edith Totten, The Latrobe, Charles and Read Streets, Baltimore, Md.

Helen Stevens Gregory's husband died on August 31st. Helen and her little girl, Dudley, have returned for the winter to 1921 19th Street, Washington, D. C.

Violet Foster writes from Washington, "I am with the Tariff Commission, in the foreign division, investigating the tariff policies of other countries—spending most of my time at the Library of Congress. My health is all right again after years of suffering. . . . Since I saw you on the street car that day two years ago, I have gained over thirty pounds, and I have a good color once more. . . . I save all of my leave for my annual trip back home, Houston, where I visit my half brother and his family."

Josephine Kieffer Foltz writes from Lancaster, Pa.:

"For me, I haven't discovered how to bring up children on the specified amount or anything like that—they cost more the older they grow. But I did discover this summer that you can live at the most delightful old hotel on the most delectable food in the heavenly city of Tours, France, for \$1.50 a day—room and board! And such a clean room and such beautifully served "board" that the name is an insult!

"I sailed on the President Adams on July 19th in the company of Elisabeth Bodine, 1902, and spent about eight of the most charming weeks travelling in England and France, staying at small hotels and doing none of the things that tourists do, but absorbing atmosphere and having a wonderful time doing it. Elisabeth left the boat at Plymouth and I met my step-son and travelled with him, seeing Elisabeth, however, several times in Paris and London.

"After I returned on September 11th, I had immediately to announce the engagement of my daughter, Ruth P. Foltz, to Lauriston B. Herr, Jr."

1904

Class Editor, Emma O. Thompson, 320 S. 42nd Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Jane Allen spent the summer motoring

in her car through the Adirondacks and the New England States.

Eleanor Bliss Knopf (Mrs. Adolph Knopf), and her husband took a trip to California, spending August on the western coast.

Dr. Alice Boring has joined the Appalachian Club. She had a wonderful time hiking in the White Mountains in June, and planned to spend September hiking in the Green Mountains.

Mary Christie Nute (Mrs. Llewellyn Nute), is living in Flushing, L. I. She writes: "I have three boys now, Miner Rogers, aged 13, Billy, 6, and Cyril, 17 months. I am quite proud of them, and they keep my hands pretty full." She expects to return to Turkey next summer, with her sons and her husband, who is at present a resident physician at the New York Hospital. She is planning to spend the winter in California with her mother and sister; her address will be 1761 North Fair Oaks Ave., Pasadena, care of Mrs. S. D. Christie.

Miriam Chesney has been appointed a teacher in the Commercial Department of the South Philadelphia High School for Girls.

Helen Criswell van Loon's (Mrs. Hendrik Van Loon) husband has dedicated his book, "The Story of Mankind," to "Jimmie." Many of you may recall that Jimmie was Helen's nickname in College.

Amy Clapp spent August in Twilight Park, in the Catskill Mountains.

Clara Case Edwards (Mrs. Arthur Edwards), after visiting her family in New York during the winter, sailed with her little son in June to meet her husband in Syria. After a vacation in Italy they returned to their home in Hamadan, Persia.

The following is an extract from a pager from Mount Holyoke College:

"Dr. Dorothy Foster talked to the Faculty Club on the evening of April 13th, on Sir George Etherege, whose plays and other works she is editing. In the February 13th and 23rd issues of the *London Times* Literary Supplement appeared some of the results of her research in London last year on Etherege's life."

Jeannette Hemphill Bolte (Mrs. Charles Bolte), writes that she spent the summer, as usual, with her family at Spring Lake.

Gertrude Klein travelled in France and England during the summer. She motored

along the Cornish and the Devonshire coast.

Bertha Norris Bowen (Mrs. Angus Gordon Bowen), is President of the Nashville Branch of the American Association of University Women. During the summer she took a course in educational tests at the George Peabody College for Teachers.

Rosalie Magruder is assistant to one of the Deans in the Dean's office at Harvard. Her brother is assistant professor at the Harvard Law School. Rosalie attended the luncheon in Boston given in honor of President Park. Other 1904 who were at the luncheon were Dr. Alice Boring, Elizabeth Gerhard and Sadie Briggs Logan.

Isabel Peters spent July and August on the Island of North Haven off the coast of Maine, sailing and picnicing and breathing the most exhilarating air in the world. In September she returned to her home in Oyster Bay, and later she will go back to New York for the winter.

Katherine Scott and Katherine Van Wagenen Briggs returned to China in August.

Anne Sellech was abroad with her friend, Mlle. Girardet, travelling in France and Italy. She returned home in September.

Emma Thompson spent the summer travelling in England, Scotland and France. In Paris she met Gertrude Fetterman, '03, and when in the Musee Rodin she met Elizabeth Bodine, '02, who is planning to spend the winter travelling in France.

Alice Goddard Waldo was at the Ark, Jaffrey, New Hampshire, last summer. She was just at the foot of Mt. Monadnock, which she intended to climb. She returns to Bishop Hopkins' Hall, Burlington, Vermont, as head of the History Department and Executive Secretary.

Louise Peck White had a small 1904 reunion in the spring, at her home in Palenville, New York. It was a real reunion attended by Clara Case Edwards and her four-year-old son from Persia, Katherine Van Wagenen Briggs, and her husband from China, and Deaconess Katherine Scott from China, and Isabel Peters from New York.

Eloise Tremain is the Principal of Ferry Hall School, Lake Forrest, Ill., and is also the President of the National Association of Principals of Schools for Girls.

Helen Seymour Wiley (Mrs. Merlin

Wiley), has a son, James Seymour Wiley, born May 14, 1922.

Evelyn Holliday Patterson (Mrs. William Patterson), with her husband and children, spent the summer at Broad Ripple, Indianapolis, Ind.

Edith McMurtrie is living in Philadelphia again, her address is 218 S. 20th St. She has a studio at 1430 S. Penn Square. She is Head of the Art Department of the Wilmington High School.

Clara Woodruff Hull (Mrs. Robert A. Hull), is living in the new home that she has just bought at Waverly, Pa. She has a new little daughter, Barbara, born September 30, 1922.

The Class Editor wishes to thank the faithful 1904 classmates who responded to her appeal and wishes to urge all others to follow their good example and help to make the 1904 news interesting.

1906

Class Editor, Mrs. Edward W. Sturdevant, 3 Kay St., Newport, R. I.

Elsie Biglow Barber's husband, St. George Barber, died in August after a brief illness. She will continue to live in Maryland. Her address is Davidsonville, Anne Arundel County, Maryland.

Grace Wade Levering's mother and her second son, Ernest, died during the summer.

Helen Brown Gibbons and her children spent the summer at Lake Placid. Her husband joined her there in August after five months abroad, and immediately after his arrival was badly hurt in an automobile accident. He has now recovered.

Mariam Coffin Canaday and her seven-year-old daughter went to Lake Placid last January after a long siege of illness. They came home bursting with health and enthusiasm for winter sports, and went back to Lake Placid for the summer.

Anna Elfreth, after a long silence, sent us an interesting account of herself last spring. She has been teaching and travelling since leaving Bryn Mawr. Among her teaching experiences was two years as tutor to Lolita Armour. She is now teaching Latin in the New Jersey schools.

Lucia Ford Rutter's baby was very ill last spring. They hoped to spend the summer in Annisquam.

Augusta French Wallace is editing the

Woman's Page of the *Louisville Courier-Journal*.

Katherine Jano is deep in commercial art and enjoying her work immensely.

Beth Harrington Brooks spent the summer on Mount Desert.

Ethel de Koven Hudson made a series of visits during the summer, among others to Newport, where she saw Louise Cruice Sturdevant.

Erma Kingsbacker Stix has been a very interested and active member of a new country day school. She spent the summer at Bigwin Inn, Lake of Bays, Ontario, to be near her daughter, who was spending her first summer at camp.

Grace Neilson La Coste has bought a house in Surrey. Her address is the Manor House, Shottersmill, Haslemere, Surrey.

Anne Pratt went to Detroit the end of June for the convention of the American Library Association.

Mary Quimby Shumway writes: "We are living in the de Montoliu Cottage on Gulph Road, where we should be glad to welcome all of 1906 who come this way." She has been in charge of some tutoring classes in the College during the year and expected to spend the summer in Bryn Mawr.

Marjorie Rawson was operated on for appendicitis last March and was very ill all spring. She spent the summer at Amagansett, L. I.

Lavinia Van Voorhis Jackson is much interested in social service work. This summer she expected to go to the Church Conference at Princeton, and to "hike" around Boston.

Helen Waldron Wells has moved East and expects to be in or near Boston this winter.

Esther White Rigg has a baby, born in September, variety unknown to the Class Editor. She will be at 151 West Coulter Street, Germantown, until after Christmas, and is eager to see her classmates.

Caroline Richards McKnight is still living on her lemon ranch in California, where they are also raising 3000 chickens, "to say nothing of two boys, aged 8 and 9."

Alice Colgan Boomsliter is President of the Parent-Teachers Association and the Country League of Women Voters. She is also much interested in the Country Library Movement.

Last April Anna Louise Strong was in Poland working with the Friends' Relief.

She took the first foreign relief into the Volga area, and was about to return to Poland when she fell ill of typhus fever. After her recovery she returned to Warsaw but was eager to get back to Russia.

Jessie Hewitt left interesting work at the Rosemary Hall School, Greenwich, Conn., to become Head Mistress of the Ethel Walker School at Simsbury, Conn.

1908

Class Editor, Mrs. William Best, 1198 Bushwick Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

A protest has been entered against 1908's class statistics as read at the reunion supper. There it was asserted that no married member of the class who was also the mother of children, had a full-time paid job. All the mothers, it was said, had enough to do to look after their babies. This is not the case. Louise Carey Rosett, with one son, is teaching successfully in the Children's University Day School, New York City. Virginia McKenny Claiborne, also with one son, works three and sometimes four days a week at some philanthropic job with a long name. And she commutes at that. Martha Plaisted Saxton, with two sons, has varied her labors between teaching school and doing magazine work (with a few intermissions) ever since her marriage. Also cf. Margaret Morris. If there are any other working mothers, let them speak up.

Theresa Helburn was married last January to Mr. John Baker Opdyke. She will, of course, continue her work on the Theatre Guild, and she says her name is still Theresa Helburn.

The following notes were prepared for the June issue of the BULLETIN, when 1908 was having its reunion. As there was not then space to accommodate them, Mollie Best is very anxious to have them appear now.

SARAH SANBORNE, Texas. "Mexican servants are cheap in more ways than one, so even my regrets—and they are tearful—must be brief. The history of my last three years is babies and more babies—while I occasionally get to parties and now and then make speeches of a semi-serious character, my conversation is chiefly of teething and diet and the remarkable achievements of my offspring."

ELEANOR RAMBO, Smith College. "Smith is a very pleasant place, leavened

by some sixteen Bryn Mawrtys. I have published a doctoral dissertation and some other archaeological material, including a short catalog of the Mediterranean section of the University Museum in Philadelphia—the content is of no interest to laymen, so I state simply the fact of publication.”

EVELYN GARDINER, California. “Unfortunately California schools do not take into consideration Bryn Mawr commencements when the schedule for the year is arranged. I shall enjoy in imagination all the good times, and eagerly await a report.”

ALICE SACHS, Cincinnati. “I haven’t acquired any additional children since last we met in the shade of the ygrasil tree, though the family have grown out of dolls and into baseball. I write occasional book reviews.”

LOUISE ROBERTS, Paterson, N. J. “My third child and first son, Hugh Roberts Williams, born May 3rd, is still very new and will prevent my coming to reunion. I shall be with you in spirit.”

MOLLIE KINSLEY, Brooklyn, N. Y. “Since last reunion I have acquired a house, another baby, and three different automobiles (one worn out, one stolen, and the third we still use). The years have been crowded with busy happy doings that sound rather humdrum when put into print.”

ANNA CARRERE. “I wander too much to have any news except that of time tables. I’ve been in Cambridge the past two winters studying landscape architecture. Now I’m taking a year off and spending most of it in China, though I happen to be writing from Baguio, Philippine Islands.”

ADELAIDE CASE, New York. “I’ve been studying and teaching at Columbia. I am interested to discover what it is that makes people think and act one way instead of another, and to find out what if anything religion has to do with it all. I hope to do some experimental work with groups of children this summer.”

ELSIE BRYANT, Toledo. “I have no interesting history to write, I’ve been so busy keeping husband and three husky boys hale and hearty. Incidentally I have renewed my youth and feel younger than when I left College, though I weigh twenty pounds less.”

MARGARET MORRIS, Little Rock Ark. “My history does not make one of those bright, chatty letters that we always ex-

pect in a class bulletin. Since the death of my husband I have been knocking about, holding different jobs. Now I hope I am more or less permanently settled in a professorship at the University of Arkansas. I am teaching microscopical anatomy here and am very much my own boss. It is absorbing work and I like it, except when it keeps me from reunion. I am comfortably settled at home, too, with my small daughter, so that life looks fairly placid.”

JOSEPHINE PROUDFIT, Madison, Wis. “Last summer I took an enforced rest, which was very beneficial to my health and disposition, and this winter I have led a nice, lazy life, devoting myself to my friends and family. I am feeling very fit, and looking very fat, I hate to tell you.”

NELLIE SEEDS, Ridgewood, N. J. “We have migrated to the wilds for good or bad, depending on the point of view. It has brought us all marvelous health and my husband and boys revel in the garden, woodpile, creek, and fishing. Our second-hand Ford accomplishes wonders in pumping water to irrigate the garden, and turns mysterious cranks and belt straps beyond my comprehension. I have commuted on and off to New York, on a part time secretarial job, but my ambition is, as my family grows older and needs less of my time and more of my understanding, to increase my work to a full-time job.”

MARJORIE YOUNG, Massachusetts. “My tale is soon told. Married to Stephen Wentworth Gifford, April 10, 1920. Lived a year in Cambridge, spent two summers in Duxbury—last one a near neighbor of Anna Dunham Reilly, so near in fact that our dogs could fight. My little boy was born October 23, 1921, and promptly named for his father and grandfather.

“We have just bought a house in Cambridge, to wit, 5 Hilliard Street, just under the shadow of Radcliffe.”

The class of 1908 as a mark of appreciation of the service rendered to the class by its President and Secretary, have made Josephine Proudfit Montgomery and Louise Hyman Pollak life members in the Alumnae Association.

Some interesting 1910 notes came in too late. A generous space will be reserved in January to accommodate this tantalizing

data, as well as the record of the further exploits of the class.

1910

Class Editor, Marion Kirk, 4504 Chester Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

Frances Hearne Brown was born on October 12, 1922, to Mr. and Mrs. Robert Bowen Brown, 806 Linden Avenue, Hubbards Woods, Ill.

1912

Class Editor, Mrs. John MacDonald, 3227 North Penn Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

Elizabeth Pinney Hunt had an operation for appendicitis in July, but now, in addition to running her household, has a full-time job teaching English in the Lower School of the Baldwin School. She also published during the summer, by the advice of the Bureau of Municipal Research of Philadelphia, a pamphlet on "Certain Aspects of Public Maternity and Infant Care in Berlin and Stockholm."

Catherine Thompson is enthusiastically engaged in being the third person in the new publishing house of Dorrance & Co. in Philadelphia. She helps run the office, writes reviews, reads and rejects manuscripts, and, in her zeal for her new job, turned herself in two weeks into an expert stenographer.

Christine Hammer is living in Denbigh Hall and is holding a scholarship in English at Bryn Mawr. She is particularly interested in Irish and Latin texts and hopes to do special research in that connection.

Lou Sharman DeLany has a son, Walter Stanley DeLany, Jr., born June 23rd at Reading, Pa.

Mary Gertrude Fendall spent the summer with a friend in the Dudley Field Malones' house at Croton on the Hudson. She returned to Washington the middle of October to continue her work, through the newly organized "Joint Amnesty Committee," for the release of the Political Prisoners.

Marjorie Thompson spent "forty days in the wilderness" of Wyoming as councillor on a girls' riding and camping trip. She is having a year's leave of absence from the Baldwin School and hopes to sail for California, by way of the Panama Canal, January 9th.

Maysie Morgan Haupt went with her

mother to Alaska this summer and came home by way of Estes Park. She is continuing her medical work this winter at the University of Chicago and is doing some interesting research.

Florence Glenn Zipf is spending two months with her family in Johnstown because her new house in Bryn Mawr is not yet ready.

Elizabeth Faries and her brother sailed the end of July for China. She was married in Peking the 26th of August to Mr. Edwin C. Howe. Her address is Paak Hok Tung, Canton, China.

Clara Francis Dickson is recovering from an operation for appendicitis.

Helen Barber Matteson is doing co-operative housekeeping with her brother and his family in Professor Gulick's house in Cambridge, Mass.

The Philadelphia Lunch Club has revived and plans to meet the second Saturday of each month at the College Club. Mary Peirce, Florence Leopold Wolf and her young son, Biffy Heffern, and Marjorie Thompson met for lunch October 7th.

Carlotta Welles was in a hospital in Philadelphia for a few days early in June. She sailed for France in July.

Julia Houston Railey and her husband published an article, "Social Certainties," in the July *Survey Graphic*. The article, illustrated by Van Loon, was a reply to Cornelia Canon's article, "Philanthropic Doubts," printed in the *Atlantic Monthly*. Julia's new address is Main Street, Dover, Mass.

Mary Peirce spent the summer in Ashland, New Hampshire, at Deephaven Camp on Asquam Lake. Margery Thompson visited her for ten days.

Agnes Chambers Wylie and her husband spent August in Canada on Georgian Bay.

Katherine Shaw is in New York for the winter attending a medical school. Her address is 35-37 East Sixty-second Street.

Fanny Crenshaw has closed a successful season of her Camp for Girls on Lake Sebago, Maine. During the summer Fanny and Emerson Lamb, who visited her, joined Beatrice Howson, Dorothy Wolf Douglas and her husband from Bar Harbor, and together they all started on a delightful canoe trip. At Bridgton they met Gladys Chamberlin Clapp and her husband and all of them made a trip up Pleasant Mountain.

Francis Hunter Elwyn's twin daughters, Elizabeth and Sarah, are now six months old and thriving. Hunt seems to be much entertained by the way people in general react to twins. "All I have to do," she says, "is to stand for a few moments on the street and a crowd collects—all with some piece of information, usually lugubrious, about twins."

Rebecca Lewis is teaching French and Spanish at "Oaksmere" Mamaroneck. Her address is 168 Rocky Road, Larchmont Gardens, Larchmont, N. Y.

1914

Class Editor, Ida Pritchett, The Homewood, Charles and 31st St., Baltimore, Md.

Elizabeth Bryant is travelling with her uncle in Japan and the Philippines this winter.

Edwina Warren has just returned from a trip to New Zealand with her family.

Alice Miller Chester (Mrs. William Chester) has a son, George Miller Chester, born July 15th.

Betty Lord has returned from Paris and is again in Plymouth.

Anne Lindsey Harper (Mrs. Paul Harper) returned recently from a business trip to Paris.

Mary Coolidge has been travelling in Europe since March. She has been in Greece, Palestine and various other places and has just come home. Her verdict on Paris is that it is just like New York.

Ida Pritchett has returned to New York, after three years in Baltimore, and is again working at the Rockefeller Institute. Calls, personal and telephone, solicited!

1916

Class Editor, Mrs. Webb I. Vorys, 118 Miami Ave., Columbus, Ohio.

Elizabeth Brakeley was touring the continent this summer.

Lois Sandison was in France this summer and will spend the winter in Rome.

Annis Thomson is now located at 30 Madeline Drive, Lower Summit, Yonkers, N. Y., and is working in the Research Laboratories of New York City under Dr. Park.

Adeline N. Vorys (Mrs. Webb I.) returned in September from a three month's trip to Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Ger-

many and England. In London she met Helen Everett, B.M., 1915.

Margery Brown Chandler (Mrs. Charles), sailed with her husband, on August 19th, for Rio de Janeiro. Margery went as a delegate to the Pan-American Child Welfare Congress and her husband as a delegate to the Pan-American Historical Association. Both of them will make speeches in Portuguese. They sailed on the same steamer with Secretary of State Hughes. They expect to return in October and will live at 1009 Pine Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

1918

Class Editor, Irene Loeb, 5154 Westminster Place, St. Louis, Mo.

Margaret Mall was married on September 30th to Mr. A. Hutton Vignoles. They are living at 44 South Russel Street, Boston.

Eleanor Atherton Hendrickson likes Indianapolis very much. K. Holliday Daniels and C. Holliday Hitz both gave her a warm welcome.

Rebecca Rhoads is at St. Hugh's College, beginning her third year at Oxford. She spent the summer traveling in England and France.

Penelope Turle will return shortly from England where she has been since May.

Dorothy Kuhn Minster is the Executive Director of Industrial Health Conservancy Laboratories, Cincinnati.

Annette Gest is teaching history, Latin, Spanish and Italian in the Agnes Irwin School, Philadelphia.

Frances Richmond is to be married abroad this winter to Major Claude Mackinnon Hawes, D. S. O., of the British Indian Army. Major Hawes is the son of the late General W. H. Hawes of the Indian Service. During the war he served on the General Staff of the Egyptian and Mesopotamian Expeditionary forces. Major and Mrs. Hawes will live in Bombay.

Eugenie Lynch is teaching Physics, Latin and Mathematics at Mrs. Caskin's School in Overbrook.

Margaret Bacon Carey writes that she has a most phenomenal son. Mr. Carey is studying law at the Pennsylvania Law School.

Katharine Sharpless Klein has a son, John Sharpless Klein, born on September 9th.

Frances Buffum has sailed for South America, combining business and pleasure. Buffie is a graduate nurse.

Laura Heisler is planning a quiet winter of housekeeping, vocal study and choir work.

Marjorie Strauss spent the summer abroad. This will be her fourth year at the College of Physicians and Surgeons.

Helen Walker's father was shot by bandits who after a hard fight and odds of 3 to 1 took a \$3000 pay roll away from him. Mr. Walker is recovering—and the bandits have been arrested.

Mary Gardiner is warden of Denbigh Hall.

Mary Scott spent the summer farming and is now teaching French again at Westhampton College.

Adelaide Showell Titus has a son, Darlington Showell Titus, born on January 6, 1922.

Katharine Dugoureq Kelley writes that she is being very quiet and domestic with a household consisting of her husband and Priscilla, the cat, and Pat, the Spaniel. "Andy," she adds, adores living in Mexico and Tude is practicing German in Vienna.

Ella Lindley Burton says her babies are all well and weigh, respectively, 38 pounds, 33 pounds and 28 pounds. The 33-pound one is a girl and will eventually go to Bryn Mawr.

1920

Class Editor, Helene Zinsser, 6 West Ninth Street, New York City.

In a superhuman effort to follow that war-cry of to-day, "Be original," we have submitted 1920's notes (and will continue to do so unless made away with by a non-conformist) in the order in which the questionnaires were answered.

Affiliation, names, data, circumstances, and state of mind were asked as to the following:

1. Job.
2. Travel.
3. Studies.
4. Husband.
5. Children.
6. Past.
7. Prospects.

Results:

Madelaine Brown: (1) Resigned as Psychiatric Social Worker in order to pursue

(3) Organic, Physical and Physiological Chemistry and Psychology at Brown in hope of going to Johns Hopkins Medical next year and gradually budding into Psychiatry.

Miriam Brown: (1) Teaches in the primary department of the B. M. School. Ideal job with no papers to correct at home and every afternoon and Saturdays free. (2) Cannot compete with the European travelers. (3) Cooking course at the Y. W. C. A. (6) and (7) Trying to ward off the school-teacher's look by being as frivolous off duty as possible. Will leave it to her friends to decide at our fifth reunion. (Editor's Note: That won't be hard to decide, Titania!)

Marjorie Canby Taylor (Mrs. Roger Taylor): (5) The class-baby now weighs 24 pounds, toddles and has a remarkable sense of rhythm and love for music which shows she is not a mute. (6) The summer was spent in Cape May, bathing, dancing, movieing, and playing bridge during June and July; learning golf during August and at Pocono Manor over Labor Day. (7) The dentist, several weddings and teas. Moving on November 1st to a new house, Benezet Street, Chestnut Hill.

Jule Cochran Buck (Mrs. George Buck): (5) Has a new son (second), John Cochran, born July 6, 1922.

Jule Conklin: (1) Still with the old high-class magazine. (2) Subway mainly, with occasional excursions on the bus. (3) Reading MSS. and menu-cards; special course in how to avoid the eye of the timing-clerk. (6) Is this necessary?

Eleanor Davis: (2) In Colorado and New Mexico last summer plus visits in Chicago, St. Louis and Kentucky. (7) Pleasant.

Mary Hardy: (1) Teaching Science and Mathematics at Rosemary Hall.

Josephine Herrick: (1) Working considerably over photography at home. (2) Expecting to sail November 18th for Sicily and to spend six months there and in Italy and France and England. (3) Hoping to take a course at the Southern School of Photography in Tennessee sometime.

Helen Kingsbury: (1) Teaching English, Botany, History, at the Roland Park Country School. (3) History at Johns Hopkins. (6) Again at B. M. Summer

School. (7) England next year to study. New address, 2735 Maryland Avenue, Baltimore.

Betty Weaver: (1) Athletic director at the Misses Kirks School, Bryn Mawr. (2) To and from B. M. and Wayne. (3) Non-resident grad at B. M. C. in Latin, Education, and Baby Greek.

1922

Class Editor, Serena Hand, 48 West Ninth Street, New York City.

Suzie Aldrich has a job on the *Atlantic Monthly*. She is living in an apartment in Boston with E. Cope, '21, and K. Woodward, '21.

Margie Tyler is teaching athletics and Spanish at Miss Irwin's School in Philadelphia.

Catherine Rhett during the autumn and spring will teach athletics at St. Mary's School in Garden City.

Josie Fisher and Ray Neel are both teaching at Miss Walker's School at Simsbury, Connecticut.

Ray is teaching athletics.

Liz Hall and Trina Stiles are teaching at Wykeham Rise School in Washington, Connecticut. Liz is teaching English and Trina is head of the Latin department.

Nancy Jay is taking a business course in New York.

Audrey Fountain, Marion Rawson, and Evelyn Rogers are going abroad together. They will spend the winter traveling in Europe.

Peggy Kennard is spending the winter in London, and is taking courses at the University of London.

Prue Smith writes that she is "going to be general chore boy for the Provincetown Players."

Jeannette Palache is teaching History of Art at Miss McClintock's School in Boston.

Alice Nicoll is teaching athletics at the Holton Arms School in Washington, D. C.

Orlie Pell is a graduate student at the University of Wisconsin. She is studying for an A.M. in Philosophy.

Barbara Clarke, Serena Hand, and Orlie Pell went to France with a group of Ameri-

can students for a six weeks' summer course at the University of Grenoble.

Bun Baird went abroad this summer and travelled in England, France, and Switzerland. At Geneva she was fortunate enough to be able to attend sessions of the *League of Nations*.

Jean Gowing is at the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania.

Mabel Meng is a substitute teacher of Ancient History in the Germantown High School.

Dorothy Ferguson is out West with her family. They are on a camping trip which is to last from June, 1922, to June, 1923.

Travie Howard is taking a nurse's training course at the Union Memorial Hospital in Baltimore.

Edith Finch is at St. Hilda's College in Oxford.

Min Voorhees is taking a course at the New York School of Social Work.

Katherine Peek is taking a Secretarial Course in New York.

Henrietta Jennings is living in Pembroke-West and is taking graduate work in Economics at Bryn Mawr.

Polly Willcox is teaching English at Miss Bennet's School in Millbrook, New York.

Edith Healea is teaching English and Latin in the High School at Guadenhutten, Ohio.

Constance Cameron was married to Townsend Luddington in June.

Harriet Guthrie was married to Keith John Evans, at Riverside, Illinois, on October 7th. Jane Burges and Kay Gardiner were bridesmaids.

ALUMNAE

We are most anxious for an increase of advertisements—10 per cent. commission to any zealous one who procures any for us. The BULLETIN should be self-supporting. It is not. It cannot be until we increase our advertisements. Therefore we ask your help and co-operation.

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What Shall I Give Them For Christmas?

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HERE is no one in all the world who knows so well what children like to read as Miss Annie Carroll Moore of the Children's Department of the New York Public Library; so to her the Editor went and asked which books, of all the glittering display fresh from the presses, would best please the small friends of Bryn Mawr as Christmas presents. Miss Moore named off-hand a number of titles and referred us for further information to her article in the October *Bookman*; but she warned us that these suggestions were not inclusive, because more books are appearing every day. The list here presented, therefore, and the one we shall offer next month, is compiled from Miss Moore's suggestions, from the *Bookman* article, and from our own investigations.

Helga and the White Swan (Macmillan, \$1.00) by our own Cornelia Meigs, '07.

A charming, fanciful, three-act play, that children will love to read or to act. It is one of the few plays prepared for children that is easy and simple to stage. It contains pictures of costumes and an appendix with instructions by Helen and Frank Stout, who produced the play very successfully for six Saturday matinees at the Poughkeepsie Community Theatre. This book is one of those enthusiastically starred by Miss Moore.

Poems of American Patriotism, selected by Brander Matthews and illustrated by N. C. Wyeth. (Scribners, \$3.50.)

This book, though a painful confession of the poverty of our American patriotic verse, at all events contains the best there is and is very handsomely gotten up. It is convenient to have the collection in a single volume, because children so often want an appropriate poem for some historic anniversary and one never knows where to turn to it. But for a better reason than that, it is an acceptable gift book. Children naturally like this kind of verse. They love to read, speak, or listen to poetry that has an oratorical effect. Patriotism with them is a very popular passion. We

shall never forget our own small boy making Miss Crandall repeat Paul Revere's Ride and Barbara Frietje until she was ready to slay him. Moreover, the book has an educational value. With each poem there is a short explanation of the historic circumstances attending it.

East of the Sun and West of the Moon, illustrated by Kay Nielson (Doran, \$3.50).

One of the most charming fairy-tale books ever produced. It is a collection of old tales from the North, some of them newly translated. The stories are so simply written that a child of three or four would understand them and yet they have a quality of humor and of interest that would hold the readers of any age. The pictures are the most beautiful that we have seen in any juvenile book this year.

Stories by Mrs. Molesworth, compiled by Sidney Baldwin, with pictures by Edna Cook (Duffield, \$3.50).

Those envious-minded elderly people who go about saying that *they* never had such books to read in their youth as have the children of today, deserve no sympathy. They have forgotten their Mrs. Molesworth or else they never read her, and it no wonder their age is crabbed. Here are six of the best stories of this beloved writer of the 70's, decked out in new style and as alluring as ever to the spirit of childhood, which knows no times and no fashions.

The Magic Fishbone, by Charles Dickens, illustrated by F. D. Bedford (Frederick Warne, \$1.50).

This is another old story, especially revived and decorated for the Christmas stocking of children of today. It was first published in *Holiday Romance*, in 1868, and is alleged to be the work of Miss Alice Rainbird, age seven. The story shows us that Dickens was able to capture the amusing style of childish inconsequence long before Daisy Ashford tickled us with her *Young Visitors*. *The Magic Fishbone* is short, but every page of it will be a delight to the children who read it and their parents will share their pleasure.

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The
BRYN MAWR
ALUMNAE
BULLETIN



The Council in Boston

Freshman Statistics

DECEMBER

1922

VOL. II

No. 10



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OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF
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VOL. II

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No. 10

LEISURE

Probably one of the surest ways of determining maturity of mind is the leisure test. Children are the natural enemies of leisure. A day that is not properly apportioned into its quotas of work, play and food fills them with despair. School, though hypocritically a subject of complaint, is in reality a Godsend to them because it occupies the morning hours. The afternoon goes to baseball, soccer, or other games with "the bunch," or to movies or special culture lessons. Seven o'clock bed-time sounds recurrent mutiny.

With adults, the process is exactly reversed. We are continually slugging at the heavy schedule of our days to try to drag forth a little time that shall be our own—time to read, to think, to do as we please.

This little comparison is not meant to cast aspersions on the children. It is entirely natural that they should dread the empty hours. They have no

inner resources with which to fill them. The sad little "What-shall-I-do" query is a proof of that. They are unwilling to go to bed before they drop from fatigue, because they have no thoughts with which to beguile the darkness. The point is to try to determine at what period of its career the child develops inner resources and then to arrange its time so that it shall have the leisure to work them out.

And that brings us to the Undergraduates. Heretofore we have gone on the theory, or have allowed them to go on the theory, that they were children. We have provided tasks and recreations and occupations enough to fill 730 days of the year. We have not forced the Undergraduate to accept all these activities, but we have put them there for her to choose as her interests dictate. Naturally the Undergraduate has chosen lavishly: athletics, Glee-club, English club,

dramatics, inter-class entertainments, settlement-work. In a twinkling her spare time is signed away. She must strain every nerve to fulfil all her pledges—and be blamed for superficiality.

The Undergraduate is guilty, but we must not be too hard on her. It is we who created the atmosphere of hurry and unreprieve. In our own day we were scurrying about almost as distractedly as she is now. And the Undergraduate realizes her mistake. She knows, as we perhaps did not at her age, that in reproducing the great world in miniature at Bryn Mawr, she is losing her heritage. Millicent Carey, two years out of college, said at the Alumnae dinner, "I would give the students leisure to think, to read, to talk, to work out their plans for the future." And shortly before that a group of Seniors, in conversation with an Alumna lamented, "We have no time for anything. We are involved in one thing and another until we are almost frantic. Can nothing be done to give us leisure?"

Who is going to give them this leisure? It is a long step forward that the students themselves realize the excess of "Business" in their college life. Is it to be expected that they themselves will take the initiative in providing a remedy? Must they smugly say to each seductive distraction, "Satan finds some mischief still for busy hands to do. In idleness lies our safety." Perhaps they will have the courage, but youth will incur anything rather than risk the opprobrium of priggishness. At all events it is we who have shackled upon them the burden of unreprieve which they are now shackling upon their successors. What can we do to make amends—to help the Undergraduate to win the freedom to be herself?

CLUB OR COLLEGE?

On looking over the Freshman statistics, we were startled to see what a large proportion of our entering class comes from the Eastern Private Schools. Perhaps our interest in this fact betokened a late development of an unsuspected statistical mind, but more likely it rose from a foreboding—frequently recurrent of late—a foreboding that Bryn Mawr is becoming a gathering place for girls of one class and type—for the students, in short, who can afford to pay for the training necessary to pass the Bryn Mawr examinations, in which these schools specialize.

If we believed it was the wish of those who love the college most to concentrate on this fortunate type of student, we should discipline our tongue to silence, but the evidence is to the contrary. President Park said in her Inauguration Speech: "It is harder for the college Administration than for outsiders to know the sad loss which the college suffers in receiving only one type of student. Its tiny melting pot is an extraordinarily effective one . . . Every intellectual exercise in the class-room shows the value of variety. The lack of it deepens and makes permanent all the old ignorances." Of the same mind were the members of the New York Scholarship Committee with whom we talked last spring. According to them, the philanthropy which the originators of the scholarship plan had in mind was for the sake of the college even more than for the individuals who would profit by it. The idea was to enlarge the scope of the undergraduate personnel, to give the pot more than one metal to melt. Their particular wish was that the scholarship should be open to candidates from the

public schools and that the public schools should be encouraged to compete for it. The futility of this wish was fully demonstrated, when a promising candidate from one of the big New York High Schools discovered on the day of her examination that she was ineligible because Bryn Mawr required one more subject than she was prepared to offer.

The cause of the trouble is obvious and it is time that we stop to consider it. We have a right to feel proud of the standard of scholarship that Bryn Mawr has always maintained. We have a right even to boast, if we are of the boasting sort, that our college was the first of the women's colleges to demand definite attainments for entrance. But have not conditions changed materially since our standard was set, and are we not, through adherence to an outgrown test, excluding that very "variety of type" which President Park deems essential?

We are losing more than we gain by our offishness. Ruth Furness Porter, of Illinois, explained very gravely at the Alumnae Dinner the attitude of the Western Schools toward our examinations. With thousands of girls to be prepared for colleges of uniform requirements, with their staffs working to capacity, these schools are exasperated beyond endurance at the necessity of giving to a handful of students, a special preparation, which, though hardly more difficult than other instruction, makes an extra class and an extra tax of hours. The result is that the teachers do their best to influence their students not to go to Bryn Mawr. The Eastern Schools likewise would be very glad to be relieved of the two-class preparation. Their complaint has been less vociferous because a

much larger proportion of their students are candidates for Bryn Mawr.

Before concluding this discussion, we feel that we ought to say that we have entered upon it entirely on our own responsibility. We do not know whether the Academic Committee or the Faculty will agree with us. We have heard indeed that the Faculty Committee have been working on a plan to change the examinations, and we hope with all our heart that there may be some from these bodies who will write and tell us what they think. Until we receive definite information, however, we trust they will pardon us for advocating that we should either take down our barriers or stop talking about democracy in education and about the individuality of our output.

M. P. S.

THIS FREEDOM

"Let me offer to you," writes C. L., "a criticism of "This Freedom" which, however belated, has a ring to it which should appeal to you. It comes from a traveling companion of Miss M. Carey Thomas, former President of Bryn Mawr College, a princess, if not the empress, of Feminism.

"Miss Thomas is now making a grand tour, feeling that a real holiday is due after her many years of service. It is her custom to read during meals, propping her book in front of her, ignoring her table companions entirely if the book holds her interest. One evening last summer she was thus engaged with "This Freedom" while dining at a restaurant in Constantinople. She was silent during the greater part of the meal, reading steadily. Finally she came to the end, closed the book and looked around the room. "Waiter!" she called in a determined voice. The man hastened to her side. "Throw this book in the Bosphorus," said Miss Thomas."

This little story appeared not long ago in the *New York World*. We do not vouch for its accuracy in any de-

tail. But true or untrue, it affords us an example of one kind of freedom that Miss Thomas has always taught us was worth struggling for—the

prerogative of expressing our opinions as forcibly as may be on cheap and sentimental standards in life and literature.

The Facts in the Case of 1926

Class Enrollment 125
 Average age, 18 years, 2,544 months

MATRICULATION CONDITIONS

Clear 93
 Conditioned in 1 point 16
 Conditioned in 2 points 10
 Conditioned in 3 points 3
 Conditioned in 4 points 3

125

DENOMINATIONAL AFFILIATIONS

Episcopalians 59
 Presbyterians 21
 Catholics 8
 Unitarians 8
 Jews 4
 Christian Scientists 4
 Congregationalists 3
 Lutherans 3
 Methodists 3
 Friends 2
 Disciples of Christ 1
 Reformed Church 1
 Universalists 1
 No denominational affiliation 7

125

This surely scores a point against the menace of atheism that we hear so much about.

STATES AND COMMUNITIES

New York 32
 Pennsylvania 31
 Massachusetts 10
 Maryland 8
 Ohio 7
 Illinois 6
 California 4
 District of Columbia 4

New Jersey 4
 Tennessee 3
 Virginia 3
 Connecticut 2
 Delaware 2
 Michigan 1
 Colorado 1
 Kentucky 1
 Missouri 1
 New Hampshire 1
 Texas 1
 Wisconsin 1
 China 1
 England 1

125

In all, 19 states, the District of Columbia, and 2 foreign countries are represented. This has a cosmopolitan sound; but of the 125 Freshmen, 81 are drawn from four great Eastern states.

The College has supplied also a list of the schools preparing these girls, but as it is very long, we must be content with a digest. Ninety-five of the 125 girls were prepared by private schools; 20 by public schools; and 10 by public, polished off by private. Of the 105 students prepared wholly or partly by private schools, 95 had their training in the East. Of the 30 prepared wholly or in part by public schools, the majority came from Pennsylvania, a few from Boston, a few from Chicago and Ohio, a very few from New York State. Only 2 students matriculated from New York City High Schools, and one of these was from Brooklyn.

World Friendships Among Women

By MILLICENT CAREY, '20

MOST of us have a vaguely suspicious attitude toward all organizations with long, impressive, "intellectual" names, which annually endeavor to acquire our membership. Until July of this summer the International Federation of University Women was to me an association of this type. Fortunately, I happened to be in Paris at the time of its conference and attended almost all its meetings. Since that time, my suspicion has changed to an enthusiastic interest.

For the conference was the opposite of dull. About four hundred women of seventeen nationalities came together at the American University Women's Club, and for five days conferred on the work of the association. Speeches were made by delegates from each country; discussion took place in many different languages. To one who sat in the gallery the scene was an impressive one. The group below was distinctly international in character; in many places it was brightened by foreign costumes; the languages spoken were varied. And yet, (to quote Professor Spurgeon in her article on *A World Sisterhood*, in *Our World*) "no one could fail to feel the thrill of this experience for it was in one sense a meeting in perfect amity of a large part of the civilized world, each section with very definite national traits and points of view, yet all trusting each other, believing in each other's honesty and sincerity, and in consequence returning home with minds enlarged and views modified, the beginning of friendships formed, the desire to visit other countries intensified."

The program was definite and impressive. Reports were made on the progress of the seventeen associations; the endowment of international fellowships and scholarships, and the exchange of professors were discussed at length, and the international importance of students who study in a country other than their own was strongly emphasized. Reports were made on the establishment of club houses in the great cities of the world, and the British delegation announced a scheme for "erecting an international hall of residence in London, incorporating the famous fifteenth century Crosby Hall."¹

To me, one of the most interesting things about the conference was to note how strongly in relief were cast the different national characteristics, and how each country seemed to contribute something definite to the great common purpose of the Federation. Americans and Canadians alike were confident and resourceful, giving, out of their successes, suggestions and encouragement to newer pioneers.

In short, the whole conference seemed to me an occasion of the most vital importance to all of us who care for international friendship. For we cannot afford to be uninterested in an organization whose aim is "to promote understanding and friendship between the University women of the nations of the world, and thereby to further their interests and develop among their countries sympathy and mutual helpfulness."

¹ Professor Spurgeon, *A World Sisterhood* from *Our World*.

The Councillors in Boston

By MARGARET AYER BARNES, '07

THE thanks of the entire Bryn Mawr College Alumnae Association are due the New England Alumnae for the welcome they offered the Alumnae Council at its fall meeting in Boston this November. The entertainment was in the hands of Mary Richardson Walcott, 1906, Councillor for the New England States, who marshalled her army of hostesses so efficiently that the visiting alumnae had not an idle hour among them during their two days in Boston. The Councillors arrived early in the morning of November 15th and were met by the motors of the Boston alumnae, who transported them to the residence of Mr. Nathaniel Ayer, where the sessions of the Council were held. Welcomed by Elizabeth Ayer Inches, 1914, the meeting was called to order and the Council began a discussion of Finance—a discussion so ably introduced by our President, Anne Hampton Todd, 1902, and sustained by Martha Thomas, 1899, Chairman of the Finance Committee, that even the painful problem of the 1923 Budget, enlivened by a brief digression on the all-important subject of Publicity, enthralled all listeners until the noon hour.

Eleanor Jones, 1901, and Katharine Gardner, 1922, entertained the Council at luncheon and spirited their respective guests back to the afternoon session, where a discussion of District Organization and the reports of the Councillors filled the afternoon hours. At 5 o'clock Elizabeth Ayer Inches summoned all down to tea in a big room overlooking the Charles River, just as the lights on

the bridges and the opposite shore were beginning to twinkle and the Tech buildings across the water loomed vaguely in the gathering dusk. That evening the alumnae visitors were entertained by their respective hostesses, Katharine Page Loring, 1913, giving a dinner for the Local Scholarship Committee to meet Doris Earle, 1903, the Chairman of Scholarships; and Mary Richardson Walcott another for the District Councillors, where the problem of the local organization in the seven districts could be dealt with in more intimate conference than at the open meeting of the Council.

The results of that conference were reported on at the regular meeting next morning and the question of Regional Scholarships, the first financial responsibility of the Alumnae, was discussed in detail. Some slight technical changes were then made in the By-laws and a debate on regional representation on the Directors' Board of the College led to the unanimous, if informal, decision that the next Alumnae Director should come from the Western States. The relation of the Alumnae Association to the Bryn Mawr Summer School for Industrial Workers was then taken up by the Council and Hilda Smith, 1910, its Director, spoke interestingly of its organization and its plan for future financial support.

The meeting adjourned for a luncheon given by the Bryn Mawr Alumnae Association of New England at the University Club, where, again, overlooking the Charles River, very blue and tumbled, now, in the high wind and bright noon sunshine, the

Council were introduced by the toast-mistress, Elizabeth Winsor Pearson, 1892, to their hostesses at large. There Anne Todd, 1902, spoke of and for the Council; Anne Lawther, 1897, of Educational Policies; Martha Thomas, 1899, of the "Alumnae Fund," the new name for the aggregate contribution of the Alumnae to the College; Doris Earle, 1903, on Alumnae Scholarships; Hilda Smith, 1910, on the Summer School; Caroline Chadwick-Collins, 1905, on News from the Campus; and Emma Guffey Miller, 1899, on Our Hostesses. Following the luncheon Katherine Lord, 1901, Headmistress of the Winsor School, gave a tea in the school build-

ings for the Council to meet some of the Headmistresses of Boston. Later the tireless and cordial hostesses carried their reluctant guests back through the mysterious coils of the Fenway to the trains that were to take them home to New York, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, to Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis and Richmond, carrying with them the tale of the hospitality of Boston and the renewed conviction that no people were quite as nice as Bryn Mawr people all the world over and that from the Atlantic to the Pacific seaboard *all* Bryn Mawr people were alike in their love and enthusiasm for the College and their interest in its welfare.

Log of the Boston Trip

Bryn Mawr Alumnae Association Meetings of the Council, November 15th, 16th, 1922, 518 Beacon St., Boston. Anne H. Todd, Presiding

AGENDA

WEDNESDAY MORNING 10 A. M.

FINANCE

- A. Report of the Chairman of Finance.
- B. Discussion of methods of raising money.
- C. Presentation of the 1923 Budget for discussion.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON 2.30 P. M.

DISTRICT ORGANISATION

- A. Report of Councillors.
- B. Boundaries of Districts.
- C. Should 75 or more alumnae living in one community such as Boston, Chicago, New York and Philadelphia be representel by a councillor?

Should the membership of the Council be enlarged to include such additional councillors or should only one alumnae director be chosen to represent the alumnae directors so that the number of councillors attending the Council could be increased without additional cost to the Association?

- D. Boundaries within the district.
- E. Local organisation.
- F. Organisation of any large sub-centre in which the councillor does not live.

Should the chairman be elected or appointed by the Councillor?

THURSDAY MORNING 9.30 A. M.

DISTRICT ORGANISATION (concluded) REGIONAL SCHOLARSHIPS

- A. Report of Chairman of Scholarships.
- B. Discussion of methods of raising funds for regional scholarships.

PROPOSED CHANGES IN BY-LAWS (Present By-Law)

A. *Article V. Section 5.*

The duties of the officers of the Association shall be those that usually pertain to such offices. The President shall be ex-officio a member of all committees. In the absence of the President, the Executive Board may appoint one of its number, or the *Executive* Secretary to represent her.

B. *Article VI.*

Executive Secretary

The Executive Board shall appoint an *Executive Secretary*, whose duties and salary shall be fixed by the Board.

C. *Article VIII. Section 2.*

This Council shall be constituted as follows:

The Executive Board and the *Executive Secretary* of the Alumnae Association.

D. *Article X. Section 7. (a)*

The Committee on Publicity shall consist of three members, appointed by the Executive Board to hold office for three years or until others are appointed in their places. The *Executive Secretary* shall be ex-officio a member of this Committee.

E. *Article XI.**Class Collections*

Section 2. The Class Collectors shall, under supervision of the Finance Committee, collect funds from their respective classes.

(Proposed By-Laws)

Article V. Section 5.

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*Article XI.**Alumnae Fund*

Section 2. The Class Collectors shall, under supervision of the Finance Committee, collect funds from their respective classes, these funds to be known as the Alumnae Fund.

FROM WHAT DISTRICT SHOULD
NEXT ALUMNAE DIRECTOR BE
NOMINATED?

NEW BUSINESS

MINUTES

WEDNESDAY MORNING 10 A. M.

M. S. C. That the reading of the minutes be omitted.

Roll Call

Executive Board

Anne H. Todd—present.

Leila Houghteling—absent.

Myra Elliot Vauclain—present.

Mary C. Smith—present.

Bertha S. Ehlers—present.

Executive Secretary—Caroline Morrow

Chadwick-Collins—present.

Chairmen of Committees

Eleanor Fleisher Riesman, Academic Committee—present.

Martha G. Thomas, Finance Committee—present.

Caroline Morrow Chadwick-Collins, Publicity—present.

Doris Earle, Scholarships Committee—present.

Ethel C. Dunham, Health Committee—absent.

Alumnae Directors

Frances Fincke Hand—present.

Louise Congdon Francis—present.

Margaret Ayer Barnes—present.

Pauline D. Goldmark—absent.

Chairman of Class Collectors—Katherine McCollin Arnett—absent.

District Councillors

I. Mary Richardson Walcott—present.

II. Emma Guffey Miller—present.

III. Natalie McFadden Blanton—present.

V. Julia Haines MacDonald—present.

V. Anna B. Lawther—present.

VI. Emily Westwood Lewis—present.

VII. Eleanor Allen Mitchum—absent.

Members from 1922

Margaret B. Speer—present.

Katherine Gardner—present.

Councillor-at-Large—Elizabeth Caldwell Fountain—present.

M. S. C. That these Council meetings be open and that preliminary discussion be conducted by the Council only, and that then the discussion be general.

The opening address of the President summarized the work of the Council last June and presented some of the problems of the Association.

FINANCE

A. *Martha G. Thomas, Chairman*, presented the report of the Finance Committee. She reported that every alumna has a chance to give to the College through the Class

Collections and the Alumnae Fund seems the strongest kind of channel through which to give to the College. This year's Class Collections have totaled to date, for the Alumnae Association \$5,325.35. The amount estimated to be raised was \$5,588.15 showing \$262.80 still to be raised. In addition expenses, amounting to \$27.88, were contributed; for the Students' Building \$1,696.62 and for Books for the French Department, \$405.00, making a grand total of \$7,454.85. The reports show that in almost all of the classes, there has been an increase in subscriptions. Though these funds have passed through the hands of the Alumnae Association they have been paid to the objects designated.

In addition, 1897 has raised \$5,000 for the Students' Building, and 1902 \$589.50 which amounts have not passed through the hands of the Association. This shows that the Alumnae have already raised \$13,044.35—and also \$5,082 for the Summer School.

Last year there were only three classes that did not report—1890, 1891 and 1919. This year to date, 1890 and 1922 have not yet reported.

The regular annual collection from the classes, known in the past as "Class Collections," is now to be called the "Alumnae Fund."

Recommendations of the Finance Committee

M. S. C. That there shall be no increase in dues.

M. S. C. That additional money needed to finance the Alumnae Association shall be met by a grant from the Alumnae Fund.

M. S. C. That the question of the budget of local organizations shall be postponed until local organisations are discussed.

Discussion then took place as to whether the appeals of alumnae to alumnae should first be submitted to the Finance Committee. The President asked the alumnae present, not members of the Council, to speak on this point, and the feeling was expressed that alumnae would give to unofficial appeals but that later the class collections would show a shrinkage.

B. Discussion concerning the Summer School and its financial relation to the Association then took place as it was

M. S. C. That all discussion of the Summer School be postponed until Hilda W.

Smith, Director of the School, should be present on the following day.

M. S. C. That the Council recommend it to be the policy of the Association that any appeal from alumnae to alumnae for money should first be submitted to the Finance Committee.

M. S. C. That, except for Regional Scholarships, the Class Collections shall be the sole authorized vehicle for collecting money from the alumnae.

C. *Budget.* The budget was presented by the Treasurer for discussion, subject to final revision by the Finance Committee and the Executive Board.

M. S. C. That the budget be approved, subject to such alterations as are thought necessary by the Finance Committee and the Executive Board.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON 2.30

Discussion took place on the question of Life Memberships, and it was

M. S. C. That members of the Alumnae Association be able to join as Life Members by making six payments of ten dollars each, provided that the installments shall be completed within a maximum period of ten years.

M. S. C. *That* in any year in which the annual installment is omitted the usual annual dues shall be paid.

M. S. C. *That* no installments paid on account of Life Membership shall be returned.

M. S. C. *That* the invitation from St. Louis to hold the November, 1923, meeting of the Council there, shall be accepted.

DISTRICT ORGANISATION

A. Report of Councillors:

Mrs. Walcott made a report of *District I* and reported one Regional Scholarship for New England.

Mrs. Miller reported for *District II*, four new Regional Scholarships and one Sophomore Scholarship. Philadelphia and New Jersey.

Mrs. Blanton reported for *District III* that Washington had raised \$500 to be used next year and that Richmond is trying to endow a scholarship of \$100 a year.

Mrs. MacDonald reported for *District IV* that two Regional Scholarships have now been raised.

Miss Lawther reported for *District V* that Chicago has raised one scholarship to be given next year.

Mrs. Lewis reported for *District VI* that St. Louis had raised its scholarship to be given next year.

The Councillor from *District VII* was not present and the President reported that three hundred dollars is being raised.

B. *Boundaries of Districts* was next discussed.

M. S. C. *That* Maryland be joined with District III.

THURSDAY MORNING

C. *Representation by Councillors.* The District Councillors held a meeting to discuss questions of Local organisation, the report of which was presented by Emma Guffey Miller. It was the feeling of the Councillors that each locality, because of varied conditions, should decide on its own organisation and that some allowance for travelling expenses in districts must be allotted.

M. S. C. *That* \$700 be added to the budget for expenses of the Councillors within their districts.

M. S. C. *That* the budgets of local associations be submitted by the councillor to the Finance Committee and expenses may be met by appropriation from the Finance Committee.

Owing to the fact that the Council meeting will be in St. Louis next year, and in order to retain the present Councillor of that district, and as the Executive Board has the power of arranging the original terms of office of the councillors, it was

M. S. C. *That* the terms of office of Councillors of District I and District VI be interchanged.

The expiration of terms of councillors will then be:

Councillor for District I...	April,	1923
" " " II...	"	1924
" " " III...	"	1923
" " " IV...	"	1925
" " " V...	"	1924
" " " VI...	"	1925
" " " VII...	"	1925

M. S. C. *That* in view of the fact that publicity is a technical matter it is the sense of this Council that the Chairmen of local publicity committees be appointed by the Chairmen of local associations in consultation with the Director of Publicity of the College.

REGIONAL SCHOLARSHIPS

A. *Report of Chairman:* Doris Earle, '03, Chairman, gave the report of the Schol-

arships Committee. She reported that there were in college eight Regional Scholars, six Freshmen and two Sophomores, and that the money for the Regional Scholarships should be raised whenever possible by entertainments as has been done in most districts.

PROPOSED CHANGES IN BY-LAWS

M. S. C. *That* the proposed changes be accepted as a whole.

The question of the district from which the next Alumnae Director should be nominated was then discussed, and it was the unanimous sense of the meeting that the nominees for the next alumnae director should be from Districts IV, V and VI.

NEW BUSINESS

Hilda W. Smith, '10, *Director of the Summer School*, presented the Summer School and emphasized the effort being made to get outside support from people interested in the work, from Labor, etc. She felt that it would be a mistake for the Alumnae to cut loose from participation in the Summer School as the consequences of the Summer School are very far reaching and the logical connection is the Alumnae serving as chairmen.

M. S. C. *That* it is the sense of the meeting in view of the fact that the Summer School is such a significant experiment (which it is hoped may be followed by other colleges) that the expenses be kept as low as possible.

M. S. C. *That* the President of the Association be empowered to confer with President Park in regard to change of room for the Alumnae Office owing to the need of the College for more classrooms.

CAMPUS NOTES

The Junior Play this year was a great success. In their production of Lord Dunsany's *If*, 1924 showed their ability in the most difficult possible staging. They adopted the modern style of screen setting, achieving a very effective background for their actors. Pamela Coyne, the president of the class, took the leading rôle admirably. After the performance the Freshmen were given their dark blue banner.

Dr. Samuel S. Chew is giving a series of five lectures on the literature of the Old Testament. These started at the end of October and will continue on Wednesday evenings throughout November.

Changes in the Faculty, 1922-1923

Dean Hilda Worthington Smith resigned as Dean of the College.

Eleanor Bontecou, A.B., J.D., has been appointed Acting Dean of the College.

Dr. George A. Barton, Professor of Semitic Languages and Biblical Literature, resigned after thirty years of service to accept the Professorship of the University of Pennsylvania made vacant by the death of Professor Morris Jastrow.

Dr. Theophile Meek was appointed Professor of Semitic Languages and History of Religion.

Professor James H. Leuba, Professor Arthur Leslie Wheeler, Professor Theodore de Laguna, Professor Matilde Castro, Professor Samuel Claggett Chew, Professor Susan Myra Kingsbury, and Associate Professor Grace Mead Andrus de Laguna returned to their respective departments after sabbatical leave of absence.

Professor Florence Bascom, Professor Lucy Martin Donnelly, Professor David Hilt Tennent, and Miss Marcelle Pardé have been granted sabbatical leave of absence for the year 1922-23.

William Sidney Tangier Smith, Ph.D., has been appointed Lecturer in Geology as substitute for Professor Bascom.

Helen Sard Hughes, Ph.D., has been appointed Lecturer in English Literature as substitute for Professor Donnelly.

The courses offered by Professor Tennent will be given by Dr. Franz Schrader and Dr. Anna B. Yates-Rapport of the Department of Biology.

Miss Pardé's courses will be given by Miss Marthe Trotain of the Department of French, and by Miss Helen Belle Smith, Instructor in French.

The following new appointments have been made:

Walter Llewellyn Bullock, Ph.D., Associate in Italian.

Marguerite Capen Hearsey, A.M., Instructor in English Composition.

Mrs. Helene Buhlert Bullock, M.A., Instructor in English Composition.

Edith Hamilton Lanman, M.A., Instructor in Chemistry.

Frances Higginson Fuller, A.B., Instructor in English Composition.

Miss Helen Belle Smith, Instructor in French.

Miss Anna Schafheitlin, Instructor in German.

Miss Helen R. Jeters, Instructor in Social Economy.

Miss Marguerite Celestine Dauchy, Reader in Mathematics.

Miss Margaret Storrs, Reader in Philosophy and Psychology.

Miss Jane Perry Clark, Reader in English.

Miss Isabel King Wallace, Assistant Demonstrator in Applied Psychology.

Miss Hazel A. Wentworth, Assistant Demonstrator in Experimental Psychology.

Miss Margaret Hall, Assistant Demonstrator in Educational Psychology.

Two Alumnae Books

THE JOURNAL OF A LADY OF QUALITY

JANET SCHAW

Edited by Evangeline Walker Andrews, '93, in collaboration with Charles McLean Andrews. Yale University Press.

The Journal of a Lady of Quality; Being the Narrative of a Journey from Scotland to the West Indies, North Carolina and Portugal, in the years 1774 to 1776—the title ought sufficiently to indicate the nature of the work which has been edited by Mrs.

Andrews with the assistance of her husband. The lay reader might perhaps fight shy of a book which presents a manuscript recently discovered in the British Museum and edited as a historical text with due allowance of long notes and appendices, but let him take courage from the very charming title which is no deceptive bait.

The Journal is that of Miss Janet Schaw, a Scotch lady of aristocratic birth and connections, who because she had a brother recently settled in the Cape Fear district of North Carolina took the then adventurous

journey to the new world. Fortunately for us, Miss Schaw left behind her a friend to whom she was most deeply devoted and for her benefit she kept a journal so complete and so graphic that to read it gives one a sense of having sailed the stormy Atlantic in the noisome Jamaica Packet, of having been charmed by the West Indies in their richest and most romantic days, and endured the hardships of the frontier in North Carolina.

Because Miss Schaw had an experience typical of much of eighteenth century travel, because she was intimately associated with so many colonists important in the history of the time, and because she visited the Continental colony in the period of Revolutionary crisis, the Journal is of great historical value and deserves the careful research which Mr. and Mrs. Andrews have bestowed upon it. Practically all of the important persons in the Journal have been identified and their personal histories are sketched, events described or alluded to have been more fully explained or confirmed from other sources, and much additional information has been added about persons and places in the appendices. Mrs. Andrews is to be congratulated on the perfection with which she has accomplished her task. But she and Mr. Andrews are still more to be congratulated on their find in the Journal itself. To say that the Journal reads like a good historical novel would give little notion of the book's charm. It reads rather as would a tale of Jane Austen or Fanny Burney had either of those ladies ever departed from the familiar scenes of her own parish and of London and Bath to adventure across the seas. Really it needs only a Lord Orville as a rescuer of the vaporish Fanny Rutherford in some of her predicaments to make of the story a more adventurous *Evelina*. Fanny Burney could have given no more vivid picture of the "odious hole" of a cabin on the Jamaica Packet, where the three women stretched themselves out in a compartment five by six, and the Lady's brother swung from the roof with the two boys beneath him, or of the scene when the ship "broached to" (lay down on its side) and the Lady covered with molasses and candles suffered all the sensations of being tarred and feathered. Nor could she have bettered the description of the ras-

cally captain and the unfortunate emigrants, smuggled out to sea beneath the hatches without the knowledge of the cabin passengers, and lamenting their departure from their native land. The story never flags in excitement during the voyage, and the arrival in the West Indies brings the contrast of a most charming description of the elegant and luxurious life in those tiny oligarchies where the great sugar planter reigned supreme. If the descriptions of North Carolina are less delightful they have a special interest for Americans. It is startling to find the sturdy colonial farmers of our imagination described as follows: "They are tall and lean with short waists and long limbs, sallow complexions and languid eyes when not inflamed by spirits. Their feet are flat, their joints loose and their walk uneven." And later she adds, "Tho' there is a most disgusting equality yet I hope to find an American gentleman a very different creature from an American clown. Heaven forbid else!" The Lady's political views may be guessed, and may have colored her descriptions of the rebellious colony. But her remarks are none the less interesting, for she is ever an acute observer.

The final chapter of the Journal describes the stay in Portugal after the Lady had escaped the perils besetting a loyal subject of King George on the North American continent in the year 1775. Here again her life was full of color. The amorous Anna Maria from whose advances the Lady had to protect her male escort, the little old Judge with his spare body "wraopt in a great cloak with a woolen cowl" who held the English ladies as prisoners of state, and most of all the "unhappy gentleman deprived of his senses" who, "half naked and with streaming hair" leapt from rock to rock along the precipice as the ladies were mounting to the summit of the wild gorge, might all have stepped straight from the pages of an eighteenth century romance, if not as the Lady suggests, from those of Don Quixote. And how fitting is the madman's story. He had been reduced to his extremities "by the infidelity of a wife whom he adored" and, having killed her lover, had taken refuge in a convent whence he often escaped to woods and rocks.

One can scarcely close the book without a sigh that such interesting figures are now kept safe in padded cells, and that one can

visit with all the uneventful comfort of a summer cruise the spots which once offered such delightful and romantic adventures to a Lady of Quality.

HELEN TAFT MANNING, '15.

ROBIN HOOD'S BARN

BY MARGARET EMERSON BAILEY, '07

IN *Robin Hood's Barn* (George H. Doran Company), Miss Bailey has developed the gifts which she always possessed of telling a good story and of making a good story from the material at hand. She calls her new book *The Confessions of a Garden Adventurer*, but she deals with many subjects beside gardening, and goes farther afield than her garden for "natural" effects. Her landscapes are excellent, and peopled with engaging figures.

All the essays are lively with incidents; two, indeed, *Fair Game* and *Solomon and Sheba*, are pure anecdote, and both are delightful. The latter belongs to a whole group or series of beast fables of which H. C. Bunner's tale of Hector the mastiff is perhaps the best known; but Miss

Bailey's story has the merit of being fact as well as highly amusing.

It is probably for its garden sketches that the book will be read, and very pleasant reading they make. Small wonder that gardens, with their bi-products of beast and bird, human foible and domestic interlude, are a favorite subject with the essayist. There is no end to the delightful things that can be written about them if one has fancy and humor and the power of expressing one's self, copious reading and the rich tradition of the English essay. Miss Bailey has all these in full measure, and if, in her avoidance of the commonplace, she sometimes verges on obscurity, her style has the qualities of its defects. She may be occasionally involved, but she is never dull.

The book is extremely pretty to look at, and the illustrations in exactly the right tone. They show, in this case at least, an example of successful "teamwork," and supply a graceful commentary to the first essay which lends a special interest to the whole.

ELIZABETH DALY, '01.

What Have You to Say?

To the Editor of the ALUMNAE BULLETIN.

DEAR MADAM: Permit me to congratulate you and your staff on the success of your first numbers of the BULLETIN; I appreciate the happy result of your energy and talent, and shall await the forthcoming copies with interest. It may possibly gratify you to know that your appeal for Alumnae Notes stimulated me to self-examination, and finally to this attempt at an apology.

Was I, or was I not, I reflected on reading your appeal in the October BULLETIN, to feel remorse for my failure to support this department in the past, and my firm intention never to do so in the future? Was I, or was I not, in this a solitary exemplar of reaction and inertia? Did I represent a group, no matter how small, and if so was that group fit to live, or mere rubbish (one cannot call it an obstruction) in the path of progress?

I have often noticed that for some reason or other my class as a whole has not contributed largely to the Alumnae news. Even when we were young Alumnae, and it was

to be expected that we should send in copious notes, full of gossip and good will, our items made a poor showing between those of 1900 and 1902. Are we less articulate than other classes, or does nothing ever happen to us? The latter cannot be true; I am sure that many of the Class of 1901 take vacations in Summer, pay one another visits, have children, travel, teach school, fall ill, and in general produce the material of which Alumnae Notes are made. Has the entire class my inhibition (forgive the hackneyed term) against conveying information of this sort to the world at large through the pages of the BULLETIN? So far as I am concerned, I simply cannot bring myself to believe that any human being wants to read about my visit to Peoria or my attack of the flu. Those who are interested I see or write to, they will know the stirring details all too soon. If I should conceivably do anything calculated really to interest mere acquaintances, somebody else will get it printed for me in the BULLETIN, and I shall be proud to see it there.

I suppose, since you so ungently request it, that there must be a real demand for personal information of the sort you ask; the human mind is so constituted that it can relish such information even when it concerns a total stranger. I will not protest against encouraging this foible; let others if they will supply the news about the baby taking up china painting—I claim the right not to do so, since I do not require the information, no, not if it were the baby of my best friend. In the latter case I shall hear all about it in good time, I promise you, and it is as well that the public should be spared.

As for your appeal for the story of our failures, there, Madam, I do seriously think that you are not well advised. I have a suspicion that you were jesting; but even so, did you not fail to realize how many of your fellow-beings are likely to take such a request in earnest? Madam, you did not sufficiently reflect how prone is human nature to air its grievances. It is very well, no doubt, for Sarah Jenkins' classmates to know that she spent the summer with her married sister in New Jersey; will it be expedient for them to hear that it was for the sake of tutoring her eldest niece, who had failed her entrance examinations for Bryn Mawr; and that Sarah was free to do so because of what had happened to her

fruit-farm in California when the prune-crop failed? When we get a job it is triumphantly recorded in the BULLETIN; what sort of reading will it make if we tell how we lost it?

Yours, with all good wishes,

ELIZABETH DALY.

Surely, it is not for the Editor to answer this letter. Will not some Alumna who has a fondness for her class notes, take up the gauntlet which Miss Daly has thrown down? It is entirely possible to discontinue the Alumnae Notes. The printer would be pleased, the Office would be relieved of much clerical work, the Class Editors could go on a holiday, and we should have eight or ten pages a month to devote to whatever Miss Daly might suggest.

FOOLS AND TOOLS

A typographical error in Mrs. Vorhees' review last month of Gertrude Hartman's book, *The Child and His School*, caused regret to the authors both of the book and of the review—and real dismay to the Editor. Reading, writing, and arithmetic are known in educational parlance as the "tool subjects." This name passed before our unscientific eye as "fool subjects," eliciting no suspicion. We are covered with confusion.

Alumnae Notes

1889

Class Editor, Harriet Randolph, 1300 Spruce Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Eight members of the class of '89 attended the Alumnae dinner for President Park at Pembroke Hall on October 20th: Elizabeth Blanchard Beach, Julia Cope Collins, Sophia Weygandt Harris, Anna Rhoads Ladd, Harriet Randolph, Gertrude Allinson Taylor, Martha Gibbons Thomas, Josephine Carey Thomas.

And these together with Frances Garrett Foulke and Leah Goff Johnson were present at the Inauguration on the following day.

Elizabeth Blanchard Beach is registered as a Democrat (as a protest, she says, against some of the practices of the other party) but she has been working for the election of the Republican candidate Pinchot.

Helen Coale Crew's son graduated in June from the Naval Academy at Annapolis.

Julia Cope Collins spent the summer at their place, Spruce Bank, near Littleton, N. H.

Sophia Weygandt Harris travelled in Europe with her son who graduated from college in June and is at present an instructor at the University of Pennsylvania.

Leth Goff Johnson spent three months at her farm High Pastures, Woodstock, Vermont.

Anna Rhoads Ladd and her daughter returned the last of September from a stay of eight months in Europe.

Harriet Randolph spent the summer in Denmark, Sweden, Norway, the Channel Islands and Brittany.

From the last available reports Emily Greene Balch and Ella Riegel are still in

Europe where they have been for many months, Emily Balch as Secretary of the Women's organization for Peace and Freedom and Ella Riegel doing relief work in Germany.

The *Philadelphia Evening Bulletin* of November 8, says: Martha G. Thomas will be the first woman to represent Chester County in the State Legislature. She was elected yesterday on the regular Republican ticket, which swept the county by 3000 plurality.

1893

Class Editor, S. Frances Van Kirk, 1333 Pine Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Margaret H. Hilles (Mrs. Joseph Esrey Johnson, Jr.) is spending the winter in Grenoble, France, with her son. She will study in the University there. Her friends may reach her through Morgan, Harjes, et Cie, Paris.

Helen R. Hopkins (Mrs. H. M. Reynolds Thom) writes: "I am absorbed in domestic affairs now, with two daughters making their debut. . . . I wish my college friends would always let me know when they are in Baltimore. I send love to all of them."

Lillian V. Moser has supervision of her father's office, in Syracuse, New York; is a housekeeper; and also is Chairman of the Church Service League in the Diocese of New York. The last work means a large correspondence, speaking in public, and attendance at meetings in different parts of the state.

Emma Atkins (Mrs. Edward B. Davis) and her family have removed to 4244 Amputia Street, San Diego, California.

Gertrude E. Taylor (Mrs. M. S. Slaughter) had an article in the *North American Review* for July, "Percy Bysshe Shelley, 1822-1922," and is getting out a new book, "Shakespeare and the Heart of a Child" (MacMillan).

Bertha Haven Putnam finished her book, "The Origin and Development of Sixteenth Century Treatises for Justices of the Peace," this summer in England, and then went to Switzerland for five weeks, "the first real vacation," she writes, "that I have had for three years."

Susan G. Walker Fitzgerald (Mrs. Richard Y. Fitzgerald) who was the Democratic candidate for the House of Representatives from two wards of Jamaica Plans, Massachusetts, was elected on November 7. Hurrah for '93!

1903

Class Editor, Mrs. Herbert Knox Smith, Farmington, Conn.

Frances Martin Breed spent the summer at Pocono Lake Preserve. She is a member of the Mercer County Republican Committee and also does some work with the New Jersey State Home for Girls.

Martha White spent the summer visiting in Spain, in a lovely spot near Lisbon, in the Ardennes and then in Brussels.

Ethel Girdwood Peirce is living with her four boys at 3 College Circle, Haverford. She spends her spare time at the Presbyterian Hospital working on Arthritis.

Margaret Field Buck is living at Orleans, Cape Cod, swimming, feeding the cat, gathering apples, and stuffing ducks with peanuts.

Maud Spencer Corbett spent the summer in Switzerland with her eldest son, who is a cadet at Dartmouth now (R. N.), her second son goes to boarding school. She is being sworn in as a J. P. (Magistrate) this month. She lives at Steyning, Sussex, England.

Emma D. Roberts spent the summer travelling in England and Scotland. She took this trip in place of a Sabbatical year, after teaching in the same school for nineteen years.

Flora S. Gifford is teaching in the Louisville School, Louisville, Ky.

Emma D. Bush is teaching in the Wyndcroft School, Pottstown. Her address is 1148 High Street.

Charlotte Moffett Johnston writes that her son Richard is in his last year at Culver; that her daughter Rebecca will shortly enter the Baldwin School, and that her youngest is a pupil at the Seiler School in Harrisburg.

Marjory Cheney spent ten weeks in France this summer.

Edith Clothier Sanderson is still living at 12 Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, London. She spent the summer in Northumberland, motoring, walking, and playing tennis.

Elizabeth Eastman, 2325 Twentieth Street, NW, Washington, D. C., has been elected president of the District of Columbia League of Women Voters. She is also Secretary of the Board of Directors of the Young Women's Christian Association.

Christina Garrett has been studying at Radcliffe this past winter. During the com-

ing year she will work for a doctorate and at the same time teach in Boston.

Louise Atherton Dickey has moved to Oxford, Pa., so she can bring up her children in the country. She offers apples, milk and tea to any of her classmates who may pass by.

Anna Phillips Bolling is still living on Dublin Road, Greenwich, Conn. Her two oldest children are busy at school; the two youngest are anxious to begin.

Elizabeth Bryan Parker is busy with her three children. She spent several weeks at Charleston last winter, and part of the summer in the New Hampshire Hills.

Ruth Strong spent the summer with her sons and husband on a "Dude" ranch in Wyoming, where she saw nine other Bryn Mawr girls who had a ranch nearby.

Emma Crawford Bechtel spent some time this summer motoring through New England; later she and her family went to Bushkill Falls. She is going to do some Americanization work in the Germantown High School this winter.

Margaret Ropes Bowyer says that house-keeping, teaching, riding—trying to make both ends meet on a cattle-ranch when cattle are down—keeps her busy.

Mary Burns Bransby visited in the East this summer but was glad to return to California.

Eunice Follansbee Hale's fourth child, Eunice, was born September 5th.

Eleanor Burrell Hornby spent the summer at Santa Monica. She expects to teach her three children this winter. Her fourth child, a son, arrived February 25th.

Eleanor Deming closed the eighth season of her Camp for girls at Merrill, N. Y., this August after which she and Agathe had a few friends and "paying guests."

Elizabeth Sergeant wrote from her adobe house in New Mexico, where she was writing, riding, and going to Indian dances. This winter she plans to be in New York at 56 West Tenth Street.

Constance Leupp Todd expects to spend the winter in Italy with her husband and two sons. In the spring they hope to get to Moscow and Freiburg.

Myra Smartt Kruesi sent a very interesting letter telling of a motor trip to Florida last Christmas with her husband and five children. They bought an orange grove in the lake country where they are planning a fishing and hunting lodge. Her two oldest

daughters are preparing for Bryn Mawr. Her husband is in Washington, as Assistant Secretary of Commerce under Mr. Herbert Hoover. Besides managing her family and farm she has been Secretary of the Missionary Society, Chairman of Overseas Hospital work for her Presbytery, Director in the Children's bureau, Chairman of Scholarships for Woman's Club, Chairman of Programmes for the Garden Club, also member of publicity committee for Y. W. C. A., and Director in the Farm Bureau.

Mary Montague Guild took her two children abroad for six months this past year. She is now living in Los Angeles.

1907

Class Editor, Eunice Morgan Schenck, Low Buildings, Bryn Mawr.

The class will grieve with its President in the great sorrow that has come to her. On October 13th, Esther Williams Apthorp's eldest son, Robert Apthorp, Jr., died, as a result of thymus gland trouble following tonsillitis. The little boy was three years old. Esther and her husband went to Bermuda for a short trip on October 21st, returning to Salem on the second of November.

The Departments of French and Italian in Bryn Mawr College are rejoicing over the books that are coming in to them from 1907's reunion gift. The New Book Room shelves, a fortnight ago, had a fine set of Bossuet's *Correspondence*, the gift of the class, and the last invoice from France added thirty more volumes to the collection. It has been possible to order from this fund the new complete edition of Stendhal that Champion is publishing, the new subscription edition of Gerard de Nerval, the complete works of Emile Deschamps and the complete works of Villiers de l'Isle Adam, about whom much new material has recently been published. Two hundred and fifty dollars has already been handed over to Eunice Schenck for the reunion gift, and Alice Hawkins reports that about \$150 more will be forthcoming. Mr. Bullock, the new Head of the Italian Department is at work on general lists to increase the Italian collections of the college and is profoundly grateful for the help that 1907's gift will bring.

The great good news comes of the fine recovery Letitia Windle is making from the

very serious operation that she underwent immediately after the reunion in June. She is at her home in Westchester and glad to see visitors.

Harriot Houghteling has promised to write the real right authentic version of her shipwreck off the Labrador coast. We shall hope to print it in our next batch of notes. The modest heroine warns us, however, that the truth is not comparable to the versions that her press agent Peggy Barnes has already given to the public. The difficulty about the Barnes versions is that there seem to be two irreconcilable variants. Did Harriot swim ashore "with her trunk in her teeth?" or did Harriot *get* ashore "with her teeth in her trunk?" Both accounts have been reported by recipients of Peg's letters.

Alice Hawkins, Harriot Houghteling, Mary O'Sullivan, Edith Rice, Helen Lambertson, Margaret Ayer Barnes and Eunice Schenck were at the Alumnae Dinner in honor of President Park the eve of the Inauguration. When this little group heard other groups burst into song, true to its traditions, it put pencil and paper in Peg's hands, with the result that another stanza was added to the list, already honorable, set to the tune of our rush song: *Come Cheer for General Grant*. We sing that tune so well, or at least think we do, that probably no one appreciates that it is the only tune the Class of 1907 has ever been able to master. Here are the new words:

'98, you should be praised,
Hoo-rah, rah, Hoo-rah, rah,
For the classmate you have raised,
Hoo-rah, rah, rah, rah.
We feel that she is Heaven sent,
Our new Alumna President
Hoo-rah, rah, rah, rah, rah, rah,
Hoo-rah, rah, Hoo-rah, rah,
Hoo-rah, rah, rah, rah, rah, rah,
President Park, Bryn Mawr.

Alice Hawkins writes from New York: "I have a guilty feeling that November 10th is the date you set on which you expected from me a snappy account of my plans. This is the last call if so, and, remembering some animadversions I have heard before about tardy and lying classmates, I hasten to improvise.

"That verb is accurate because my plans are still nebulous, certainly in a state of

flux. I expect to have everything settled by next week, but now what I write may prove to be a burst bubble by the time the BULLETIN is out. However, here goes.

"At the moment, I expect to sail with Katharine Gardner and Virginia Grace, both of 1922, from New York on the Adriatic, January 6th. We plan to leave the steamer at Algiers where we shall motor for about a week in North Africa. I don't know whether President Thomas' letters about escaping from bandits there by just getting inside city walls at sunset, or Rodolf Valentino as the Sheik have more to do with the choice of this part of the itinerary. Then we shall go to Sicily for ruins and scenery in about equal proportions. Next on the program is Egypt, where we are talking of a three weeks' trip down the Nile on a boat called the 'Lotus.'

"Perhaps we might go camping in the desert and we shall certainly ride camels and donkeys and we are going equipped with knickerbockers. After Egypt we may go to Greece and Constantinople if the war clouds die away. Virginia says that she longs to go to Ba'albek, and it sounds well, though at present writing I don't know whether it is connected with Nebuchadnezzar or Aladdin. Sometime in the spring we shall go to Italy, and then gradually go north sailing from England probably. You may see that we are going to have one glorious golden journey."

Minnie List Chalfant has been asked to serve again as Chairman of the Summer School Committee in Pittsburgh. In response to a request from the Class Editor, she has sent the following account of the work of her committee during the last two years:

"The first year of the Summer School the committee here had a rather difficult task was to be expected in attempting such a novel experiment. We scarcely knew where to turn to secure applicants in the short time at our disposal. We had only eleven days after the first committee meeting, before the date set for forwarding all applications. We started to work along the obvious lines, i. e., through the industrial secretaries of the Y. W. C. A. and through social service workers. We secured three applicants who met the requirements, all of whom were accepted that first year.

Last spring we were not hampered by lack of time, so were able to secure more

applicants. We proceeded along the same lines as before, and in addition had the assistance of two of the girls who had attended the school last year. They spoke to various groups, at night-schools, at club meetings, etc., and were very successful in communicating to others some of their own enthusiasm for the Bryn Mawr experiment. Wherever they spoke, applicants came forward. Our only difficulty was to make clear to some ambitious office-girl or clerk the reason for her being excluded from the school in favor of those 'working with their hands, with the tools of their trade.' As one typewriter said, 'I'm sure I don't work my machine with my feet.' On the whole, they were very reasonable about this discrimination, though regretful that it was unavoidable.

"When Miss Friedmann was here, she aroused great interest in the school among groups of girls and also among organizations of women. She spoke at the College Club, to an unusually large audience, and made a profound impression. Members of the Club later helped us in raising money for the school.

"We gathered in all the applicants whom we had been able to secure—27 in all—at an informal tea at the College Club. The members of the Summer School committee served as hostesses and were enabled thus to interview and 'size up' each applicant, without her being aware of the fact. Afterwards we compared notes and went over the detailed application blanks, arranging the latter in the order in which we decided to recommend them to the central committee on admission and scholarships. Three candidates from our district were awarded scholarships before the opening of the school. That left twenty-four who were doomed to disappointment; but later two more received scholarships, after the school had opened, when it was discovered that the enrollment had not reached the desired number—100.

"In every case, the employer was glad to co-operate with us and released the girl quite willingly. The girls themselves were deeply appreciative of the opportunity thus given them. Their gratitude to us has been really touching. Each one has assured us that the eight weeks spent at Bryn Mawr gave her a new vision and a deeper appreciation of what education may mean. It is significant that these girls are going on

with their studies in order to fit themselves for something higher. One girl who was an awningmaker is fitting herself to become an interpreter. Surely, the leaven is working!

"It may be of interest to know that we are trying to do something for those girls who were not accepted for the Bryn Mawr School. To them and to any others who are interested, the College Club is offering courses in English, History, Economics, Psychology and Hygiene (a modest imitation of the B. M. courses). These classes are held at night, at the Club, and are taught by volunteers from our membership. We are doing this as a bit of altruistic work, under our Civic Service committee."

The new Class Editor, upon this her first appearance, bespeaks the active co-operation of 1907 in future class notes. 1907 will appear with the other odd classes in the February, April and June issues of the BULLETIN. Copy should reach the class editor not later than the fifth of the month preceding. Please begin now and send in news of yourselves and your friends before January 5th.

1909

Class Editor, Dorothy I. Smith, 4725 Grand Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

Lacy Van Wagenen is giving class and private lessons in the Adams System of Corrective Exercise. She is living at the Bryn Mawr Club, New York.

1911

Class Editor, Louise S. Russell, 140 East Fifty-second Street, New York City.

Elizabeth Ross McComb's husband, Nelson W. McCombs, has been transferred to New York City, and they are now living at 56 West Eleventh Street.

Esther Cornell is the Secretary of the New School for Social Research at 465 West Twenty-third Street. Her mother is spending the winter with her at 123 Washington Place.

Margaret Dulles Edwards has a daughter, Mary Parke, born July 5th. Margaret reports that the baby "shows every sign of conforming to the mental and physical standard of Bryn Mawr" and confesses that she herself is rather proud to possess two sons and two daughters. Her address is 182 Pondfield Road, Bronxville, N. Y.

Margaret Prussing Le Vino (Mrs. A. S. Le Vino) and her family spent the summer in New York where her husband was working on the direction of a film for Alice Brady. She returned to Hollywood the last part of August.

Lois Lehman writes that this winter they are living in Los Angeles for her grandmother's health. She and Ethel Richardson meet often. Lois's address is 2640 Monmouth Avenue.

Helen Parkhurst, in addition to her regular Barnard work, is giving two graduate courses in Aesthetics at Columbia University. Her address is 48 Morton Street.

Elizabeth Taylor Russell (Mrs. John F. Russell, Jr.) seems to be our most politically-minded member: This fall she has been on the Women's Campaign Committee for Judge Frank J. Coleman, the Republican candidate for Surrogate of New York County, of which Mary Towle, 1899, was Chairman; and this winter she will act on the legislative committees of the Junior League and New York Child Labor Committee.

Ruth Vickery Holmes (Mrs. Bradford Holmes) is in charge of the study hall of the Brearley School this winter. Her two daughters have just entered the school.

In September an unusual and sincere tribute was paid to the memory of Phyllis Rice McKnight's father by the employees of the General Electric Company in Lynn, of which he was the general manager from 1919 until his death last winter. While manager, he worked out a plan of representation of the employees that was wonderfully successful. It was not affiliated with any union, but it gave the men the benefits of a union. Under this plan there was such a marked spirit of contentment and co-operation that at present there is an attempt being made by the other General Electric plants to adopt the plan, and the Erie plant has already adopted it in a modified form. After his death, the employees of the company themselves expressed a wish to erect a memorial, each of the 12,000 men and women, from the executives to the humblest worker, contributing five cents. Accordingly, on September 19th a tablet was unveiled in memory of Mr. Rice, "engineer, designer, leader of men and exponent of the principle of fair dealing in industry."

1915

Class Editor, Mrs. James Austin Stone, 2831 Twenty-eighth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Hazel Barnett Blackburn, Elizabeth Webb and Helen Barnett, '16, spent a week end this fall with Anna Roberts at her home in Moorestown, N. J. Afterwards Hazel visited Ruth Glenn Penell for several weeks in Bryn Mawr.

Katherine Streett Robb and her husband have been in Texas the past year, but are now back in Baltimore and are located at 3818 Barrington Road.

Vashti McCreery took an automobile trip east with her father and mother in the late fall. They stopped off in Washington for a couple of days and Vashti had Sunday dinner with Peggy Free Stone and her husband.

Ruth Tinker Morse has a son, John Havens Ireland Morse, born September 24. Ruth is now living at Lawrence Park, Bronxville, N. Y. Her husband, as you may not know, is connected with the Cantilever Shoe firm, so that those of us who are addicted to Cantilevers are helping out a classmate every time we buy a pair.

Enid Dessau Storm and her husband have gone to China, where they expect to remain all winter—perhaps even longer.

Liz Smith is still teaching at the Hughes High School in Cincinnati. She writes: "I was lucky enough the other night to spend ten minutes with Merle Sampson Toll as she passed through Cincinnati on her way to Richmond. Our joyous greetings were dampened by the porter who 'ssshed' us because V. Pres. Coolidge was in Merle's car and wanted to sleep."

Frances Macdonald Stiles writes from Oakmont, Pa., that she spends her time "being terribly domestic and trying to bring up my young son in the way he should go." The son is now eighteen months old.

Dorothea May Moore graduated from the Johns Hopkins Medical School in June. The same month she took her National Board of Medical Examiners examinations and then started on July 1st as interne in the Bellevue Hospital, New York City. She says she is enjoying her work tremendously.

Susan Nichols went abroad last April to join Helen Irvin for the spring term at Oxford. She did not matriculate as a regular student, but was none the less admitted to many of the privileges of such student

for the short time that she was there: she had a tutor from Oriel College, read in the Bodleian Library in the subject in which she was especially interested, the earliest published Letters in English Literature, Paston Letters, etc.—and “punted” on the Cherwell. While in London Susan renewed her acquaintance with Miss Margaret Skinner, whom some of us will remember as having been our instructor in English Composition at Bryn Mawr. At the end of the Oxford term Susan crossed to France with Esther Pugh and was in Paris with her, off and on, during the summer. Susan writes: “Our especially interesting experience was being invited on a tour of the devastated regions by the French lady having charge and direction of the work in Social Hygiene, etc., which the French Government is itself doing for the struggling population in the nine Departments of Devastated France. I should be glad for any suggestions for propaganda on this subject, as I feel that we do not know, or sufficiently appreciate the way in which the French people are helping themselves and working for their own poor in post-war disaster. My several weeks’ stay in Alsace this summer was most enlightening as regards the patriotism and interesting characteristics of the Alsatians of the present day.”

Kitty McCollin Arnett has a son (first), born September 25. He is named for his grandfather, Edward McCollin Arnett.

The following members of 1915 attended the Alumnae Supper preceding the inauguration of President Park: Hat, Mary Albertson, Cleora, Marguerite Jones, Myra Jessen, Katherine Sheaffer, Helen MacElree, Anna Brown and Ruth Glenn Pennell. Hat came on from Chicago, and made an excellent speech, from all accounts. The 1915’ers all sat together and had a most enjoyable time.

Ruth Glenn Pennell did some hard work before the fall elections as Republican Committee-woman for the East Bryn Mawr voting district, Montgomery County. Her job was to “get out the vote,” and to do that she had a Republican voter in every block who was responsible for getting out her friends and neighbors.

Katherine Brooks was married on October 23 to William W. Norcross of Wellesley Hills, Mass. They will live in Wellesley Hills. Katherine, by the way, is permanent secretary of Radcliffe, 1915.

Cleora Sutch is back at Scarsdale this winter, teaching History in the High School.

Olga Erbsloh spent the past summer in Europe. Last spring she was unfortunately attacked by the sleeping sickness, but recovered after quite a seige. Olga has recently had published a small volume of six more or less connected poems in German with the *Rainer Wunderlich Verlag* at Leipzig. It is called “Zwei Menschen,” and Olga says she is afraid it will not translate. She writes: “In fact, I feel that everyone who writes poetry ought really to have four or five languages at his disposal so as to be able to put each particular mood and thought into the one medium that will best express it. Each language of course has a spirit entirely its own and there is very little poetry that in translating is not either falsified or patched.” Olga was working on a play in English when the sleeping sickness knocked her out, and is now continuing work on it, but she says, “I don’t know yet whether the play will survive interruption.”

Last spring Anne Hardon Pearce and her husband bought a pecan and orange grove across the river from Palatka. It was known as Azalea-on-the-St.-Johns because of the gorgeous flame colored azaleas which when in bloom, Anne writes, “can be seen from this side of the river, which is a mile wide.” I’ve been selling my oranges at 30 cents a dozen and my grapefruit at 4 cents apiece and thinking that Croesus had nothing on me. I bring them to town in a market basket and have no expense of packing and shipping.” Anne has been making over the house so that they could move out to the grove. Her husband was a state delegate to the National Convention of the American Legion and she accompanied him to New Orleans to the Convention this fall. Last summer they were at Indian Lake, New York, and visited Ruth Tuttle, who, we are sorry to hear, has been very ill. We hope she is much better by now. Anne says that Ruth is living in “the dearest little house” at 48 Washington Mews, New York City.

The National Association for American Speech, of which Dagmar Pergins is President, has moved to 2480 Broadway, New York City.

Betty Jones Butler writes that several Bryn Mawr people who visited Cambridge last year looked her up and that she enjoyed seeing them very much. She hopes

that anyone over there this year will do the same. Her address is 6 Trumpington Street, Cambridge, England, or she may be reached in care of her husband, Sir Goeffrey Butler, K. B. E., Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.

Florence Hatton Kelton's husband is now Assistant District Engineer of the Norfolk district, and they are located at Quarters 123 West, Fort Monroe, Va.

Harriet Bradford studied law for four quarters straight at the University of Chicago Law School last year, ending August 31st. Then she went to Williams Bay, Wis., for rest and quiet, "with swimming, rowing and walking for diversions." She stayed there until the end of September, when she returned to Chicago to repeat her program of last year. Her address is 1410 E. 57th Street, Chicago.

Laura Branson and her sister are delighted with the new houses and grounds of the Katharine Branson School, and all the possible future development of the School. They have four houses and eleven acres at Ross, Calif. The School is strong for college preparatory work and this fall the whole first graduating class—two—entered Vassar, one by the Honor Group. Next year they hope to send two to Bryn Mawr. Mary Porritt, 1920, and Edith Macrum, 1919, are on the staff this year. Laura says the School welcomes Bryn Mawr callers at any time and she hopes that some of 1915 will call her up from San Francisco this winter. Ross is just an hour away.

Mallory Webster had a pleasant three weeks' vacation at Hot Springs, Va., in the early fall.

Helene Evans is doing secretarial work at the American Embassy in Rome, Italy. She is also assisting Senator Lanciani in publishing an archaeological volume on Rome. Vashti McCreery saw her in Rome last summer.

Peggy Free Stone and her husband, with three friends, motored from Washington to Bedford, Pa., this fall. While in Bedford Peggy called on Hazel Barnett Blackburn in her attractive bungalow, and afterwards Hazel and her husband called on Peggy and hers at the hotel. Both husbands had gone to Swarthmore and a pleasant evening was spent by all.

Will anyone who knows kindly send the

class editor the correct address for Beatrice Hayes?

1917

Class Editor, Isabella S. Diamond, 1527 Eye Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Anna Wildman spent the past summer visiting friends in Haiti.

Dorothy Shipley sailed in September for London, where she expects to spend the coming winter studying at the University of London for her Ph.D.

Constance Hall spent the summer cruising about the Mediterranean; she stopped at Athens, Constantinople, Jerusalem and many other places which, as Con put it, "she never expected to see."

Marion Rhoads is in Boston, Mass., for the winter, in the advertising business. She can be reached at the College Club, 40 Commonwealth Avenue.

Eleanor Jencks expects to spend the coming winter in Paris.

Bertha Greenough spent the summer travelling in Europe.

Amie Dixon was married on September 22nd to Mr. Robert Petring Bushman, of East Orange, N. J. Mr. and Mrs. Bushman will live at the Dixon home in East Orange.

Mary Worley's engagement to Mr. John Loomis Strickland, of Middlesex, N. C., has been announced. Mr. Strickland was formerly Supervisor of Education in the Province of Hyago, Japan, and later secretary to the Minister of the Balkans. He was in aviation during the war and is now in the importing business.

Lovey Brown was married in Hong Kong on August 22nd to Mr. Henry Pickney Lamarche, Princeton, ex-'17.

Istar Haupt is finishing her thesis for her Ph.D. at John Hopkins, which she hopes to get in February. Before Christmas she is sailing for Europe, expects to do Friend's Relief in Vienna and work at the Medical School. She will also visit the Psych Labs of the different Universities on the Continent. She is especially interested in problems of school children.

Alice Beardwood writes that she is studying at Oxford this year and gives her address as, 8 Norham Road, Oxford, England.

Sylvia Jeliffe Stragnell says she spends her time pursuing an agile fourteen months old daughter, Barbara. In addition she tries to keep an eye on her dog, car, home and husband. She is planning to spend

the winter in the country, Harmon-on-Hudson, New York, and will be glad to welcome any of '17 who happen to be in that neighborhood for winter sports. Her mailing address is 200 West 57th Street, New York City.

Frances Johnson has gone to Constantinople College.

Louise Collins Davis is still in Berlin, extremely interested in all Americans passing her way. Last summer she went down the Rhine with Marion Tuttle, who was abroad for a six-weeks' tour.

Anne Davis writes she is still teaching Chemistry at the University of Illinois and hopes to get an M. A. in February. She gives 1009 West California Avenue, Urbana, Ill., as her address.

Eleanor Dulles returned in September from a year abroad. She took courses at the London School of Economics and then visited more than thirty-five factories in England and Scotland. She also spent some time in Germany and Austria and Italy, and is now doing graduate work in Economics at Harvard and working toward a Ph.D. Her address is 18 West Cedar Street, Boston, Mass.

Jeanetta Jameson spent the summer motoring abroad with her family.

Margaret Henderson went abroad in March with Anna Strauss, sister of Marjorie Struss, '18, and was later joined by her family.

Lucy Harris Clarke came East this summer to visit her family but has now returned to her home in Wichita, Kan.

Mildred Foster returned in June after two years spent in China and the Philippines. She expects to be in New York City this winter.

Anna Coulter (Mrs. Robert Parsons), has a son, Samuel Coulter Parsons, born August 4th. Her present address is 435 Wayland Avenue, Providence, R. I.

Frances Colter, who was married last April in Cincinnati, to Mr. Archibald Stuart, is living now at the Metamora Apartments, Clifton, Cincinnati, Ohio. She writes that she had a small home wedding and that Olga Tattersfield was her only attendant. She spent five months abroad last year, and studied for two months of that time at the Sorbonne, where she very much enjoyed hearing Dr. Leuba lecture.

1919

Class Editor, Mary Tyler, 207 E. Graver's Lane, Chestnut Hill, Pa.

May I thank the members of the class who responded to the editor's appeal for news! About half the class did respond and most promptly. There were about fifty-five who did not return cards. May I ask those who received cards but did not return them to send them back to me at their convenience anyway, as we want the news and it can, most acceptably, be used in a later issue of the BULLETIN. If anyone did not receive a card (except those whom I knew about without the necessity of sending them one) the reason was probably a wrong address and will they please write me their correct one! Cheer up! After awhile there won't be a thing we don't know about each other. Thank you.

Georgia Bailey was married on November 6th to Theodore Seelye. They are going abroad on their wedding trip and after February 1st will live at 1915 N. Front Street, Harrisburg, Pa.

Cornelia Hayman Dam is living at the Hotel Wellington, Denver, Colo., where her husband is partner in a brokerage firm. She says "any touring classmates can find here an eager welcome and anything we can offer."

Emily Matz Boyd is studying this winter at the Northwestern University. Her address is 964 Cherry Street, Winnetka, Ill.

Jean Wright, after a summer in Germany and Austria, is now teaching French and German at the Friends School in Wilmington. Her address there is 906 Park Place.

Dorothea Walton Price is living at 419 W. 115th Street, New York, and is studying Photoplay writing, Palmer Plan, also, we know, taking care of young Marion, who was born on May 22nd.

Gordon Woodbury was married on September 30th and is now Mrs. Frederick S. Dunn, living at 1721 T Street, Washington, D. C.

Vivian Turrish Bunnell has a daughter born on August 10th, her address is 1714 E. 1st Street, Duluth, Minn.

Hazel Collins was married on September 13th to Mr. Bruce A. Hainsworth. Marjorie Remington Twitchell was one of her bridesmaids. She is now at 1895 E. 75th Street, Suite 4, Cleveland, Ohio, where her husband is with The Drummond-Miller Company, Contractors.

Win Kauffman Whitehead has returned to Evanston to live, where her address is 821 Sherman Avenue. She has a son, John, born April 2nd.

Peggy Rhoads writes, "I had the best time in Japan, ending with a few weeks in the mountains and a few more spent in going from Tokyo to Peking via Korea and Manchuria, and back by sea, before I sailed for home, September 2nd. I hated to see the shores of Tokyo Bay disappear, and I'm still a bit homesick for my school girls. I'm sure all loyal members of 4th team will be proud to learn that I not only taught them English, but coached (?) basket ball, and taught gym! for six months out-of-doors, to my pupils in long skirts and flowing sleeves! Wasn't that an achievement? I found several Bryn Mawr people in Japan, but not as many as I'd hoped. The Japanese were certainly good to me, and to anyone who wants to make some new and different friends, get a new slant on the international situation, and have any desired number of interesting adventures, I recommend a job in the Orient.

Enid Macdonald is now Mrs. E. L. Winters. She is still with the W. T. Grant Company stores, but will soon leave them and live in Dayton, Ohio.

Beatrice Sorchan has been Mrs. Walter Binger since June 1st, and is now living at 131 E. 19th Street, New York.

Becky Hickman Wyman is living at 53 W. 12th Street, New York. She seems very busy writing prose and poetry, editing the *Junior League Bulletin* and hoping to do some work for the Drama League Book Shop.

The latest news from our Class Baby is that she is flourishing and her address is 1375 Greene Avenue, Westmount, P. Q., Canada. Her name, of course everyone knows, is Fifine Johnson. Her namesake, Jeanette Peabody, is to be married on December 30th to Le Grand Canon, of New Haven, Conn. She says all or any of 1919's presence is requested! K. T. and Marjorie Martin Johnson are to be among the bridesmaids.

The members of 1919 who seem almost permanently drawn to France and the American Committee are Tip Thurman, Nan Thorndike, Becky Reinhardt and Au-

gusta Blue. All these except Augusta will probably come home sometime this fall or winter, no one is promising dates! Dorothy Chambers is also expected back in a month or two. All of us welcome them home as soon as they come, anyway, and we are all proud of the work they have been doing. Freddy Howell has been with them, too, doing the same fine things. She is home now, in Newark.

Sarah Taylor Vernon is busy at home in Morgantown with her own year-old son and her beautiful seventeen-months-old nephew, Dossia Taylor's son.

1921

Class Editor, Louise F. Cadot (Mrs. Ralph Catterall), 9 St. Luke's Place, New York City.

Helen James has announced her engagement to Joseph Elsworth Rogers, Haverford, 1921, now a Senior at Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Maria Thompson is taking a secretarial course at the Katharine Gibbs School in New York.

K. Cowen, Margaret Morton, Mabel Smith and Victoria Evans are spending the winter in Paris studying at the Sorbonne.

Henrietta Baldwin is psychologist at the State Industrial Home for Women at Muncy, Pa.

Julia Peyton is teaching at Rosemary.

Margaret Taylor is teaching at the Friend's School at Haverford.

Katharine Woodward is technician at the Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston.

Elizabeth Cecil has been elected to the Board of Directors of the Y. W. C. A. in Richmond, and is Chairman of the Publicity Committee. She is also president of a Hockey Club.

Florence Billstein is doing graduate work in Political Science and Economics at Johns Hopkins.

Clarinda Garrison is studying at the Sorbonne.

Rebecca Marshall is back at Bryn Mawr in the class of 1923.

Louise Cadot was married on November 4th to Ralph Catterall, Harvard, 1917, and Harvard Law School 1921.

What Shall I Give Them for Christmas?

The second list of children's books, from which we hope you will choose your Christmas gifts. Order your books from Gertrude Hearne, Alumnae Office, and help the BULLETIN.

The Velveteen Rabbit by Margery Williams with illustrations by William Nicholson (Doran, \$2.00).

For children from 3 to 8.

This book, by the mother of Pamela Bianco, is a gift straight from Santa Claus to the very little child. The simple, charming story and the irresistible pictures will win the whole generous heart of any little boy or girl. We predict that *The Velveteen Rabbit* will be one of the dirtiest, most torn and best-loved books in the nursery.

The Voyages of Dr. Doolittle by Hugh Lofting (Stokes, \$2.50).

For all the children of the world, whatever their age.

For those who have read *The Adventures of Dr. Doolittle*, there is no need to say more. A second Hugh Lofting book is an event to childhood. This book is four times as long as the first book, and simple mathematics can estimate the amount of pleasure it will give.

The Children's Bible by Sherman and Kent (Scribners, \$3.50.)

For children from 6 to 14.

This beautifully illustrated book retells, in language vivid to childhood, all the important stories of the Old and New Testaments. The authors in thus recasting the text, are able to preserve the dignity and beauty of the Biblical diction, and they have been able to refrain from inserting moral lessons and comments of their own—an obvious triumph over the Bible simplifiers of a former generation.

Dick and Larry, Freshmen by Francis Lynde (Scribners, \$1.60).

For boys from 12 to 16.

A story of two boys in college, which, though full of exciting incident, emphasizes, without perceptible mechanics, the value of democracy in college life.

Astronomy for Young Folks by Isabel Martin Lewis (Duffield, \$1.75).

For children from 12 years up.

This is not a text-book. The aim of the author is, by awakening the child's interest, to give him an intelligent idea of what is known of the mysteries of the Universe. Charts are supplied by which he can identify the various constellations and the

brightest stars, month by month, according to their changing places in the heavens. The most interesting discoveries that have been made about all these stars are set forth in non-technical language, and the legends and superstitions connected with them are explained. A good gift for the alert High-school boy or girl.

Rainbow Gold: Poems selected by Sara Teasdale and illustrated by Dugald Walker (MacMillan, \$2.00).

For children from 8 to 14.

The poems here are chosen on the theory that children need not be limited to the poetry written expressly for them, but that they are capable of enjoying the best there is in all poetry that they can understand. In the editorial home laboratory, the theory was tried with immense success. Our children have no unusual aesthetic slant. They would not, for instance, sit through *The Ode to the Grecian Urn*, which is said to be the delight of one of Bryn Mawr's grandsons, but every night they bring us *Rainbow Gold*, clamoring for the *Pied Piper*, *The Lady of Shalott*, *La Belle Dame sans Merci*, and Padraic Colum's *The Terrible Robber Men*.

Shakespeare and the Heart of a Child, by Gertrude Slaughter, Bryn Mawr, '93 (MacMillan, \$2.00).

For children from 12 to 15.

This book tells the experiences of two little girls, one a normal everyday child, the other perhaps a little more thoughtful than the average—with Shakespeare. It gives, in narrative fashion, the girls' delight in the stories, the characters, and the music of the Master, in such a way as not only to interest young readers in the little girls themselves, but also to stimulate them to set out on their own adventures in that world of long ago.

South American Jungle Tales, by Horacio Quiroga (Duffield, \$1.75).

For children from 4 to 8.

These little stories, translated from the Spanish, have for a background the habits and the natural history of familiar and unfamiliar animals of the South American jungles and will prove very pleasant reading for small children.

Margaret E. Bailey's *(Class of '07)*

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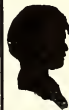
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