

Barnard College
Ella Wood Ebb

Rockwell

The Barnard Bulletin

VOL. XIX. No. 24

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 6th, 1915

PRICE 5 CENTS

A MATTER WHICH CONCERNS ALL.

Next week we begin our serious work for the celebration. Everyone will have four practices: either with your class, with the odds or evens, whichever you are, and then with the whole college. I shall post the dates and hours of these practices in prominent places sometime during the week. Please notice them and then save the time. They will not last more than fifteen minutes, and all will be Tuesdays and Fridays during the noon hour.

So far this season I haven't used any strenuous methods to force you to come to song practices. My opinion has been that, as college singing came under the head of pleasure, it was flatly contradictory to its function to force unwilling souls to drag themselves gloomily to sing aloud their joy and loyalty. It should be a more or less spontaneous expression of what I know we all feel, whether we can so express it or not. Now, however, the situation is different. We are to show to distinguished representatives from other colleges what we can do in singing. At Bryn Mawr, Vassar, and many other colleges, the song practices are compulsory, and consequently their singing is finished. Our practices are not compulsory, but it shall be a point of honor with each one, whether you think you can sing or not, to come to each of your four practices and show that our method works as well as theirs. Attendance will be taken at every practice, and those whose loyalty is lagging will have their names posted, and the rest of us will see what we can do to revive it.

The songs to be sung at the celebration itself are: "Barnard Forever," and "Beside the Waters of the Hudson." Perhaps you think you know them and don't need practice; but Professor Hall is going to make suggestions, and there are a good many points about the shading that must be improved upon and can only be done if everyone is present, especially those who know the words and music.

LOUISE TALBOT,
College Song Leader.

SAVE THE DATES! BRING YOUR FRIENDS!

No one will want to miss seeing the Barnard "Stars" act in "The Admirable Crichton," to be given by Wigs and Cues on Friday, April 16th, at 8:15, and on Saturday, April 17th, at 2:15 and 8:15. Be sure to come. You can get your tickets from:

Margaret Meyer, 1915, chairman.
1915—E. Palmer, H. Zagat
1916—D. Blondel M. Kellner, S. Weinstein.
1917—A. Kloss, F. Oppenheimer, A. Ruhl.
1918—M. Bernholz, H. Sinsheimer.
Brooks Hall—R. Wainwright.
Undergraduates and faculty, 50 cents;
Alumnae, 75 cents. General subscription,
\$1.00. Patroness, \$5.00.

DR. FAGNANI SPEAKS.

Dr. Fagnani, of Union Theological Seminary, spoke last Wednesday afternoon at the request of the Y. W. C. A. His subject was, "Can the Fire Itself Be Put Out?" Briefly summarized, the matter of his address was as follows:

If a building in which there are many people is burning there are three things to do: rescue the people from the fire, put out the fire, and prevent its breaking out again. The world is on fire with iniquity, injustice, evil—i.e., sin. The church has devoted itself to rescue work, to the saving of people, a few at best. Such work is invaluable, but can it be the greatest accomplishment of Christianity? Christ commanded that his followers endeavor to establish on earth the Kingdom of God. The establishment of that Kingdom would be the putting out forever of the fire of sin.

Can the Kingdom of God be established on earth? Can the fire itself be put out? The church has two conflicting convictions. The belief of the whole church in the past, the belief of the greater part now also is that only rescue work can be done, until Christ comes himself to put out the fire and establish His kingdom.

A group of men in the church, however, are now declaring that rescue work is not all, not half, of what the church should be doing. To establish the Kingdom, to put out the fire, is Christ's real commission to his followers.

Dr. Fagnani painted the ideal future of the world—justice, opportunity, peace and righteousness abounding, untrammelled by wrong and oppression. He believes that this veritable Kingdom of God can be established—a kingdom in which there will be no need of good Samaritans, because there are no robbers and wounded. To bring into reality such a state is the church's greatest duty.

Education is the key to this future life. The artificial barrier between secular and religious life will be broken down. All men will be religious in the sense of working for the furtherance of man's development to its fullest extent. Rescue work must go on, but the more fundamental work will receive greater and greater emphasis.

Dr. Fagnani then discussed informally with those present, the means of bringing about the establishment of this Kingdom of God and also several other questions asked by the students.

DEUTSCHER KREIS.

The April monthly meeting of the Deutscher Kreis will be held on Friday, April the 8th, at 4 o'clock.

The Deutscher Kreis is planning a theatre party for April 23d or 24th. All undergraduates, as well as club members, may join the party. All desiring to go are urged to sign up on the bulletin board as soon as possible.

STUDENT COUNCIL NEWS.

The case of certain 1917 students who had not paid for 1915 *Mortarboard* was brought before Student Council at the regular meeting March 31st. There seems to have been a great deal of misunderstanding in regards to "signing up" for *Mortarboards*. When they signed up they still had the privilege of changing their minds. They were urged by the chairman to be careful in the future in signing blanks or other "promissory notes." No decision was reached as to whether these students would have to pay up, but the matter will be decided at the next meeting.

A motion was passed that no student shall be allowed to have more than 50 per cent. of dramatics during one semester.

According to Section 1 of the Charter System, Student Council is insisting on the filing with the Council of a constitution, i.e., a formal statement of the purpose, membership, dues, mode of election of officers and members, and meetings of the organization. This is to be kept by the Council for reference. The system will also be of convenience to the organization in case of confusion in regard to elective methods or other difficulties of administration.

ENGLISH CLUB.

Owing to the sudden interest shown by the college in the activities of the English Club, the following report of the last meeting is offered:

The club met with Katharine McGiffert on Monday evening, March 29th. The subject for discussion was "Ideals of Greek Drama." Ray Levi read the Gilbert Murray translation of "The Trojan Women." Special attention was called to the lyric quality of the choruses, and to the transcendent character portrayal of "Heruba" and "Andromache." After the reading there was general discussion. The members who had read Euripides in the original, pointed out the particulars in which any translation of Greek drama fails to catch the exact spirit and expressiveness of the Greek. The discussion grew into a general consideration of the ability of poetry to express emotion. Keats' "Hyperion" was cited as a splendid example of a perfect expression of despair—despair that is superhuman in its utter darkness. One member suggested that Wordsworth, in his devotion to the simple had defeated his first object: the complete expression of human emotion. Another member even went so far as to apply the usual triteism, "Wordsworth is an example of the superbly mediocre." This member was greeted with strenuous disagreement, though it was conceded she was clever. A quotation from "The Prelude" effectually silenced her. At 10:30 dainty refreshments were served, and while the members sat about the table, a short business meeting was held. The *Mortarboard* bill was approved and plans for reorganization were considered.

Next Monday the English Club will meet at 349 West End Avenue.

BARNARD BULLETIN

Published Weekly throughout the College Year, except the last two weeks in January, by the Students of Barnard College.

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Entered as second-class matter October 21st, 1908, at the Post Office, New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3rd, 1897.

Address all communications to
BARNARD BULLETIN
Barnard College, Columbia University,
N. Y., Broadway and 119th Street

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, APR. 6th 1915

EDITORIAL

At this time, of year, with the appearance of little cards which need the signature of an advisor, interest in next year's courses begins. One hears in the hall scraps of conversation like, "What are you going to do next year?" or "I was going to major in English, but—" Then the catalogue appears and we all hasten to make up our minds whether we shall take chemistry or zoology, history 121 or philosophy 61. The worst of it is, we do succeed in making up our minds without knowing very well what the course is like. We have, to be sure, what the catalogue tells us; and our friends in upper classes are always ready to give advice. Who, however, would buy a suit of clothes through a catalogue? "Sport suit, belted model, with patch pockets; tan covert or tweed, \$19.50," may sound attractive. And our friend may tell us that she had a suit like it that was very becoming to her. Still, we do like to look at the suit before we buy it.

Not so with courses. We accept "Economics 117 Labor Problems, two points," on the catalogue description and the statement of our friend that she

liked it. We add "Astronomy 1-2" because we need another science, and we always did like the sky at night.

Our suggestion is that, before we make up our minds to take such and such a course, we do a little discriminating visiting, or glance at some of the required reading. An hour spent in listening to a lecture in anthropology would go far in helping us make up our minds, and a few minutes used in glancing over the table of contents of Adams and Summer's "Labor Problems" would be well spent.

The picture arises before our eyes of the whole Junior Class solemnly filing into History 121 or Philosophy 61 and the poor, harassed professor being too distraught to go on with the lecture.

However, we are not afraid that many people will ever take our advice.

MORE ABOUT COLLEGE SPIRIT

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BULLETIN:

Dear Madam: We have heard a good deal lately of "college spirit," apparently chiefly conspicuous for its absence at Barnard. I am beginning to doubt whether it is possible to talk about such a subject and really know what we mean. To some its expression necessitates getting together and singing college songs. To others a certain pomp and ceremony on the part of the Seniors seems conducive to its existence. If it is to be synonymous with singing and cheering in unison, we are indeed sadly lacking. But let us be sure what we do mean by this rather unintelligent term.

I believe the real spirit of the college is expressed in its interest in issues both within and without the college walls. From this point of view our new Bureau of Occupations is a very hopeful sign of the spirit of the college. So are the requests for co-operation between the Committee on Instruction and Student Council evidences of the right sort of spirit. But there is still room for improvement along these lines. If, for instance, besides attending the four meetings which the Undergraduate Association holds throughout the year, we could contrive to attend intelligently to the business before the meeting, we should be well along our way, for I believe that that spirit which makes people get together to think out and put through even such tiresome things as rules and regulations for the good of all is a very good kind of spirit to have.

MARGARET M. MOSES.

March 9, 1915.

NEWS FROM THE COLLEGES

Physical Education Conference

By invitation of the Department of Hygiene a meeting of the Association of Heads of Departments from colleges in the eastern part of the United States met at the College on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, February 25, 26 and 27. The colleges represented were Jackson, Goucher, Oberlin, Smith, Wells, Randolph, Macon, Vassar, Radcliffe and Wheaton Colleges, Syracuse, Cornell, Brown Universities, the University of Vermont, Pratt, Drexel and Margaret Morrison Carnegie Institutes.

Wellesley is now being agitated by the fraternity question. There is a long, rational editorial on the question. In the course of it, the Wellesley fraternities are quoted as different in character and intention from those of Barnard and Mt. Holyoke.

THURSDAY CHAPEL.

It is not necessary nowadays to impress upon the mind of the college girl that there is a world outside of her college life, for today the great majority of girls are preparing for service in this world, many of them for social service.

Mrs. Moskowitz, who is chief grievance clerk for the Employers' Association in the shirtwaist and dress trade, pointed out to us the remarkable opportunities open to college women in lines of social activity less picturesque than the usual settlement work with which we are familiar but more worth while. The ordinary social work requires personal contact, and if we have not this power and cannot be successful leaders of boys' or girls' clubs or conduct dancing classes, we feel we are not fit for social work. However, there is a great field for effective service that does not require so exclusively the personal touch—this is in connection with our large body of women in industry. The great burden of the garment trade in this country lies in the hands of women and girls, 80 per cent. of them under twenty-five years of age, and they need the leadership of thinking women—college women—to help solve their industrial problems. There emotional sentiment and sympathy accomplishes nothing; if we are to do real constructive work we must have a knowledge of the exact facts underlying the situations and it is in the gathering up of these facts that hundreds of opportunities are open to college women.

Our actual knowledge of industrial facts is very meager. Our conception of a living wage depends on the scattered information that we get from these girl workers. Still less do we know how much work is to be demanded for that wage. The employer declares he is willing to pay well for efficient service, but he does not get it; the workers on their part insist they are being exploited. Somewhere in between these statements lies the truth, and to find this truth is the profound task of the college woman. Her training has given her the ability to think and to get at the facts, and thus to get right into the lives of the girl workers, as none of the workers themselves can. Many of them have extraordinary business ability—they can handle large business problems; they can buy and sell to great advantage, they superintend the work of large groups of working girls, but they cannot understand the lives of the workers whom they command. They are glad to get the inspection and guidance of intelligent, thinking women in working out the problems; they have no respect for emotional criticism, but they cordially welcome constructive information resting on facts. We must be willing to get right on the inside; work with them at their occupations and get exact definite information on which we can base our legislation for women. If we want to be of effective social service, here are wonderful opportunities.

CALENDAR OF EVENTS.

Tuesday, April 6th—

12 o'clock, 1915 Class Meeting in Room 139.

8 p. m. Religious and Philanthropic Organizations' Concert in the Horace Mann Auditorium.

Wednesday, April 7th—

4-6 p. m. 1915 party to 1918 in the theatre.

Thursday, April 8th—

4-6 p. m. 1916 Mortarboard party to 1917.

Friday, April 9th—

4 p. m. Deutscher Kreis meeting.

8:30 p. m. Craigie Club dance in the theatre.

BUZZINGS OF THE BEE.

Whoever says there isn't any good-fellowship around Barnard is making a slight mistake.

* * *

It seems as if the Undergraduate system ought to initiate pay-as-you-enter methods.

* * *

Even then, someone would discover a side door.

* * *

In the matter of dues, the college comes pretty near being "The Land of Promise."

* * *

A fire drill was hardly necessary this week. One of the speakers answered the question, "Can the fire put itself out?"

* * *

Isn't there any college spirit? Just watch the Seniors perform a certain psychological experiment we know about.

* * *

As usual, we return to college for a rest, meaning, of course, the rest of the term.

* * *

Well, we can only hope that our readers have as much sense of humor as the upperclassmen think they have.

BARNARD NOTE!

"War and Christianity" is the present-day problem to be discussed at the big mass meeting of the University members of the Hall. With Dr. Jefferson, of the Broadway Tabernacle, and Dr. Fosdick, of Union Theological Seminary, both of them such famous speakers that they need no introduction, to speak at the conference on the interesting and vital questions, "The Fallacy of War" and "The Way to Permanent Peace," the evening will be undoubtedly a rousing success.

The mass meeting will be held in the University Chapel, on April 13th, at eight o'clock. Admission is by ticket only, which may be obtained upon request at Miss Patchin's office.

War has been discussed in connection with so many other vital matters, socialism and civilization in general, etc., and at last we shall have a broad-minded treatment of war in relation to Christianity by speakers who have thought deeply upon the subject—so all come!

Barnard students are urged to call early at Miss Patchin's office for their tickets. Remember that "you represent Barnard upon every occasion," and come and represent it "good and hard" at this mass meeting. You won't make a mistake!

KATHERINE MCGIFFERT.

LOST.

At the Fall show, a yucalala (which is a Hawaiian guitar) disappeared after the final performance. A yucalala is not a useful parlor ornament, even though it was so used in "Marlowe." And a yucalala is not valuable as a musical instrument except to the natives of the Pacific islands. Therefore it is supposed that someone merely "stuck it away" as a useless object. It happens, however, that the good-natured owner, who loaned her yucalala to "Wigs and Cues," has a sentimental attachment to her little guitar. Therefore—won't all Barnard please look through its lockers and its attics and its storerooms, and see if the missing yucalala can't be found? And when it is found, please return it to Helen Blumenthal or to Edna Henry.

MONDAY CHAPEL.

The Reverend Mr. Stires, of St. Thomas' Episcopal Church addressed chapel on Monday. He took as his text, "What Then Shall I Do with Jesus, Which is Called Christ?" Mr. Stires quoted Lecky, who said that the three short years of Christ on earth did more for human progress than all the disquisitions of historians and philosophers for all ages. From the historical point of view Christ is the miracle of miracles. Born of a despised race, a mere Galilean, He is to-day more influential than any ruler. Is not this the supreme miracle?

But Christ's appeal is more than historical. He appeals not only to man's intelligence, but to his conscience. When Christ came before Pilate two alternatives offered themselves to the judge, should he condemn a man whom he believed in his soul to be innocent, or should he jeopardize his position and let him go? In the domain of temporal history Pilate passed judgment, but in the realms of eternal justice the scales of right were turned.

On Palm Sunday, with his triumphal entry into Jerusalem, Christ enjoyed an apparent victory; on Good Friday he suffered an apparent defeat, when those he had taught and blessed, even the little children, joined in the cry of the multitude on the hill, "Crucify him!" How often is defeat only apparent? After Christ's apparent victory and apparent defeat, came the real victory—the Resurrection.

Christ said, "As I live, because I live, ye shall live also." This is his promise and his command. Let it be your Easter message. Because he lived to aid, comfort and save, ye shall also live to aid, comfort and save. Here in New York, the great critical city of the world today, we ought to try to get down to the deep, real life. We ought to help the desperately struggling, we ought to live a more abundant life and go to those that need us and share it with them. We also must aid, comfort and save—it is the Master's command and his promise.

ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARY.

- British museum—Guide to the antiquities of the stone age.
- Penhallow, D. P.—Manual of North American gymnosperms.
- Cotterill, H. B.—Ancient Greece.
- Williams, A.—Romance of modern locomotion.
- Williams, A.—Romance of modern engineering.
- Williams, A.—Romance of modern invention.
- McMurray, F. M.—Elementary school standards. 2 cop.
- Hanus, P. H.—School efficiency. 2 cop.
- Prince, M.—The unconscious.
- Abram, A.—Social England in the 15th century.
- Mayreder, R. O.—A survey of the woman problem.
- Moulton, F. R.—Introduction to celestial mechanics.
- Pickard, S. T.—Life and letters of John Greenleaf Whittier.
- Coolidge, M. E. B.—Why women are so.
- Hammond, I. L. LeB.—The village labourer 1760-1832.

COMMON-SENSE LEAGUE

Dr. Frank Crane, Mme. Aino Malmberg, and Gerald Stanley Lee will speak for the Common-Sense League on Thursday at 4.10 in 309 Havemeyer.



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MARGARET TERRIBERRY

174 Senior Study

REVIEW OF MRS. BEARD'S NEW BOOK.

Woman's Work in Municipalities, by Mary Ritter Beard, Published by D. Appleton & Company.

In connection with the articles on women's vocations which have been running in the Bulletin for past months, Mary Ritter Beard's new book on "Woman's Work in Municipalities," is particularly interesting. It is a detailed but concise summary of work that has been done by women in recent years.

Mrs. Beard takes up, one after another, the various lines of municipal work in which women have proved themselves efficient. Among these are education, housing, recreation, social service, corrections, public health, public safety and government and administration. Besides being a record, the book is extremely suggestive, and in this phase it should prove of great interest to girls who are considering what lines of work they wish to enter. In the capacity of vocational guide, the chapter on education is particularly interesting. In it Mrs. Beard discusses the many ways in which women have influenced the work of education. They have often been the first to try experiments. Madame Montessori, for instance, has revolutionized kindergartening. Women have started the work in physical education in the schools. They have instituted courses in domestic science and in vocational training. They have also been interested in special schools. It was a woman—Elizabeth Farrell—who started the work with defectives in the public schools. Women have found opportunities and made use of them not only in the field of teaching, but also in administration of public schools.

The problems that have attracted women in the field of public health are as varied as they are interesting. Women have done much practical work in the way of district nursing. They have helped bring about reforms by agitation for pure drugs, pure water, pure milk, clean streets, proper garbage disposal. These agitations were not emotional outbursts but definite policies, representing knowledge and work. Women, through their clubs, have been important in carrying on detailed and painstaking investigations which were absolutely necessary and which no one else had undertaken.

Work in connection with "corrections," according to Mrs. Beard, has been particularly attractive to women. Probation work has largely been done by women. In spite of the difficulties they have encountered in entering these professions, women have become police matrons and police women. The possibilities for women in these positions have been briefly but interestingly suggested by Mrs. Beard. They even hold the position of judge in some places, accomplishing things that would be impossible for men.

The phases of work in municipalities which Mrs. Beard has particularly emphasized as having attracted women are investigation; the arousing of public opinion by giving merciless publicity to harmful movements; the remedying of all kinds of social ills by one method or another; and more especially their prevention by striking at the causes. Women's work has been actually practical as well as theoretical. In public and political matters, women have not shirked the responsibility of the financial side. They have taken care to understand city budgets. By their solidarity and concerted action through their clubs they have given the lie to the saying that women are constitutionally scabs.

Mrs. Beard has undertaken a difficult task in attempting to give a thorough survey of woman's work along so many lines without becoming too vague and general on the one hand or too detailed and statistical on the other. Although her work is extremely detailed, it is clear and concise and interesting. Her many specific examples are fortunate in that they are not mere enumerations, but that they all throw new light on her subject. Her attitude throughout is impersonal, sane, and scientific. There is no attempt to glorify women's work by decrying that of men. The book should be interesting to all Barnard students both as a record and as a suggestion; and to all those who have heard Mrs. Beard speak, both at Barnard and elsewhere, the book will have an additional personal interest.

VASSAR-WELLESLEY DEBATE.

Provost Brewster acted as one of the judges of the debate between Vassar and Wellesley, which was held on Saturday, the 20th. The subject was: "Resolved, That commission government on the Des Moines plan be adopted by all American cities of average size—that is, with a population of from 25,000 to 250,000." Vassar had the affirmative and made the points that municipal government would be improved by the adoption of the commission form because of the concentration of responsibility, because the control of the executive and legislative branches of government would be in the hands of one body, and because through devices of direct legislation and the recall there would be popular control between as well as at elections. Wellesley, on the other hand, maintained that commission government is not the solution, but that cities need machinery by which efficiency must be obtained, perhaps by reform of city charters, or the city manager system. Commission government depends on officials more than the present system, but responsibility is not centered nor have better officials been secured. The machinery of municipal government adopted to various locations must in itself secure efficiency. Finally, the point was made that the great political thinkers of the day were turning away from commission government to some other system. In this connection it was interesting to learn that Professor Beard of Columbia, a former advocate of commission government, had now turned to the city manager theory. The debate was won by Wellesley.

LUNCH CHECKS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BULLETIN:

Dear Madam: This is a return to the much-discussed question of lunch checks. Why can we not have two tables at which we can get our checks, during the fifteen or twenty minutes when the crowd is largest? We had this arrangement part of the time last year, and it seems to me that it ought to be continued now.

Sincerely,

DOROTHY REASER, '16.

March 18, 1915.

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