



# Barnard

# Bulletin

Vol. XXXIII—No. 7

October 19, 1928

PRICE TEN CENTS

## Hoover Club Column

### Hoover and Farm Relief

Farm relief is the outstanding problem of the United States today. It involves the welfare of somewhat over one-third of the population of the country and our national prosperity depends directly upon it. It cannot be considered as a separate issue, but must be treated as an integral part of our economic life. The importance of solving the problem has been acknowledged by both parties, in their platforms and in the speeches of the respective candidates; but by far the most constructive program has come from Mr. Hoover.

### Farm Relief an Economic Problem

Farm relief is an economic problem—and can be accomplished successfully only by treating it as such. This Mr. Hoover and the Republican party propose to do by various means, which fall in three major divisions.

First, they recognize that agriculture is not a large scale industry and must remain purely individualistic in character. Therefore any steps toward larger operations must come in the distribution end and not on the farm itself—this to be accomplished by means of co-operative organizations.

Secondly, Mr. Hoover states in his acceptance speech that one of the major causes of the difference between the price the farmer receives for his products and the price the consumer pays is the increased cost of transportation, particularly railroad rates. Curiously, there is but one remedy for this situation—the utilization of inland waterways. A system joining the great Mississippi Valley to the Atlantic Ocean by way of the Great Lakes and providing cheap transport for all products would be of immeasurable value to the farmer and would result not only in increasing his receipts but in lowering consumers' prices. Here, to quote Mr. Hoover, is a "vital method of farm relief."

Perhaps of greatest importance is the plan for the creation of a Federal Farm Board to give practical aid to farmers. Something has already been done in this line by the creation of intermediate credit banks and the general expansion of the Department of Agriculture; but so far, only the surface has been scratched. This new board must not only carry on the work of the farmers' co-operatives and schools; it must go further. Composed of representative farmers having a sound knowledge of the situation and a constructive view of the problem, it will have the resources to build up with fed-

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## DEMOCRATS RALLY AT SMITH CLUB TEA

Pointing out the capability of Governor Smith for the Presidency, Miss Gertrude Ely, Vice-Chairman of the College League for Smith, addressed a meeting held under the auspices of the Smith for President Club October 15 in the Conference Room.

Miss Ely stated that Governor Smith's record during his long term of office in New York shows conclusively that his abilities fit him for "the most important position in the world today, that of President of the United States." His knowledge of politics gained, like Lincoln, from service in a political machine, progressed so far ahead of the machine that Governor Smith was enabled to control the machine instead of submitting to its orders. "Smith's repudiation of Hearst," said Miss Ely, "showed his strength. Back of his repudiation stood the conviction that Hearst in public office would have been dangerous for New York." One of the most notable of Smith's contributions to the political welfare of the state was his reduction of 180 odd bureaus and departments to 18 in the face of the hostility of a Republican legislature. In his appointments Governor Smith has always proceeded on the basis of merit, trustworthiness and efficiency only. His outstanding characteristic has been "his honesty in acknowledging the aid of others, his entire lack of egotism in all his contacts," stated Miss Ely. She emphasized the fact that religion had played no part in Governor Smith's appointments. Of the fourteen members of his cabinet, ten are Protestants, three Catholics and one Jewish. Miss Ely expressed her amazement at the part played by intolerance in this

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## Heads of Departments Confer with Majors

The largest group of majors is that of the English Department, comprised of 150 students and 19 staff members. The main discussion at the major meeting was concerned with settlement of the next meeting hour which the majority decided should be a four o'clock tea to accommodate all faculty members and students. It is hoped that opportunity will be afforded for more intimate acquaintance between teachers and students. A committee, including Professor Howard and Professor Haller, was formed.

The forty members of the Chemistry Department form the next largest group. Professor Reimer lectured on the importance of the discovery of Wohler who published in 1828 a paper in which he proved that urina, a substance which up

## SPEAKERS TELL NEED OF INTERNATIONALISM AT ASSEMBLY SPONSORED BY FOREIGN CLUB

### YOU CAN STILL SHOP TODAY AND TOMORROW.

It is Barnard shopping week at Lord and Taylor's. The Alumnae Organization has been promised a percentage on all sales that they procure. The money will be devoted to the Barnard College Endowment Fund and will eventually redound to the benefit of every Barnard student.

In the Alumnae Office, shopping booklets may be obtained which bear a number. The number must be sent on to Lord and Taylor's each time a purchase is to be made. If you forget your number you can use number 7777. DO YOUR SHARE AND MAKE THIS A SUCCESS. TWO DAYS LEFT.

## A. A. MAKES PLANS FOR WEEK OF PLAY

Play Week October 19-26

Friday, Oct. 19

4—Tenikoit semi-finals.

Monday, Oct. 22

4—Tenikoit finals (college and faculty).

Tennis finals.

Tuesday, Oct. 23

3—Faculty tennis tournament.

4—Faculty-Undergrad tenikoit.

Wednesday, Oct. 24

4:30—A. A. Tea.

Thursday, Oct. 25

4:30—Open swimming meet.

Friday, Oct. 26

4:30—Play Day:

Track meet.

Informal games.

Archery tournament.

The purpose of the A. A. Tea is to foster class relationship be-

(Continued on page 2)

International Assembly as an annual feature of the College, an expression of our position on the front line of cosmopolitanism, was evidenced in the interested group of students who attended it Tuesday, October 16. Dean Gildersleeve announced the development of this international policy in the establishment of two fellowships, one to bring a foreign student here, and one to send a Barnard student abroad for a year of study.

The members of the International Club added a colorful touch to the affair by addressing the Assembly in their native languages and dressed in their native costumes. France, Germany, China, Italy, Hungary, Esthonia, Spain and Holland were represented in this charming ceremony.

### Mrs. Lamont First Speaker

The first speaker, a Barnard alumna of '25, Mrs. Margaret Irish Lamont, related her experiences with International groups. Her observations have caused her to realize that the student mind has a rare capacity for cutting across racial and national barriers. This it does in two ways: by esthetic experience, the perception of the beauty of another faith or nationality; and by intellectual experience. The nature of the student's work, the similarity of his background, throughout the world is conducive to this. Students have a way of getting together, of meeting writers, philosophers, and professors, so that they learn to understand the "reason for being" of other peoples. Mrs. Lamont concluded her inspiring address with the statement that the student mind has brought something to International affairs that nothing else does.

Mr. MacAdam, the next speaker outlined the history of the International Federation of Students. It started in Europe as a result of the war. Students there felt that an important duty was the understanding of the views of other countries. From this grew the realization that students had a unique opportunity to put a different aspect on International Relations. A Commission was established five years ago to help students travel from country to country, not as sightseers, but with minds open to the touch of people and homes. Only by this sort of contact, this glimpsing of foreign minds, can one become truly international, and inversely, truly appreciate one's own country.

Dean Gildersleeve concluded the assembly with the statement that the right sort of patriotism includes the right sort of internationalism.

MYSTERIES  
TONIGHT!  
ASSEMBLE WITH  
YOUR CLASS

THE BARNARD BULLETIN

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

Vol. XXXIII October 19, 1928 No. 6

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Mailing Price 3.50

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

Address all communications to BARNARD BULLETIN

Barnard College, Columbia University Broadway and 119th Street, New York

Editorial

THIS BOOK BOGEY

Barnard has outgrown the library! We need no more evidence of this fact than the latest card system. To delve deeper into the intricacies of this latest library procedure is unnecessary. It is common knowledge at Barnard and as such has caused a furor in undergraduate ranks, which has resulted in a stream of uncomplimentary epithets in regard to the library. It has been condemned as impractical and partial. And, as usual, the cry of horror goes no further than the one-sided battle of words.

Those who assault this newest plan are attacking the problem from the wrong angle. Getting books from the library has become a hardship and a trial not because of the card system but because the library has not been able to grow in proportion to the demands of the undergraduate body. The library was built for a college half the size of Barnard's present registration. It neither has adequate books nor room for them. This situation is a difficult one and Miss Rockwell is doing her best to remedy it. However, her hands are bound. Nothing can be done without an increase in the books, and books cannot reach the library shelves without the money to buy them.

The solution lies not in a newer and slightly more efficient system, but rather in an appropriation of money for books. If the college itself cannot afford it, let the student body make every effort to raise some of the money. Representative Assembly, we are told, has some money at its command.

Instead of spending that money on an art exhibition outside of the library, let it devote it to literature inside. Let the undergraduate body, by some means, an affair, a raffle, or a drive collect money for books.

Good professors are necessary for a college, classrooms are important, but a good library is absolutely paramount.

Forum Column

To the Editor of Bulletin:

Barnard seems, temporarily, at least, to have roused itself from its usual overpowering lethargy. Indeed the activity shown so far by the politically minded has been astonishing. Here are the Hoover and Smith Clubs for President with their respective newspapers, buttons, campaign literature, enthusiastic meetings and plans for a straw vote of the college and a torchlight rally as the grand finale. The metropolitan newspapers featured the story of the formation of the two clubs. Everything seems to be spinning along in a fine frenzy of pre-election zeal.

Is everything that glitters gold? Is it Barnard some 1,000 strong that is backing and encouraging the attempts of the enthusiasts? Or is it, as is usually the case, a comparatively meager handful that is egging on the majority? A few days ago two students, pushing in the mad twelve o'clock mob before the political bulletin board, laughingly announced to each other that although they didn't know what these clubs were all about they guessed they would join them anyhow. For many that seems to be the basis of interest in the present campaign. A good lark, let's not miss any fun. If that is the stimulus for student participation in extra classroom activities, and it seems fairly representative to this observer, after three years' experience at Barnard, there is little hope that even the artificial fervor now aroused by the presidential contest will be transmuted into something more lasting and substantial.

It remains to be seen whether post-election days will bring increased vitality or a return to the comfortable hibernation of yesterday.

B. H.

To the Editor of Bulletin

Dear Madam:

The article by Betty F. Martin in Bulletin on October 12 concerning the relative merits of Smith and Hoover on the water power question was extremely interesting. The ownership and operation of public utilities seems to me a very fundamental problem.

In her letter, Miss Martin implied that were Smith sincere in attempting to carry out a just settlement on such matters, that is, in the interests of all the United States, "just try and persuade Congress to ever do anything in regard to Muscle Shoals," for instance. "Why all this talk about government control and ownership for the benefit of the nation at large when Smith does not even favor public transmission of power from the St. Lawrence. . . . It would be far better to remove the development of these natural resources

from the hands of the government and let the private enterprise take care of them. . . . The government has no business meddling with the private enterprise. . . . The government should get out of the way and let the private enterprise take care of the country. . . . The government should not be a hindrance to the private enterprise. . . . The government should be a help to the private enterprise. . . . The government should not be a burden to the private enterprise. . . . The government should be a support to the private enterprise. . . . The government should not be a hindrance to the private enterprise. . . . The government should be a help to the private enterprise. . . . The government should not be a burden to the private enterprise. . . . The government should be a support to the private enterprise. . . .

But more fundamental and really serious than pointing out a single infirmity is—what is wrong with Congress and what can we do about it. Miss Martin suggests that Congress keep its hands off the development of natural resources. They are a hanging job, in other words, they are incapable of studying the conditions under which natural resources are found, harnessed, converted into useful public in a large sense, commodities. If Congress is bungling, and it has been so, should we get rid of Congress? Surely if a Congress is incapable of controlling the public utilities by using the special knowledge and experience of its members and assisting experts, it is probably not able to regulate education, the farm question, tariff.

I contend that such a Congress would exist whether Smith or Hoover or Thomas or anyone else were elected, that thus we ought to spend a great deal of thought on how we can get a Congress, and in fact a whole political system, which shall be intelligent, just, and thoroughly ethical; that because public control in this country has not worked does not necessarily mean that the whole idea of public control and ownership is the bunk.

I believe very strongly that it is politics which is to blame, using the word in its common derogatory sense, and believe that the only way to arrive ultimately at a more truly ethical state is by means of full public ownership and control of all public utilities. Miss Martin evidently feels that to get these utilities working is the great goal we should strive for. I believe it is only part of it. They should be operated for the interests of all—and not for those of Brooklyn Edison and the Consolidated Gas Company of New York.

Sincerely yours, Loretta Proctor.

To the Editor of Bulletin

Dear Madam:

Since the new library system has been inaugurated, the first question asked in class meetings, the talks on the stairs, the library number have been, "How do I get the response on the other side of the aisle?" "How do I get up this?" "How do I get down this?" "How do I get the book and then?"

needing one the same night. Therefore, until more money can be appropriated for the purchase of books, it is up to us to make the most efficient and intelligent adjustment to that system deemed best by those in charge.

Recently a ruling has been made to the effect that each girl may take only one number. This means that you have to rise with the sun every morning for half a chance of getting the book you require. Sometimes many of the cards have disappeared by 8 A.M.! If you live at any distance from the college, if you have classes from 1-12 or 10-2 or 1-3 o'clock (all of which are perfectly normal), the present ruling implies that to get books—which are in great demand—you arrive at college by 8:30 A.M. and you necessarily remain until 4:15 P.M. if not until 6:15 P.M. That is a little hard, and to my mind, a wasteful and unintelligent way of solving the book problem.

The only efficient way of coping with the present situation is for small groups of girls to co-operate in getting books for each other. Suppose that eight or ten girls agreed that each of them would come early for one week and secure a good place on line for each of the others. That would mean that each girl would lose sleep and breakfast for only one week out of eight or ten, which is not so hard on anybody's health or disposition. If the present ruling, whereby you can procure only one number, is continued, there will be even less reading done than there is now, by the day students, particularly. This is my fourth year at college and I have always taken about six courses a year. I cannot recollect when I have ever heard so many cries of "I couldn't get the book" in answer to the professor's queries. This is not said because of any unfortunate personal situation with regard to the subject. I have the whole morning, three times a week, in which to do my reading. But I have observed what is going on in many cases.

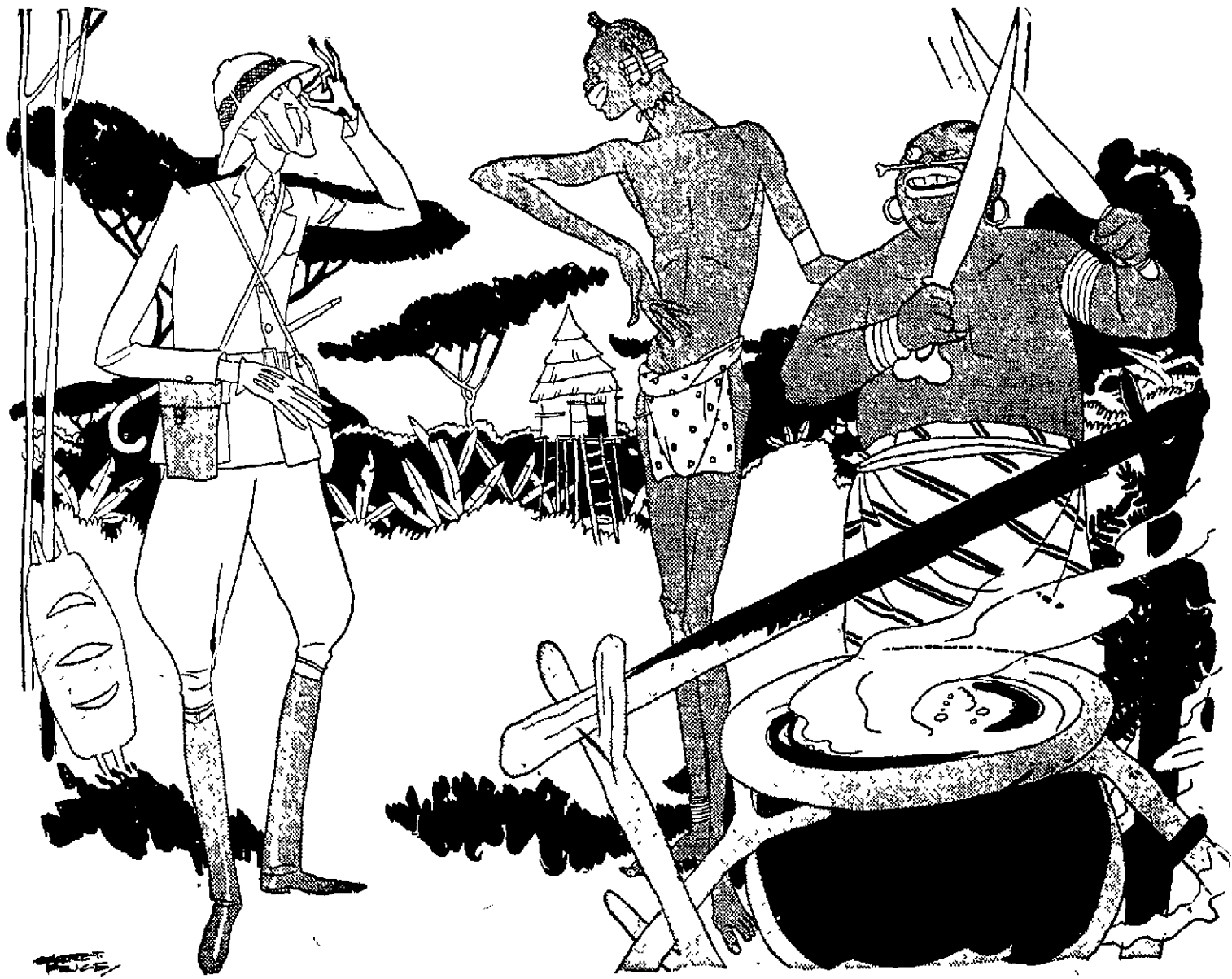
The fault is not that of the librarian. It is obvious that more books are the only real solution to the problem. But permission to effect the system I have suggested would be a great help and convenience to the students. After all, the new system was tried out to avoid the waste of time incurred last year by that long and arduous waiting on line! As far as that goes, it is an improvement on last year's method. By adapting the above suggestion to the present system, there would be fewer people scrambling for cards, fewer people put to a great deal of unnecessary trouble, one would not have to be present early in the morning and late in the afternoon, and more reading would be done. At the moment, most of us simply read what is absolutely essential, no more. This is not a happy situation when the object is education. Valerie Frankel.

A. A. TEA COMING

(Continued from page 1)

After the members of the association—you are all members—and the members of the Department of Physical Education, giving particular emphasis upon those athletically inclined.

*"Such popularity must be deserved!"*



*Down deep in the Kongo* the native sons believe that anybody who has an explorer for dinner will absorb all the brains, courage and other success-assuring virtues of the unfortunate victim.

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smokers have recently been discovered who are *not* ambassadors, steel kings, or even bank presidents.

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## STUDENT GOVERNMENT

### Representative Assembly

The regular meeting of Representative Assembly was held Monday, October 15. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

A motion was carried to the effect that the Student Fellowship Fall Drive be continued this year. The Assembly approved the appointment of Alberta Falck as the Chairman of the 1928 Fall Drive. The Assembly also approved the appropriation of \$35.00 for a safe. Miss Dublin explained that Student Council had discussed the possibility of removing the poster "Carry On" which now hangs in the third floor corridor. It was moved and carried that an exhibition of the works of present day artists be substituted in the corridor for the poster. The pictures to be hung for a period of two months. Mr. Swan was empowered to investigate the practicality of this suggestion.

Mary Dublin, Margaret Fuller and Lucy Matthews were appointed committee to examine the condition of the lockers in Milbank.

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**Calendar**

Friday, October 19  
 Mysteries, Cafeteria at 6:00.  
 Monday, October 22  
 French Club Tea.  
 College Parlor, 4:00-5:30.  
 Tuesday, October 23  
 Newman Club Tea.  
 Conference Room, 4:00.  
 Wednesday, October 24  
 College Tea. A. A. will entertain.  
 College Parlor, 4:00.  
 Thursday, October 25  
 Classical Club Tea.  
 College Parlor, 4:00.  
 Hoover Club Tea.  
 Conference Room, 4:00.  
 Swimming Meet, 4:30.  
 Sunday, October 21  
 St. Paul's Cathedral, Rev. J. Wilson Sutton, D.D.  
 Thursday, October 25  
 St. Paul's Cathedral.  
 Prof. Dixon R. Fox.

**Hoover Club Discusses Farm Relief Program**

*(Continued from page 1)*

eral financed farmer owned and farmer controlled stabilization corporations which will protect the farmer from the depressions and demoralizations of seasonal gluts and periodical repulses." Such a Board, organized under Mr. Hoover's amazing leadership, would be the mainspring of all farm relief and would be in a position to give practical and immediate aid to the farmer. In this connection Mr. Hoover points out that objections to the cost of such a program are without foundation. A nation with an annual expenditure of ninety billion dollars can afford to spend several hundred million dollars to bring prosperity to 40,000,000 people.

**Hoover's Program Variable**

One of the important aspects of Mr. Hoover's program is that it is variable. He points out that it is beyond the power of any individual to settle all the questions arising over a period of years in so vast a field as agriculture, with one grand and sweeping gesture. He makes no extreme promises. He says merely, "Here is the line along which we will work because it is practical and the only one which can bring results." As new problems arise they will be met because the machinery to meet them will be established.

As to Mr. Hoover's qualifications for carrying out this problem, they are almost too obvious to need repeating. During his administration as Secretary of Commerce there has been remarkable co-operation between government and business without need of active government regulation. He recognizes the importance of harmonizing the various elements of an industry, of acknowledging the rights of each.

Why, then, is he not the ideal man to handle the farm problem? What he has done for business, he will do for agriculture. He views the problems from a practical standpoint; and what agriculture needs today is more common sense and less theory; more constructive action and less talk of equalization fees. Legislation like the McNary-Haugen bill can never help the farmer. Mr. Hoover can.

Clara McAllister.

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**GERTRUDE ELY SPEAKS AT SMITH CLUB RALLY**

*(Continued from page 1)*

Presidential campaign.  
**Lack of Prejudice**

"There is no prejudice in Governor Smith. His ambition is to do the best possible thing for all the people."

Miss Ely stressed Governor Smith's "instinctive interest in humanity from his earliest childhood." She said that Mr. Hoover has never given proof that "he has a big heart," and that there is grave question as to whether his work is done from the standpoint of humanity, efficiency or good business. Mr. Hoover's extensive travel and engineering experience abroad do not necessarily qualify him as well-versed in international affairs, according to Miss Ely. Placing Governor Smith in a national position instead of a local office is merely a geographical difference, and will provide wider scope for his abilities.

**CRITIC TO ADDRESS COLLEGE ASSEMBLY**

St. John Ervine, dramatic critic of the *New York World*, will address the College Assembly Tuesday, October 23. The assembly will be held under the auspices of Wigs and Cues. Mr. Ervine is a prominent English playwright and before he joined the *New York World* was dramatic critic of one of the important London papers.

Mr. Ervine has not as yet indicated the subject of his speech but it will probably be along lines of interest to drama enthusiasts.

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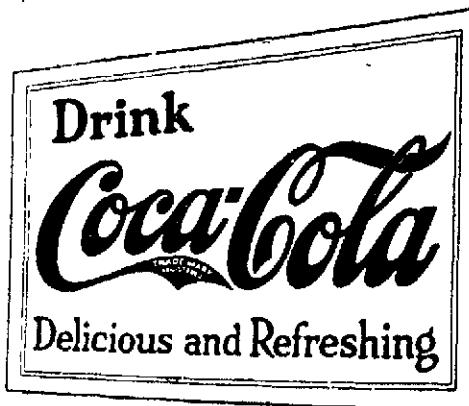
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**What Shakespeare says about Coca-Cola**



**"Ever precise in promise keeping"**

The point of Lucio's remark is not what he said it about, but what he said. It surely describes Coca-Cola, for consider these facts:

**Pure as Sunlight**

And the proof of its purity is in the testing. Twenty-two scientific tests, covering every step in its preparation, safeguard this pure drink of natural flavors.

8 million a day - IT HAD TO BE GOOD TO GET WHERE IT IS

The Coca-Cola Company, Atlanta, Ga.