PRIMARIES SUGGEST
TREND OF ELECTION

Hoover Is Probable Republican
Candidate While Democrats
Swing Toward Smith

With more than half of the
delegations to each of the
Republican primaries showing it is possible
to estimate the effect of the primaries upon the
nomination race. It is difficult but not impossible
to garner as to who will be the presiden
tial nominees of the Republican and
Democratic parties when the Kansas
City and Houston conventions have
voted.

Before going further it may be well
to point out the part which the pri
maries play in the whole scheme of
things. In many states the choice of
delelegates to the national
conventions is left to the parties, acting
through state conventions, but seventeen
states provide for the election of dele
gates by direct popular vote, for the
intention of giving those who seek the presi
dental nomination the equivalent of a "preference" vote for president, or for both. Any such provision for
giving the voters a direct voice in selecting those
delegates in the convention may be called a presidential primary. In
considering the form and effect of the
1928 presidential primaries it must be
noted that these laws have almost all
operation in only seven states and that
deliberates chosen in this way comprise a bare majority of the total
Republican delegates and less than
half of the total Democratic delegates, also that many of the exist
premises are drawn as so
that the vote is not keenly contested.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Reporter Gets Some Inside
Information on Vaudeville

One Lady: "Yes and, dear lady, would you
believe it? I was at the Capitol Theatre in
London and followed it to Paris just to
get another look-in. Poor Henry, I wore
through the heavy coat that same
time," and that was the end of the
prolonged amusement. He'd bring this to
him, he'd say; "Well, you see, it's the
senselessness of something in the universe
and the shock was terrific. Have you
seen"

Some Lady: "Listen, dear, I could
look at your face and weep. You haven't
told me in words what you think of the
bag. It's coming out at Alhambra Hall on
the 11th of May, 7:30, colored lights,
too, only 50 cents apiece. I'll send you a
copy of the program and you can
leaves your new-fangled licorice, it's
pretty good. So long."

Little severely teats at mammoth
weepers, bringing forth modius of
debate on the two sides of the
floor. She clasps the
carpet round and faster for two
eyes on the ears of her man, and
and it's been abolished.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Agora, T. Z. E. and Z. A.
will hold Open House
For 1929 and 1930
on Saturday, May 9
8 to 9:30
and the following Wednesday
afternoon, May 9, 3:30 to 5:30

At the Crossroads
With the class of 1929 heading all
campus activities and the 1928-29
schedule for Courses of Instruction pub
lished, the college has already had to
begin the task of abandoning all but
few that have achieved their climax. Standing
at such a peak we are in a good position to focus our thoughts upon a consid
erable question: What was it, and is it,
as we hope to see it develop.

As we consider in retrospect and
in the future of the college, we find the most disturbing factor of
the Wellsley of to-day to be something which creates despondency, but which we
enarily sense to be present. For
worse of a better fate it might be called Conservation, or, phrased
differently, lack of the Explorative Spirit. Notice how, in replying
all sectors of the college, students, fac
ulty and administration, could be
It is our cardinal aim.

In the school the inspiration is not so
to any other, be it applied to studies of
academic or to the indifferent

Profoundly a majority of the students
are in varying degrees dissatisfied with the modern College as it
stands, but there is no concerted attempt at action, no
positive public opinion to force action.

This does not mean that public opin
ion is quite good. On the contrary.
In the natalia of a minority, we believe
in an intelligent minority, restlessness is
very possible. The school is a

direction along lines that will make
the new ideas it sponsors bear fruit, and
which will itself be in need of
witness.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Student Curriculum Committee
Advocates Independent Work

Heads of Seven Departments Endorse Plan
By Outlining Possibilities For
Individual Study

The efforts of the Student Curriculum Committee have turned this year in
a new direction. Instead of a further discourse on the question of requirements and
possible changes, the various members of this year's committee, we have centered our
interests on "Methods of Study."

The committee felt a growing desire and need for the opportunity of in
complete study in a particular subject in graduate, in undergraduate work. To clarify the
purpose for which one comes to the university, and to
make it possible for the student to
engage in work which he has been trained for, and to
engage in work which he has been trained for, and to
be deprived of a major opportunity which is
worthwhile pointing out that there
is a tendency for the junior year, especially, to be
made

Men of today answered this problem by
a wide and diverse range of
work.

That is to say: for the purpose of any activity, and it is

We have taken the term to mean the free pursuit of any activity as to do
and to find the methods of investigation which form the basis of graduate
work. This does not mean merely making a new discovery, but that plan, according to the
dead of the student the tool with which this may be done.

Of students in answer to this problem, the answer is actually, howver
to meet the need of these students who
find this solution undesirable. It is

(Continued on Page 7, Column 1)
THE FRENCH CLUB GIVES PLAY AND ANNOUNCES ITS OFFICES

In spite of the ugly plays on campus Friday, April 27th, the AllianceFrançaise presentation of "Cid du Cid" by Victor Hugo was enthusiastically well attended, and happily so for the play was a great success.

Yvonnette, a young and maid of Mme. Ribert, has read in her new "high life," Le Petit Journal, that in a movement, a hand of women-thrives. During the absence of the mistress at home, Yvonnette has been given the house and ready to take advantage. As Yvonnette is playing in every character in the play, she finds that her "mises" is Mlle. Lisa, madame de la Monceau, Hopeguip, Mme. Dernier, an aunt of Mme. Ribert, and Mme. de Nigan, an important friend of Mme. Ribert.

The parts were well played, especially that of Lydia Francis as Yvonnette. The other parts were Mlle. Lisa ... Natalie Duclot as Mme. Ribert ... Louise Rhéy ... "Miracle" Desjardins as Mme. de Nigan.

Credit and appreciation should be given to Mrs. Chamberlin for her excellent direction of the play, and to Helen Cowdell '26 and Theresa Smyth '29, Chairmen of costume and property, respectively.

The Alliance is pleased to announce its officers for the coming year—Chairman Theresa Smyth '26; 1st Vice-President Pauline Jones '29; 2nd, Vice-President Natalie Duclot '26. Secretary Louise Rhéy '29, Treasurer.

Party primaries in Munhall election

(Continued from page 1, col. 1)

The action of the delegates. The primary therefore, determines the nominations but they may enable us to guess where the lightning will strike.

Republican choices significant

Ten of the seventeen presidential primary states, including the strategic states of New York, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Ohio, and California, hold their primaries during this month. In the Republican party some of these contests were exciting and significant. In New Hampshire the Republican party meets without opposition and in Massachusetts where there was considerable confusion when President Coolidge refused to permit his name to be word. Lowden carried the state with a rather simple delegation with equal ease. In Wisconsin and Nebraska there were unsolved contests between the various groups and the so-called Coolidge "administrative" group. Wilson winning a majority of the delegates in each case.

The most significant contests were those of Illinois and Ohio. In his home state the Thompson-Mulligan fall of the Republican party opened Lowden with a group of "drift Coolidge" delegates. The presidential primary was one of the cinch contests of the exciting state-wide contest which resulted in freeing the Republican party of Illinois from the control of Thompson and Mulligan. It was a contest of sport between Lowden and Mulligan, but in defeat, in his own state might have ended his presidential hopes. As it is, he will have the support of 46 of the 61 delegates from Illinois. The Ohio campaign opened as a battle royal between Hoover and Bonnier Walls, the "favorite son" of that state. The death of Senator Walls in the midst of his campaign might have been expected to alter the situation, but his supporters continued the fight under the slogan "keep Hoover." The result was a signed victory for Hoover and he will have the support of 31 of the 51 delegates from that state.

The Republican primaries show a decided trend in the direction of Hoover. The state conventions this year have voted 103 delegates chosen for 192, 93 are instructed for or pledged or morally bound to Hoover and he may reasonably expect the votes of 5 of others on early batches. Lowden is one of 133 votes and may get an additional 50. If Hoover can defeat Senator Watson in the Indiana primary on May 6 he will have triumphed over another important "favoritism." The chief danger to his candidacy, however, arises not so much from the strength of any other possible candidate as from the defection of the service delegates who will be in a position to delegate New York and Pennsylvania.

With them he has the balance of power.

State control many delegates

The Democratic primaries have been a series of victories for Governor Smith of New York; New Hampshire, North Dakota, Michigan, New York, Illinois, Wisconsin, Massachusetts, and Pennsylvania has been carried by him. In two other states—Nebraska and Ohio—the delegates are pledged to favorite son but with the understanding that they will throw their support to Smith early in the balloting.

The state conventions, with a few exceptions, have one theme. To the surprise of many, Smith's support includes states as far west as Nevada and North Dakota and as far north as Oklahoma. Of the 482 Democratic delegates so far elected 433 are instructed for or pledged to Smith and 131 others are known to be favorable to him. It seems probable that he will enter the convention with a majority support. It must be remembered, however, that in the Democratic party a two-thirds vote is required to nominate. One of the coming primaries which will be watched with interest in the Cotton state on May 1. That is a three-cornered fight between groups of delegates favoring Smith, Reed and Walck of Montana.

The interest in the election in the finds of the representatives will surpass the voter registration in New York and Smith's voters include all three of the leading candidates have been elected. In this contest the vote-dry question has figured prominently and the Walck group has had the vigorous support of William W. Adon. A Smith victory in this state would have been a tremendous boost to his prestige. Political predictions are always dangerous but the writer is willing to go so far as to say that Smith will be nominated and that Hoover has more than a "fighting chance" of being chosen.

If Herbert Hoover and Alfred Smith are the successful nominees of their respective parties it will be the first time that the verdict of the primaries and the choice of the convention have been in conflict in both parties. Louise Overacker.

The French government has been informed of this result.

Each month's "Ivy" will contain several finely colored illustrations, foreign and domestic news, and feature articles on the latest fashions.

In the September issue of "Ivy" there will be a complete article on the Paris Exposition. The pictures are the work of the famous photographer, M. Held, and have been exhibited in Paris.

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WELLESLEY COLLEGE NEWS

"The problem of environment must be overcome," said Dr. Adolph Goldschmidt, former authority on aesthetic painting. If we are to understand and enjoy the art of post-impressionism, Dr. Goldschmidt said, we must understand the culture of that time and the ideas of the artists. Those ideas were not only the result of great and significant influences and by means of symbols. We are in a new era of interpretation and special article style. They remove strict adherence to forms and allow for a more accurate beauty.

The first slider showed a mosaic in the Church of St. Peter, a new construction under the influence of architecture. A later mosaic at St. Vitale had a new effect, its own structure, and no definite space or atmosphere. The shape was symbolic, conveying a sense of spacelessness. Unison, unity, and form, through a sense of spacelessness, and the non-geometrical, the non-geometrical, the non-geometrical.

A work from the mind of the painter who created the mosaic, was the Cartouche Memorial. It is a masterpiece, a perfect creation, and a work of art.

To the theater, the Harvard Dramatic Club will present "Hassan." The play is the story of Caliph Haroun al-Rashid, the intriguing of Hassan, the confectioner. Hassan opposes the execution of Rafi, his sweetheart Pervaneh. Among the patronesses from Wellesley College, Miss Irene Nash, Miss Jean Brown, and Miss Elizabeth Gentry, will visit to review some of the slides used, the third trimester's reports to make a collection of the art available.

Harvard Dramatic Club will present "Hassan" by Fleckner

Europe by Motor

PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO

Wellesley Guest House
210 Church Street
Boston, Massachusetts

HARTFORD

Theological Seminary
School of Religious Education
Kennedy School of Missions

W. Douglas Mackenzie, President

The Foundation is an interdenominational, denominational, denominational. Three separate schools on one campus: the Seminary for the ministry, the School of Missions for the foreign field; the School of Religious Education for the lay worker and teacher, and for social service.

Courses in all schools are open to all students, giving ample opportunity to those in white. Training in the whole field of Christian work.

Hartford Seminary Foundation, Hartford, Conn.
Published weekly, during the academic year by a board of students of Wellesley College. Subscriptions: Two copies are included in the cost of membership, single copies, 50 cents. All contributions are welcome, and may, if not acknowledged, be assumed to be intended for publication. The opinion expressed in these columns are those of the writers alone, and do not necessarily represent the official policy of the College. Subscriptions and Communications to be sent to: Miss Katharine Wilson, Business Manager, Wellesley, Mass. 


to the Editors of the Wellesley College News,

The line is busy," she says, and we begin to learn her realistic directness in the wind and express ourselves freely in the musical manner. But we don't really stir, just standing there with the tyranny of facts—one telephone for five people.

On, on, a tale of some chilly, dreary Saturday evening, when, through the window of the swimming pool, she begins to emerge from her office, and the battery of men is about to fill the line. She makes a point of getting the telephone on business that is important for the office, and is silent for the rest of the night. And we are only a few, we are to be in touch. The line is busy, but we can interfere with the office work so we can consider allowing for extra time to avoid unnecessary interruptions, for the general opinions among students, as far as we have heard it, is that such provision is necessary.

A. A. G. D.

BOOKS FOR EXHIBITION

The Exhibition of Fine Arts Books and Manuscripts belonging to students entitled "A.A.G. D." are on exhibition. The contributions are for the benefit of students and include works on the subject of ancient languages, art history, and manuscript studies. The works are on loan from various collectors, including the British Museum, to be exhibited in the Reading Room of the Library on May 20th.

FACULTY—"We are here"

"We are here" is a statement made by the faculty members of Wellesley College. It is a declaration of their commitment to the students and the college, and their willingness to work towards a better future. The faculty members are dedicated to providing a high-quality educational experience, and to fostering a community of learning and growth.

We dare to say that the dares of whom, where, and how can be more challenging to a return engagement in the American school system. We dare to say that the dares of whom, where, and how cannot be more challenging to a return engagement in the American school system.

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When Dad was a “Modern Youth"

BICYCLES, stereopticon lectures, and the "glided" youths with their horses and cars; at night the midnight oil burning in student lamps while the gas lights glared and flickered across the campus—the gay nineties when Dad was in college seem primitive to us to-day.

Now it's sport roadsters, the movies, and radios. At night the AZA lamp replaces the midnight oil in dormitory rooms, while modern street lighting sheds its friendly glow over the campus.

Without electricity we would have none of these improvements. To-day's marvel of electrical invention becomes tomorrow's accepted utility. In the coming years, by taking advantage of new uses of electricity you will be able to go so much farther that the "tearing twenties" will seem just as primitive as the "gay nineties."
PROBLEM OF FINANCING FLOOD CONTROL AGITATING CONGRESS

Less than a year ago the worst flood in the history of Mississippi brought death, destruction and suffering to millions of people. The disaster hit more or less passed into the oblivion of history, but the problem of flood control still remains unsolved. The citizens in the four large towns that were hit by the flood both at the state capital to provide adequate control of the flood peal has already been concurred. The bill is at present in the hands of the committee, and when it is put into such shape as will command the support of both houses of Congress, it will be brought before the President. The ideal solution that is being considered is that the President will veto the bill, although it is strongly supported by the President himself. It is also known that the President is against the plan of the Administration.

The Administration and its supporters have argued that the Army bill, which has now come back to the fore of the state as the Joint-Bird bill, is merely a make-work scheme to avoid the expenditure of more than $1,000,000,000. This bill provides for an appropriation of $1,000,000,000 to the states and the federal government for the purpose of flood control.

The bill calls for an appropriation of $1,000,000,000 to be divided among the states. Although this brought unmistakable criticism from Congress, General Audubon, the Chief Engineer, has made the endorsement of the President. In the New York Times of April 26, Mr. Reid is quoted as saying: "We are," says Mr. Reid, "face to face with a grave condition, not more serious than any. We should have had this bill long before this, for every hour's delay has meant the possibility of another chapter in this sad story of misery, suffering, starvation, heartbreak and death in the flood-threatened regions of the Mississippi Valley. The forecasts of the 1927 flood are still fresh in the public mind, yet the law, still in effect, says to those who face the threat of the flood, 'no pay, no protection.'

The owners of the lower Mississippi Valley are borne up to Congress and we are going to ask if it knows Congress, to restore that act right in the way right now. I frankly admit that there is probably still a man in Congress who does not want to see the flood of the Mississippi controlled.

Dueage on the Financing

The issue is twofold—first, the adequacy of the control and, secondly, the financing of the bill. Two major points to be considered are the difficulties of the task and the cost of the project. The task would be a mammoth one, involving the construction of levees and flood control structures, and the financing would be a major undertaking. The cost of the project is estimated to be several billion dollars. It is clear that this is a major undertaking, and the government would have to come up with a serious financial plan to cover the cost of the project.
"AN HOUR OF MUSIC"

An hour of music, held under the auspices of the Christian Association, Sunday evening, April 22, in the Chapel, was the more delightful in that it gave us back our beloved Professor Emerson H. C. MacDougall for an hour. To those of us who knew and loved him while we were with him at the Chapel organ scale, the program behaved as we wished and varied and was interpreted with consummate musicality.

The periods from the Wellesley Song Book was followed by the lyric "Peaches" in C Major, and both contrasted vividly with the somber Allegro Non Posso from a Mandel concertino which concluded the program. Its fine deep tones and vigorous polyphony, strong rhythms and bright melodies held together by an underlining of Tschaikowsky melody and solidity made a brilliantly dramatic whole.

The music from the Children's Ring Book had perhaps the most popular appeal of any song on the program. It showed Tschaikowsky in a different vein from the intensely emotional, sometimes tender, Tschaikowsky we see in the symphonies, with frequent, restless animal and vivid childlike quality. The marked simplicity of the "Morning Finger," the delicate March, the quietly winding "Sister Robert," the light, clear, mingled tones of the Lark, and the lilting Russian song, which we think must be a darling now with its decided racial flavor, made a delightful group which showed in Tschaikowsky a combination of instinctive feeling for melodic beauty and full of latent harmonic richness combined with a decided rhythmic individuality.

The theme of "Seven Parishes" and "Fugue" by Alfred Hollins was tremendous. Brilliant passage work and vigorous polyphony combined with masses of chords and masterly use of the stops in the organ produced gorgeous masses of tone contrasts and was a grand finale in an enjoyable hour.

M. D. L. ’79.

STUDENT CURRICULUM

(Continued from Page 1, Col. 5)

ITALIAN. The department admits the study of developing special lines of study outside of the courses as condensed, and is willing to cooperate with any qualified student who would take up this work.

LITERATURE. It is interesting to note that the Latin department does not feel sufficient urge on the part of the student to appreciate the opportunities already offered in connection with regular courses. In requirement for the General Examination every senior must present some results of independent work, not connected with the regular courses.

MATHEMATICS. The department welcomes the study of independent advanced mathematics outside of the regular courses, but points out that in mathematics as in other fields of study, it is not possible except in graduate work.

MINOR INDEPENDENT STUDY is approved by the department, but is offered only in courses 301 on formal request.

RELIGION AND PHILOSOPHY. Courses 250, 303 and 306 offer independent work with different requirements. These classes never meet as a whole, but meet individually with the instructor. Philosophy 312, the students spend most of their time doing papers which could not be called talks.

PRYMERIA. Course 302 is listed above as independent work. Course 104 is to be made less arithmetical and more cultural.

PSYCHOLOGY. No courses are provided above the independent line. The department is glad to sponsor such work.

PSYCHOLOGY. Course 307—"Research" is definitely along the lines we are interested in. It is possible for unusual students to carry a specific problem through courses 302 and 310. The department encourages the many possibilities for comparing its courses with those of other departments.

From the above facts it will be seen that most departments offer independent work to a certain extent in connection with certain, that is, a limited field. The committee hopes that the report of these courses will help students, assist themselves of opportunities for independent work already open to them. Seven departments offer strictly research courses, Botany, Economics, English Composition, History, Psychology, Physics and Zoology.

While considering the report of the departments, the Curriculum Committee recommends such courses in all departments. In other words, it recommends that the opportunity for independent work for credit be open to approved seniors not applicants for honors.

It recognizes the practical difficulties involved in putting a general burden on instructors who already have full obligations. Departments ought to be urged to cooperate with this the greatest obstacle. The committee feels, however, that since it does not stand alone in its estimation of the value of independent work, it may well respect careful consideration of this problem with a view to finding a solution.

The Committee wishes to thank the heads of departments for their illuminating and helpful suggestions.

Respectfully submitted,

The Student Committee on Curriculum.

Donna Miller ’20, Chautauqua, New York.
Fannie Young Allen ’20, Berlin, Germany.
Sarah Sheppton ’20, Sparta, Wisconsin.
Dorothy S. Alexander ’20, A. E. Abbott ’20.

A Crisis for Women’s Colleges

THE CHANGING COLLEGE GIRL

THE HOW ARE COLLEGES COMING?

THE CHALLENGE OF THE NEW STUDENT

THE HOW ARE THE COLLEGES FITTING WOMEN FOR LIFE?


In the first article the Presidents of seven important women’s colleges join in a statement on the present crisis in such institutions. The crisis from the point of view of college administration is a financial one. The Presidents regard the situation as a challenge to the American people to support women’s colleges, relatively neglected in endowment as compared with institutions for men.

In three succeeding articles a special correspondent of The New York Times takes up all phases of changing student life. The writer visited Wellesley, Vassar, Bryn Mawr, Mt. Holyoke, Smith, Randolph, Goucher, Barnard and Sweet Briar. The contrast the writer pictures between the graduates and the undergraduates of today is a colorful, absorbing first-hand report of the situation.
LURE OF ANTIQUES LEADS AN ALUMNA TO THE THRIFT SHOP

The lure of antiques leads one into all sorts of interesting avenues, and it is due to this fact that the Thrift Shop has gained the attention of many students. This shop, located at the corner of Fifth and Main Streets, offers a wide variety of antiques and other items, including books, furniture, and household goods.

CHARACTER AND THE COLLEGE OFFERS PROBLEMS TO EDUCATORS

A character from the novel "The Great Gatsby" by F. Scott Fitzgerald is known for his emphasis on the new and discarded. This character, Jay Gatsby, is portrayed as a man who is obsessed with the past and the present, and his actions are often driven by his desire to recapture the past.

The college as an institution is also facing its own set of problems. The constant pressure to be competitive in the academic world, combined with the financial constraints of many institutions, can create a challenging environment for educators.

HARDENING INTUITIONS

As someone who has spent a significant amount of time studying the history of art, I have come to realize that the study of antiques and art is a complex and fascinating field. The ability to look at an object and understand its history, craftsmanship, and cultural significance is a skill that requires patience and dedication.

In addition to the practical aspects of studying antiques, there is also a spiritual dimension to the study of art. The ability to appreciate the beauty of a work of art can bring comfort and solace to those who are facing difficult times.

The study of antiques and art is a field that requires a strong sense of intuition, as well as a deep understanding of history and culture. It is a field that is constantly evolving, and it is important for students to be open to new ideas and perspectives.
ISS GEORGE RECEIVES MEDAL IN RECOGNITION OF SERVICES

Miss Katry Borg George, Instructor in Biblical History, was accorded yesterday afternoon the Medal of Honor from the Order of Saint Sava from the Kingdom of the Serbs, the Croats, and the Slo-venes (Bosnia-Herzegovina) in the Head-quarters of the New York Red Cross. She received this honor in recognition of her services to the students of Yugoslav Santa in this country while she was Executive Secretary for the Committee on Friendly Relations with Foreign Students for the National Board of the Young Woman's Christian Association. She held this position from 1913 to 1919. Miss George is a native of Missouri, her grandfather, J. Z. George, was Chief Justice of the Missouri Supreme Court and Senator from Missouri. Miss George is a graduate of the Mississippi State College for Women 1904. After graduation, Miss George taught at the Mississippi State College for Women for two years, and then for three years was Secretary for the British American Christian Association in Paris, and then for five years was Metropolitan Women Secretary at the Y. W. C. A. in Boston. During the war, she was Head of Nursing Work for the Y. W. C. A. in France. In 1919 she was a delegate to the World's Student Christian Federation Conference in Peking, China, and toured the student centers. In China, Japan and Korea, she came to Wellesley in the fall of 1928.

KEYSERLING AGAIN REMARKS UPON AMERICAN CIVILIZATION

Count Hermann von Keyserling, the Ger- man philosopher who has just completed a tour of this country, said yesterday in the Harvard-Yale-Edward H. Harriman National Union New York, his head “full of ideas.” He said that he was now going to reflect on them. The result will be, he admitted, a book not about, but for Americans. “I find that you are at the beginning of a new civilization,” he said, “and that is something that has happened since I was here fourteen years ago. Now you are still in the civilized period, your取出 are an age of mytho-logy. Your history begins. I think, with the World War.”

By a new civilization, Count Keyser- ling usually meant that he did not mean our tall buildings and vast con- struction of railroads. That was simply formatting he.

Finds a Social Attitude

“And I am not sure either just what your new civilization will be,” he continued. “It may possibly be the first civilization based on a general prosperity that has been possible in the history of the Societies for your area is a socially gifted nation. There is a lack of benevolence, social service and care of people in the latter’s own affairs, but I think American virtues think along some lines. I think they sincerely think in terms of their neighbors.”

Count Keyserling said that a civilization was the product of the circum-\sions when a people encountered and that each nation produced its own sort.


PROBLEM OF FINANCING FLOOD CONTROL AGITATES CONGRESS

(Continued from Page 8, Column 3)

stopped, the safety of life and property, and the promotion of the general wel- fare—therefore adequate answer to the question arising. “To these might be added one thing that would be worth all the control of such a condition. For foreign aid can ever be sought to prevent such a condition. ‘There can be no flood control by local option. We have proved our re- sponded to have a flood control system. ‘Personally I do not believe the Presi- dent ever can expect that it ever will happen if he dies, as a question. I will consider when the time comes, if it ever does.”

Problem 5: Humanitarian

“This is not a problem of declina- tion. It is above all things a humanitarian problem, but at the same time widely crossing the processes of this nation, for misfortune to one great nation is reflected in every other part of the country. For instance, what does the prosperity of New Or- leans, our second greatest port, mean to St. Louis, St. Paul, Memphis and at no distant date to Chicago?” The question answers itself.

“The bill now in conference needs the support of the President in the carrying out of this vast under- taking, an engineering problem that parallels in its magnitude which involved the building of the Panama Canal. A board of engravers—one to be the Chief of Engineering, another the President of the Mississippi River Commission, who, by the way, is an army engineer and a third civilian to be appointed by the President—is authorized to work out the final flood control plan, which in turn must submit to the President.”

“It protects the Government against damages in public utilities, and in the matter of spills it calls for the ac- crocky of the Government by the Power to-day, and finally, it calls for the Government financing of the bill.”

WELLESLEY FACULTY WEIGHTED

FOUNDED FEELING AND WANTING

“Whether it be training on the Medi- terranean, or diving into B. Franks-lin’s spelling reforms, or pursuing a scholarly examination of the wars of Dante—all are due to Mr. Grangemont’s faculty in the domain of the essay. In all those subjects and in others quite as unrelated he is manifestly at home. One is even invited to work at his own seems for an expert, for the fact that a few veterans crop up, the remainder are very good. Our favorite is about a student of English composition who dashed it on a thesis - ‘Why I like college,’聪明, with youthful optimism he declared. ‘I think the Wellesley faculty are just lovely.’ In the maroon an exasperated corector wrote ‘Feblee! !’ But, says Mr. Grangemont, ‘observe the emphasis, the personal, the spurt of pettyness!’ In the amended version, the student wrote if this: ‘The Wellesley faculty may be feblee, but they are lovely just the same.”

New York Herald-Tribune.

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WELLESLEY COLLEGE NEWS

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YALE INSTALLS 18TH CENTURY PRINT SHOP WITH HAND PRESS

A printing office after the manner of the eighteenth-century types has just been set up at Yale, in which a course on the methods of book production before 1800 is being given for Carl P. Rivkin, printer to the university, according to the New York Times, April 29. Each student is expected to set up his type and bind a pamphlet according to the practice in English printing before the introduction of the power press.

The iron hand-press came from England, together with an adequate supply of type, including eighteenth-century variants. The type is from the Clinton foundry in London, the original pieces having been cut by William Caxton subsequent to 1474. Much of it is cast on the old irregular body lines current in that period. The simple tools of the printer of that time, such as inks and foil-stamping instruments, are also being used.

No attempt will be made to teach printing as such. The purpose of the instruction will be to illustrate eighteenth-century printers by actual type-setting, and by printing on dampened paper, as an aid to the study of bibliography, and eighteenth-century bibliography in particular.

In the course a widespread movement is under way to recognize the curriculum. Undergraduates in the first two years who have no expressed aim for the printed or typed pamphlets for the press, and all who are interested in the practical aspects of printing that is not printed in the press will be permitted to select courses of their own selection.


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