

THE CAMPUS
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Article of Incorporation of The Campus Association

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- William F. Reich, Jr. Editor. Business Manager Joseph J. Berkowitz. Asst. Sporting Editor Morris L. Singer. Assistants Meyer Goldberg, Benj. Rabinowitz. Circulation Manager Barton E. Schwarz. Assistants Evarist J. Devine.

'Stick to the lavender,' Lavender was the title which an en- and Black enthusiastic young headwriter gave the editorial in last week's issue.

We are proud of our city's flag and its colors as we are proud of the red, white and blue. Both are symbols of accomplishment. But we must have more. We must have colors that are distinctly representative of our college and its achievements, colors which, in after years, will conjure up intimate memories of the happiest years of our lifetime.

Leaders in every undergraduate activity have rallied to the defense of the colors which tradition has determined as representative of C. C. N. Y. Last week the Student Council was unanimous in its opinion that lavender and black should be retained.

We appeal to the alumni body to present an organized opposition to this hasty attempt to discard the lavender and black. We know that the undergraduate body is unanimous in its opposition and we are confident that with your assistance, we shall defeat this proposed change.

The Executive Board of the Athletic Association has emphatically stated its intention to continue awarding all varsity insignia in lavender and black—the colors which are symbolic in intercollegiate athletic circles of C. C. N. Y. and its achievements.

Senator Fertig's bill in the legislature will achieve a greatly desired result, a stadium almost doubled in size. As the bill is assured of passage and as Mr. C. C. N. Y.—has promised to bear the Lewisohn—ever generous benefactor of burden of the expense, we may prophesy a stadium which will be the scene of the greatest contests and meets in the country.

LEO HONOR ADDRESSES MEMORAH OPEN FORUM

'Necessity for Maintaining Jewish Individuality' His Topic.

Mr. Leo Honor, a former Menorah president, spoke on the 'Necessity for Maintaining Our Jewish Individuality,' at the Menorah open forum on Wednesday, March 14. 'The process of what we think is Americanization,' declared Mr. Honor, 'has resulted in the disintegration of Jewish life and individuality. The Jews, in their effort to measure up to their own, self-conceived ideas of what an American should be, are breaking away from the ancient heritages of their race.'

'JESUS AND THE BIBLE.'

Dr. F. H. Knobel in Y. M. C. A. Talk Shows Historic Relation.

The Rev. F. H. Knobel of the Edgecombe Avenue Lutheran Church, in a speech on 'Jesus and the Bible,' took up four points in the relation of the Nazarene to the Bible. He pointed out the power and influence His life as a model and his teachings as a basis of civilization. In meeting every temptation and in answering every question as to His doctrines and the conduct of His own life, the speaker said, Jesus had quoted the Old Testament. Dr. Knobel therefore claimed the Old Testament was the source of his power.

POLITICIANS DRAW CROWD

Patriotic Sign Arouses Curiosity of College Men.

The secret of the mysterious sign, in red, white and blue letters that asked all true Americans to a meeting in Room 204 last Thursday, was an invitation to the reorganization meeting of the Politics Club. The plan of the work of the club was outlined by Divinsky, its president. A constitution was read and accepted. The meeting day was changed to Friday. A public lecture is to be given on Thursday, March 29, at 12 M., by a speaker whose name will be announced shortly. All men who are interested in city, state and federal government are invited to attend.

X. M. C. A. SPEAKERS IN DEPUTATION MEETINGS

'The Challenge to Christianity' was the subject of the Y. M. C. A. deputation speakers last Friday night at the Embury Memorial M. E. Church of Brooklyn. John C. Schroeder, '17, and Russell A. Smith, '20, the speakers, received a hearty reception. Deputations have been planned for every week.

ZIONISTS TO HOLD DANCE

The Zionist Society of City College will give an informal dance in the gymnasium, Saturday evening, April 14th. Tickets are twenty-five cents each, and can be obtained from any member of the organization.

Gargyle Gargles

I MAKE MY BOW.

As a colyumist I now appear, timid, and nervous, and filled with fear. To laugh at my efforts would be a sin, though my task, I know, is to make you grin.

As a humorist I'm no Mark Twain; Nor do I hope such fame to gain; But if by some as such I'm rated The report is greatly exaggerated.

Yet, I'm determined to make you smile, A thing you should do once in a while. So laugh you old rascal—you'll like my stuff, Just read the colyum—lay on! MacDuff! ESSELBE.

I suppose someone will soon be calling me 'Esse' for short and then, according to Latin, it will be a case of 'To be or not to be.' 'I hope the printer doesn't put "beer" for "fear."

WITH THE FUTURE GENERALS

'18—The Dean approves of my joining the reserve officers training corps. '19—You don't say. '18—Sure—he says he gives me credit for joining.

Rookie—Geo! It'll be hard to fight on a severely cold day! Ossifer—Not if you keep up a steady fire.

'18—I tell you, in the midst of battle there is nothing like "presence of mind." '19—How about "absence of body."

We have no room for our drill movement, though there's plenty of room for great improvement.

THE LETTER BOX

Chief Gargler: I wanted to see "Mac" yesterday and was told that it couldn't be done because "Mac" was "immersed in business" and could see no one. What do they mean? FOOLISH. Ans.—He must have been giving a swimming lesson.

They say that bitter things are hot, But a bitter-cold day I swear is not. To get to drill, I rush off to school And don't eat breakfast as a rule Yet I don't starve though I'm not fed Because I take a roll in bed.

Mac—Now that you have joined the Home Defense League you ought to come out on the track and learn how to run so that you will be able to chase the mob. Fresh—What d'ye man, chase the mob? The mob's gonna chase me. Mac—Then you surely ought to come out.

I WONDER IF, WHEN WE GO TO WAR, THEY WILL PUT ME AT THE END— OF THE LAST LINE. ESSELBE

PROFESSOR OTIS EXPLAINS FREE VERSE STRUCTURE

Delivers Special Lecture on New Movement in Poetry.

Before his class in American literature and other students last week, Professor Otis delivered a special lecture on "Vers Libre." The free verse movement, he said, is not new, but it is now more prominent than it has ever been before. This new renaissance of poetry he declared to be a highly significant tendency. It may be explained by a feeling that science is now realized to be inadequate for philosophical interpretation and by the war. Cadence is the significant element of free verse, Dr. Otis said. The free form is trying to get away, as Yeats said, from standard poetic diction, and to have the diction of speech or ordinary prose. Modern poetry is using a new idiom; the idiom is suggestiveness—giving the atmosphere of the whole. Vividness is thus effected and concentration, which here means the disregard of detail not relating directly to the main theme. Externality is also achieved by free verse, i. e. man is shown in his proper relation to the universe, in an objective way. The other ages had these elements, no one period before the present time insisted on all these at once. Some of Miss Amy Lowell's poems were read to illustrate these points, and parts of Master's "Spoon River Anthology."

ADVERTISEMENT.

LOST.—The fellow who found, borrowed or stole my fountain pen will kindly call at Locker No. 1261 for the cover. M. G.

HOW THE COLLEGE IS STILL GROWING

PRINCIPLE UPON WHICH THE COLLEGE EXPANDS EXPLAINED.

By Professor Frederick B. Robinson. THE CAMPUS has asked for some statement of the growing work of the Evening Session and the Division of Vocational Subjects and Civic Administration. All our expansion is justified upon the following general principles: 1—The College of the City of New York should serve all the citizens of all parts of the City of New York in every way that a College may be of service to its community.

2—The College should organize its work so that not only young persons who can devote all their time to studies, but other citizens capable of further education, can receive benefit. The Evening Session is a duplicate of the Day Session, giving all courses necessary for the regular collegiate degrees. In starting a branch in Brooklyn, we are simply offering to the residents of that Borough a more convenient way of obtaining at night the advantages which are offered on St. Nicholas Terrace both day and night.

Because of fiscal reasons, it was necessary to open with a comparatively small number of courses. Yet the Brooklyn Branch is just as large and has as wide an offering as the whole Evening Session had when it was opened at the College in 1909. We are offering the freshman courses in non-laboratory subjects and a great many of the advanced courses, such as Constitutional Law, International Law, American Colonial History, Advanced Latin, German, French, Spanish, Extensive Speaking and Analytics.

Over 100 in Brooklyn Branch.

There are one hundred and seventy-six students in the new Brooklyn Branch. The branch is located in the Boys' High School Building in which is also conducted the Brooklyn Evening High School. This evening high school was recently reorganized so that its course of study is identical with that of the day high school and its graduates meet full college entrance requirements. The Regents of the State of New York recognize this high school on the same basis as day high schools. The Division of Vocational Subjects and Civic Administration is really a technical school or portion of the College which, selecting the fundamental college courses in accounting and engineering, builds upon them advanced accounting courses leading to the Diploma of Graduate in Accountancy and, on the other hand, advanced engineering courses leading to the Diploma of Junior Engineer (Civil).

Will Have Big Commerce School. Every course necessary for a Diploma of Graduate in Accountancy has been offered successfully, although the accountancy work was opened only last October. When the work on the Twenty-third Street Building is completed, we shall be able to house there one of the largest schools of commerce in the country. The staff of instructors is very strong. The work of the division is conducted not only at night but in the afternoon also.

In engineering we have offered the necessary: mathematics, Mechanics, Strength of Materials, and Elasticity and Resistance of Materials which are found in the Day College curriculum and, in addition to these courses, we have offered Analytical Determination of Stresses, Advanced Steel Design, Engineering Drafting, Masonry Design and Construction, Reinforced Concrete, Water Supply Engineering, and other advanced engineering subjects of study. In this division there is to be formed, besides the organized advanced work which properly belongs to a school of technology and a school of accountancy, other courses in special topics. For instance, to meet the need for knowledge in New York City on the subject of fuel economy, we have a course in Boiler and Fuel Economy. There are over fifty students here, half of whom are managers of municipal heating plants in public buildings.

Another example of a special way of serving the community is the course in Dental Bacteriology. A course is offered giving dentists the fundamentals of bacteriology and their special applications to dentistry. Commercial Law Course Expanded. The commercial law work in connection with the course in Accountancy has been expanded so as to give special training to attorneys in brief drafting and pleading and also in advanced legal topics. In order to co-operate with the city government in securing well trained public servants, we have opened not only our general courses to city employees, but we have also organized certain special courses in preparation for civil service positions. Typical of this group is the course in Sanitary Inspection, given by Dr. George M. Price, Di-

rector of the Joint Board of Sanitary Control. The general approval on the part of the people of New York of the offerings of the Evening Session and the Division of Vocational Subjects and Civic Administration and an enrollment of three thousand students indicate that we are meeting a real need. The people of this city who work during the day wish the opportunity for both general and special collegiate training at night. We have made but a beginning and in years to come there should be a tremendous development of the education of adults who are actively engaged in the productive enterprises of the world.

FREDERICK B. ROBINSON. PROF. SARTON SPEAKS AT COLLEGE AGAIN

POINTS OUT DANGERS OF THE PRESENT EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM. "The two great dangers to present education are the false idealism of the people who do not know, and the crude materialism of people who know." The speaker was Professor Sarton, formerly of the University at Louvain, and a prominent authority on natural sciences, who discussed "The New Humanism," last Thursday before the Social Problems Club.

Professor Sarton ardently advocated the co-ordination of scientific and literary training. He declared that in order that there may be a better system of education, science must be humanized. "Nowadays," he maintained, "people study science because it pays in dollars and cents and use it as a tool to make wealth." Professor Sarton delivered one of his first lectures in this country at the College last March.

ENTERTAINMENT AND DANCE FOR CIRCOLO

Society to Stage at "Hamilton" a Playlet and "Taratella" for Red Cross Benefit. The Circolo Dante-Alleghieri Society, in co-operation with the Italian Club at Hunter College, will stage an entertainment and dance at the Hamilton Theater 146th Street and Broadway, on Saturday evening, May 12.

A one-act play entitled "La Medicina d'una Ragazza Ammalata" (Medicine for a Sick Girl) will be the most important number of the evening. The entertainment will also include a "Taratella," a piano solo, and a humorous monologue, and will be followed by a dance. The tickets, are being sold by the members in the Newman Alcove.

SOCIETIES TO UNITE IN CLUB COUNCIL.

The clubs and societies of the College will endeavor to organize an inter-society council at a meeting this week. Officers will be elected. The purpose of this council is to co-ordinate the activities of the various societies and prevent confusion in regard to lectures and public meetings. The organization committee which consists of J. Schroeder, J. Brophy, H. Trachman, M. Konowitz, I. Liebstein, hopes to effect some sort of a union with the student council so that every interest in the College may be represented.

Chemists Pledge Services

A committee, of which Professor Baskerville was a member, of the executive council of the American Chemical Society, has just drawn up resolutions declaring the readiness of the society to serve the country.

PROF. OVERSTREET TALKS ON U. S. INDUSTRIAL PROBLEMS

Professor Overstreet, of the Philosophy Department, spoke last Friday at the Wage-earners' Institute, Thomas Davidson School, on "The Industrial Problems Confronting the United States." Lease Writes for Classical Weekly. Dr. Lease, of the Latin Department, has just completed an interesting article on "English Works in High School Latin," which he has contributed to The Classical Weekly, a periodical edited by Professor Knapp, of Columbia University.

Student Papers at Bio.

Joseph J. Berkowitz, '18, spoke on "The Structure and Functioning of the Brain" at the meeting of the Biological Society last Thursday. The talk was illustrated with models from Dr. Heckman's clinic and with preserved brains and brain sections from Dr. Edwards' laboratory. Rosenzweig, '18, spoke on "The Insect Pest" and William Cohen, '17, explained the manufacture of leather. The meeting next Thursday, in Room 319, at 4, will again be devoted to student papers.

Dr. Henry M. Leipzig, '73 Pioneer in Democratic Education

Fifth Article in "Alumni Portrait Series"

Under the inspired guidance of John Ruskin, Thomas Hill Green, Charles Kingsley and Edward Denison—a galaxy of social service visionaries—England was swept in the middle of the nineteenth century by a vigorous movement for democracy. We can name at least two concrete and permanently fruitful products of that wave of feeling in favor of more popular control and education. It was then that the University Extension and the Settlement movements took root and flourished.

Oxford and Cambridge, having long suffered from provincialism and pedantic exclusiveness, had misgivings, at first, as to the desirability of receiving into their classrooms workers in shirt sleeves. Would it not sully the immaculateness of university tradition? Would it not weaken the sensitive fiber of the high-strung and sheltered aristocrats? Education from the days of Colet and Erasmus had been designed to supply the instruments of refined discourse. To be able to examine the curiosities of recondite literature was the educational *summum bonum*. With the spread of the new ideals, the pulse of higher education was quickened. "Share the university with the masses" became the slogan of the liberals. Then Cambridge, for the first time, welcomed to its sacred halls, workers who could not afford to take regular courses, and not much later, large groups of Oxford students and teachers left the repose and quiet of their alcoves to engage in popular educational activities and neighborhood relief work among the poor of the East End of London.

The effort to bring culture within the reach of all—especially those beyond school age who are still teachable—had its significant parallel in America in the far-reaching system of public lectures inaugurated thirty years ago by one man, a scholar possessed of a large vision, and also of the tireless energy and executive capacity to make his dream come true. We refer, of course, to our own Dr. Henry M. Leipzig, of the class of 1873, Supervisor of Public Lectures of the Board of Education.

Dr. Leipzig is commander-in-chief of an army of educators which he marshals with consummate skill. He sends them forth among the people of all the boroughs, as crusaders of old, equipped for newer, educational missions.

Marked by steady progress toward the ideal he set for himself in early manhood, this educator's life has been one of singular unity. He planted the seed thirty years ago, and he watched it sprout until now it is a full-grown, sturdy tree, which no passing wind of political expediency can uproot. In the face of political jobbers who have in past years sought to economize at the expense of this work, it has steadfastly maintained its own, because it was supported by the intelligence of an aroused community. The roots are firmly embedded in the soil of modern educational ideals. The leader—an arresting figure, patriarchal, discerning, scholarly—is the untitled President of a People's University, a vast institution which instructs more than a million people a year, but possesses no walls or single location.

Born in Manchester, England, in 1854, he came with his parents to New York in 1865, and received instruction in the elementary schools in preparation for entrance into the City College. He was graduated with the degrees of A.B. and B.S. in 1873. Two years later he received his LL.B. from the Columbia University Law School, and although admitted to the bar, he never practiced. As a student, he supported himself by night teaching and arduous library work paid for at a meager rate. He acquired then his love of books, an indispensable prerequisite in his profession. On the September following graduation, after successfully passing his examinations for teacher's license, Dr. Leipzig dedicated himself to the work of teaching. He continued in the faithful and highly successful performance of his duties at Public School 16, Manhattan, for eight years, until he was compelled by critical illness resulting from the strain of overwork, study at night and voluntary benevolent activities to leave for the south. In the moments of leisurely reflection thus afforded him, he worked out his ideas of free and universal adult education, and of industrial education which would co-ordinate heart, hand and mind for the making of more useful citizens.

In 1883, New York witnessed the first great influx of Russian immigrants who were escaping from Kishineff massacres and bureaucratic tyranny. Dr. Leipzig then urged, as one way of disposing of the troublesome question of charitable relief, that opportunities for direct preparation for vocations be offered to young men and women in a technical school. Accordingly, he organized the Hebrew Technical Institute in 1884, a pioneer in the cause of industrial

education and vocational guidance, and continued in office for seven years. Although it was opened amid squalid surroundings, and occupied one room on the top floor of a seven-story building, the school grew rapidly. The first two years of the course furnished a general education, both academic and industrial; in the third year, the student specialized, and left only after having discovered his special aptitude. From these simple beginnings have been reared an institution with a complete modern building and equipment, a structure whose permanency is beyond question. While directing the work of the school, Dr. Leipzig pursued graduate studies at Columbia University, and received his Ph.D. in 1888. Dr. Leipzig has lectured very extensively on ethics and education. He is a ready and fervent speaker, and impresses his audiences with his earnestness and enthusiasm.

In recognition of his important public services, our distinguished alumnus was called to the office of assistant superintendent of schools of New York City. A teacher by instinct, he wished to increase the size of his classroom to include the entire city. He wished to number among his pupils the wage-earning adults who cared for something more than the stultifying routine of an unillumined daily job. In 1890, Dr. Leipzig was made Director of Public Lectures—the only director of the movement since its inception. Starting in a humble way in five or six schools in thickly settled districts of the city, the work, as has already been noted, has grown to tremendous proportions. The latest report shows that lectures were delivered in 168 centers, before 4,298 audiences, with a total attendance of approximately one million people.

Because he loves books, and believes firmly that knowledge should be as widespread as possible, Dr. Leipzig has been intensely devoted to the cause of the free circulating library. It has been with him another way of securing the practical application of his philosophy of education. He holds with Benjamin Franklin that books must reach the people and not be the possession of the few. His exacting professional duties did not prevent him from serving for seventeen years as the active chairman of the library committee of the Free Aquilar Library which maintained four branches in the city of New York before New York's great system of public libraries was formed in 1901.

It is appropriate in these columns to add a few words about Dr. Leipzig's interest, as an alumnus, in the work of the College. He has been a faithful and devoted son, watching keenly alumnus progress. For two years he was President of the Associate Alumni. When his classmates wished to give expression of their regard for him, they voted to present a portrait of Dr. Leipzig to be hung in the Graduates' Room. On the occasion of its presentation, he said: "If I have done anything in this city of ours, I have done it because I was a student in the College of the City of New York, and because of the inspiration I received there during my youth."

"Education in a democracy has no limits," Dr. Leipzig said to me in his office last week. "It is not confined to boys and girls of school age. To preserve our democratic ideals, the citizens must be kept growing in their knowledge and their interests. Only four per cent. of the entire population goes beyond the elementary school; means, therefore, must be provided to stimulate the development of the remaining ninety-six per cent of the population. Not alone must they be kept informed of progress in municipal affairs, science, hygiene and sanitation, but opportunities for their cultural growth must also be provided through the medium of music, art and literature. Not alone a better means of livelihood, but a better way of living must be the aim of every worker."

"To supply these needs is the object of the 'People's University,' in which everything pertaining to human betterment is treated, largely by college professors, and where attendance is voluntary. The lectures are not sporadic but are arranged in courses, at the end of which examinations for certificates are given. The value of the lecture course is illustrated in no better way than by the character of the books drawn from the public library under the stimulus of the lecture. The American people are peculiarly alert and peculiarly receptive, and there is nothing too good to be presented to them. Huxley, Tyndall, Robert Ball and Agassiz were willing to carry their messages to the people, and received in turn as their reward an enriched point of view. Ezra Cornell was right: 'A university is a place where any one can learn something on any subject.'"

DAVID ROSENSTEIN.

"GENERAL ORGANIZATION" IS FOUNDED IN HARRIS

At last, the much-discussed plans for the formation of a General Organization at Townsend Harris Hall have been completed.

The installation of the G. O. means a complete change in the management of student activities at Harris, since all extra-curricular affairs will be under the supervision of this organization. All the school publications will be combined and placed under its direct supervision, and managed by one board of editors. The executive board will consist of two representatives from each athletic team, one from each club, one from each class, and two from the school papers.

The success of the G. O. seems assured. Tickets have been on sale for a few days, and already the sale has been good.

Prof. Goldsmith spoke on the electron theory of matter before the Chemical Society last week. Twenty-six students have been elected members of the club.

Bushwick Club Elects Officers

At a recent meeting of the Bushwick Club, the following officers were elected for the current semester: president, M. Sherman, '18; vice-president, H. Schildkret, '21; secretary, B. Borkow, '20; treasurer, D. Weinstein, '18. It was decided to admit to honorary membership all instructors at the Bushwick High School who have graduated at the College.

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