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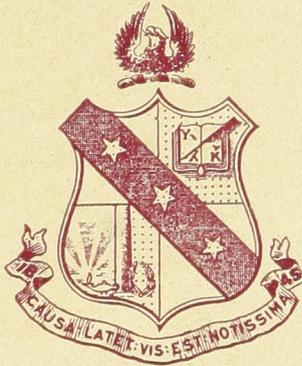
NUMBER 3

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The  
**T**omahawk

OF

ALPHA SIGMA PHI



DEDICATED TO  
FRANCIS MILES FINCH, ALPHA '46  
AUTHOR OF  
"THE BLUE AND THE GRAY"

# Alpha Sigma Phi Fraternity

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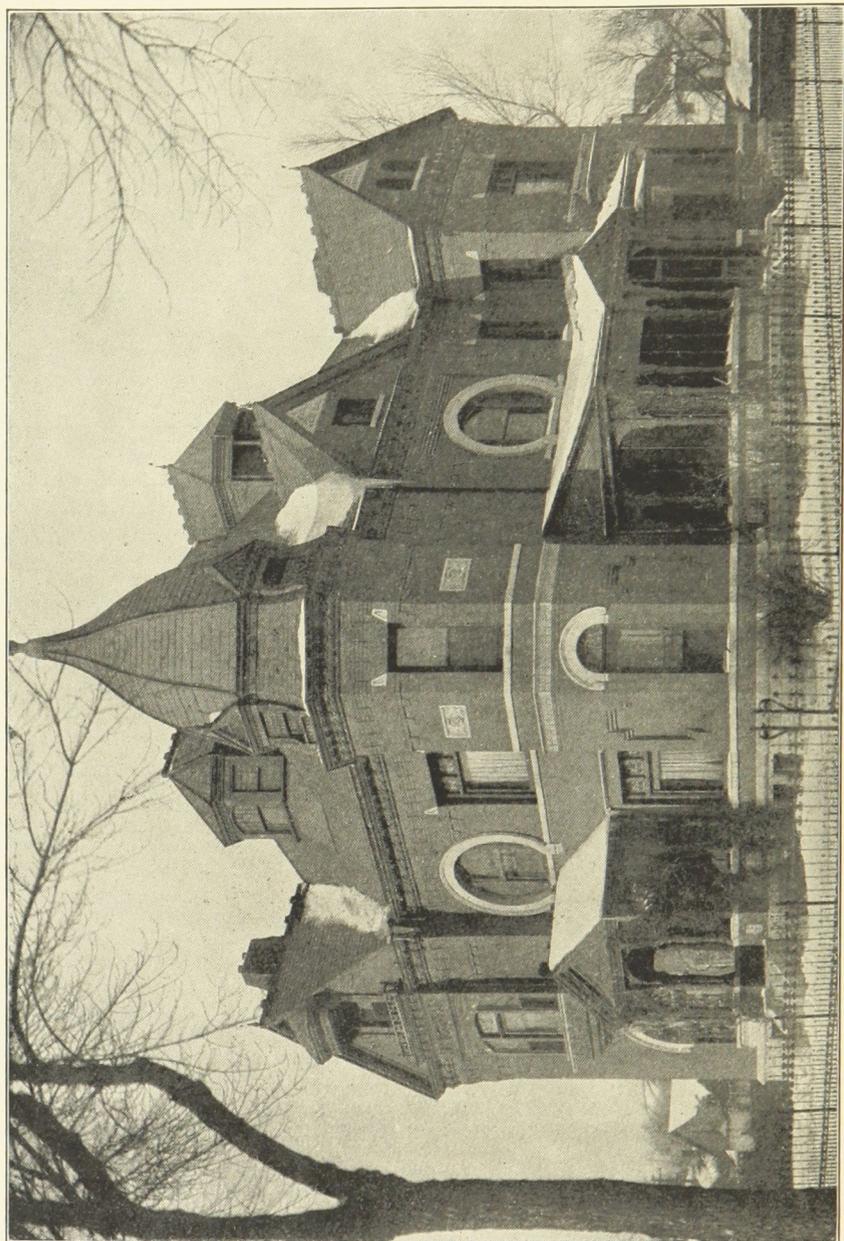
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Xi Chapter House, 1340 R Street, Lincoln, Nebraska



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MAY, NINETEEN HUNDRED SEVENTEEN

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### XI'S NEW HOUSE

**X**I Chapter moved into its new house September, 1915. It is a three-story brick building, two blocks east of the present campus and on the corner of the new land to be made into the extended campus within a few years.

The house was built more than twenty years ago by a man who followed the general plans of large houses he had examined in Spain. The undertaking was too great for him, and when finished, was sold at once for mortgages. For years the house has been a landmark in the college vicinity, as the residence district has gradually moved to the south. On a full quarter block, in a crowded section, it looms above all neighbors, the largest private home in this section and one of the largest in Lincoln.

It is built of red brick and grey sandstone, with steep slate roofs and many chimneys. There are four entrances. On the south are colonial steps and small porch; on the east a large porch, screened and vine covered. On the west is a driveway and double side doors, while the cellar and kitchen entrances are on the north.

Entering from the south is first a lobby separated from the hall by swinging half-glass doors. From the hall double doors lead into the library, 18 by 20; the parlor, 22 by 46; and the court 40 by 45. From the parlor, double doors open into the dining room, and a side door into the smoking room and the large porch.

The court, hall and dining room are tiled and finished in quarter sawed oak. The parlor is finished in bird's eye maple.

The ceilings are twelve feet high, except in the court, which has a dome roof, mostly of stained glass, thirty feet above the floor.

From the court, broad stairs lead to a landing large enough to hold an orchestra. From this the stairs divide, leading to balconies around the second floor of the court. Study rooms open onto this balcony, and a sleeping porch onto the landing.

The third floor has a balcony around the court, a billiard room, a storeroom and a large dormitory. The fourth floor is unfinished, but a few men have made their roosts there.

With its large rooms and open court and balconies, the house has proven itself ideal for entertaining and rushing purposes. Seventy-five couples can dance without crowding, and several times we have seated more than a hundred in the parlor alone. The dining room seats fifty.

More important than this, it has been a success financially. Others feared for us because of the high rent and supposed expense of heating the house. By the efforts of Brother Cole, steward, and by keeping almost the entire chapter in the house, the monthly assessment has averaged about \$26 per man, which has left us a satisfactory balance on hand.

The house is always open and a welcome waiting all in Alpha Sigma Phi who care to come.

CARLISLE L. JONES, H. C. S.

NATIONAL CONVENTION  
OF  
ALPHA SIGMA PHI FRATERNITY

SEPTEMBER 12-13-14-15, 1917  
HOTEL BLACKSTONE, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

## SOCIALISM IN ITS RELATION TO AMERICAN IDEALS

The following address was made before a meeting of the Washington Continental Guard at the Hotel Manhattan by Wayne M. Musgrave, March 20th, 1917. Only at my urgent solicitation and assurance that I would assume full responsibility for its appearance while he was our Managing Editor would he consent to its publication in the TOMAHAWK.  
—HENRY EDGERTON CHAPIN, Editor.

*Commandant, Gentlemen of the Guard, Ladies and  
Gentlemen:*

**I** ASK your indulgence for a few moments while I point out to you the various sources from which I have traced the ideas and institutions adopted and advocated by those who profess to believe in the principles of Socialism and avow themselves Socialists. I do not ask you to agree either with my discussions or conclusions unless I prove my thesis.

My subject is necessarily divided into the Introduction, in which I have sought to give a mental picture of the world's economic development from the beginning of history to the advent of my subject proper, a History of Socialism, its Definition, a Discussion of the institution we know as Socialism, and a brief Conclusion. Appended thereto will be found a brief Bibliography.

### INTRODUCTION

If we look for the earliest traces of man's activities upon the earth we shall find them buried in river and glacial drifts, shell heaps, and under the debris of mounds and caverns. While these represent hundreds of thousands of years in development, for our purposes they can be dismissed with a sentence. These men left no particular imprint upon the institutions their descendants have established.

China claims a civilization at least 15,000 years of age. Its contributions to economic history are almost formal, due to the slavish adherence of families throughout generations to follow the examples of ancestors.

Egypt, in the prehistoric days, furnished us a slave economy where the government requisitioned its needs from an unwilling tenantry that was in turn compelled to sustain itself as best it could while devoting its principal energies to the public demands.

It was to escape such a fate that the Jews left Egypt *en masse* and while pursuing them, intent upon punishment that Pharaoh and his hosts were engulfed in the returning tide that was setting in from the Indian Ocean. The escaping Hebrews had found an almost dry bed upon which they had crossed, due to the pressure of a strong north wind, aided by an ebbing tide.

The Jews give us a changing picture of economic development. From their first appearance about Sinai or Horeb we judge them to have been nomads. After their failure to break into the Valley of the Jordan from the south and their subsequent success in gaining a foothold in the hills overlooking the green farms and peaceful homes of their Canaanite neighbors, we find them settling down and beginning to dig for a living. But centuries before this, traces of them as traders are found in the interior of China and far to the south along the Nile, so the theory that the Jew has turned from agriculture to trade must not be taken too seriously.

But centuries of development made them a race of farmers, traders, and travelers with a wonderful faculty of disseminating their knowledge of institutions throughout the world. Probably the greatest single artery through which Asia, Africa and Europe distributed their products and exchanged them for things they did not have or could not produce is found in the restless movements of these wandering Jews. They have long been familiar with a slave economy.

Babylonia, Assyria, Media, Persia, and even the fabled wealth of the Indies depended upon the labors of slaves and the wretchedly poor who might be classified as still more unfortunate.

Greece depended upon the labors of helots, slaves, and the poverty-stricken free men. All these in turn developed a care-free, heartless, and luxury loving aristocracy bent mostly upon chasing its favorite phantom.

Rome added to her material gain through the slaves she took in war and bought from professional slave traders. Tributes levied upon conquered states and peoples and ruthless confiscation of things she coveted in captured cities added to her wealth as well as contributed to her own debauchery. She carried her tributes in ships built and manned by her armies of serfs and deposited them in warehouses administered by slaves. Her free

population that was too proud to work, and too powerful to be ignored was fed like paupers from the public cribs. She, like Greece before her, had the problems of feeding and housing a large but restless portion of her citizenry. Athens held them in leash by providing easy but honorable employment upon her juries and other institutions of administration. Rome furnished them with absorbing public questions to be settled within their tribuna, the discussions they witnessed in the Senate and other public places, and amusement in the public amphitheatres, training camps, etc. If individuals became offensive agitators they were sent for service in foreign lands, assassinated, imprisoned, or banished.

The Saracenic empires furnish nothing startling in their economic development. Slaves, serfs, and the laboring poor did the work while the aristocrats ruled, amused the ladies and themselves, and looked with disdain upon the common herd.

Economists and legal writers have assured us that man as nomad claims no property or wealth in lands, but this is entirely false. The nomad is as jealous of his rights in the soil as the primitive fisherman in his rights in piscatorial waters. Bloody battles and wars have been fought to preserve, or to oust these rights between tribes, or hordes of savages, and this without exception in all parts of North and South America, Africa, and Asia, as well as Polynesia.

But when the nomad settles down and begins to dig for a living the importance of property rights in land rises with every degree of civilization and economic progress. The difference, however, is to transfer the title from the community to the individual in small sections of what was formerly communal lands. The village communities of India, the clan ownership of Ireland and Scotland, and the tribal holdings of the Indians of the United States have had much the same development from the juridical rights in landed proprietorship. There is little doubt that similar customs and experiences attached to almost every part of the primitive holdings in the rest of the civilized world.

Many have assumed that the nomad had little or no commerce. This is not the case. The articles, however, in which he deals are almost entirely personal and are often disseminated incredible distances, as witness the soap-stone kettles made only

in Santa Catalina, California, being found among the tribes of New England and Labrador; the bags of buffalo pemmican regularly finding their way to the Pacific Coast and as far east as Pennsylvania. And the bronze implements of the Hallstadt cultures found hundreds of miles from their place of manufacture in Asia. As man settles down, however, the number and variety of things produced increase rapidly and in turn increase the commerce of the world.

Thus the primitive agricultural settlement is transformed into the well developed manorial commune where the principal produce is food stuffs and farm products, but from which and to which many varieties of food, tools, musical instruments, clothing and ornaments ebb and flow.

These manorial holdings break up into individual ownership both within and without the manor as many tracts of land are used for grazing, farming, or pleasure. The smithy expands into the foundry; the farm looms into the spinning and weaving communities. The manorial economy expands into the domestic economy, and production is stimulated by the increased demand and the growth of the merchant guilds. New discoveries across the ocean open new fields to the thoughts and visions of men. A medieval Europe sleeping away its dreamy life on isolated manors and in dingy shops feels the stimulus of exploration and settlement beyond the seas. India, that fabled land of silk and glamor, becomes America and Australasia, under whose golden touch the whole world wakes to a newer and broader life. Domestic and foreign trade, manufacturing and agricultural pursuits, and most of all the human mind, feel the touch of its magic spell. The church that has inveighed for centuries against the accumulation of wealth and joined Plato in denouncing usury feels the weight of Calvin's criticisms and under Melancthon substitutes interest for the more ancient but hated word as a name for accepting money for the use thereof. Freed from the shackles of tyranny and superstition business assumes an importance it had lost since the decline of the Roman empire and the overthrow of the Saracens.

Economic development from this time forward moves in much swifter pace, beginning with the enclosures and capitalistic farming in England where the wage system succeeds the pay-

ment in kind of the manorial, and going through the stages that are marked by the development of a colonial system, the relaxation of the laws against trade restrictions, lower tariffs, ship bounties, the domestic system of manufacture, followed in turn by the establishment and development of the factory system. While Great Britain led the way in these matters, it must not be forgotten that other countries followed in different degrees and gradually transformed themselves from village communities with agricultural pursuits as their principal means of support into hives of industry where the world economy of production and distribution became a necessity. Agricultural production developed on vast scales by both extensive and intensive farming, found itself aided and stimulated by the demands of wage earners that manned the factories and trade routes of the world, and has resulted in a world economy that touches one and all. The manorial farmer or serf of the middle ages seldom saw, much less possessed, products of a community beyond a day's ride on horseback from his humble home. Today the day laborer consumes with his breakfast flour from the prairies, sugar from the Philippines, coffee from Brazil, and fruit from the tropics. He eases his nerves with fumes of Havana or Turkish tobacco. At supper tea from China or Ceylon is served with his food, which in turn has come from all parts of the compass, and his dreams at night are tinged with the stimulating influence of Würtzburger brew, Irish stills, or Holland gin. He draws upon the peoples of the earth for his comforts and necessities, and in turn sees the product of his labor sent into all the corners of creation. In other words, the world has become the unit of production and distribution.

But all this has been the result of individualism, that system of economic effort wherein the individual seeks to control the production and distribution of goods of well being. Terms incidental thereto are master and servant, entrepreneur and laborer, producer and consumer, interest and usury, capital and captains of industry, money, credits, exchange, gain, loss, profits, wages, rent, competition, monopoly, organization, law, landlord and tenant, vested rights, collective bargaining, strikes and lock-outs, laissez faire and societal control, and many others too numerous to mention in a brief paper of this type.

The English Reformation of 1680 originated the doctrine of the rights of man. The French Revolution a century later confirmed them. The American Revolution established them. Since then the divine right of kings to govern wrongly has received many severe blows.

Medieval Europe, from which emerged Great Britain, France, Gaul, Spain, the Scandinavian countries, and Russia, furnish us a picture of a population attached for the most part to the soil, governed by the nobility, and fed by the labor of serfs, slaves, villeins, and the poorer but distantly related members of the aristocratic families.

The feudal tenure built up an agricultural economy in which the lands of the lord, obermeister, duke, and church were tilled by the tenants while at the same time raising small crops in restricted areas within the manor or kreis for themselves. The labor was performed by these individuals, who sustained themselves from their own small holdings even while they worked upon the lands for their masters and harvested their crops for them. The younger element of free men in this way was able to follow the pursuit of arms and live the lives of gentlemen upon the labors of the more numerous but wretchedly poor.

The villages and cities were frequently the overgrown manors, and if located favorably to waterways or the ocean became places of importance in the course of time. Trades naturally sprang up to satisfy the demands of the communities, and these in turn gave rise to guilds, which in turn encouraged trade, guided the building and policing of highways, controlled the output and fixed prices of many commodities, and being extended into merchant guilds, were important factors in developing commerce, accumulating and distributing capital, and formulating municipal codes, rules and regulations governing particular transactions and trades, and establishing government throughout the whole realm by extending their own beneficent laws to those outlying sections of territory that originally lay between the limits of the guilds or boroughs themselves. The development of guild law is the development of municipal law in the legal theories of England, Ireland, Scotland, France, Holland, Germany and Italy. The powerful nobles quarreled amongst themselves over their ambitious encroachments, while royalty was seeking a means to

coerce them. It came in the extension geographically to the kingdom as a whole of those rules and laws established by the guilds for their own government and the protection of their members. The common people always acquiesced in any plan that protected their lives and their wretched holdings.

The growing importance of money as means of gratifying luxury made possible by the extensive travels of merchants from foreign lands who carried their stocks with them and had to be paid in gold or its equivalent, gave rise to two important changes in the domestic economy of medieval Europe,—the payment of rent in socage,—and the rise of banks of deposit and commercial credits. The payment of rent in socage had a tremendous social influence as it changed the villein to a free man and his service to that of a wage earner. The growing importance of the courts was always directed in favor of the serf and against his master. In this way the king undermined the nobles, and changed his subjects to men and not mere objects in human form attached to the land upon which they were born, lived, worked, and died.

A peasantry sprang up that while largely agricultural in occupation was nevertheless the source from which the laborers of a subsequent age was to be derived.

In America the Inca of Peru formulated a powerful confederacy that extended over the entire mountain part of western South America, from the highlands of modern Colombia to the southern part of Chile, a distance of more than 2,500 miles from north to south, and averaging about 500 miles from east to west. They dominated all the tribes to the Pacific and were stopped eastward by the pampas of Argentine and Brazil and the impassable rivers and tropical forests of the northern tip of the continent. They had no written language, but their quipi was a most efficient method of keeping tab on their economic and military strength. The lands were divided between the government and the state church, while the people were compelled to cultivate them for both. It was essentially an agricultural economy, but great highways, extensive mines, and considerable buildings were constructed and maintained. The army as elsewhere was always an important part of the governmental machinery.

Elsewhere America offers ruins of ancient cultures, but the economic structure is largely a matter of speculation. The exten-

sive mounds of the Mississippi Valley and the great pyramids of Mexico must have rested upon a well developed state economy, but the details are entirely lacking. The Nahuan, Zapotecan, and Myan cultures of Mexico and Central America while extensive rested upon a sub-tropical climate and rich mineral wealth, but elsewhere the continent offers no economy other than that of nomads with small agricultural communities widely scattered.

#### ANCIENT SOCIALISM

The earliest socialist known to the history of man was Plato, the Greek philosopher, who lived 427-347 B. C. In his famous book, *The Republic*, he outlined an idealism that can only exist in the imagination. The framework of the Spartan government stands out in bold relief, but much more ghostlike than real. The religious teachings of the Greeks as modified by Zoroaster find a place in the finale, but the principal value of the work consists in its realization for society of things pertaining to the production and distribution of goods of well being. All the incidents of human life in the state which he creates are supervised by the government. The good of the state is uppermost, but incidental thereto are peace, prosperity, and an approximate equality of distribution to all of the things that spell comfort to the individual. Some of his moral relations would not be countenanced in society of to-day, but his economic production and distribution should satisfy the extremest socialist. Strangely to say, no modern socialist will admit that Plato was his elder brother. The reluctance to recognize the thinker as the father of his faith is doubtless due to the fact that Plato was fair enough to admit that his system was only a philosopher's dream, and that it could have no real connection between the realms of the mind and the realms of real life in a social state that had reality. He recognized the frailties of human nature, a thing that the socialist refuses to see.

#### SOCIAL MORALISTS

Previous to the 19th century socialism was advocated by moralists. They regarded private property as an egotistic expression. In this stage socialism was entirely ethical and theoretical.

To this school of socialists belong William Godwin of England, 1756-1838; Robert Owen of Scotland, 1771-1858; and in France, Babeuf, 1760-1797, P. J. Proudhon, 1809-1865, Claude Henri Saint-Simon, 1760-1825, and Fourier, 1772-1837. Their writings are moral arguments directed against private property in lands; the sanctity of the right of labor; and arguments in favor of the equal distribution of wealth, or the product of the laborer belonging in turn to him. They object to profits, to interest, etc., and believe in a greater degree of communism in property than do many other writers.

#### COMMUNISTIC COMMUNES

Two of them founded communistic communities that were for a time successful, viz: Owen at Lanark, Scotland, and Icaria in America, under the domination of the teachings of Proudhon. These did not survive the demise of the strong hands that led them, however.

#### MODERN SOCIALISM

In the 19th century under the stimulus of the Industrial Revolution that had begun in Great Britain in 1760 socialism passes into its present stage, an economic rather than an ethical and theoretical problem. It does not lose its theoretical character, however, for aside from the Inca Confederacy where it was a reality, it still remains what Plato created it, a philosopher's dream. The modern school of socialism began with Karl Marx about 1848, and found its best expression in his great work, *Das Kapital*, published for the first time in 1867.

To the teachings of Marx a large number of lesser lights have contributed their writings from time to time. The professional socialist has appeared, and we find this type often paying more attention to the writings of these lesser leaders than to those of the theories of the master. Critics of varied abilities have also risen in this age, and if a more extended list of advocates and opponents is desired I refer you to the bibliography I have appended hereto.

Among these leaders of lesser importance than Marx I shall mention, John Spargo, August Bebel, and Robert Hunter, and

the various leaders who have contributed to the different Programmes of the Social Democratic Party in Germany. From these various sources I do not wonder that there should be a number of classes of socialists, such as the Marxians or orthodox, the state socialists, syndicalists, and internationalists, etc.

#### SOCIALISM DEFINED

I define socialism as the attempt to rationalize an ideal system of production and distribution of goods of well being through the machinery of the state.

The most concrete form in which socialism presents itself to my mind is that it claims that the abolition of private property and its transfer to the state would insure an equal share in the goods of well being to each and every individual within the state; that the individual would have the greatest amount of personal liberty imaginable; that men would not have to work more than from 4 to 6 hours per day in order that all might live in comfort; that production would continue to have the benefit of able investigators, technical discoveries, and the same great consumption as a stimulus; that the laborer would be assured of the entire products of his labor; that the profits of the entrepreneur, the interest of the banker, the rent of the landlord, and the hordings of the miser would disappear. He also asserts that women would be liberated in the economic sense in marriage, and as a result debauchery and prostitution would entirely disappear. The wife would be equally powerful in the home with the wage earner that provides for its sustenance and receive as her share of the production an equal share in the distribution. Every man and woman would have an equal voice in the selection of officers to administer the state affairs, and special privilege and economic advantage of one man or set of men over another would entirely disappear. The state would be the employer and would distribute alike to all from the public stores the goods of well being each had created.

Let us see how well founded these claims really are. In the very first proposition the socialist would confiscate every form of private property in order that it in turn might be equally distributed. I do not understand that the majority of socialists

advocate the confiscation of private property, yet how they can distribute it without doing so is beyond the wildest imagination. I also understand that as a corollary of this they would make the ownership of private property illegal and a crime in order to remove entirely the motive for those who had an acquisitive disposition to take from those who had not, that which they had received in the distribution. Can any prudent man doubt for an instant that such a law would, if enforced, result in universal waste and wanton disregard of the future by nearly every one concerned. We would at once become a nation of spendthrifts, or if the law insisted upon our consuming our portions individually we would refuse to work until such time as all was consumed. Either result would paralyze industry on the very start.

Granted that my thesis upon this state of affairs is correct you may say that when you get hungry again you will go to work, for in this respect at least the socialist is consistent. He says that he who will not work shall not eat. Very well. I have made my share last longer than my less prudent neighbor, and when I apply to the state for a job I find either no demand for the work I can do, or a job at something that I either dislike to do or cannot do at all. As the socialistic state has no paupers I must either find it always prepared to furnish labor for whoever applies, or starve. If I starve, I am no better off under socialism than I would be under the present order of things. I must either work and earn, remain idle and starve through my inability to get or do work, or become a public pauper.

But to the general business of administering the laws the socialist has added to the work of the state that of being the proprietor of all the property within it. How is it going to tenant its fine estates? Must they be pulled down and razed to the ground? If so, we are destroying wealth, and this will not do. If not we must maintain them tenantless, because it will never do to allow one family to have a better deal in the distribution than another. This would result in favoritism, and that is abhorrent to the socialistic ideals. Then the only course left for the state is to maintain them in idleness, and this means waste. This will either bankrupt the state and end it, or leave our socialistic state a failure on the very start. What will be the result? I hardly

need to ask such a question to this intelligent audience. There will be favoritism and preference shown and mankind will still be found to possess its human nature under the socialistic state that it has under the present order. The fiat of law never changed a human being's real character. We say, Thou shalt not steal, Thou shalt not bear false witness. Yet, while these words were commanded under the most solemn conditions to the races of men, we do know that theft is a daily occurrence, and lying is so common that if every second of time wafts its way to Him who creates it with a report of its existence it will be found to be burdened with lies if nothing else. I do not favor confiscation of private property, although I'am free to admit that I should probably receive much more in the redistribution than I would lose, therefore I oppose socialism on this score. There can be no equality without confiscation, and if equality was realized, those who superintended the distribution would find their tasks to do over again before they had rested from their labors of the first distribution.

The socialist says the individual would have the greatest possible amount of personal liberty. I deny it. The only state that ever existed upon a socialistic basis was the Inca Confederacy that was destroyed by Pizarro in his conquest of Peru. There was absolutely no personal liberty in it. The man was trained to be a priest, a soldier, a quipi keeper, or a laborer, just as the government decided. Natural talents were recognized, and so far as possible the man was selected to perform the tasks for which nature best ordained him. Yet within the limits of his occupation he was an absolute slave. His labor was directed for him to perform. The results of it were all turned over to the state. His food was in turn doled out to him, though not with the greatest scruples as to absolute equality. When he was sick or old he was cared for by the state. Annual marriage days were held on which every eligible male and female had to take a mate. If a man or woman was widowed a new mate took the place of the deceased relict at the next marriage day. Preferences were permitted but they were not the order. As children were born their destinies were settled by the officers of the state. Relatives could not leave their labors to visit their kin without the consent of the state officers. Every incident of human life was supervised by the

state. The tillers of the soil had it allotted to them. They had to till that which they lived upon as well as equal portions for the state and church. The place where one lived was within the discretion of the state. The people had absolutely no liberties, and in a state where it becomes responsible for the industries, the housings, and the feedings of its entire population no liberties can be allowed. Every man, woman, and child must be directed from above in order that a proper distribution of labor in each industry needed shall be made. Otherwise scarcity of certain goods of well being might result while the entire population was still entirely employed. If a million men were set to building roads, for instance, while only a thousand tilled the soil, the whole population might face starvation within a short time through the shortsightedness of some official high up in authority. Such a government must be almost infallible in its knowledge of the people's needs to insure economy of production and prevent waste. But efficiency of management can only be insured in making every worker, regardless of sex, comply with the orders from the supreme heads of the government. Portrait painters may well be set to digging sewers, and brokers to cultivating crops, in order to insure the orderly administration of the state. The wishes and preferences of the workers cannot be observed, although a wise government would necessarily select those with talents for particular work in preference to those without it. Whether or not this would invariably happen, we may well seriously doubt.

As to the claim that men would not have to work more than four to six hours per day in order to produce enough for everybody to live in comfort may be true. I have seen it stated that two hours per day were sufficient. I have also seen these figures disputed. I shall not attempt to settle this question. I do not favor a long and hard work day if it is not necessary, but I have observed that the man with plenty to do was usually the happiest as well as a better citizen. The gilded youth of idleness are not the men who leave their mark upon the scroll of fame. I seriously doubt if socialism would shorten the hours of labor in our climate. It might under the stimulus of a tropical sun. But the work day can never be arbitrarily limited in all employments alike, and for this reason I do not accept these claims from my socialistic brethren as gospel truth.

The claim that production would under socialism have the same stimulus to output as under our present conditions I seriously doubt. Motive forms the larger part of the incentive to labor. Laws that give an inventor a monopoly upon his discovery for a reasonable length of time have doubtless stimulated many to continued effort that has resulted to the betterment of the world. I admit there are a few men who will work as hard without a selfish motive as with one, but where such exist a thousand others would refuse to devote their unstinted application to a discovery, scientific or technical, if they knew in advance that a selfish government was to at once confiscate it for the good of the common weal. Consumption alone would remain a constant stimulus, but the motive to devote one's time to solving the riddles of nature and the unknown in technical art would be removed. An Edison would be as valuable to such a state as its commonest day laborer, although the latter might have hardly enough sense to come in out of the rain. Remove the motive of personal profit from the individual and the technical and scientific discoveries of the world will cease. An almost positive proof of this is seen in the history of the dark ages. No doubt men of mechanical and scientific talents existed among those millions that had their being through those centuries, but the motives were not present and the result to the world is the same as if they had never lived at all.

Another claim that is set forth with great gusto is that the laborer would be assured of the entire output of his labor. As he creates wealth, say the socialists, why should he not enjoy the benefits of his work? This sounds well until we investigate it. A man making skates for his countrymen in Brazil, where they have no natural ice, might pay himself in skates until the end of his life, but what would it avail him to do so? A man can grow all the bananas he needs for himself on a moiety of an acre of ground in the tropics, but as he can also cultivate many times what he needs, he can pay himself in them to the limit of his own consumption and then sit down and watch the surplus rot. The skates in Brazil are worthless, the surplus of bananas in the tropics is also useless, but the man who takes them both to market thereby earns a share in the profits they will bring. Again, if the laborer gets the entire product of his labor from

his toil it must follow that the state must either pay him in kind and leave him the trouble of disposing of it as best he can to some one who needs the surplus, or if it be incapable of consumption in its present form by the laborer who was compelled to accept it for his wages, the entire output must find a market before the laborer can eat and clothe himself and family.

In such a state they must adopt either money as we know it to-day, or token money or credits, such as Bellamy suggested in his *Looking Backward*, in order that the fellow who makes plough shares and cannot eat them may exchange them for something he needs with the farmer who has produced an excess of foodstuffs beyond his own needs. It is strange that nearly all socialists denounce money as a real evil. I cannot but feel that they will find it just as valuable within as without their socialistic state if it ever materializes.

But the supreme test for the socialistic state is also contained in this fallacy of Karl Marx. Suppose we accept the doctrine and follow it to its conclusion. The laborer produces and the state gives him credit for everything he turns out. It has furnished him with the place in which to work, the tools and machinery with which to perform his tasks, and has accepted his product at the market value in exchange. The value of the manufactured goods is constantly fluctuating, is never stable, and more subject to decline than to enhancement. How is the state to pay its obligations? Its liabilities are at every instant fixed, but its assets are constantly in flux. It does not need a financial agent to foresee the bankruptcy of such a state. It must inevitably come, or the laborers who are the creditors of the state must constantly compound it with their claims for the labor performed. I know of no school of socialism that has not accepted this doctrine in its entirety. Its fallacy needs no further exposé, and yet the socialist almost invariably falls back upon the argument that it is the state that is behind it all, and it can pay out in spite of such losses and adjustments, forgetting that all the time his state is himself, and that the state that attempts to do such a thing is as sure of failure as the individual who pays out constantly all he takes in and in addition thereto a small portion of his accumulated capital. It is only a question of time until he is bankrupt and the sheriff takes possession.

The socialist is right in claiming that the profits of the entrepreneur, the interest of the banker, the rents of the landlord, and the hoardings of the miser would disappear. Unfortunately with them would also disappear many of the goods of well being, and while wealth might be for a time more evenly divided, in the end the most the socialist and his family would have to divide between them would be the half of nothing. The entrepreneur, the banker, the landlord, and the miser are all necessary to the progress of society. It may well be that some excess profits may be taken in the interest of the body politic, as has already been done in limiting the rate of interest by law, but the disappearance of these adjuncts to the welfare of society would be a calamity from which the economic fabric of the world would never recover until a new set had been provided.

The claim that the wife in marriage would be freed from economic dependence in a socialistic state may be true. The law of the present day gives the wife many advantages over the husband, but there are reforms that may be yet made in the interest of social justice. But we do not need to have a socialistic state to get them. The claim that women are as economically valuable as men may well be doubted. In individual cases they may far exceed them, but taken as a whole, I think we will have to admit that ever since the mother family disappeared in society the men have been the leaders in industry, in the sciences, and the arts, just as the women have been the leaders in the home, the church, and the local society in which they shine. Each sex has its share of the world's work to do, but the economic burdens of the world may well rest upon the stronger shoulders of the men, the socialistic demands to the contrary notwithstanding.

I have heard the enemies of socialism say that it sought to destroy the sanctity of the marriage tie and in this way to weaken the home. I do not believe that this charge is well founded. I have read a great deal of socialistic literature and I have found no true socialist advising a laxity of morals, or the breaking down of marriage. I believe the lives of the avowed socialists and their wives bear me out in this defense of their morals. The trouble has been that a few free thinkers and free lovers parading as avowed socialists have brought the idea into the minds of those who do not closely investigate that the socialists are adherents

of a lax moral code and the abandonment of the marriage ties. They are far from it, I find. In fact, I may say that I find them as firmly in favor of the sanctity of the home and the highest code of morals as those who oppose them.

Under socialism they claim every man and woman would have an equal voice in the selection of those who are to administer the government. In other words, the socialistic state would be a democracy as level as the human mind can conceive. This might prove to be a very serious defect, especially in large socialistic states. Remember it is just as fatal to the welfare of such a state whether the mistakes of production are made honestly but ignorantly, as if made dishonorably and with malice aforethought. Is an absolutely level democracy the best form of administering a state where the state is not only bent on the business of government but also in the production and distribution of every thing of well being that belongs to its people? I doubt it. But aside from this, there is one thing that socialism cannot do. It cannot banish human nature from humanity. The same desire to secure special privileges, and the same ingenuity in getting them in such a democracy will exist in the new state of society as in the present form. You cannot reform men by law, nor you cannot change their natural predilections. For this same reason prostitution and moral debauchery will not disappear. It never has been caused by economic pressure mainly, and the same causes will exist in one social condition as another. Both have their origin in indolence and human nature. These will remain the same throughout the ages.

Can a socialistic state exist, you may ask. Yes, if four elements now claimed for socialism are changed. (1) The liberties of the people must be forever given up and every man, woman, and child become a creature of the state and subject to its every whim. (2) Profits must be made by the state over and above the cost of production and distribution for the protection of its credit, and the repair of waste and depreciation. (3) Men will have to work in different callings different hours per day, and the idea of social equality will have to be sacrificed to conditions that will confront the state. A well digger and a street sweeper will have to work longer than men in a skilled occupation.

(4) The learning and technical progress of the present and past age will remain stationary for a time and then rapidly decline.

The economy of such a state will soon assume a self sufficiency or the state will entirely pass away. But human happiness will be a questionable product. It may be for a time there will be greater creature comforts enjoyed by some than now, as well as less by others, but in the end such a state must become moribund, decline, and then completely pass away. The human mind is not sufficiently enslaved these days to permit it to be subservient to such a state.

Its application to the lives of the people may well be illustrated by the story of an avowed socialist whom we shall call Jones talking to his friend Smith one day about it. Smith hearing its virtues extolled by extravagant praises became interested and wanted Jones to tell him what it really meant if put in practice. At a loss to define in words Jones hit upon the expediency of making it plain by illustration. "Now, Smith, I'll tell you how it works. Suppose I had two farms and you had none, I'd give you one. If I had two houses and you had none I'd give you one. If I had two teams and you had none I'd give you one, etc." "Oh, I see," said Smith, "that's nice. If you had two suits of clothes and I had none you'd give me one." "Sure," said Jones. "Well, if you had two shirts and I had none you'd give me one?" "Now, look here Smith, you know I've got two shirts."

The socialist I find is always willing to divide that which he hasn't got, that which belongs to someone else. In story books like Tolstoy's *Resurrection* it occurs that they divide their own, but in real life I fail to find any of the wealthy ones that have the courage of their convictions. Stokes, Debs, and a few others like them prove my charges.

Now where did the socialist get the idea that the government should do everything for him? In the experiences of governments that were democracies, monarchies, aristocracies, and republics. All nations care for their armies both in peace and war. Sparta fed her children at public tables after their babyhood was passed. Rome fed her populations upon slave grown grain that was in turn transported in government ships, unloaded

by government slaves and distributed by them. Government railways are seen in almost all parts of the world.

There is no mistaking the fact that the tendency of modern thought and legislation is in favor of restrictions upon the doctrines of *laissez faire* and in favor of the proper control of certain types of business, but this is not socialistic. It is the mere return in a higher civilization to the rights vested in the social unit in its beginnings. It must not be forgotten that without a license granted by the municipality a man could not brew a pot of ale, bake a loaf of bread, shoe a horse, feed a hungry man or house a tired one, and the prices for such services were fixed by law. A public hack could not use the roads or streets, or a place of amusement open its doors without first securing a permit. The highways have always been jealously guarded in the interest of the public, and the privilege of taking toll was the result of a license to do so. The invention of railroads was extending the highway system for quicker transit. The right to build and navigate ships and to dock and enter ports has always been controlled by law. Even the right to inherit or to will property or take it through devise is a creature of law. So having these inherent rights within our public law to control and reform why turn to socialism to correct what may be wrong under the present order of things?

The trouble with the socialist is that he tries to rationalize many things that are absolutely incapable of rationalization. Whether the Steel Corporation makes a million tons of steel this year, or more or less, is not a subject of rationalization. It depends entirely upon whether a million men decide to buy steel this year or only a hundred thousand. As well might the socialist rationalize upon the number of hairs in my head, the price next year of potatoes that have not even yet been planted, or the number of bushels of wheat that South Dakota farmers will raise this year. The matters of production and distribution are unsolvable by the rule of the minor and major premise, the argument, and the conclusion. They, like the records of history, are facts, and much more frequently unrelated to each other than otherwise. The socialists have not yet discovered this and until they do they will neither be good socialists nor good philosophers.

For America we have no use for socialism and its creeds. Our fair land and fairer populations need none of it. Upon the principles of equality of opportunity under the law with due regard to the God given talents each possesses our people may work out their destiny. They will make mistakes but they must pay the penalty for them. Our institutions may well be the subject of criticism and reform, but the substitution of socialism for them would be absolutely fatal. We have no need to become citizens of the world, or to prate about the brotherhood of man. We may well amend our Constitution so that inactivity by Congress may be ended by proroguing the same and ordering an immediate election in order that we may send men interested enough in our welfare to at least permit us to protect ourselves against foreign aggression, but this nation founded upon the principles of liberty in the pursuit of happiness, the right under the law to worship God according to the dictates of conscience, and follow the avocations of life with due respect to the rights of others to the best of our natural ability is good enough for me. I want no socialism to further consecrate it for me. The services of our forbears have done this for us, and I ask your support as an organization, and of this audience as citizens of the best country under the sun to join me in devoting our best thoughts and service to the perpetuation of its institutions and the liberties our fathers bought for us with their blood.

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## THE BLUE AND THE GRAY

BY FRANCIS MILES FINCH

*Alpha 1846, Yale 1848*

*In 1869 the women of Columbus, Miss., \* \* \* strewed flowers alike on the graves of the Confederate and of the National soldiers.*

**B**Y the flow of the inland river,  
 Whence the fleets of iron have fled,  
 Where the blades of the grave-grass quiver,  
 Asleep are the ranks of the dead;  
 Under the sod and the dew,  
 Waiting the Judgment Day;  
 Under the one the Blue,  
 Under the other the Gray.

These in the robings of glory,  
 Those in the gloom of defeat,  
 All with the battle-blood gory,  
 In the dusk of eternity meet:  
 Under the sod and the dew,  
 Waiting the Judgment Day;  
 Under the laurel the Blue,  
 Under the willow the Gray.

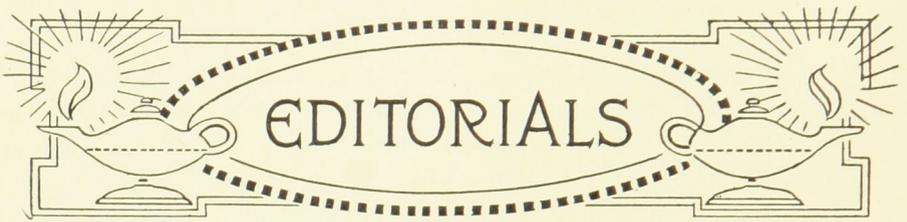
From the silence of sorrowful hours,  
The desolate mourners go,  
Lovingly laden with flowers,  
Alike for the friend and the foe:  
Under the sod and the dew,  
Waiting the Judgment Day;  
Under the roses the Blue,  
Under the lilies the Gray.

So, with an equal splendor,  
The morning sun rays fall,  
With a touch impartially tender,  
On the blossoms blooming for all:  
Under the sod and the dew,  
Waiting the Judgment Day;  
Brodered with gold the Blue,  
Mellowed with gold the Gray.

So, when the Summer calleth,  
On forest and field of grain,  
With an equal murmur falleth  
The cooling drip of the rain:  
Under the sod and the dew,  
Waiting the Judgment Day;  
Wet with the rain the Blue,  
Wet with the rain the Gray.

Sadly, but not with upbraiding,  
The generous deed was done;  
In the storm of the years that are fading,  
No braver battle was won:  
Under the sod and the dew,  
Waiting the Judgment Day;  
Under the blossoms the Blue,  
Under the garlands the Gray.

No more shall the war cry sever,  
Or the winding rivers be red;  
They banish our anger forever  
When they laurel the graves of our dead!  
Under the sod and the dew,  
Waiting the Judgment Day;  
Love and tears for the Blue,  
Tears and love for the Gray.



Many of us have been inclined to regard German philosophy and German scholarship with a considerable degree of veneration; but Professor Leacock of McGill University, in an interview published in the *New York Times*, holds that the "whole business has been tremendously overrated!" He says that "the Germans have been giving us an untelligible mass of words, and we have felt obliged to think that it contained profundities of thought." He claims that one good thing that the war is doing for our colleges is to clear out German philosophy—to sweep away great masses of statistics and facts that we have imported from Germany that have simply cluttered up our educational system. "Our American economic schools have been suffused with German theories and German methods. Now we're getting rid of this lumber." And he furthermore makes the rather startling suggestion that we ought to substitute Russian literature and culture for that of Germany. He is studying Russian at McGill, which is the second university in America to give a course in the Russian language.

GERMAN  
SCHOLARSHIP  
AND  
THE AMERICAN  
UNIVERSITY

To what degree theories and methods that are purely German may be discredited in America is problematical, and the proposed substitution of Russian literature and culture for that of Germany will not, perhaps, strike a responsive chord. But that the German university will have ceased to attract our youth as it has in the past is a foregone conclusion. Possibly the astounding pronouncement issued early in the war by German university professors, expressing approval of the invasion of Belgium and other acts of Germany, has done more than anything else to discredit the German university in this country. Our leading American universities are strong in material equipment and their faculties are composed mainly of men of eminent attainments, many of them of international reputation. These institutions afford abundant opportunities for the graduate student, and it

is to be expected that after the war the number of Americans going abroad for their university work will be materially lessened, excepting, of course, the beneficiaries of the Rhodes scholarship fund.

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We were long since forced to the conclusion that college men are very far from infallible in sizing up the merits of their fellow students, and in forecasting their chances of success when they shall have gone out into the world. Many of us who have been long out of college can recall numerous instances of men who have achieved brilliant success in their various callings, but who, while in college, were neglected by most of their classmates and even snubbed by fraternity men. They were, perhaps through some personal peculiarities, regarded as not measuring up to the standard, and were left to work out their own salvation. Few students, it is to be feared, begin to realize the cruelty of such neglect. It is the inhumanity of man to man—the college man. There are, also, many men in college who are regarded as too mediocre to receive much attention at the hands of the fraternities who will later achieve great honor and preference. There are others who would have been offered an opportunity to connect themselves with some fraternity were it not for the necessity for restricting the membership of the several chapters.

The college fraternity has its faults; but if, on the whole, it is a desirable institution, we hold that the benefits that accrue to a student from fraternity life should not be denied any worthy man. And because of this fact, we believe that the number of fraternities should be increased or that the chapters of the existing fraternities should admit more men to their membership.

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The March *Arrow* of Phi Beta Phi has an editorial suggested by the remark of an undergraduate that she never read any chapter letter except that of her own chapter; and the editor of the *TOMAHAWK* is wondering if this is not equally true of some of the men of our own fraternity. The "Mystic Circle" of the *TOMAHAWK* is, we believe,

**CHAPTER  
LETTERS**

our most important department. The faithful reading of letters from all the chapters keeps one in close touch with what is going on in the fraternity.

\* \* \* \*

The 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th days of September have been designated by the Grand Junior President as the dates on which **THE CONVENTION** the next convention of Alpha Sigma Phi will be held. The convention will assemble in Chicago on the 12th of September, and it is tentatively planned to hold the other sessions in Madison, Wisconsin, and Champaign, Illinois.

It is necessary that every chapter be represented, notwithstanding the fact that many of our active members will, in all probability, by that time be serving with the colors in the field or at sea. It is suggested that chapters govern themselves accordingly in selecting delegates.

Important matters are to be brought before the convention, in addition to the election of general officers.

\* \* \* \*

The patriotic response to the action of Congress in declaring a state of war existing between this country and Germany has **THE GREAT CRISIS** been most inspiring; but nowhere has it been so pronounced as among the colleges, where a very large per cent. of the male students have offered their services to their country. The student body is about to be depleted to such a degree that it seems not unlikely many colleges will be compelled to close their doors at the end of the present college year.

It appears to have been the impression in Germany that this country was so money-mad and that we were so sordid we would not fight. The Teutons have been as much mistaken in their calculations as they were in the case of the French, whom they accused of degeneracy and believed that they would fall an easy prey to the invaders. We have much reason to be proud of the enthusiasm with which President Wilson's appeal for men to defend the flag has been received by college students, and we

assume that our fraternity is doing its part in responding to our country's call. Alpha Sigma Phi answered nobly to Lincoln's call for volunteers fifty-six years ago, and our quota included officers of high rank, among whom were the late Gen. Steward L. Woodford and our beloved and honored Past Grand Senior President, Col. Homer B. Sprague, who is still with us. It is to be hoped that history will repeat itself and that Alpha Sigma Phi will rise to its patriotic duty in the great world war, the war of democracy against autocracy, of civilization against barbarism, as it did in '61 for the preservation of the Union.

It is taken for granted that there will be no divided allegiance among the men of our fraternity, whatever their place of birth or their home environment. He that is not for our flag is against it, and there is no place in Alpha Sigma Phi for any man who is not loyal unequivocally, devotedly.

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The death of William Raimond Baird on March 15th leaves the fraternity world poorer by reason thereof. We have often

<b>WILLIAM RAYMOND BAIRD</b>
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seriously questioned the fairness of his opinions in the various editions of his Manual because they more frequently reflected the biased views of the author than the complete truth. We hope that the work he began will be carried forward purged of these faults and rise to the truth and majestic dignity of genuine history. Our only regret is that we cannot salute the dead as a real historian. We would gladly and sincerely do so if the facts would warrant. Aside from his tendency to publish his opinions for facts he had many excellent qualities as an editor and was personally a loveable man. Beta Theta Pi loses a commanding figure and the fraternity world in general an editorial writer of no mean ability. We bow our heads in silent grief over the bier of a fallen leader.



ALPHA CHAPTER, YALE UNIVERSITY, NEW HAVEN, CONN.

Founded .....1845  
Tomb, 100 Prospect St., New Haven, Connecticut  
Fraternity House, "The Celven Club", 70 Trumbull St.  
P. O. Address, 1845 Yale Station, New Haven, Conn.  
Meetings, Every Thursday at 9.00 P. M.

Alpha Chapter has had a very successful rushing season, and takes great pleasure in introducing to the Mystic Circle the following initiates:

- Frank Herman Baehr, of Wallingford, Conn.
- Miles Edgar Goodrich, of New Haven, Conn.
- Donald Franklin Hine, of Fisher's Island, N. Y.
- Francis Thomas McNamara, of Clinton, Mass.
- Harold Strong Moore, of Norwich, N. Y.
- Vernon Koerner Peet, of Auburndale, Mass.
- John Louis Reynolds, of Framingham, Mass.
- William Henry Richardson, of East Woodstock, Conn.
- Walton Bronson Smith, of Waterbury, Conn.

These men are all members of the Freshman Class, and we hope to initiate several more of the members of this Class before the end of the year.

Our regular election of officers was held in February, the following officers being chosen:

- Carlisle Russel Lane, H. S. P.
- Allen Balsbaugh Engle, H. J. P.
- Ralph Shelton Hudson, H. S.
- Cleveland Jocelyn Rice, H. E.
- Frederic Boley Schell, Jr., H. C. S.
- Gerard Curtis Besse, H. M.
- Norman Boden Pilling, H. C.

The annual banquet of the chapter was held on March 24th at the Lawn Club, and was one of the most successful that the chapter has ever held. We were especially glad to welcome the numerous alumni that attended. Beta, Gamma, Lambda and

Omicron chapters sent delegates to the banquet and we were much interested in the reports of the various chapters. The regular meeting of that week was held on Friday night, the night before the banquet, and we had several of the alumni and one or two of the delegates with us that night.

The annual dance of the chapter will be held on May 4th at the Lawn Club. The usual date for our dance is in the last week of May, but owing to the war situation, which will result in several of the brothers leaving the University May 8th, the date was set earlier.

A large part of the members of the chapter are enrolled in the branch of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps which has been formed here, and are spending most of their spare time in drilling and in military studies. A few others are enlisted in the Naval Coast Defense Reserve.

WILLIAM HENRY TOWNE HOLDEN.

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BETA CHAPTER, HARVARD UNIVERSITY, CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

Chartered .....1850  
House, 44 Church St.  
Meetings, Every Tuesday at 6.30 P. M.

The most important activities here, and this can probably be said of all the other chapters, are those connected with Government service. Beta is well represented in all lines. In the Reserve Officers' Training Corps, which was established here during the winter, are Brothers Alden, Curtis, Damon, Freeman, Carl Fuller, Galligan, Harris, Hooke, Le Fevre, Marble, Prindleville, Swayze, Tucker, and Brother Fessenden, formerly of Alpha and Lambda. Since practically all of the offices are temporary, our sole permanent representative is Captain Fessenden, but the number of one-time lieutenants, sergeants, and corporals in the chapter is legion. And, as Brother Swayze designates himself, we are all P. G's. (Potential General). Two of us, Brother May and Brother Walker, are in the Naval Reserve, and for the last three weeks have been stationed at Marblehead. Brother Gardner will join the Reserve Officers' Training Corps at Fort Sheri-

dan, this summer. Brother Hewitt will enter the ambulance service, and Brother Swanson is a member of the university committee to recruit chemists. The other Brothers are still undecided just what to do, but are looking for opportunities to fit in somewhere and do their bit.

Our normal chapter activities have continued meanwhile. We have held several successful smokers and teas at the house, and our first Fraternity Dance at the Hotel Tuilleries on the ninth of April, which was very well attended and probably will become an annual custom. In the latter part of May the chapter held an Alumni Night, on which several alumni of this and other chapters dropped in for dinner and the regular business meeting. This also is a new institution, and like the dance, seems likely to be continued. Still earlier in the winter, in February, we held our Annual Banquet at the Copley Plaza Hotel.

Since our last letter we have initiated the following men: W. E. Fuller, 3rd, '19, of Fall River, Massachusetts; Louis Maurice Quirin, '19, of Manchester, New Hampshire; and Kenneth Oakes Wood, '19, of Trinidad, Colorado. Brother Fuller was a member of his Freshman Glee Club, and Brother Quirin of the Cercle Francais. In addition, we have elected, but not initiated, two more men of the class of 1919. This brings our membership quite high. Three Juniors, Brothers Adams, Freeman, and Palmer, will graduate this year. Moreover, the present war will probably result in an unusually small number of men coming back at the beginning of next year.

CHARLES TREGO PRINDEVILLE.

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GAMMA CHAPTER, MASSACHUSETTS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE,  
AMHERST, MASS.

Chartered at Amherst College, Amherst, Mass. . . . . 1856-1862  
Massachusetts Agricultural College, February 14, 1913  
House, 85 Pleasant St., Amherst, Massachusetts  
Meetings, Every Monday at 7.00 P. M.

A new staff of officers was elected and installed at the beginning of the second semester. They are: Brothers J. H. Day, '17, H. S. P.; P. R. Squires, '17, H. J. P.; T. P. Wilcox, '17, H. E.; J. J. Maginnis, '18, H. M.; W. A. Foley, '18, H. C. S.; H. H.

Baxter, '19, H. S.; H. R. Day, '19, H. C. Brother Baxter has been elected as our representative to the inter-fraternity conference for next year.

At the present time everything is in more or less of a turmoil, due to the war situation. Many members of the senior class have already left college, enrolling in either the agricultural or the military enlistment and many others are on the point of doing so. All of our seniors have signified their intentions of entering the Officers Reserve Corps, and are now taking courses that will fit them for it. It is not improbable that the senior class, as such, will not finish the college year.

Since the last chapter letter, various college activities have taken place in which Sigs have had an important part.

The 'Varsity basketball team went through a successful season. Brothers Em. Grayson, '17 (Capt.); Forrest Grayson, '18, and Al. Sedgwick, '19, were awarded basketball letters. Brother Forrest Grayson has been elected 'Varsity basketball captain for next year. Brothers Squires, '17, Babbitt, '18, and Gasser, '18, got into most of the games.

The Junior Prom has come and gone. A house party was held here at the house and without a doubt it was one of the most successful and congenial affairs that we have ever had. The entire Prom program was a good one. Brothers Thompson and Maginnis served upon the Junior Prom committee.

The inter-class track meet was held early in March. Brothers Wilcox, '17, Day, '17, and Coderre, '19, were big point winners for their respective classes.

The inter-class basketball series came to a close with 1919 the winner. Brother Peterson was a member of the squad, while Brother Coderre was the manager of the successful combination.

At the present time baseball claims our attention. The prospects for a good team are bright. Gamma is well represented in Brothers Jim Day, '17 (Capt.), Em. Grayson, '17, Roger Chambers, '18, Maginnis, '18, and Peterson, '19. Brothers Day, Grayson and Chambers were letter men last year.

Elections to Adelpia, the honorary senior society of the college, have been announced. Twelve men were elected, two of whom are Sigs. Brothers Forrest Grayson and John J. Maginnis, '18, were elected to this society.

We are now in our third term. The second term ended just before the Easter vacation with final examinations. It is pleasant to note that all of the brothers came through in good style. At present everyone is in good condition scholastically.

Announcement is made of the initiation of Mr. Edwin H. Forbush into the fraternity. Brother Forbush is a graduate of Connecticut Agricultural College. He is connected with the Experiment Station here.

Our pledges were initiated into the mystic circle early in February. The initiation banquet was held in Northampton, February 10th, where we had the pleasure of having with us some of our alumni, brethren of other chapters, and brothers in the faculty. Among those there were: Brothers Newcomb (A), Galligan (B), Murrin (B), Hovey (O), Andrews (O), Mooney, '16, Burke, '10, Hasey, '13, and Carver, '13.

The sophomore-senior hop committee has been chosen, and Brother Baxter is to serve upon the committee.

Brother Draper, '15, was in Amherst for a short visit recently.

Brother Clegg, '14, visited at the house with us for several days in the latter part of March.

JOHN JOSEPH MAGINNIS.

DELTA CHAPTER, MARIETTA COLLEGE, MARIETTA, OHIO

Installed ..... June 15, 1860  
 House, 205 Fourth St., Marietta, Ohio  
 Meetings, Every Tuesday at 8.30 P. M.

During the late winter and early spring Delta men have been busily engaged, both within the fraternity and on the campus, and as a result the chapter has been highly successful in carrying out its aims and purposes.

On April 2d Time cut the brittle thread of another life and our beloved Brother Nathan Smith Skinner was called from our midst. Brother Skinner's illness was very brief; his death resulting from an operation performed for appendicitis.

Brother Skinner was one of the most popular men in Marietta College circles as was manifest by the many kind expressions extended to his family and to Delta Chapter. The Brothers in Delta suffered infinite grief through the passing away of Brother

Skinner and in the memory which they will always cherish of him will stand forth the impressions of his amiable, kindly, and unselfish character. These qualities will stand as imperishable monuments to him in the memory of those who were favored by close association with him.

Brother Nathan Smith Skinner was born at Byer, Ohio, and was in his twenty-second year when he died. He graduated from Chillicothe High School and entered Marietta College with the class of 1917. He was an excellent athlete and won the 'Varsity M, in all four major sports during his activities in college. He played in the backfield on the football team for two seasons and at guard on the unusually strong basketball team for a like period.

College activities were suspended while Brother Skinner's body lay in state at the Chapter House, where brief services were held. The burial took place in Chillicothe.

Since the last letter, three men have been initiated into Alpha Sigma Phi. They are: Arthur Savenye, of Cambridge, Ohio; Chester Bell, of McConnelsville, Ohio; and Frederick Fest, of Martins Ferry, Ohio.

Members of Delta and local Alumni enjoyed a banquet on March 15th at the Wakefield Hotel. Brother A. D. Follett, '76, acted as toastmaster and brought forth several enthusiastic responses.

On the campus several brothers have proven their capacity for large undertakings. Brother McIntyre took a leading rôle in the Players Club production of "Are You a Mason," which was very successfully staged recently.

Brother William Lewis was elected associate editor of the *Mariettana* and Brother Wyckoff class editor.

On the baseball field Brother McIntyre, of last year's 'Varsity, has again secured a regular position in the outfield. Brother Stitt is a new addition to the pitching staff and Brothers Lewis and Lee are after infield jobs.

Brothers McConnell, Unger and Savenye are members of the Glee Club, which is busily engaged preparing for its spring recital.

The chapter promises to be well represented in the response to the call to arms that her country has made. Several Delta

men have made application for entrance into the Officers' Reserve Corps training camps. Brother Edward Herlihy, '15, was recently appointed to a second lieutenancy in the regular army.

We were glad to greet again Brother Garrison, who was operated upon recently in Columbus. He has recovered entirely and will assume his duties here immediately. During his stay in Columbus he was for some time a guest at Zeta, and his praise for that chapter is extremely high.

Among recent visitors at the House have been: Brothers Wm. Lansley, '14; George Williams, Zeta; Earle Humphrey, '15; Glenver McConnell, '11; and C. B. Mincks, '09.

The following officers were elected to serve the spring term: H. S. P., McConnell; H. J. P., Freshour; H. M., Preston; H. S., Lewis; H. C. Reiman; P. C., Lankford and Pond; H. A. S., Savenye; House Committee, Lewis, Freshour and Byers.

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EPSILON CHAPTER, OHIO WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY, DELAWARE,  
OHIO

Installed ..... June 6, 1863  
House, 110 North Franklin St., Delaware, Ohio  
Meetings, Every Monday at 6.45 p. m.

As the ranks grow thin, we begin to wonder what our next letter to the TOMAHAWK will contain. The call to the colors on April 10 took Brothers John and Eugene West. The United States Marine now claims them as a part of Uncle Sam's fighting crew.

Then came the call for the important service of production upon the farm, and already Brothers C. E. Wigton, Harry Brokaw, J. A. P. Morrison, Walter Hargraves, Donald Lose and Albert Horn have responded. Others are considering enlisting either in one branch of the service or another.

Since our last letter the initiation of our Freshmen has taken place, and to our list of members has been added the names of Creston O. Callahan, Gallipolis, Ohio; Walter E. Hargraves, Spearfish, South Dakota; Daniel B. Heffelfinger, Crestline, Ohio, Albert D. Horn, Lewisburg, Ohio; Maurice A. Longworth and Lloyd S. Hartzler, Hicksville, Ohio; Carlton H. Smith, Xenia, Ohio; Terrence W. Thomas, Meadville, Pa.; and C. Eurotus

Wigton, '19, Sunbury, Ohio. All through the year these men have been bringing honors to the fraternity and establishing the name of Alpha Sigma Phi in many activities.

On Friday night, April 27, Dr. Clyde Pharr, Professor of Greek in the university was initiated a faculty member of the chapter. Since Brothers Bevan and Recker left the university two years ago, Alpha Sigma Phi has not been represented in the faculty of the university, but we have now become well represented, as Dr. Pharr is one of the best-liked and most popular members of the university faculty.

Saturday, April 28th, was the date of our spring party, when the 24 actives still with the chapter entertained at the chapter house their choice of the co-eds of the university. A most pleasant evening of entertainment, with choice refreshments, was spent with the girls as our guests.

In the Pan-Hellenic basketball tournament, only the Sigma Alpha Epsilons were able to better our five, and they took the championship from us by scoring 10 points to our 3.

Brother Ernest M. Cole, '19, has continued to win many points in track.

Brother Daniel Heffelfinger, '20, has won a place as circulation manager of the *Transcript*.

Brother Chas. F. West has been elected a member of the Toastmaster's Club. He was also coach of the Sophomore Debate team which won over the Freshmen in the annual Freshman-Sophomore contest.

Since it seems necessary that some of us must now separate and give our service to our country, we hope that we may all be alive and may meet again with any of our brothers of other chapters at the time of our triumphal entry into Berlin.

PAUL ELDER SMITH.

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ZETA CHAPTER, OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY

Installed.....May 15, 1908  
House, 1892 North High St., Columbus, Ohio  
Meeting, Every Monday at 6.30 P. M.

The bonnie days are come, but the usual merriment of spring is lost in the reality of war. Even the campus is to be a camp, where Ohio State cadets will train civilians of Columbus.

The "ag" students, in quite large numbers, are returning home to do their part in relieving our land from the famine of food. They will be granted a full semester's credit in their school work, and, from present indications, it appears that the faculty will allow the same privilege to Arts and Engineer students who would withdraw for the same patriotic purpose. In Zeta chapter, Brothers Major Hart and Captain Bricker, of the officers' reserve corps, have been most active in developing the fire of patriotism that should characterize a Sig. Moreover, a discussion group has been held in the house, as well as at other fraternities, to consider America's situation in this war, and to arouse the students to a realization of their duties. Do not think, however, that national disturbances have completely upset the equilibrium of affairs; our reflections may perhaps be now more serious, but assignments are just as long, dances just as frequent, and "activities" just as incessant as they ever were before.

Since Zeta's last letter, three brothers have withdrawn from school to enter the business world, namely Brothers Brownlee, Gurney and Keller. Brother James L. Blue completed his work for an architect's degree at mid-year's, and left at once for Chicago to be employed in his profession there. In June our membership roll will be decreased still further, when fourteen Seniors shall be graduated. This great loss of men, however, will not be serious, because a nucleus of thirty-two members is already assured the fraternity for next fall. Due to a successful campaign for freshmen last autumn, our spring rushing has been slow and deliberate. Consequently there is little doubt as to the worth of the two men pledged. One who received the little button is Paul Roberts, who hails from Lakewood, Ohio; the other is Charles S. Case, of Jefferson, Ohio.

Chief among our recent social affairs was the Alpha Sig formal, March the thirtieth, at the Columbus Elks' new home. The following chaperoned the event, Major and Mrs. G. L. Converse, Dr. Verne A. Dodd, and Mrs. Fannie Dodd. Besides the formal two house dances have been held, together with a rousing get-together alumni smoker. Throughout the months of April and May the guests of honor at Sunday dinner will be parents of the brothers, and every effort will be made to show the fathers and mothers that a fraternity is of real value to their

sons. Our social hopes for the year will be fulfilled when two more events occur, namely our annual spring dance at the Country Club, and the yearly alumni banquet, which is always held upon the night of the "Big Six" meet.

The representatives of Zeta have been quite successful in athletic activities this spring. The fraternity basketball team, composed of Brothers J. Ryan, C. Ryan, Sims, Blosser, Nicklaus and Dumont, won for the second time the championship of their league, for which good work we received an elegant silver cup. Our relay team finished fifth among the twenty-eight fraternity teams that competed in the annual intramural festival at the gym. In 'Varsity athletics we are represented by Brother Leonard of the conference championship eleven, and by pledges Nemecek and Schaub, and freshman stars of the gridiron, who daily attend spring football practice. Our hopes are now centered in the Sig baseball team, which will play in the Greek league games soon to start.

The participation of brothers in school activities has not largely increased since the TOMAHAWK'S February issue. However, since then the following have achieved campus honors: Brother Wasson was elected president of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers at Ohio State, Brother Williams pledged to national medical fraternity, Alpha Kappa Kappa, and Brothers Herbert and Blair selected for cast in Strollers' annual play.

Two members of Zeta have had unusual grounds for gladness recently. Brother Cunningham's happiness came last February when, after passing the State bar exam., he was made a full-fledged lawyer. Brother Achauer's joy came in March, when he secretly stole away from his brothers and ran away to the sea of matrimony. Mrs. Achauer was originally Miss Jean A. Mink, and her home, before taking up residence at Columbus, was in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

The scholarship standing of the fraternities for last semester has not yet been made known. No doubt their ranking will be announced and the scholarship cup awarded at the Pan-Hellenic banquet at the Chittenden Hotel, April the nineteenth.

The following Sigs have been recent visitors at Zeta: Brother Connors of Kappa, Brother Standford of Lambda, Brother McConnel of Delta, and Brothers Blakeslee and Cole of Epsilon.

Two of our own alumni also called to see us, Brother Weinland, who is employed at Gary, Ind., and Brother Davies of Toledo. These visits are surely appreciated. So, brothers in chapters all, when you hit Columbus, come up to State and see us.

D. LUTHER EVANS, '17.

ETA CHAPTER, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS, CHAMPAIGN-URBANA,  
ILLINOIS

Installed .....October 24, 1908  
House, 404 East Daniel St., Champaign, Illinois  
Meetings, Every Monday at 7.30 p. m.

With the edict of the University Council that all students who seek to aid the Government on the farm or in the ranks, be dismissed from college with a diploma or full credit, it might seem that Eta would have no one to write this letter. But the boys, with no exception, are sticking around through Spring fever and all.

Eta increased its Chapter roll on February 17 by the addition of nine men of credit to the fraternity. They are: J. R. Friedlund, Chicago; C. E. Nogle, Champaign; L. P. Rayburn, Champaign; H. C. Yeager, Maywood; H. W. Werner, Blue Island; Sam Wallace, Oak Park; Geo. Taylor, Pryor, Okla.; D. C. McGinnis, Aurora; and R. S. Bristol, West Pullman.

We knew that Brother Flock would win the Senior Presidency; but his overwhelming majority was somewhat of a surprise to us.

Baseball is striving hard to keep its place in the limelight beside the war. Since we have three men on the 'Varsity team, our interest in the sport is naturally keen. "Prexy" Flock is the careful guardian of the third sack. Among the three best twirlers stands our "Mickey" Ryan. "Milk-Jag" Lalor deserves considerable praise for his perseverance toward a regular position, after being denied the Southern training trip. As a consequence, he has gone to Iowa to play in the first conference game.

Through Brother Yerington, Manager of all Junior Class baseball teams, Brother Gleason was appointed captain of the Junior Engineers.

House baseball has had sort of a feeble beginning, but Capt. Sandvold has confidence in his team-mates.

"Chief" Pendarvis is working hard on the relay team. He, like a good many college girls, has his week-ends all occupied till school closes.

Visions of the Inter-fraternity bowling cup have "came and went". Capt. Stangel has substituted Battery "F" cannon balls for his former pets—bowling balls. We wish him better luck.

With the war and rumors of war have come the customary war brides to Eta, in the form of four new pledges; Edwin A. Olson, '20, Chicago; Donald D. Scheib, '20, Urbana; Ernest A. Koptic, '20, Chicago; and Stanley R. Swenson, Chicago.

The programs hinted that it was Eta's tenth annual ball. One might have thought our committee had engineered twice that many formals, judging from its great success. A policy of secrecy was followed out with regards to favors, eats, flavor for punch, etc., which kept the non-committee brothers from undue worry. Hotel Beardsley was the scene for the repast, from whence we adjourned to the Masonic Temple to complete the festivities. Brother Warnshius came down from Chicago for the occasion.

"Red" Rusy's graduation and "Jazz" Appelgran's withdrawal, in order to play another season of football, left quite a breach in our line-up. "Red" is teaching forge-work and mechanical drawing up at Rockford. "Apps" is drawing his salary out at Maywood, Illinois.

We were pleased to welcome Brother "Duke" Pierce back into the active roll, after being out one semester.

Brother T. W. Nicolet (Γ '12) has recently become connected with the Landscape Gardening Department of the University. We are very glad to have him and his wife with us.

We are sorry to say that some of Eta's men have shown favoritism to the enemy by harboring the German measles. Consequently, Sam Wallace had a restful diet at the pest house; "Kink" Olson caught the rear end of a freight train for his home, and "Rock" Yerington has become harder than ever. Pendarvis may state his own case.

On the 12th of May (the War permitting) Eta will hold its First Annual Fathers' Day. Already, a number of the dads

have endorsed the idea, and signified their intention of visiting us at that time.

Interscholastic will be held on the 19th of May. Make a note of this, Alumni, and favor us with your presence. We are going to have a bigger time than ever.

Fraternally,

CLARENCE WILLIAM CLEWORTH.

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THETA CHAPTER, UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN, ANN ARBOR,  
MICHIGAN

Installed.....October 24, 1908  
House, 1315 Hill St., Ann Arbor, Michigan  
Meetings, Every Monday at 6:30 P. M.

Although compulsory military training is not in force at Michigan, the campus is alive with small armies. Everybody is drilling and the two divisions of the Naval Reserves, including Brother Nuttall, are on Uncle Sam's payroll. No one can foretell what a different letter this might be were its writing postponed for even a week.

At our annual winter initiation, we welcomed within the fold the following new brothers: Lander W. Butterfield, '19, Muskegon, Mich.; Fred B. Snook, '20E, Detroit; L. Herbert Dunham, '20E, Detroit; Lowell B. Genebach, '20, Battle Creek, Mich.; Harry D. Hause, '20, Toledo, and James T. Huette, '19E, Detroit. Four men are pledged: Harold O. Fullerton, '19E, Sharon, Pa.; Oscar W. Gilbert, '20, St. Petersburg, Fla.; Max L. Rumbold, '20, Flint; Harold C. Heym, '20E, Detroit, and Edward Jeffries, '20, Detroit.

As for the campus activities of Theta, Brother A. L. Kirkpatrick was elected president of the junior lit class, and Brother Krause chairman of the social committee of the same class. Brother Piggott was honored with membership into Triangles, junior engineering society. Brothers Genebach and Hause are on the all-fresh baseball squad and Brother Snook is taking spring football work.

Five of our boys made the spring trip with the Michigan Union opera, "Fools' Paradise," through Michigan and into Ohio and Illinois. Brother Lawton went as a composer of part of the

music, Brother Watson was in the cast, Brother Buell in the chorus, Brother Sullivan in the quartet, and Brother Moore in the orchestra. Besides playing to six full houses in Ann Arbor, the opera was greeted by "sold outs" all along the road. Other than from the financial side, the play was a great success from the critics' viewpoint.

Brother Hammer, '14, stopped over in Ann Arbor early in April on his way to the Indian forest reserve in northern Wisconsin, where he has been appointed forest assistant. Brothers Bandermer, ex-'19, Humiston, ex-'16, Harry C. Engel, ex-'16, and Howard R. Dingler, '15D, have called at the house recently. Brother Weaver, '16, has been commissioned as second-lieutenant in the engineers' corps and Brother Dingler is taking an examination for a captaincy in the dental corps.

CLARE MASON JICKLING.

IOTA CHAPTER, CORNELL UNIVERSITY, ITHACA, NEW YORK

Installed .....March 27, 1909  
House, Rockledge, Ithaca, New York  
Meetings, Every Monday at 6.45 P. M.

The last semester culminated into what might be properly called a grand farewell party, for five of the brethren passed through the sacred portals to the world of purgatory beyond, from whence we expect them next Fall with infallible will to stick through the remainder of the four grand old years. In addition to this loss the Chapter greatly misses the presence of Brother Leicester W. Fisher, '18, who is on sick leave and Brother Ruppert Kuhn who is seeking practical experience to correlate with his work in the university. However, we all agree with the great sage who said "all's well that ends well" and with this happy philosophy as a weapon, we are getting after the old jinx. Recently the Chapter pledged Albert Holbrook, '20, of Ithaca, N. Y., an exceedingly promising man and the greatly revived spirit of rushing has brought forth several other men whom we soon expect to wear the pledge.

What the recent Junior Week House-party lacked in size was more than accounted for by the wealth of joy it heaped on us. To use the harassed speechmaker's much used phrase "words fail me" goes a long way toward expressing our ecstatic sentiment.

With the Spring trying to force its entrance into the year, the University World is looking forward with renewed interest in athletics. The Spring-fever for out-door sports has a strong hold on Iota. Groups of the brethren are frequently overheard knowingly discussing our chances for another interfraternity baseball championship, and if sincerity means anything, our chances ought to be *bona fide*. Brothers Thomas, Williams and Wolfe are working hard to make the lacross team. The Count, "Hi" Lutz and Brother Hempill are all out for the sprints, and their chances to make good look sure. Advanced information has it that Brother "Bill" Walker, '20, is to twirl the sphere on this year's Frosh team. With so much good material out for the doings on the "Hill", Iota bids fair to end the Spring semester with a fair share of creditable success.

Brother "Don" Doan, ex-'16, of Binghamton, N. Y., stopped with the brethren a few days while on a business trip to Ithaca. The Chapter would welcome with the greatest satisfaction more frequent visits of the "Sigs".

The Chapter anticipates an unparalleled reunion of the old boys this coming Spring Day, May 26th, and preparations have already been talked up to make it a most royal of big times.

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#### KAPPA CHAPTER, UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Installed .....April 1, 1909  
 House, 619 Lake St., Madison Wisconsin  
 Meetings, Every Monday at 7.00 P. M.

Like Mr. Dick in David Copperfield, who was troubled by having some reference to King Charles the First crop up in everything that he wrote, I find that there is nothing that I can write without reverting to the subject now uppermost in the consciousness of all, the war. Though what follows is not particularly chapter news, it covers the thing at this time engaging the attention of all the men in it, and therefore is not out of order. Wisconsin at the present time is doing little but think war, and plan ways and means of action. I know from observation that the actual work done here during the past few weeks has been nil, though the classes go on and everybody is going through the

motion of studying and attending to the tasks at hand. What is actually in the minds of all is "Just what is it that I ought to do at this moment." Until we know, we are all more or less marking time. This much has been accomplished towards doing something absolutely definite. The military department here, consisting of two army officers and volunteers from the regular faculty, has planned a course of intensive military training to last until the end of the semester. All students taking this course will be credited with whatever studies they are now taking up and which they will drop in order to elect it. Many more have enrolled in the course than can be accommodated, and will be ruled out after the physical examination. Of our chapter, two have been notified of their acceptance, namely Brothers Horton and Osgood. The rest of us are still hanging fire. We expect about a half dozen of our fellows to qualify. The immediate object of this intensive military training is to enable the men who take it to qualify for a lieutenant's commission by the end of the semester. The examination for a commission constitutes the final examination for the course; those failing will be marked fail in the university work which they dropped. The Ag school has also taken steps to give credit to all men who will leave school now and do practical work on farms. This is in accord with the plans formulated at the recent meeting of agricultural experts held under governmental auspices at St. Louis to cope with the food situation in this country. When this goes into effect, we will lose several of the men now living at the house.

Since our last letter, we have initiated the following men: Wallace Zimmerman and Eugene Mensch of Beaver Dam; Roy Pieh and Willard Fuller of Madison; Waldemar Velguth (brother of "Red" Velguth of Iota Chapter) of Milwaukee; and Francis Bacon of New London.

One more thing remains to be mentioned, and that is the Formal which is to take place on the 27th of this month. The Park Hotel will be the scene of the festivities, and Jack Truitt is exerting himself to make this the best one we have ever had. At this time, the annual Formal assumes an unusual significance, for many of the men will not continue in school much longer, and no one really can tell when we will all meet again.

CARL BERGER.

## LAMBDA CHAPTER, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, NEW YORK CITY

Installed ..... May 29, 1910  
 House, 435 West 117th St., New York City  
 Meetings, Every Monday at 6.45 P. M.

Lambda takes pleasure in announcing the initiation of Philip Boyer Scott, '20; Thomas G. Shafer, '19; Carlos G. Armstrong, '18 P. & S., and Adelbert E. Pulsifer, '18 T. C., on March 26. The new Brothers are all residents of New York City.

Lambda has enjoyed several social events since the publication of the February TOMAHAWK. A reception in honor of the mothers and fathers of the Brothers at the house on March 17 was a decided success and will probably be repeated next year. A number of the brethren and their friends attended one of the several performances of the Columbia 'Varsity Show, "Home, James!" presented at the Hotel Astor during the week of March 28. A card party and dance, probably the last social event of the year, was held at the house on April 13.

Activities on the campus, military drill and lectures, and other distractions caused by the state of national uncertainty, have occupied a large part of the time. Brother Howard Palmer completed his term as Editor-in-Chief of the *Columbia Daily Spectator*. Brothers Foss and Loiseau are members of the Managing Board and Brother Eager is on the *News* Board staff. Brothers Thompson and G. M. Rogers are on the Business Board and will probably be business manager and advertising manager, respectively, next year, unless called for service. Brothers Nichols and Weldon appeared in the 1917 'Varsity Show, "Home, James!" Brother Nichols took several parts in the cast and was also the undergraduate stage manager. Brother Schachtel was the purchasing agent. Brother R. M. Rogers, on the 'Varsity relay swimming team, stood third according to individual points scored at the end of the season at Columbia. Brother Thompson is registrar of the 1918 *Columbian*, the Junior year-book. Brothers Hawkins and Schachtel will be members of next year's board.

In accordance with the announcement made by the War Department on April 19, Brothers Baldwin and G. M. Rogers and Weldon will train at Plattsburg for commissions as reserve officers. Brothers Baldwin, Weldon, Conrad, R. M. Rogers, G. M.

Rogers, Pulsifer, Schachtel, Loiseaux and Foos have been drilling regularly with the Columbia battalion at the Twenty-second Regiment Armory. Brother Weldon plays trombone in the battalion band. Brother Thompson, Company B, First Field Artillery, expects orders to mobilize "Somewhere in New York State." Thompson was with the National Guard at the border until late last November. Brother Earl Gordon Brown has dropped college work to take examinations for a commission in the regular army, cavalry division.

Brother John Curtis sailed for France on Saturday, March 31, on the S. S. *New York*, to join the American Ambulance Corps at Paris. A large delegation saw him off. Hostilities were declared when the *New York* was in the war zone. It struck a mine off Liverpool on April 9, but her passengers arrived safely. Several communications from Brother Curtis have been received. He intends to spend three months in Paris training at the American Ambulance Hospital, followed by active service at the front.

Brother Harold Eckley, Lambda '14, Iota '15, sailed for France on the S. S. *Rochambeau* for Bordeaux on April 21. He has also enlisted in the American Ambulance Corps and will join Brother Curtis in Paris. Address American Ambulance Hospital, Neuilly-sur-Seine, Paris. Walter B. Balch, I '13, made his headquarters at the house during the week of April 15, before leaving for the Newport training station to enlist in the Navy Medical Corps. Brother Julian Sturtevant, I '16, enlisted in the Naval Reserve, is living at the house, awaiting a call into the mosquito fleet. Harold A. Hyde, N '14, is contemplating graduate work at Columbia in 1918.

Brother Palmer was the guest of Alpha Chapter for several days at the time of its annual banquet on March 24. He returned with an eloquent report of the royal time the Yale boys had given him. Brother Parker was Lambda's delegate to the Omicron banquet on April 21, and thanks Omicron for the warm reception and hospitality.

G. Blaine Darrah, Δ '08, is betrothed to Miss Dorothy May Curtis, a sister of Brother John Curtis, Λ '14. The engagement was announced on April 29.

The Chapter entered upon a new administration on March 26. The officers elected are as follows: H. S. P., Everett Dudley

Weldon; H. J. P., Roland Louis Loiseaux; H. E., William Conrad; H. S., Ralph Cylmer Hawkins; H. C. S., Victor Robert Schachtel; H. M., George Gaillard Rogers; H. C., Philip Boyer Scott. Prudential Committee: Loiseaux, Thompson and Conrad. Other offices, not written in the constitution but created at Lambda, were filled as follows: Assistant H. E., Linford Franklin Parker; Postmaster, William Conrad; Censor, Edmund Burke Thompson.

Brother Thompson, whose term of office expired on April 2, filled the chair for two consecutive terms. His administration was marked by progress in the solidarity of the chapter organization and in the spirit of the Brothers. As a token of gratitude, the chapter moved at the meeting of April 2, to present him with the gavel, suitably inscribed, that he used while in office.

Unless the war interferes with the operation of the plan, there will be a fraternity agreement at Columbia next fall, with rigid rushing rules. The agreement, which has not yet been accepted by all fraternities, but which is almost certain to pass, provides that written invitations shall be extended to prospective members through an Inter-Fraternity Council on Monday before the second Wednesday in November. The pledging is to be done Wednesday evening. The agreement provides that no rushing shall be done between Saturday and Wednesday, either at the house, on the campus, or at any downtown club. Strict faculty penalties are imposed for violations of the agreement.

IRVIN D. FOOS.

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MU CHAPTER, UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON, SEATTLE.  
WASHINGTON

Installed ..... May 21, 1912  
House, 1906 East 45th St., Seattle, Washington  
Meetings, Every Monday at 7.15 p. m.

War activity has occupied the center of the stage at Washington since the first week in April, but it can be said of the boys of Mu Chapter that the call for recruits did not cause a mad rush to enlist in the common branches of service. Four went into the hospital corps, three into national guard companies, and two upperclassmen are taking a month's course preparing

them for the examinations for commissions as reserve second-lieutenants. Others are heeding the warnings of the war department to await full details as to what will be done with college men.

Brother Fred Flanley, who spent long months on the Mexican border as a sergeant in the signal corps of the state militia, has been rewarded with a commission as first-lieutenant in the same unit, following a recent examination, in which he passed high. Brother Wm. F. Jones has received a second-lieutenant's commission in the state infantry.

Our first crew letter in several years was won in the race against California and Stanford, April 14, when Brother "Tony" Brandenthaler rowed in the second seat. "Tony" won out for the place after a hard three-cornered fight and did nobly in the race won by Washington by four lengths. The chapter regrets that he will not get to go to Poughkeepsie on account of the regatta being called off.

The coming spring election will find Brother Brandenthaler among the candidates for senior representative on the board of control and the boys are pulling all their strings to get him into office. Two will be chosen from the five candidates up.

Our late additions to the honor ranks include Brother Burdick, Tyes Tyon, sophomore honor society; Brother Mitchell, Sigma Delta Chi, and Brother T. C. Smith, Tau Beta Pi. We have recently taken unto ourselves a faculty member in the person of Prof. Edwin James Saunders, of the geology department.

Another addition to the chapter is a new mascot which was presented to us on March 18. The trophy is a 56-pound bulldog, who has six ribbons and is rated a champion in this state. Mr. and Mrs. Hancock, of Tacoma, are the donors of the dog, whose pseudonym is Sheik Ilderim. Sheik has displaced the English pit bull, Sig, which has held sway here for a year.

Track claimed several of the brothers this spring until training was dropped on account of guard mobilization and bad weather, while three were constantly turning out for varsity crew. Both these activities, along with baseball, are now disbanded and only intramural sports will be held from this time on. At present the baseball series is in progress, our nine having

won the first game from Acacia by a 16 to 3 score. We hardly hope to annex the pennant and expect to see the intramural schedule cancelled because of heavy recruiting in some of the houses.

The annual banquet, which has always been held about our founder's day will be moved up to an earlier date on account of changed conditions and our annual spring informal, held at one of the parks across Lake Washington, will be cancelled. We expect to combine alumni and active members in the annual banquet.

The social events of the spring season included a smoker for the alumni, several dinner dances with sororities, and a couple of full evening dances at the house. At one of our large dances we invited one or two representative men from about ten fraternities in order to promote the good fellowship between our group and others on the campus. We expect to follow this plan from time to time.

H. SHERMAN MITCHELL.

NU CHAPTER, UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY,  
CALIFORNIA

Installed .....February 1, 1913  
House, 2614 Dwight Way, Berkeley, California  
Meetings, Every Monday at 7.00 P. M.

A successful semester for Nu is drawing rapidly to a close in the midst of intense excitement aroused by the declaration of war. The university has raised two units of twenty-one men each for the ambulance corps in France. The funds for the first unit were raised by the university; those for the second were provided by the Friends of France. Brother Harold Hyde was chairman of the committee which raised the funds in the university. Brother Harlan Howard, '20, was one of those chosen for the first unit.

When the declaration of war came it found the men on the campus prepared in spirit to support the government to the utmost. The Alpha Delta Phi and Beta Theta Pi fraternities have volunteered to man two steam yachts of the "mosquito" fleet to patrol San Francisco Bay. All are eager to enlist, and many who feel assured of their qualifications have made appli-

cations for commissions in the Officers' Reserve Corps. Brother Marius Scammel is assured of a captaincy, and Brothers Martin and Emerson have been recommended as first lieutenants. The Seniors are going to take advantage of the three months training camp for officers, and it seems probable that the Cadets will be kept under arms during the summer. Many are hoping against hope that mobilization will be ordered before final "exes" (showing there are some things more to be feared than war).

On February 3 we initiated Malcom McKenzie of Martinez, California. Malcom has already shown what he can do for the "old gal" by taking first place in the high hurdles in the Freshmen meet with Stanford.

The anniversary banquet at the Clift Hotel in San Francisco on February 17 did much to arouse enthusiasm for the "old gal" and make this semester the success that it has been.

The ever popular exchange dinners have been held with Alpha Delta Phi and Sigma Pi. Faculty members, among whom was no less a personage than our beloved Prexy, Benj. Ide Wheeler, have graced our board on Wednesday evenings. The mothers and fathers of the outside men have been entertained at Sunday dinner so that they might become more intimately acquainted with the fraternity.

During the semester we have been favored by visits from many of our alumni and from brothers from other chapters. Brothers Mitchell of San Francisco, Twitchell, '08, of Sacramento, Hampton, '13, of Napa, and Gene Sturgis, '15, of Portland, were among the alumni whom we were glad to welcome. Brothers Ed. G. Herliby of Delta, Gilmore of Theta and Brandenthaler of Mu, were welcome with the news from their respective chapters. Brother Hauser of Kappa, '16, is here at California as member of the faculty of the College of Agriculture.

As successful as the semester has been in most respects we were unspeakably disappointed in one particular. We had planned our formal for March 16. Two days before an epidemic of mumps and measles had spread over the campus, filling the wards of the Infirmary with no less than fifty patients at one time. However, we are planning an informal for the 27th of this month which will make up for much of that which we have missed.

Nu continues to be well represented in campus activities. Harry Liversedge is heaving the shot farther than ever. Malcom McKenzie and Ed. Drew have made their numerals on the freshmen track team. "Charley" Miller barely lost the decision in the Stanford bouts. Cleve Howell made the intercollegiate, and Charley Parslow the university rifle team. Norman Gallison was a member of the winning team in the inter-cadet-company shoot.

Brother Hugh Herrick, '17, has been elected to Eta Kappa Nu, an engineering honor society. Brother P. J. Walker, '17, was elected to Beta Kappa Alpha, a biological honor society. Frank Hargear was chairman of the Sophomore Informal Committee and Brodie Smith was chairman of the Junior Informal Committee. Harold Hyde has won a well deserved place on the Carnot intercollegiate debating team, and bids fair to take the much prized medal from Stanford. President Wheeler has honored Harold by appointing him one of the three commencement speakers. Brother Hyde's ability as a speaker has won membership in the English Club.

War visits its hardships in more ways than one. The probability of a very small attendance at the university next year has forced us to drop plans for our new house for which we had already procured funds. Needless to say, the house will be built as soon as the normal attendance is assured.

At our last meeting the following officers were elected to serve during the next semester: H. S. P., Albert Brodie Smith, '18; H. J. P., J. N. Crawford, '17; H. E., Charles Parslow, '19; H. M., Ronald Hunt, '19; H. C. S., M. J. McClean, '20; H. S., Harold Fraser, '20; P. Committee, Robert Young, '19; Hugh N. Herrick, '17; H. C., Malcom McKenzie, '20; Stewart, Norman Gallison, '20.

TOMAHAWK Correspondent, J. Ed. Drew, Jr.; Harold Hyde, our incumbent H. S. P., was chosen convention delegate. Harold has been active in campus organization and is well acquainted with the fraternity situation here at California and will be an able representative of Nu and the University of California at the convention.

Nu takes this opportunity to welcome Sigma Chapter into the Mystic Circle and wishes her a long and successful history.

PHILIP STRONG MATHEWS.

XI CHAPTER, UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA, LINCOLN, NEBRASKA

Installed .....April 9, 1913  
House, 1340 R St., Lincoln, Nebraska  
Meetings, Every Monday at 7.00 P. M.

Xi Chapter has passed through the strain of the semester examinations in a very commendable manner, although some of the results should have been better. We are glad to say that a large measure of scholarship enthusiasm exists which is being continually mentioned and impressed on the minds of those who would otherwise unintentionally lag.

Since our last letter, eight new men have been initiated into the brotherhood. They are: William Angell, Kenneth Burke, Floyd Stone, Irvin Littrell, Redondo Newhall, Hollis Kirsh, Leonard Crellin and Homer Palmateer. Brother Horr of Eta Chapter was present during the initiation.

The success of the All Greek Party was beyond all our expectations. The stunts put on by the different sororities and fraternities were enjoyed immensely by all present, about four hundred. Refreshments were served during the dancing which followed immediately after the program. When the party broke up all expressed their hearty approval of the idea and hoped for its continued success in the future.

The annual bowling tournament held by the fraternities resulted in the Sigs winning the pennant for the third successive time. The first round resulted in three teams in a tie for first place. Beta Theta Pi, Delta Upsilon and Alpha Sigma Phi. Thanks to the steady playing of our men, the pennant remains with us. Crandall starred in the individual games, but Dobson rolled the most consistent high score.

The return of intercollegiate baseball to Nebraska gave Crandall the chance to win for himself a steady berth on the 'varsity nine. In fraternity baseball it is thought that the Sigs will be able to hold their own. Practice has shown a strong line of men who managed to defeat Sigma Phi Epsilon in the first game last week.

On the evening of April 13 the fifth annual Sig Bust was held in the Garden room of the Lincoln hotel. Forty-five pledges, active men and alumni, were present. Letters were sent out beforehand to all the alumni and a number of them answered in person for the reunion. This gave the new men a chance

to meet and exchange ideas with the older men who had been through the mill. After a seven course banquet, Brother Carlisle Jones, acting as chief "fusser," introduced some of the friends of the "Old Gal," who responded in a manner befitting their position. Every one enjoyed himself to the utmost, and hoped circumstances would permit him to be present at the next "Bust."

The banquet served as a farewell for Brother Kramer, who was home on leave long enough to celebrate his wedding and the fifth annual "Sig Bust." He was married to Miss Frances Pratt of Lincoln and left for Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, to report for duty the night of the banquet. Brother Babcock, who has been with the chapter almost constantly since its charter was granted, also gave his official farewell. He will leave for Lander, Wyoming, to take charge of a paper there. He has had four years' experience in newspaper work and is the present Exchange Editor of the TOMAHAWK. All the best wishes of the chapter follow both of these men. August Zuhlke is the only man we will lose by graduation this year.

April 14, following the banquet, an informal dance was given at the chapter house. Many of the alumni took advantage of the occasion and extended their visit with us in order to cover this date.

Two of our active men left school at the beginning of the new semester to work. Brother Wallace is in Kansas working in oil production and Brother Ashton is promoting the sale of a new farm record book compiled by Brother Gayer and himself.

The Iron Sphinx, honorary sophomore society, has welcomed Brothers Stone and Burke into their midst. Weary Whyman has made Sigma Gamma Epsilon, honorary geology fraternity, and O. Duane Smalley made Sigma Tau, honorary engineering fraternity.

The new officers, elected at the mid-year election, are as follows:

H. S. P., H. L. Gayer;	H. C. S., H. R. Palmateer;
H. J. P., O. D. Smalley;	H. M., Edward Gillette;
H. S., Leon Fay;	H. C., Frank Allan;
H. E., H. A. Langdon.	

Fraternally yours,

HOMER R. PALMATEER.

H. C. S.

OMICRON CHAPTER, UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA,  
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Installed ..... May 17, 1914  
House, 3617 Locust St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania  
Meetings, Every Tuesday at 6.45 P. M.

The mid-year is passed, claiming no Omicron man as a victim. Following the examinations came the rushing season—three long weeks of hard work and much worry.

We held three dances, one tea, and three smokers. The house orchestra is responsible in large measure for the success of these affairs. Omicron pledged twelve freshmen and one faculty member.

On March 23, the new boys were duly admitted into the mystic circle, following a most spectacular initiation. E. H. Grafton, M. S.; Marvin R. Gustafson, Wh. '20; Kimber E. Vought, Dent. '19; Harold G. Barrett, Med. '22; Frank G. Connor, Wh. '20; Fliaddens W. Wright, College '20; Ellwood V. Frayne, Dent. '19; Henry J. Susen, Wh. '20; Ellsworth M. White, Wh. '20; Glen W. Thomas, Wh. '20; Allen Gamble, Wh. '20; Charles E. Warner, Wh. '20; Charles Haines, Med. '22 are our new brothers.

Omicron has scored quite a social success on the campus. The Freshmen's dance, given in March, was an excellent affair. In a specialty dance, the yearlings were given opportunity to display their dancing abilities. Two "informals" have been held since then.

The boys are sharing considerably in campus activities. We have six boys in the University band: Moll, Herman, Connelly, Bower, White and Kashenbach (leader). Brothers Ford and Calhoun were in the Mask and Wig production. Brothers Connelly and Gustafson are on the track team. Brother Rath has been elected to the Art Board of the *Punch Bowl*. Brother Warner is a member of the gym. squad. Brother Connor is the only Freshman member of the committee staging the Great American Masque. Omicron boys are members of the Glee Club, fencing team, basketball squad, lacrosse squad, football squad (in Spring practice, etc.). However, as most of the brothers are engaged in military training work at present, their athletic duties are being somewhat neglected.

On April 21st, we held our second annual banquet. With Brother Bolton's humor, as toastmaster, and the elegant talks by Brothers Engle (A.) and Parker (L.), the affair was rated as the best Omicron has ever given. Nearly every one of our alumni members were present.

With our new house pool table and baby grand piano, life in the chapter has been very pleasant. The brothers are all working hard for Alpha Sigma Phi at Pennsylvania.

Heartiest wishes to all the Chapters from Omicron.

Fraternally,

WALTER BOAS.

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PI CHAPTER, UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO, BOULDER, COLORADO

Installed .....February 6, 1915  
 House, 1105 Eleventh St., Boulder, Colorado  
 Meetings, Every Monday at 6.45 P. M.

The beginning of the present school year found a good majority of the brothers of Pi Chapter wondering whether they would be able to return to school or not, which they were allowed to do after a month had elapsed since the opening of school. The present situation finds the atmosphere again greatly disturbed, and the entire chapter with but few exceptions are now wondering whether they will be able to finish the year that they have so nearly completed. Captain Ivan Crawford, an honored alumnus of Pi Chapter, and captain of Company B of Colorado Engineers, has shown by his unsettled attitude and heavily laden brow that there is considerably more surging to and fro among the nerve cells of his brain than has up to this time been allowed to penetrate the common atmosphere of which we all partake, and caused such commotion among the brothers of Pi Chapter. We sincerely hope that the Captain's troops will not be called, at least in the near future; but if the call does come at any time, Pi Chapter will be able to have its regular roll call every Monday evening, because the chapter as a whole is going with its big brother, the Captain.

Regardless of the confusion brought on by the war situation, we have succeeded in holding our own in the social affairs of the University. We held our regular annual spring dance, being

an informal dinner dance which was one of the most brilliant social events of the season. Besides our social affairs we are continuing spring athletics in all branches. Baseball has just started. Our prospects in this line are better than any previous year, and we stand a good chance to win the pennant.

We have just received a letter from Brother Charles E. Cutter, of Mu Chapter, stating that he has been designated to Fort Riley as a recruit in the Officers' Reserve Corps, and wishes to know if there will be any Alpha Sigs there from Pi Chapter. SURE! Brothers Carl Wood and George Richardson have already received their designation, and there are several more sure to receive their orders soon.

RALPH CHAPMAN.

RHO CHAPTER, UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA, MINNEAPOLIS,  
MINNESOTA

Installed.....March 28, 1916  
House, 1103 Fourth St., S. E., Minneapolis, Minn.  
Meetings, Every Monday at 7:30 P. M.

Since our last letter to the TOMAHAWK, we have been following the ordinary routine of college life, but this does not mean that we have pursued knowledge to the exclusion of everything else. To be sure, the ten days of semester exams. overshadowed everything that we would like to have done in that period, but as all the boys came through safely, due emphasis has since been placed on the pleasures of life.

We have had several dances at the Chapter House, and a like number of smokers. According to those present, each of the afore-mentioned entertainments was of the kind that leaves a pleasant memory. One of these occasions, however, deserves special mention. On the evening of March 28, the anniversary of our installation into Alpha Sigma Phi, we held our annual banquet. Suffice it to say that it was a fitting commemoration of that important event in our history.

The last four months have witnessed, also, the addition of several fine men to our number. On December 30th those of us who were in the city had the pleasure of welcoming Theodore C. Blegen, one of our alumni from the days before our entrance into the Mystic Circle into our Brotherhood. Brother Blegen

was here on a short vacation from his duties as History instructor in one of the high schools of Milwaukee. On February 5th, George Frank Taylor, who was leaving us to enter the life of a travelling salesman, was initiated. On March 16th, Gordon W. Sprague, Owen H. Wangensteen, Frank J. Tupa, Ludwig J. Hauser, and Stanley F. Laskey were initiated into the mysteries of Alpha Sigma Phi. Since that time, E. Carl Lebeck of Minneapolis has been pledged.

Practically every fraternity on the Minnesota campus has been affected by the recent declaration of war. There has been a rush to join some branch of the service, and the favorite arm at present seems to be the Marines. It is said that several of the fraternities are contemplating closing their houses because of the drain on their membership. As for ourselves, Brother Victor A. Dash, as an honor graduate of the Military Department, has been granted his degree by the Agricultural College and is now at Leavenworth. By the time this appears in print he will hold a commission in the regular army. Brothers Frank Tupa and Reginald Mitchell have joined the Marines at Mare Island, California. Brothers Floyd Friar, Conrad Johnson, and Charles Wangensteen will go into the Reserve Officers' Training Camp at Fort Snelling on May 1st. They will be joined there by Brother Ray Overmire, who at present is in Rochester, Minn. for an operation. In order that the country may have enough food the coming year, Brother Sprague has left us to offer his services as an agricultural expert. Others of our brethren may follow these at the end of the school year.

Among some of the honors that our members are taking may be mentioned the fact that of the three men appointed to receive National City Bank (New York) Scholarships, two are Sigs—Brothers Swanish and Ossanna having been chosen by the committee. Brother Ossanna was also a member of the Inter-collegiate Debate team which recently defeated Wisconsin by a unanimous vote of the judges. Brother Jaroscak was a member of the team which debated Illinois last winter. Brother Friar has been pledged to Tau Beta Pi, honorary engineering fraternity.

Among our visitors may be mentioned Brothers Theodore Blegen, Thorgny Carlson, Harry L. Owen (Eta), and Ira Smith,

who is on his annual swing around the circuit for the *Review of Reviews*.

In conclusion, Rho desires to extend the best of good wishes to her sister chapters.

RAYMOND E. OVERMIRE.

SIGMA CHAPTER, UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY,  
LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY

Installed ..... January 4, 1917  
House, 200 East Hight St., Lexington, Kentucky  
Meetings, Every Tuesday at 8.00 P. M.

Current events have wielded the lion's influence in dominating Sigma's destiny of late. Aside from the call to arms, which has been answered by three of our pledges, the general faculty of the University of Kentucky has passed a ruling exempting all those students, for the remainder of the year, who will lend their labors to raising food or feed. Needless to say, this has made frightful inroads into Sigma's personnel, and reduces our number by half.

Since our last letter to THE TOMAHAWK we have ushered three good men into the realm of Sigdom. These men are Messrs. John Douglas Wood, Karl William Goosman and Edward Arthur Baute.

Despite the intense gravity of the national situation, and the natural desire to let it consume all other activities, many of our brothers are still winning laurels, and deserve special mention. Brother Thomas L. Creekmore has been selected to represent the University in the Inter-collegiate Prohibition contest, to be held at George, Ky., on April 28th. Brother Buford B. Russell made Tau Beta Kake on the strength of his engineering ability, while Brother Marion Lasley looms up strong as a Blue and White mound warrior.

Brother James Henry Coleman, A. B., '15, having completed his course in law, has cast his fortune in the Lone Star State, and is now practicing in El Paso, Texas.

Brother Richard Brown successfully passed the State Bar Examination last month, and is now a full fledged lawyer.

Sigma Chapter was agreeably surprised to learn that William E. Caskey, Delta, '08, one of the leading jewelers of the City, is

an Alpha Sig, and were glad indeed to have him call at the house and crack a few old time yarns of Sigdom.

Unless our numbers are too sadly depleted we expect to give a farewell dance and banquet sometime during the latter part of May. Brothers Dotson and Creekmore complete their course at the University this year, and it is our hope that we may show these charter members that we appreciate their services in heeding the call of Alpha Sigma Phi.

Fraternally yours in A  $\Sigma$   $\Phi$ ,

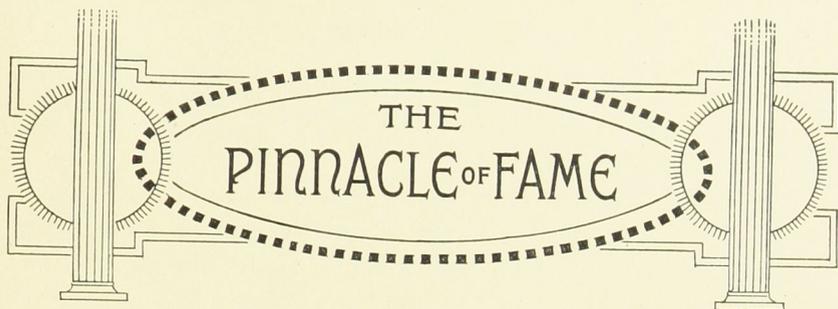
BUFORD BOSIA RUSSELL.



### YOUR FLAG AND MY FLAG

Your flag *and* my flag, and how it flies today  
 In your land *and* my land *and* half a world away;  
 Rose red *and* blood red its stripes forever gleam,  
 Snow white *and* soul white, the good forefathers' dream;  
 Sky blue *and* true blue with stars that gleam aright;  
 The gloried guidon *of* the day, a shelter through the night.

Your flag *and* my flag, *and*, oh, how much it holds!  
 Your land *and* my land, secure within its folds,  
 Your heart *and* my heart beats quicker at the sight,  
 Sun-kissed *and* wind-tossed, the red *and* blue *and* white;  
*The* one flag—the great flag—the flag for me and you,  
 Glorifies all else beside, the red *and* white *and* blue.



## ALUMNI

Fred Laurence Babcock (Ξ '11), has been promoted from city editor of the Nebraska State Journal at Lincoln, Nebraska, to that of Editor of the Wyoming State Journal at Lander. Brother Babcock remains exchange editor of the TOMAHAWK, notwithstanding.

Irving D. Winslow (M '12), resigned from the engineering department of the Union Pacific Railroad to accept a position in the engineering department of the Nebraska Telephone Company. His present address is 702 Brandies Bldg., Omaha, Nebraska.

Louis S. Ferguson (H '09), is now located in the William Penn Hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Oren Hutchinson Persons (B '15), at present master of the Adirondack, Florida, School at Cocoanut Grove, Fla.

Francis Du Lude Larkin (H '08), writes us from the Hotel Wisconsin, Milwaukee.

Theron DeWitt Weaver (Θ '12), is connected with the Studebaker Corporation, Detroit, Mich.

Clinton J. Ruch (L '14) has formed a partnership under the firm name of Powell, Wynne, Lowrie & Ruch, with offices at 165 Broadway, New York City, for the practice of law.

Willard H. Hasey (G '13) is with the Walkover Shoe Company at Campello, Mass., travelling in Kansas, Colorado, Wyoming and Utah. Brother Hasey writes that he likes his work very much and also as follows: "Here is something that hasn't happened yet but is to be pulled off the latter part of June next when I am going to sneak into Toledo, Ohio, on my way home from next trip, marry Miss Ethel Louise Groffenbocher and bring her on East to live in the Village of Brockton, Mass.

Paul Jared Bickel (A '10), has affiliated with the law firm of Squire, Sanders & Dempsey, Leader-News Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio, but retains his address at 11908 Ohlman Avenue.

W. M. Hall (II '16), is an engineer for the Chas. T. Main Company, Boston, Mass., engaged in construction work at Holter, Montana, on one of the power plants of the Montana Power Company.

Nathan Edward Van Stone (Θ '10), is connected with the Sherwin William Chemical Production Company in the manufacture of dye stuffs at Kensington, Ill. Brother Van Stone continues to get his mail at No. 6841 Dorchester Avenue, Chicago.

John Lansford McCloud (Θ '13), is a chemist for the Ford Motor Company, Detroit, Michigan, and resides at No. 495 Schmidtdiel Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Lester W. Feezer (B '12), is connected with the American Social Hygiene Association, of 105 W. 40th Street, New York.

Harold H. Brodeur (B '13), is with William Filenes Sons Co. in Boston, Mass.

Erskine McD. Maiden, Jr. (B '12), is a member of the newly formed law firm of Henderson, Wickham and Maiden, with offices in the Dollar Bank Building, Suite 206, Youngstown, Ohio.

Carl O. J. Wheeler (B '15), is with the American Agricultural Chemical Company, at their branch factory at North Weymouth, Mass.

John M. A. Dougherty (B '11), is connected with the credit department of the First National Bank, Boston, Mass.

J. Leo Foley (B '14), is teaching in the High School at Weymouth, Mass., and is also coaching the school athletic teams with great success.

Reginald K. Fessenden (A '11, B '12), is taking his last year of legal training at Harvard Law School this year.

Otto R. Frasch (B '11), is taking a course at Harvard Medical School. His present address is 73 Fenwood Road, Boston, Mass.

Donald J. Lynn (B '12), is practising law in Youngstown, Ohio. His address is 415 Mahoning Avenue, Youngstown.

Dr. Howard E. Settle (B '11), who graduated from Harvard Medical School last year, is at the Boston City Hospital, Boston, Mass.

Edward F. Smiley (B '15), is at the Union Theological Seminary, in New York.

Ambrose E. Sullivan (B '11), is now located at 227 South American Street, Stockton, Cal.

Stanley F. White (A '13), is with the Tidewater Oil Company, Bayonne, N. J. His address is 42 Walnut Street, Newark, N. J.

Norman K. Anderson and Benjamin Clarke (© '13L) have become associated in the general practice of law with offices at 1056 First National Bank Building, Chicago.

Henry D. Stecher (© '16) is connected with the Electric Furnace Company, Alliance, Ohio.

William Alvin Pittenger (B '11) is an Assemblyman from Duluth, Minnesota, to the Seventeenth Legislature, and is at present reached through the Capitol, St. Paul, Minnesota.

Lloyd Garrison Grinnell (I '12) is in charge of the Victrola Department of Grinnell Bros., of 243 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Mich. This firm manufactures pianos at Detroit and Holley, Mich., and at Windsor, Ontario, and is Michigan's leading music house.

Lawrence Emanuel Bullard (B '15) is connected with the New York Central Railroad Company at the Grand Central Terminal, N. Y., and resides at 455 Bedford Street, Richmond Hill, N. Y.

Lester Bryan Johnson (II '15) is at 860 Fifth Avenue, Durango, Colorado. Brother Johnson was forced to leave the University of Colorado last year in the middle of the semester, on account of an acute attack of rheumatism, but after recovering his health plans to re-enter this coming year.

Charles Lloyd Henry (K '13) is connected with the Henry Lumber Company, wholesale dealers in lumber and timber supplies at Michigan City, Indiana. His address is 702 Pine Street.

Walter Harvey Stewart (© '13) is now with the Detroit Screw Works, manufacturers of screw machine products, with headquarters at 156 Mount Vernon Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Leon Archibald Hickman (Ξ '13) is located at St. George Apartment No. 4, 113 North 31st Avenue, Omaha, Nebraska.

Carl Phillips Field (© '14) is at 112 Commerce Street, Rahway, N. J., and is a chemist in the Merck Chemical Company of that city. Brother Field is an enthusiastic member of the Mystic Circle who hopes to soon associate himself with the New York Alumni Council thereof.

Wilbur Trow Locke (Γ '14) is located at 793 Front Street South, Weymouth, Mass.

George Porter Hogg (I '09) is Manager of the Hogg & Miller Ranch, Miles City, Montana, which makes a specialty of "Right-rib cattle", "Left-hip horses" and "Left-hip cattle"—whatever those may be. The specialists in agriculture of our Fraternity will doubtless understand. The Editor acknowledges his ignorance thereof.

Brother Marius Scammell (N '15) is now an Assistant in the Department of History at the University of California.

Brother P. V. D. Neff has a position as electrical draftsman for the United Verde Copper Co. at Clarkdale, Arizona.

At the 71st annual meeting of the Smithsonian Institution, held in Washington on Dec. 14th, the resignation of Dr. Andrew D. White as regent was presented and accepted. A resolution of appreciation of his service, extending over a period of nearly thirty years, was adopted.

M. C. Beust, Nu, '15, is now junior member of the firm of C. H. Larson & Co., at Lincoln, Nebraska. He is staying at the Xi Chapter House.

Gordon Wells, Nu ex-'17, is now 2nd Lieut. in the U. S. Army, and is located at San Diego, 2964 Lawrel Street.

## ALUMNI COUNCILS OF ALPHA SIGMA PHI

### ALUMNI BOARD

Arthur Henry Boettcher (K), 1550 Monadnock Bldg., Chicago, Ill.  
Morris Abel Slocum (I), 401 South Linden Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
Carl Earl Croson (B), 900 Leary Bldg., Seattle, Wash.

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FEBRUARY 19<sup>TH</sup>, 1917.

### DETROIT COUNCIL, ALPHA SIGMA PHI

Although the Detroit Council has not been very much heard of recently, it should not be taken as an indication that the organization is becoming stagnant. In fact, an actual survey of the situation would directly contradict any such surmise, for never before has there been such continued interest in the Detroit Council "doings" and fraternity affairs in general as has been shown this winter. This is perhaps due to the able guidance of the following men who are the officers for the year:

President, J. B. Jewell, 40 Hazlewood Ave.  
Vice-President, Robert West, 303 Hubbard Ave.  
Secretary and Treasurer, Harry Engel, 412 Longfellow Ave.

The bi-weekly luncheons have been held regularly at the Charlevoix Hotel at one o'clock every other Saturday, with an average attendance of from ten to twelve Sigs. It is needless to say that we would be glad to have such others as may drop in town join in these affairs. The percentage of attendance is very good when it is considered that there are only thirty-two Sigs residing in the city and twelve more Detroit boys in the active chapter at Ann Arbor from which to draw.

Of course in some ways the available (emphasis on the available) members are becoming fewer, for 'tis sad but true, some of the brothers are leaving or have left us for a while. It's a case of "cherchez la femme". You see the dreaded germ "matrimony" has invaded the camp, and already Brothers Jewell and Cooper have succumbed, Brother Jewell in the fall and Brother Cooper in January. In March we are told that Brothers "Tommy" Thompson and "Con" Netting are to hit the trail. The usual prenuptial festivities have been and will be held in

each case, and the boys join in wishing them all success in what is sure to be a happy life.

The annual Christmas dance was held December 26th at the Fellowcraft Club, with seventeen couples present. All of our parties have been successful from a "good time" standpoint, but this one went even one better than that, for it was a financial success as well. In fact, there are three dollars and a half left over which the committeemen have not yet divided.

The first Interfraternity dinner ever held in Detroit was given at the Pontchartrain Hotel on February 9th, with about five hundred men representing thirty or more national fraternities present. There was lots of fraternity enthusiasm, good eats, and stirring talks. We are sure that this is the forerunner of a permanent Detroit organization formulated along the lines of the New York conference which has so materially benefited the fraternity world. Brother Jewell has been appointed representative for Alpha Sigma Phi on the committee for this work. Alpha Sigma Phi was represented at the dinner by the following brothers: W. D. Loomis, Delta; L. G. Grinnell, Iota; H. Goulson, Omicron; and the following from Theta: R. P. Jones, G. F. Owen, M. Wise, L. R. Eastman, H. H. Engel, J. H. Engel, B. J. Neis, H. R. Thompson, J. B. Jewell, C. V. Sellers and T. D. Weaver.

The Council is sorry to lose Brother "Bob" Campbell for a while, but we sure wish him all success in his new position. You see he is going to Cleveland as vice-president of the Commercial Milling Company of that city. Cleveland Council take notice. We in turn, however, are glad to welcome Brother Woodworth Anderson, Mu '16, who is with the American Blower Co. at their main plant here. Lloyd Grinnell, Iota '16, at present with Grinnell Bros., and "Al" Goulson, Omicron '16, who is with the American Motor Truck Corp. We of the Detroit Council will always be pleased to have a visiting brother call on us and will be glad to assist him in any way within our powers.

Fraternally yours in A  $\Phi$   $\Sigma$ ,

Theron D. Weaver.

## CLEVELAND COUNCIL

The fourteenth meeting of Cleveland Council was held at the home of Brother Paul J. Bickel on Saturday evening, February 17th, 1917. Alumni of six chapters were present; and Brothers R. W. Parkhurst, Iota; H. Kercher, Theta, and A. S. Tupper, Gamma, were welcomed as new members of the Council. The membership roll has now grown to a goodly number, and all that is needed is an unconquerable determination of all the Brothers to attend each meeting.

After a short business meeting, a very pleasant evening was spent in conversation and card playing. Plans were discussed for a social meeting later in the year, at which time the benedicts might bring their wives and the unmarried members their feminine friends. Necessarily there was great difference of opinion on this point, but no altercations arose.

The Cleveland Council wishes to reiterate the fact that it is not a closed organization and that it still has a place for any erring brother who may not yet have entered the wide open doors of the organization.

H. E. CHENOWETH, *Secretary*.

## AKRON COUNCIL

The newest arrival among the Sig Councils was born in Akron, Ohio on January 11th, when thirteen Sigs went in the law office of Brother Carl C. Hoyt and decided to form a permanent association for the purpose of furthering the interest of the fraternity in all ways possible, and of increasing the friendship of the Sigs in Akron. The following were present: G. L. Ehrman, Z; W. H. Stowe, Z; C. D. Ensign, B; M. H. Rood, Δ; W. V. Aydellotte, I; H. H. Graef, I; C. A. Trafford, B; R. A. Gulick, I; J. E. Carpenter, Δ; V. R. Read, I; D. W. Boggess, Δ; C. C. Hoyt, Δ; J. Brickwede, Δ.

On January 25 the constitution was adopted, and Brother C. C. Hoyt was chosen President and Brother C. A. Trafford, Secretary. Monthly gatherings will be in order, either in the form of luncheons or outdoor parties when "old Sol" is higher in the heavens. Our first was held on Saturday, February 17, when thirteen of our members got together for luncheon at the Akron University Club.

Now that we are started, watch us grow. We hope that if any chapters know of any of their men coming to Akron in the future they will notify us at once.

C. A. TRAFFORD, JR., *Secretary.*

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#### A PLEA FOR THE ALUMNI COUNCIL

One often does (if one does not he should) wonder why so many of the alumni associations of the various fraternities become dormant. These clubs, started supposedly to advance the interests of the national fraternity, in most cases even though the start may have been most propitious, soon are not much more than a name.

No organization can live without a motive. You will say that the Alumni Club serves to maintain the ties of brotherhood made in college through social gatherings such as dinners, dances, etc. For a while this may be very well, but soon the young graduate, who is generally the most enthusiastic supporter of such organizations, becomes less attracted by the social side. He values the friendships just as highly but he now demands more than this. There must be a deeper incentive, a real purpose in the meetings. To me the solution seems to be to have the fraternity invest the alumni association with some power in the Fraternity affairs. Let each Council send one delegate to the national convention with authority equal to that of the chapter delegate. When petitions of locals desirous of becoming chapters of our Fraternity are sent to the various chapters, let a petition also be sent to each of the Alumni Councils, and let the majority vote of the Councils taken together count as one vote either for or against the petition. Surely the alumni are no less interested in those who will be our future brothers than the members of the active chapters.

Too often it is believed by the actives that the alumni have lost their interest in the Fraternity. In some few instances this may be true, but in most others the interest is merely sleeping, not dead, and given the proper stimulus will soon come to life. I believe that the above or something along similar lines should be done at once to bring back to the firing line the many good men who have in the past done so much for our Fraternity.

T. D. WEAVER.

## AMONG THE GREEKS

An interfraternity society for senior girls at the University of Minnesota is called Skin and Bones. The qualifications for membership have not been announced.

It is reported that the new president of Leland Stanford University plans to dismiss those chapters which do not bring their scholarship up to the university average within the next two years.

Thirteen men are said to constitute the largest chapter membership of the twelve national fraternities represented at the University of North Carolina. The average membership is 9.8.

The University of Alabama authorities having decreed that all fraternity houses must be located on the campus, five are now being built.

By the terms of the will of Arthur G. Gilmore, \$10,000 has been set aside to assist needy students of B Θ Π.

This, from the Iowa State chapter letter to the *Signet of Φ Σ Κ*, will be appreciated by every man who has ever lived in a chapter house: "The chapter begs to announce the return of two mandolins, one guitar, violin, ukelele, Berg and his victrola, Woody's soprano voice, Honey Boy Bryant and two typewriters. Ain't it hell?"

The first action of the interfraternity council recently formed at Syracuse was to abolish Theta Nu Epsilon and all other under-class societies.

The alumnus chapter advisory system is now in use by Σ N, Φ Γ Δ, Φ Δ Θ, Κ Σ, Δ Χ and Φ Κ Ψ.

A local at the University of Kansas is petitioning Ψ Υ. If successful it will be the only chapter of that fraternity between the Mississippi river and the Pacific coast.

All but sixty of the 400 students at Bowdoin College are fraternity men.

At Texas University the faculty has ruled that a fraternity must have a higher scholastic average than the whole school average before being allowed to initiate.

In spite of the derision of the men's societies, the movement among the women's Greek letter organizations to call themselves fraternities rather than sororities seems to be spreading. Κ Α Θ has placed an absolute ban on the word "sorority."

Three fraternities found guilty of violating the rushing agreement at Cornell have been placed on probation until after next fall's rush week.

Two local sororities at Mills College, Oakland, Calif., have voted themselves out of existence.

The movement started by Richard Cleveland, son of the late Grover Cleveland, and a group of fellow sophomores to overthrow the club system at Princeton has caused no little commotion. In the New York *Times* Jefferson W. Baker comments as follows on the situation:

To one who is familiar with a successful fraternity system it is difficult to know how much importance to attach to the revolt against the club system at Princeton. It is certain, however, that the clubs have not been able to avoid the bad features of the system they supplanted, snobbishness, political activities, extravagance, and undignified "rushing" tactics. Yale has had periodic upheavals on this subject, Harvard has had her share of anti-club crusades, and now Princeton is trying to solve the problem.

To me it has always seemed most unfortunate that these three institutions, in some respects the most prominent of our Eastern universities, have seen fit to hold aloof from the system of national fraternities that embraces practically every other American college. They are outside the college world as far as fraternities are concerned, yet I do not believe they are any more "democratic" than their sister institutions. Wherever students of college age are found they will form fraternal groups of one sort or another, and I do not believe we will find any better way of dealing with this natural instinct than through the system of national fraternities that has been so generally adopted. The fraternities are not perfect, but they are on the right track, and those who heard the address of Professor Shepardson of the University of Chicago at the banquet of the national Interfraternity Conference last month know that their problems are being faced in a spirit that will go far toward solving them and making membership an increasingly helpful influence in the life of the student. Since the formation of this conference some eight years ago interfraternity feeling has materially changed. Petty prejudices have been broken down, a healthy rivalry in scholarship and wholesome ideals have been developed.

Under the heading, "College Fraternities Hit Back," the New York *Herald* has this to say regarding the recent interfraternity conference:

In the campaign that was waged a decade ago for the elimination of Greek letter fraternities from colleges and universities, the chief point made against them was that the members were deficient in scholarship as a result of the division of energy and time between scholastic and fraternity duties.

According to a report made to the Interfraternity Conference, the fraternity men now lead the nonmember students not only in scholarship, but more "Greeks" than "barbarians" obtain diplomas, which is the highest test. This result was obtained through a "scholarship first" campaign, which has affected most profoundly every institution in the country where fraternities are represented.

The chapters of Delta Upsilon at both Toronto and McGill have been closed until the end of the war. At the University of Toronto, Phi Delta Theta and Beta Theta Pi are the only fraternities maintaining chapters this year. Those closed are Kappa Alpha, Alpha Delta Phi, Zeta Psi, Delta Upsilon, Delta Kappa Epsilon and Theta Delta Chi. All local fraternities and the Canadian National Fraternity have also closed.—*Shield of Φ Κ Ψ*.

*Banta's Greek Exchange* gives the following list of recent charter grants:

Φ Σ Κ at Wisconsin.

Σ Χ at Oregon Agricultural College.

Α Ρ Χ at Minnesota.

Δ Τ Δ at Miami.

Σ Α Μ at Harvard and the University of Buffalo.

Λ Χ Α at Harvard, Colgate, Northwestern, and Oregon Agricultural College.

Φ Γ Δ at the Universities of Pittsburgh and Oklahoma.

Σ Α Ε at Wyoming, Arizona, Nevada, Colorado Agricultural College, and New College.

The Associated University Players at the University of Oregon.

Τ Κ Ε at Chicago.

Β Θ ΙΙ at Georgia School of Technology.

Σ Δ Χ (Journalism) at Western Reserve.

Φ Σ at the University of Denver.

Here is some further comment on the Interfraternity Conference. It is taken from the *Scroll of Φ Δ Ο*:

The December issues of the Λ Σ Φ *Tomahawk* and Φ Σ Κ *Signet*, the former received on December 20, and the latter about the same time, contain reports of the eighth annual Inter-fraternity Conference held in New York, December 2. As an old newspaper man we applaud these displays of journalistic enterprise. The anomaly of a report of the conference in the November issue of the *Beta Theta Pi* is explained by the date of receipt—January 13. The following interesting remarks heard at the conference are reported by the *Signet*:

I thank God that I do not find many college fraternity men talking about "frats" any more.—*Dean Shepardson of Chicago.*

The future of our fraternities lies in large measure in the great agricultural colleges.—*Professor Bird of Virginia.*

I know of very few high school fraternity men who become good fraternity men in college, and I am glad that my fraternity has legislated against them.—*Dean Clark of Illinois.*

When you go back to your fraternity be careful what you say and what you do, for to the undergraduates you are a hero and the most foolish fool in the world is the fraternity graduate who goes back to his college and acts like a boy of sixteen.—*Dean Holmes of Penn State.*

It would be the very best thing possible if each of the fraternities here represented should take in ten new chapters during the next two years.—*James B. Curtis, President of Delta Tau Delta.*

The fraternity must stand the test—the test, I will say, of serviceableness.—*President Demarest of Rutgers.*

There are times when the alumnus has not only the opportunity but the duty to interfere in chapter affairs.—*O. H. Cheney, President of the Conference.*

Forty-nine out of every fifty men will be perfectly happy in the fraternity to which they first pledge themselves, if no rival fraternity perniciously attempts to stir up dissatisfaction.—*William C. Levere, Record of Sigma Alpha Epsilon.*

There is some peril in the luxury of our fraternity houses.—*President Demarest.*

The truest and finest fraternity experience is that in them we learn that fraternal feeling which we ought to carry out to other men, as far as our sympathies can reach, even to the ends of the earth.—*Dean Holmes.*

The position taken by  $\Lambda \Sigma \Phi$  in refusing to allow its official badges to be jeweled is backed up by Howard C. Williams, a  $\Phi \kappa \Psi$  alumnus of the University of Illinois, in a recent issue of the  $\Phi \kappa \Psi$  *Shield*. He quotes one of his fraternity brothers:

When I was initiated into the fraternity I bought a jeweled badge. That was in the days when undergraduates were permitted to go the limit of extravagance in purchasing high-priced jewelry. The badge was set in pearls. Plain pins were a lot cheaper, but all the fellows had the jeweled ones, and I wasn't going to be the only piker in the bunch. Afterwards I concluded that some of the other freshmen felt the same way I did about it—that is, none of us had the nerve to admit we couldn't afford the more expensive jewelry. As a matter of fact, I was spending my father's money for a pin and my father couldn't afford anything of the sort. He was doing mighty well to send me to college at all.

I well remember my first Christmas at home, as I very carefully concealed my fraternity pin when about the house so my father wouldn't see it and get inquisitive about the price. Although I wore it in plain sight at the various Christmas parties and among the old gang, it made me feel sort of sheepish when I realized that father had three more sons and daughters to send to college, if he could, and I confess I very much doubted his ability to do it on his limited income as a small-town physician in a healthful locality.

“Although the jeweled badge evil among undergraduates in Phi Kappa Psi has been overcome by legislation,” continues Mr. Williams, “we are still confronted with the novelty disease, by which I mean the tendency to purchase unnecessary articles of jewelry for males and females.” He quotes the Wisconsin Phi Psi news letter to this effect:

The chapter has shown her disapproval of fraternity jewelry by passing a motion forbidding any fraternity jeweler to display his goods in the chapter house. The fraternity jeweler is a person who takes much and leaves little and we cannot help but feel that his exit from 811 State street not only means the abolition of a lot of junk but an improved financial condition among the brothers.

Mr. Williams says further:

Ever since reaching the age of discretion—and by that I mean the time in the life of a college man, after he is graduated, when he realizes what a chump he has been—I have had some set notions anent the wearing of ornaments. For instance, I have no objection to a man wearing his fraternity pin over his heart or perhaps wearing the coat of arms of his organization on a watch fob. Such a spectacle is an every-day occurrence and nothing to be wondered at any more than we wonder at seeing the badge of the Mystic Shrine, the Elks, the Eagles, the Knights of Columbus or the B'nai Brith. But why any college man, graduate or undergraduate, should want to transfer the sacred insignia of his fraternity to wrist watches, chewing gum cases, salts bottles, vanity cases, tatting shuttles, powder cans or anything else within the category of frivolousness, extravagance or foolishness, is something I did not learn in college.

Ramble through any fraternity house (or sorority house, if you get the chance), or glance through a jewelry catalog, and you will find many other exhibits, more or less necessary to a liberal education and a democratic fraternity life, such as belt buckles for the front or back, breast pins, sock supporters, lavalliers, hat pins, signet rings, stick pins, bracelets, bar pins, veil sets, picture frames, locketts, chains, cuff links, shirt studs, cigar cutters, pencils, pens, knives, perfume bottles, napkin bands, handkerchief holders, card cases, match safes, scarf pins, spoons, purses, cigar or cigarette holders, and pipes of brier, meershaum or calabash.

Understand me, I have no objection to a man wearing sock supporters or puffing a pipe; but I fail to see, for instance, how fraternity crests or Greek letters help to hold up a man's socks or make tobacco more enjoyable.

## ENGAGEMENTS

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert James Polk of Wollaston, Mass., announce the engagement of their daughter, Mildred, to Mr. Chester Allen Bishop, '15.

Mrs. Leonora Pike Grant of Chelsea, Mass., announces the engagement of her daughter, Julia Louise, to Mr. John Walker Noyes, ex-'17.

Mr. Earle Sumner Draper, '15, sends a card announcing his engagement to Miss Norma Farwell of Turners Falls, Mass.

Alice Maryone, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Carl W. Sundh, 27 Forbes Street, Worcester, Massachusetts, to Oren Hutchinson Persons (B '15), Harvard, '16. Miss Sundh is a graduate of the Sargent School, Cambridge, Massachusetts, and is now a student at Wells College, Aurora-on-Cayuga, New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick L. Lehr of New Haven, Connecticut, announce the engagement of their daughter, Clare Emma, a sister of Frederick Lincoln Lehr, Jr. (A '10), to Henry John Hegel (A '11), Yale, '11, '12. The wedding will take place in June, and Brother and Mrs. Hegel will make their new home at The Alexandria, 1 State Street, Schenectady, N. Y., after their honeymoon that will be spent *en toure* the White Mountains *via* a well-known make of motor car.

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## MARRIAGES

Rev. John F. Hall (A '15), was married on January 16, 1917, at Rush City, Minnesota, to Miss Anna C. Carlson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Carlson, and a graduate of Carlton College, '10. Mr. and Mrs. Hall are at home, 2026 Cornell Road, Cleveland, Ohio.

Horace William Mann (H '12), and Miss Marguerite C. Urch, both of Muskegon, Michigan, were married on March 24th, 1917, at St. Marks Church, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

Mark Hatfield Wright (© '08), and Miss Leila March Scovil, on March 14th, 1917, at Independence, California. They will reside in Alaska.

Miss Marguerite Geddas of Byron, California, to Brother Ed. J. Lang, Nu ex-'15, at Byron. At home, Box 804, Olympia, Washington.

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### BIRTHS

Brother and Mrs. John Lansford McCloud (© '13), (A Φ '14), announce the advent of Robert McCloud, February 7th, 1917, at their home, 495 Schmittiel Avenue, Detroit, Michigan.

Born to Brother Hugh Leroy Gear (K '10) and wife, on November 20th, 1916, Margaret Elaine. Brother Gear is associated with his father and brother at Menasha, Wisconsin, in business as dealers in all kinds of dairy supplies.

Born, January 9, to Mr. and Mrs. V. H. Pfaender (© ex-'13E) a girl, Mary Ellen.

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### DEATHS

#### HON. WAYNE MACVEAGH

Hon. Wayne MacVeagh (A '51), Yale 1853, at his residence, 1317 F Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., on January 11, 1917. Brother MacVeagh was a brother of Hon. Franklin MacVeagh, President Taft's Secretary of the Treasury, and also a member of Alpha Chapter. Wayne MacVeagh was Attorney General under President Garfield; had served in the Union Army during the Rebellion, was Minister to Turkey in 1870, Chairman of the Louisiana Commission in 1876, and was Ambassador to Italy under President Cleveland and later became chief counsel at The Hague in the Venezuelan Boundary Arbitration. He is survived by his widow, Virginia Cameron MacVeagh, and three children.

## LEMUEL TRIPP WILLCOX, 60

Born, August 8, 1835, in Fairhaven, Mass., son of Amaziah P. and Susan H. Willcox. Died, January 1, 1917, in Fairhaven, after a lingering illness. New Bedford High School; Williston Seminary. Member Kappa Sigma Epsilon, Alpha Sigma Phi, Delta Kappa Epsilon, and Phi Beta Kappa. Third prize in English composition in Sophomore year; Oration appointments. Married, June 22, 1865, to Miss Harriet Curtis Field of New Haven, Conn. Son: Standish.

Willcox began his study of the law after graduation in the office of Eliot & Stetson in New Bedford, Mass. Having gained admittance to the bar in 1862, he practiced in New Bedford from that time until the spring of 1915, when he retired on account of failing health. Willcox enjoyed the reputation of being especially well posted on the abstruse points in the law, a lawyer of fine legal acumen, and an eloquent pleader. He was elected president of the New Bedford Bar Association in 1912, and served in that capacity until his retirement. At one time he was a member of the School Board, had been a vestryman of Grace Protestant Episcopal Church, and was elected vice-president of the Yale Club of New Bedford at the time of its formation in March, 1914. His son survives.—*Yale Alumni Weekly*.

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CHARLES PHELPS WILLIAMS

Charles Phelps Williams (A '60), Yale 1862, at his residence, 1004 Buena Vista Street, South Pasadena, California, August 23, 1916. Brother Williams is survived by his three children, Mrs. Albert L. Mason, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Dr. Charles M. Williams of New York, and Mrs. H. P. Moseley of Santa Barbara, California.

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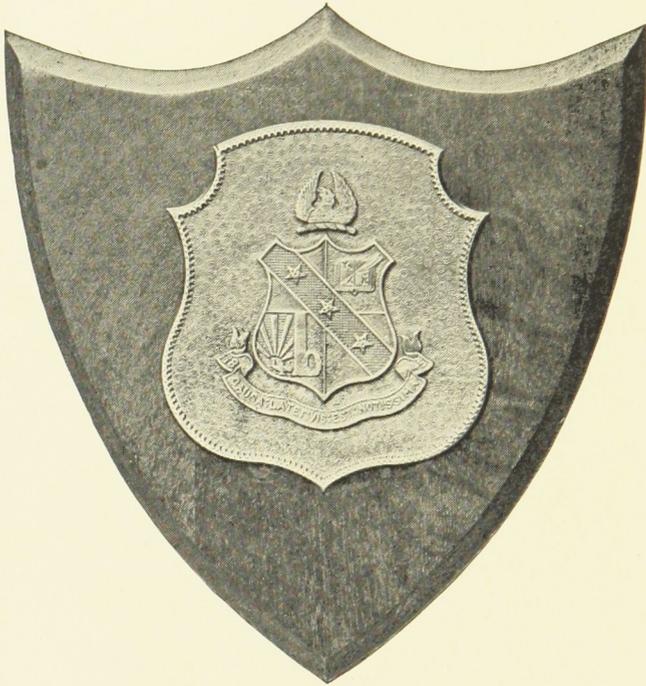
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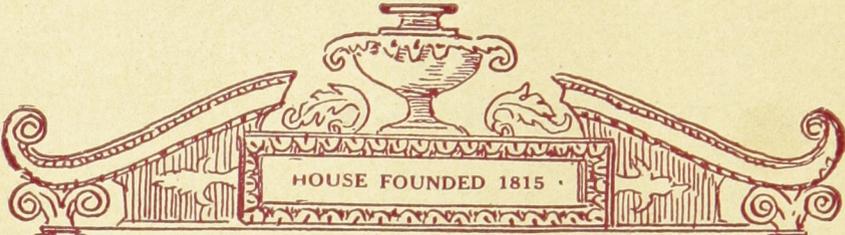
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