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NUMBER 1

The
Tomahawk

OF

ALPHA SIGMA PHI



Alpha Sigma Phi Fraternity

Founded at Yale University, December, 1845.

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Editor

HENRY EDGERTON CHAPIN, D.Sc., 49 Lefferts Ave., Richmond Hill, N. Y.

Managing Editor

WAYNE MONTGOMERY MUSGRAVE, 51 Chambers St., New York

Associate Editors

CHARLES ADELBERT TRAFFORD, JR., 435 West 117th St., New York

GEORGE HENRY CHAPMAN, Ph.D., Agricultural Experiment Station,
Amherst, Mass.

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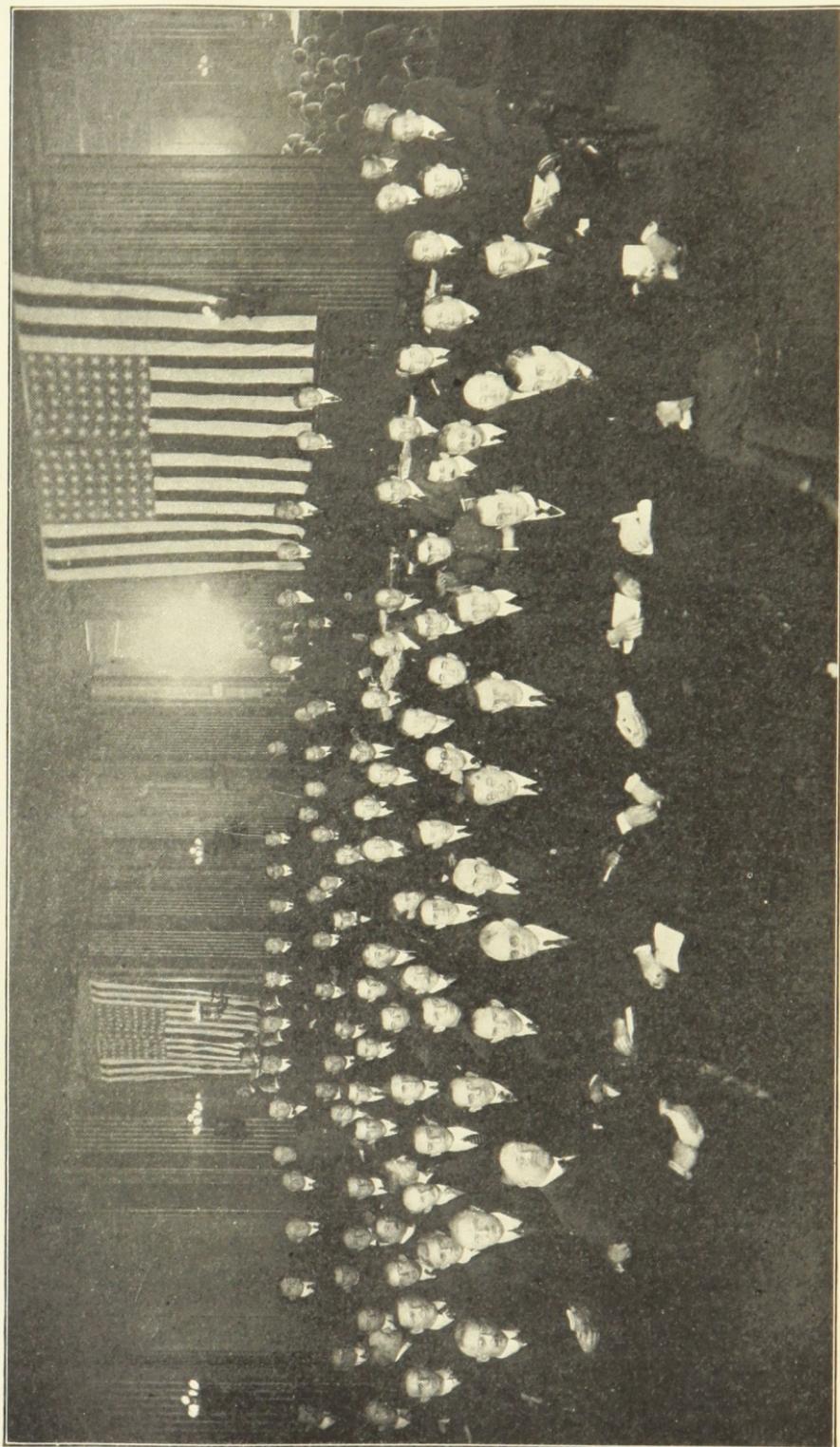
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TENTH INTER-FRATERNITY CONFERENCE



DECEMBER, NINETEEN HUNDRED EIGHTEEN

TENTH INTER-FRATERNITY CONFERENCE

THE Tenth Inter-Fraternity Conference assembled at the University Club, 54th Street and Fifth Avenue, on November 30, 1918. Forty fraternities were represented. The program was intensely interesting throughout and more particularly in the Chairman's Report, and the papers entitled, "Tenth Anniversary," by President Faunce and Prof. Francis W. Shepardson, and "Health and Hygiene," by Dr. Frank Wieland.

During the dinner President W. H. P. Faunce, President of Brown University, and founder and first chairman of the Conference, was introduced by Chairman James Duane Livingston. It is to be regretted that this address was not reported, as it contained many splendid thoughts and suggestions for a broader and better life and understanding between men, colleges, fraternities, and nations.

We quote from "Tenth Anniversary," as follows: "In recent months our system has been put to the test. Our ritualistic and inspirational teachings have seen their rich fruitage. The many discouraged hours of the fraternity official were forgotten; all the questionings about real values were ended, when, from every chapter house, at the call of country, those who wore the badges we prize rushed forth to fight for national honor, for world democracy, for the eternal God. We have followed them with pride as they faced the foe. We mourned for them as they have fallen at the front. But, even as we have laid our costly sacrifices upon the altar of human freedom, we have renewed our faith in that idealism, which, amid the darkness of the

initiation chamber, was implanted in our lives, as we pledged eternal fealty to it, made our vows to human friendship, swore to bear our part in human labor, take our share in human strife. If some carping critic of yesterday return to renew his attack against the college fraternity and to condemn its product, our only answer need be to point to starred lists of alumni organizations, to emptied chapter houses, to long lines of khaki-clad youth, to the rolls of the heroes in many a fierce fight, to the rows of graves beneath the poppies of Flanders fields."

Chairman Livingston and Secretary McCorkle were re-elected. Wayne M. Musgrave was chosen treasurer.

THE EDITORS' DINNER

The Editors' Dinner, given the night before the meeting of the Inter-Fraternity Conference at the Salmagundi Club, 47 Fifth Avenue, was in point of attendance the largest ever held, as there were 37 present and an additional score turned away for lack of accommodation.

The entertaining features were more emphatic in the details than the practical values of previous efforts. The talk by James Duane Livingston in reference to his efforts to induce the War Department to permit fraternities to live, was both enlightening and valuable, but the balance of the program might as well have been omitted. It is to be hoped that the old time informal discussions of matters of interest in the management and making of the fraternity magazine will return henceforth, even if the patronage has to be limited to those actually controlling the magazines themselves. We believe, however, this will not be necessary, but the discussions should be restricted to those who are doing the things that make fraternity magazines worth while.

FALSE MODESTY VS. COMMON SENSE

By WAYNE M. MUSGRAVE

IN his paper, "Health and Hygiene," read before the Tenth Inter-Fraternity Conference by Dr. Frank Wieland, much entertainment was afforded the listeners and a few suggestions were made that may lead to some real progress in the field of sex hygiene. Mr. William Ellison Harvey in his editorial in the October number of *The Sigma Phi Epsilon Journal*, entitled "Versus Prophylaxis," the central thought seems to be that mere mental control of sex propensities is sufficient. Let us take off the mask and face these problems from a common-sense standpoint. We want something practical and yet something that will not offend. How shall we get it?

In a recent conversation with George Banta, editor of *Banta's Greek Exchange*, we suggested this question for further discussion in his paper, but he seemed to be afraid that because it was equally distributed among the sororities it could not be handled. We do not believe that Mr. Banta is correct in this view. The sorority girl has good sense and is not a foolish prude. The time has come when something practical should be done to meet these conditions, and yet they can be approached and discussed without offense. There is no room for nastiness in life, but there is plenty of room for the man and woman who will approach these sex questions in a manner that will rescue the unfortunate, protect the uncontaminated, and safeguard the future generations.

The very first problem we face is to recognize facts that surround us. Several great religions have attempted to subvert the purpose of the Creator by teaching that desire must be suppressed. Others have tried to explain these natural propensities as the fall of man. What are the results? The church has ignored the scarlet woman and preached to the sinful man. The prostitute plys her trade in spite of the policeman's club. Venereal diseases have been ignored by the body politic as being of interest only to the persons suffering therefrom. A physician friend of mine told me some time ago that he had treated nearly nine thousand cases of gonorrhoea in the year preceding. He found over one hundred cases of these traceable to one prostitute, and yet there was no law to curb her activities, save that of convicting her as a disorderly person, sending her for six months to prison, and curing her while there. This should be changed and,

thanks to the war activities of our military authorities, has been changed in this community. Such women can now be compelled to isolate themselves and be cured of their disorders.

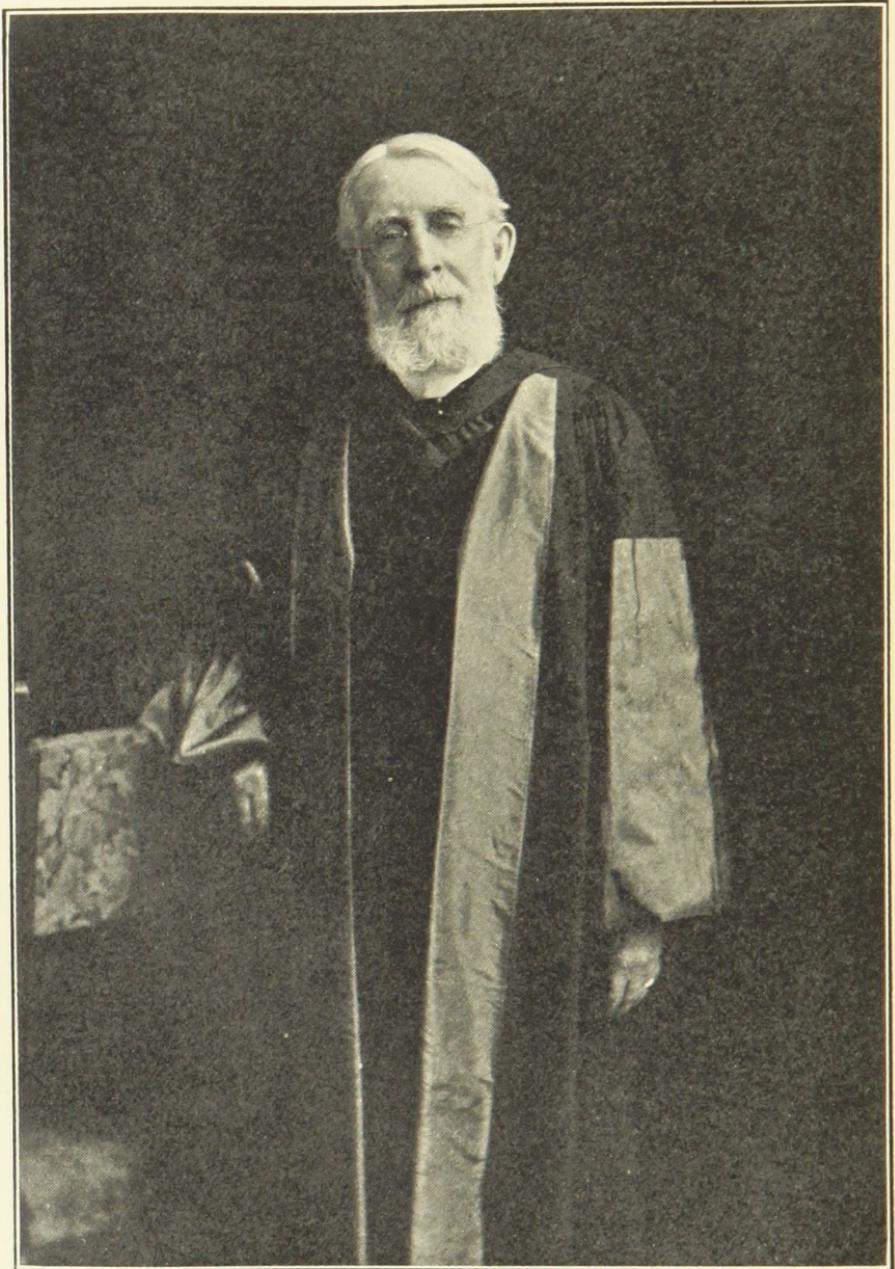
But we are now returning to a peace condition. If prophylaxis was good for soldiers it should be equally good for civilians. But, you say, with this in end we will never stamp out immorality. I am not hopeful of ever stamping out immorality. I am concerned with stamping out disease that undermines the health not only of this generation, but of many more to come. I want to begin on my neighbor, whether he has been immoral or not, if he needs aid and give it. I know him. His grandson may be a very likeable fellow, but I may not live to become acquainted with him. I want to save my neighbor if I can. Not tomorrow, next day, or sometime in the future, but today, tomorrow, and forever. Then I shall realize my opportunity and perform my duty fully.

Let us have lectures for properly instructing the people generally. It does not need to be a mixed audience, as it may be given to the sexes separately and in this way offend nobody's sense of proprieties. If a prude begins to yell, let her yell; the sensible woman will get what information she wants in spite of her. The sensible man will come away with a better view of life. These questions should deal with the problems of puberty, of sex defilement, of marriage and its responsibilities, of parenthood, of excesses both within and without the marriage bond, of venereal diseases, of prenatal conditions that degenerate the physical, mental, and moral types, and of the interest of society in the welfare of the individual.

Let us make up our minds that we shall have to deal in this generation with the immoral man and the immoral woman, and that it is through these types that more damage is done to the body politic than through many other infectious and contagious diseases, and that their hidden nature may lead to greater infection than if they were known to exist. Let us treat these unfortunates as human beings and help them to rid themselves of their disorders, if not for their own selves, then for the interest and welfare of the pure members of society they are going to contaminate through marriage and the unborn offspring they are to beget; more often than otherwise an offspring handicapped with a weakened constitution, mind, or moral fabric because of

the illicit indulgence of one of its parents. The red-light district and private snaps both breed and transmit venereal disease and this is why they both interest me. I want the infected persons of either sex cured as soon as possible and restricted in their practices until there is no longer danger of further infection from them. Their moral regeneration is a matter for the clergy, but my own and my neighbors' safety interests me first. You cannot reform a fallen woman or a degenerate man with a policeman's club, a term in prison, or a lot of preaching unless you show that you are interested in their every welfare. I had an old officer tell me recently that in his 36 years' service on the police force he never saw a genuine case of reform by a prostitute. Sometimes, he said, they will go straight for a time, but when a crisis in life comes off they go again. They are like the man who tries to drown his sorrows in drink. This may or may not be a general rule, but we are at least interested in seeing that such women shall not transmit to our youth the venereal poison that may make their lives a failure. Let us awaken from the lethargy that has held us in the past and demand such administrative laws as will reach these cases in the interest of society. A little more justice, much less abuse, and all the humanity we can crowd into the equation, will produce the desired results. Let us use common sense and eliminate false modesty to the end that this generation shall feel our influence because we are a part of it. We may not live to know in person the next generation at all, but we can help it by helping those within our reach in this. Let us begin at once.

The fraternity and sorority house offers an excellent practical field. The moving picture released by the government, "Fit to Fight," has been suggested by Dr. Wieland and Dr. Conley. That is an excellent thing and should be encouraged, but it does not cover the entire ground. And, besides, it should be persistent to the end that the incoming classes shall from year to year come under the influence and instruction of their upper classmen. Common sense and cooperation will reach a fruitful field here because it touches the man and woman at adolescence and gives them proper information. As they, in turn, are to go out into the world as leaders of its thought, so they will form an excellent leaven through which remoter sections of society may be reached and helped.



THE LATE ANDREW DICKSON WHITE

DR. ANDREW DICKSON WHITE

'53—Dr. Andrew Dickson White, who died on November 4, after a short illness following a stroke of paralysis, was born in Homer, N. Y., November 7, 1832, his parents being Horace and Clara (Dickson) White. He prepared for college at the Cortland Academy. He first entered Hobart College, but in 1851 joined the Class of 1853 at Yale. He received the *Lit* and DeForest gold medals and the Clark prize, and was a member of $\Lambda \Sigma \Phi$ and of Skull and Bones. After graduation he spent a year in study abroad and then went to St. Petersburg as an attaché of the American Legation, serving during the Crimean War. In 1857, following a year of post-graduate study at Yale, he became professor of history and English literature at the University of Michigan. He resigned this post in 1863, although retaining a lectureship there for the next four years, and took up his residence in Syracuse, N. Y. He was elected to the State Senate in 1863 and while serving as chairman of the Committee on Education became interested in the establishment of Cornell University. He personally contributed \$300,000 to its original cost and later gave large additional sums and founded the School of History and Political Science, which bears his name, giving to it his historical library of over forty thousand volumes. He served as president of Cornell from its foundation in 1867 to 1885 and was one of the leaders in the movement for liberating and broadening education in the United States. From 1879 to 1881, while on leave of absence from his duties at the University, he was minister to Germany and from 1892 to 1894 he was minister to Russia. President McKinley later appointed him ambassador to Germany. He served on the Venezuela Boundary Commission in 1896 and was president of the American delegation to the first Hague Peace Conference in 1899. His public life closed in 1902 and he spent the remainder of his years at Ithaca. He was prominently connected with many organizations and institutions, was the holder of a number of honorary degrees, and had written extensively. His best-known book was "A History of the Warfare of Science with Theology in Christendom." He was twice married, his first wife being Miss Mary A. Outwater, who died in 1887. His second marriage took place in 1890 to Miss Helen Magill.

He was Grand Senior President of Alpha Sigma Phi Fraternity from 1913 to 1915. It is a curious coincidence that his funeral occurred on what would have been his 86th birthday if he had lived. He was buried from Sage Chapel of his beloved Cornell University on November 7, 1918.

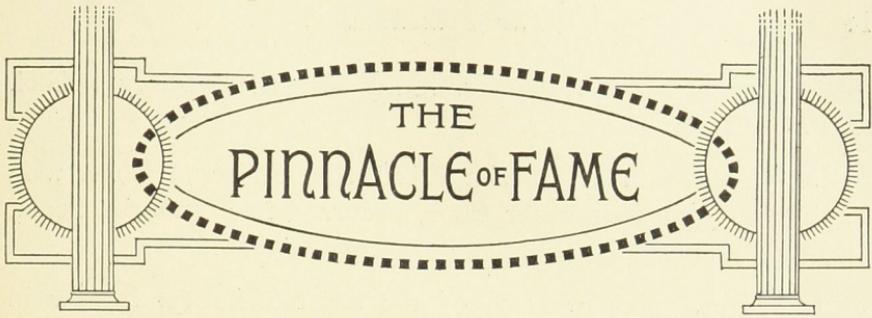
CHARLES MCLEAN SMITH, A '07, Yale '08

Private, Company G, 308th Infantry

Died on October 4 from wounds received in action. His parents were notified to this effect by the War Department on November 2. From letters received from their son written late in September from a hospital in France, it was thought that he was successfully recovering from the gun-shot wound in his right leg, sustained in the fight in the Argonne Woods last summer. Smith, who was rejected from the Army in the summer of 1917, was drafted in March, 1918, and sent to Camp Devens, Mass. He was later transferred to Camp Upton, N. Y., and from there ordered overseas with Company G of the 308th Infantry.

Charles McLean Smith was born in Hartford, Conn., July 6, 1886, the son of Frank George and Harriet Seymour (Cutler) Smith. He received his preparatory training at the Hartford Public High School and in Junior year was given a second dispute appointment. From 1908 to 1910 he studied electrical engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. For the next two years he was employed by the General Electric Company, at first in Pittsfield and later in Great Barrington, Mass. He was afterwards connected with the New York Edison Company. He belonged to A Σ Φ Fraternity, the University Club of Hartford and the Wethersfield Country Club and was a member of Center Church of Hartford. He was unmarried. Besides his parents, he is survived by one sister.

Adelbert Ernest Pulsifer, A '17, of Yonkers, N. Y., died of influenza October 2, 1918, at General Hospital No. 5, Ft. Ontario, Oswego, N. Y. Brother Pulsifer was a Sergeant, first-class, in the Medical Corps. His wife and parents live at 38 Briggs Avenue, Yonkers.



ALUMNI

George B. Heilner, A '14, was recommissioned as Second Lieutenant in the Tank Corps on May 12 in France and has recently been in active service as Battalion Reconnaissance Officer in the 344th Battalion, Tank Corps. His address is A. P. O. 714, American Expeditionary Forces.

'53—Under the will of the late Dr. Andrew D. White, A '51, Yale is to receive \$5,000. Cornell University has a bequest of \$500,000.

W. Henry T. Holden, a Cadet in the Air Service, is attending the Radio School at Columbia University, New York City. He was first transferred from the Radio Service, Signal Corps, to the Bureau of Weights and Standards at Washington and then at his own request to the Air Service.

Wilfred A. Beardsley, who now holds a First Lieutenant's commission in the Sanitary Corps, has been abroad for the past eight months. He may be addressed in care of the Office of the Chief Surgeon, Base Section No. 2, Service of Supplies, American Expeditionary Forces.

Raymond F. Chidsey enlisted September 28, 1917; promoted to Corporal, November 11, to Sergeant, December 1, to Second Lieutenant, March 18; now stationed with Company B, 3d Engineer Training Regiment, at Camp Humphreys, Va.

Fred L. Weeks, commissioned a First Lieutenant, September 7, 1917; attended the third Engineer Reserve Officers' Training Camp, Camp Lee, Va.; at present in charge of Military Mapping and serving as Assistant to the Department Engineer, Southern Department, Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

1st Lieut. Roy B. Hunter, Army French Artillery School, A. P. O. 714.

'57—The death of Harriet Elizabeth (Uhlhorn) Cone, wife of the late James Brewster Cone, occurred in Hartford, Conn., on June 25.

1st Lieut. John F. Hall, of the 331st Infantry, is now in foreign service and may be addressed at A. P. O. 762, American Expeditionary Forces.

Harrison W. Talcott, commissioned a First Lieutenant in the Sanitary Corps June 3, 1918; assigned to the Gas Defense Service, Washington, D. C.

'67—The death of Clara (DeForest) Burrell, wife of Rev. David James Burrell of New York City, occurred at Madison, N. J., on September 21. She was the daughter of the late George F. DeForest, '31, and the niece of the founder of the DeForest Orational Prize and the DeForest Scholarship.

A. Shelton Keith, who was voluntarily inducted into the service on August 30 and assigned to Company G, Recruit Camp No. 4, has been detailed to Personnel work at the Headquarters of the Personnel Office at Camp Greene, Charlotte, N. C.

Wallace Blanchard is a Private in Company C at the Coast Artillery Officers' Training School at Fort Monroe, Va. Having enlisted voluntarily, he entered service on May 15 at Camp Meade, Md., as a candidate in the 4th Infantry at the Officers' Training School. He was transferred by his own request to the 154th Depot Brigade as a Private, First Class, in June, later being transferred to the Coast Artillery Corp and assigned to Fort Howard, Baltimore, Md. He was entered upon his present course on September 27.

'10—A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Howard DeF. Widger of 875 Seventh Street, Charleston, Ill., on October 13. She has been named Mary Esther.

In September, it was reported that Luther B. Liles was serving as a Private in Service Company No. 3, at Camp Joseph E. Johnston, Fla. He expects shortly to be commissioned.

Alden Anderson was promoted to a Captaincy in the Field Artillery on September 10. He has been stationed for some time at the Port of Embarkation, Hoboken, N. J., where he is attached to the Headquarters Staff.

Ralph E. Myers, commissioned a First Lieutenant in the Medical Corps on July 8; commenced active duty on August 5 at the Rockefeller Institute, New York City, being detailed there for instruction in chemistry and bacteriology; now attending the Army Medical School in Washington.

Gaza H. Mika was commissioned a Captain on October 5. He is with the American Expeditionary Forces, being attached to the General Staff.

It was reported in July that 1st Lieut. Frank W. Barnes, who had been a member of an Aero Squadron, stationed at Field No. 2, Garden City, Long Island, was about to go overseas.

Frederick H. Cogswell, a Corporal in Company M, 1st Army Headquarters Regiment, is assigned to the Office of the Judge Advocate for clerical work.

1st Lieut. Kenneth B. Haines is serving abroad with the 117th Field Signal Battalion. He may be addressed at A. P. O. 715, American Expeditionary Forces.

Franklin Coeller is attending the Machine Gun School at Camp Hancock, Ga. He is in training for a commission.

War Department, Motor Ambulance Supply Depot, U. S. Army, S. Third and "K" Streets, Louisville, Ky. Evans S. Kern, H, 1913.

Gillespie Blaine Darrah, Δ '10, Λ '16, was seriously wounded in action in France, but is now convalescing and is expected home soon.

MARRIAGES

Judge and Mrs. William M. Farmer announce the marriage of their daughter, Gwendolyn, to Mr. Benjamin Franklin Young, First Lieutenant, National Army, Thursday, the 8th of August, 1918, Vandalia, Illinois. At home, 409 Rock Creek Church Road, Washington, D. C.

William A. Pittenger, Phoebe A. Bell, married Saturday, August 31st, 1918, Duluth, Minn. At home, after September 10th.

Benjamin Franklin Young, E '13, A '18, was married to Gwendolyn Farmer, A Φ, at Vandalia, Illinois, on August 8, 1918. Brother Young is a Captain in the Office of the Chief of Staff. His address is 409 Rock Creek Church Road, Washington, D. C.

John Henry Mottola, A '15, was married to Lanola Van Sicklen on September 7, 1918, in Brooklyn. Brother Mottola is connected with the law firm of Satterlee, Canfield and Stone. He lives at 1385 Elmore Place, Brooklyn.

Harold James Eckley, A '14, was married to Constance Kingsbury Bross of Indianapolis. The marriage took place in Washington, October 26th, 1918. His present address is c/o U. S. Shipping Board, Lancaster House, S. W. 1, St. James Square, London, England.

BIRTHS

I am writing you after much delay caused by one thing after another, to give you a bit of information regarding myself. On November 12th, 1917, a daughter was born to Mrs. Kenyon, nee Amy E. Pearce, of this City, and myself, Ray H. Kenyon. We have named the baby Margaret Newlan Kenyon.