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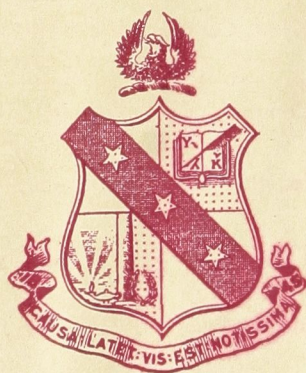
NINETEEN HUNDRED SEVENTEEN

NUMBER 1

The Tomahawk

OF

ALPHA SIGMA PHI



Alpha Sigma Phi Fraternity

Founded at Yale University, December, 1845.

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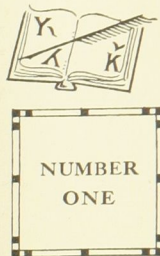
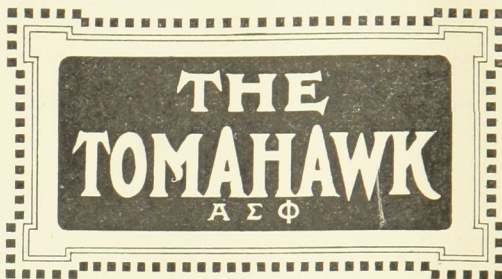
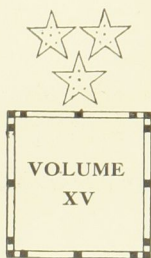
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DECEMBER, NINETEEN HUNDRED SEVENTEEN

THE OUTLOOK

AT the outbreak of the war things fraternal took on a decidedly panicky aspect. College men were among the first to sense the necessity to support the nation in its struggle to keep the world free from the devastating influence of the German, and rushed pell mell to the colors. It was not the enthusiasm of the mob, but the quick determination to do what they saw was their plain duty, and as a result the colleges and fraternities were quick to feel the effect of transferred service. Many institutions closed their doors two or three months earlier than usual in order that their lower classmen might be used in the production of crops and the conservation of food. Their upper classmen were with few exceptions in the training camps or otherwise with the military and naval forces.

It is perhaps worthy of note that not a single instance has come to the attention of the writer where a fraternity man has shown pronounced pacifist expression among the thousands upon thousands of members. Thank God Alpha Sigma Phi hasn't a single coward or traitor upon its roster, but its alumni and active members have proven 100 per cent. pro-American in their activities and loyal devotion to the service of their country and mankind. I know that other fraternities have made similar showings and I am for this reason proud to be a fraternity man and the executive of one of them. Among our oldest members, some of them over 70, active military service has been offered, and although declined, yet these old brethren have found other opportunities to show their loyalty. Nearly every man

between 40 and 50 has offered himself as a soldier or sailor, and not a few are serving. Those below 40 and above 19 are almost all with the flag in one capacity or another.

After April 2nd last, the situation in the Chapters grew rapidly chaotic. Pi and Gamma Chapters closed entirely because every active man went into the service. Other chapters contributed as many or more men, but still left a nucleus for future activities. Chapters became but shadows of their former selves. Under such conditions it became imperative to cancel the Convention, which was done at the request of the Grand Prudential Committee. Then came the request from the entire membership of this body that I should continue my duties until the outlook became such as to warrant a Convention. This in the face of the constitutional changes that were designed to completely transfer the executive authority and administrative personnel. I consented upon condition that if my country called me into its service I should then give up the work. Up to this writing I am only permitted to take part in the patriotic propaganda that is being carried on in New York under the auspices of the Mayor's Committee on National Defense, and elsewhere in the nation by the Liberty Loan Committee, the American Red Cross, and the National Security League. I have been sent to all parts of the City, its environs, into New England and as far west as North Dakota and south to Missouri, but my call may come at any time and I shall then respond. In the interim, however, I am devoting my best skill to keeping the lamps well trimmed and the lights burning for the boys who are serving the land. Necessarily the work has to be adjusted to the changed conditions.

COLLEGE OPENING

The opening of college has found all our active chapters in *esse* but with diminished membership and an obscured horizon. Old Delta opened with but five faithful fellows. Scarcely any with more than 40 per cent. of a normal showing. But not a whimper has reached me from any of them. Cheerfully, earnestly, and with the grim determination to succeed these boys have taken up their task with what bids fair to put every chapter on a sound foundation. As the work to be done is

more arduous than usual, so they have risen majestically to it with a boldness that spells success. Let the alumni feel assured that every chapter will survive the shock of war and be found doing business at the same old stand when they return.

THE CONVENTION

Theoretically I believe we should have a Convention, but for practical reasons I feel that it is now inopportune. To hold a Convention now would bankrupt our treasury while the results to be secured would not be in keeping with the relative expenditures. Better, to keep our treasury intact, and when the days of peace shall come have the wherewith to call and hold a Convention that shall take up the work of reconstruction where necessary and lay foundations for new structures to be erected under the more stable conditions that the future will then provide. If we hold a Convention now, perhaps those who are delegated to carry its will into effect will be called to the front and most of its efforts outside of the social activities be wasted. We would be confronted with the work of carrying on the executive functions with an empty treasury and no one knows how long the bolsheviki movements of different radicals may keep our men in the trenches of Europe. But the Kaiser must be whipped and there will be no peace until victory perches upon the banners of the entente allies. Personally I believe the struggle is nearly over, but this is not equivalent to my saying that America will have no hand in the fighting. I am inclined to believe it will come when the Germans realize that Uncle Sam has 5,000,000 fighting men in training and in the trenches and three times as many reserves still available. The military operations of this next year will wear more heavily upon the war weary Germans than ever before. But they will be thoroughly whipped if we have to maintain the struggle to the bitter end. There is no middle ground for compromise. Either the whole world must bow subserviently to the arrogance of the Hohenzollerns or their overthrow result in making every nation free to pursue its policy of live and let live uninterruptedly. Tamerlane failed. Alexander failed. Rome fell. Napoleon lost. Wilhelm must also fail. We shall never "Hoch der kaiser," or hear "Me und gott" in America.

THE TOMAHAWK

Until further notice the TOMAHAWK will be conducted by those in charge of it, but the pruning knife will cut its expenditures to a minimum, to the end that we shall have no deficit to make up when the real work of reconstruction begins. We have struggled for three years to overcome the deficit a former editor unloaded upon us, and we shall trudge along under reduced draught to build up the exchequer for our successor. We have omitted the Chapter Letters this time for reasons that will be apparent on reflection. Perhaps we shall restore them in February. At any rate we shall reduce the issues both in size and editions. But we shall strive to keep it afloat and at the same time make it a medium for the exchange of news concerning our alumni.

UNDER THE COLORS

The paucity of news regarding those in service may disappoint many of our readers. It has disappointed us. But we cannot make news, and those who are with the flag are often either too busy or too modest to advise us of their activities. We cannot compile a list of them, and until more stable times shall come, shall make no effort to do so. But we shall always be glad to hear what are the services of our alumni where they are, and where it is proper make note of it in our columns. Alumni secretaries and chapter correspondents should communicate all such notes promptly. It is a case of many can help one. Men in the camps or elsewhere who know of others there, will confer a favor by communicating it to us. We shall do our best to support the men who are in turn behind the guns, but you fellow members one and all can make the work more interesting if you will. Each make yourself a committee to help.

NEW CHAPTERS

Two petitions are pending and there is but little doubt of their both being accepted. The men who are petitioners are of the character we demand and our committees have spoken strongly in their favor. They are both well organized as locals and will

take an advance position among the fraternities where they are located. They have been able to maintain their strength but slightly impaired in spite of the war, but this has been due to their relatively large membership of underclassmen and not to having "slackers" among them. They are free from the type of what Shakespeare would describe, "God made him, therefore let him pass for a man." And they are in two institutions that we all admire, Stanford University, and Pennsylvania State College. We hoped to be able to announce their installation in this issue, but an indifferent officer in one of our western chapters kept us waiting seven weeks for a report that should have reached us promptly on October 1st, during most of which time we were uncertain here at headquarters whether this chapter had survived the shock of war. Needless to say, we were unable to forward the petitions during that time to any of our chapters for their action. If his ears tingled or itched I have no doubt it was occasioned by the remarks that were passed upon him by the writer. Incidentally I hope the members of his chapter and the sister chapters as well will exercise a potent influence to create a better atmosphere for him for his future official acts. Indifference is a sin that no man should be guilty of in these strenuous times, and no chapter should tolerate it, particularly when it retards the progress of the whole fraternity.

OUR DUTY

Let us one and all continue our efforts in every way to support our country in whatsoever service we may render. Under the leadership of Mr. Wilson we shall as a nation rise to a greater destiny by reason of the fact that we have never fought for a selfish principle, that every war we have waged has been for human liberty, that our flag has never known defeat, and that in this war we are fighting a battle for democracy and justice, and for our own self respect. At the council table to settle terms of peace we know in advance that our nation's voice shall be heard advocating righteousness and honor, but let us hope that wanton destruction of virtue, life, and property rights shall be compensated by those who wrought it to the last farthing, so far as payment can compensate for such. A nation that

outrages decency, violates chastity, destroys holy or historical edifices, extinguishes lamps of learning, rapes and enslaves hordes of women, wantonly murders its prisoners of war by hundreds of thousands, and makes the soil it occupies a desert when it can no longer hold it without such serving a strategical purpose, deserves to be wiped out, but suffering its continued existence its people should be compelled to pay for their own misgovernment by those whom they entrusted with the authority to direct and order such devastation. While they are paying for what they so wantonly destroyed, their ideas of justice may undergo a change and ethics may take the place of might in decreeing what is right. The iniquities of absolutism and militarism may become as apparent to a German taxpayer of the next generation who sweats to pay for the Kaiser's fun as it is today to those nations that oppose his blind and oppressive will. Belgium and northern France should be restored and the people of Germany should pay the cost. Poland should be resurrected and Germans should shoulder the burden. Serbia, Montenegro and Roumania should be rebuilt and Austria should be assessed. The Turk should be dismissed from Europe and the Dardanelles made free under the joint control of England, France and Italy. Russia, poor deluded Russia, should be allowed to shake herself free from the bolsheviki and rise as a nation with higher ideals and better citizens and rulers to greet the future.

WAYNE M. MUSGRAVE,

G. J. P.

CHARTERS GRANTED

The petitions of the Alvarado Club at Stanford University and the Viking Club at Pennsylvania State College have been unanimously granted. They will be immediately installed as Tau (T) and Upsilon (Y) Chapters.

THE EDITORS' DINNER

THE editors of the various fraternity magazines decided to revive the custom of holding a dinner the evening preceding the Inter-Fraternity Conference. This meeting was held November 30th at the Delta Kappa Epsilon Club, 30 West 44th Street, New York City, from 7:00 to after 12:00 those directing the destinies of the Greek Letter Press talked shop, got acquainted, and discussed policies.

To Frank F. Rogers, Editor of *The Rainbow* of $\Delta T \Delta$ is due the honor of sending out the call, arranging the details, and introducing the toastmaster, Walter T. Palmer, Associate Editor of the *Scroll* of $\Phi \Delta \Theta$.

Dr. Francis W. Sheppardson, Editor of $B \Theta \Pi$ responded to the subject, William Raimond Baird. Much inside information regarding the life and work of the late Mr. Baird was given. "For twenty-five years", said the speaker, "Mr. Baird was given practically a free hand in the conduct of our journal. During this time he never permitted a drive at other fraternities to appear in his paper. He was a quick and strong thinker that never wanted to do anyone an injury. His methods of thought were forceful and direct and often he obtained by a single thought a conclusion that others obtained through many successive steps." Dr. Sheppardson applied in the works of Baird the thoughts of immortality expressed by the Mother of the Russian Revolution, "I don't know much, I don't do much, but this I know, my mind and my works live on and will abide". Baird left the material for "Forty Years of Fraternity Legislation", and "Beta Letters", soon to be published in addition to many things that will form the basis of articles on fraternity matters for years to come.

Mr. Oren H. Cheney, Chairman of the Inter-Fraternity Conference, and a member of $\Phi \Gamma \Delta$ was the next to speak. His address was short, but counselled a Get Together Spirit whereby the fraternities might work out in union their problems in a spirit of mutual help.

James Anderson Hawes, $\Delta K E$ made a very illuminating talk on the financing of his Fraternity and the $\Delta K E$ Club at

a total expenditure of \$500,000.00, with a maintenance of \$125,000.00 a year, all of which was secure for the next three years in spite of the war's uncertainties. This club occupies 13 floors of this building and is very complete in every detail. It is also the headquarters of the fraternity.

Frank F. Rogers was the last formal speaker of the evening and emphasized the importance of the exchanges and the work they seemed to accomplish. He commented upon the fact that up to date none of Dr. Weiland's Letters have been reproduced in any sorority magazines. They should furnish food for comment in many fraternity magazines, however.

The balance of the evening was devoted to informal conversations regarding different phases of magazine work. Those present besides the speakers already listed were, E. Fischer, Kingston, Pa., and John E. Mason, of 251 South 44th St., Philadelphia, of the *Purple, Green and Gold* of $\Lambda \times \Lambda$; H. A. Rider, Indianapolis, Ind., of the *Delta* of ΣN ; Lloyd L. Cheney, Albany, N. Y., of the *Shield* of $\Phi K \Psi$; Carleton J. H. Hayes, Editor; Acheson H. Callaghan, 1344 Delaware Pl., Brooklyn, Associate Editor, the *Garnet and White* of $\Lambda \times P$; William L. Phillips, Richmond, Va., $\Sigma \Phi E$ *Journal*; Robert Paul Ashley, *The Carnation* of $\Delta \Sigma \Phi$, 84 William St., New York; George Banta, Menasha, Wisconsin, *Banta's Greek Exchange*; James F. Brown, Business Manager, and G. Howard Bruce, General Secretary, $B \Theta \Pi$; Harold S. Downing, Editor, $\Phi \Gamma \Delta$; Thomas A. Davis, Goshen, Indiana, Editor, the *Scroll* of $\Phi \Delta \Theta$; William V. Brothers, Business Manager, and L. G. Balfour, both of the ΣX *Quarterly*; Dr. Henry E. Chapin, Editor, and Wayne M. Musgrave, Managing Editor, *THE TOMAHAWK* of $\Lambda \Sigma \Phi$.

THE INTER-FRATERNITY CONFERENCE

THE Ninth Inter-Fraternity Conference was called to order by Chairman Oren H. Cheney ($\Phi \Gamma \Delta$), promptly at 10:00 A. M. December 1st, at the University Club, 54th Street and Fifth Avenue, New York City. Roll call disclosed forty fraternities represented by upwards of 140 delegates, alternates, and visitors.

The regular Order of Business was disposed of without unusual deviation. Formal reports were offered by regular and special committees and will appear at length in the Minutes of the Conference that will reach the active chapters of all fraternities in about two weeks. Except in special instances we shall refer readers to these for details.

The Committee on "Local Inter-Fraternity Conferences" made no formal report as the former chairman, Mr. William Raimond Baird was dead, and its work had fallen behind in consequence. This committee was continued and asked to make further reports at the next Conference. It was decided to ask that all local inter-fraternity associations take the name of Inter-Fraternity Councils to distinguish them from this Conference and make the distinction plain to all when under discussion.

The Committee on "What Proportion of College Fraternity Men Fail to Graduate and the Causes Therefor" made no formal report through its chairman, Prof. Carlton J. H. Hayes, but its apology for failure took up nearly ten minutes of valuable time and resulted in the committee being continued with instructions to make a report. This was the only "hot air" proposition turned loose upon this Conference and we hope will be the last in many years. Work not words is required. If the report should prove to be as verbose as the apology we should need an extra day to consider it alone. Let us hope this committee will not offend this rule next year.

Committee on "Pledge Lifting" made a very illuminating report through Prof. Thomas Arkle Clark. Forty-eight instances were uncovered, but it was believed that at least 150 existed this year. No names were made public but the Committee was continued under the general direction of the Executive Committee

with authority to confer with the officers of offending fraternities and power to publish the facts if milder methods failed. Pledge lifting was soundly scored by a unanimous vote of the Conference.

The following resolutions of last year were re-enacted:

"WHEREAS, Pledge Lifting continues to be practiced at some institutions and is a relic of barbarism, and

"WHEREAS, It is difficult to place guilt in such cases because of a general plea of ignorance and innocence, and

"WHEREAS, The practice is engendering more ill feeling today among under-graduates and even among alumni than any other one cause, therefore

"RESOLVED, That the Interfraternity Conference condemns the practice of Pledge Lifting, and recommends that no fraternity pledge, or attempt to pledge, a man who is known to be pledged to another fraternity until such latter fraternity has given notice that it has released such Pledge or until such fraternity refuses to release such Pledge after being so requested by him. In the event of a release or a refusal to release, it is recommended that at least three months elapse before another fraternity, or any of its members, shall approach directly or indirectly such Pledge with a view of securing him as a member of another or rival fraternity.

"FURTHER RESOLVED, That the officers of the Interfraternity Conference, whenever authenticated instances of lifting or attempted lifting shall be brought to their attention, shall call the case to the attention of the National Officers of the offending fraternity and request that the local chapter be disciplined to the full extent permitted by this fraternity's laws."

It was decided that the Federal War Tax applied to the dues and initiation fees of all fraternity men who paid over \$12.00 per year, but that the part thereof that went to the support of the grand chapters, purchase of pins, paraphernalia, etc., was exempt.

A committee on Resolutions to Boys in the Service Abroad made an excellent report that was unanimously passed. The wording thereof we were unable to obtain and it will have to go over until our next issue.

Fraternity Men in the War formed a subject for special report, and it was shown that a very large majority thereof both active and alumni were with the colors. Every Fraternity seemed

to be doing its utmost to uphold the flag. There seemed to be little distinction between them. None reported any pacifist activities whatsoever.

A special order for the discussion of social diseases was taken up by Mr. William H. Zinsser, Chairman of a Sub-Committee on National Defense and the general discussion that followed would remind one of a clinic in a big medical college where instruction in venereal diseases was being conducted. It was brought out that during the first 18 months of the war more men were incapacitated from these causes in France than by all the military operations of the enemy combined. It was a plain, earnest, and yet entirely wholesome discussion of a very important element of national efficiency. It is to be hoped that a freer discussion of this subject will follow among all classes of people in order that a better and cleaner generation may avoid the errors and pitfalls of the past.

The officers chosen for the ensuing year were James Duane Livingston, Chairman ($\Delta \Phi$), Albert H. Wilson, Secretary (ΣN), Don R. Almy, Treasurer ($\Sigma A E$).

Taken all in all it was a very successful Conference. The emphasis of last year on formal reports gave way to greater general discussion, but we hardly believe it has gone yet far enough. If the entire afternoon should be reserved for such topics as may be brought up in this manner in the future we believe it will still further improve the work essayed.

THE HIGH SCHOOL FRATERNITY: CUSSING OR CO-OPERATION?

IN order to understand the high school fraternity situation as it now exists, it is necessary to be familiar with its growth from a mere childish desire to imitate, natural instinctive clan-nishness and propinquity to the many organizations now existing under that name and involving between seventy-five and one hundred thousand individuals—a subject which raises a question of sufficient formidableness to call for action by the college fraternities, school boards, legislatures and courts.

To begin with, the original high school fraternity was formed much on the same plan and for the same purpose as a “fraternity” organized in one of the smaller Missouri towns many years ago. Several of the boys in the respective four years of the high school played together, went to parties together, and as it was termed at that time “ran together.” They had their school literary societies and other organizations, and finally some one conceived the idea of a “lodge” or “fraternity,” and so four or five of them met one night and organized the M. O. M. Lodge or Fraternity. They had no ritual, no set form of initiation, no high ideals or lofty purposes. The reason for the organization, if they had any, was probably social. The principal of the high school, a broad-minded man, with a knowledge of and strong feeling for boys, on the request of the boys became a member and was duly initiated. The organization met no opposition, created no ripple in school affairs, and if it had any effect at all, was probably a benefit to both the school authorities and the boys, as it brought the principal and pupils into a closer understanding. As this lodge, secret society or “fraternity,” if you will, was organized in one of the smaller towns in Missouri, so in a greater or less degree did each school in the country, each community, each neighborhood have a like or similar organization. The Brown-Anderson boys in their neighborhood had a club. They were robbers, policemen, soldiers, sailors, scouts and even livery stable owners together. They had the ONE and ONLY Brown-Anderson Company Circus—admission three pins. The Brown-Anderson neighborhood became the B. A. N. S., and

in high school the Beta Alpha Nu's, with no real reason for existence and with no object.

WHAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN

Such in effect were the first high school fraternities, harmless, aimless, purposeless organizations, which if properly handled by the school authorities would have died a natural death from lack of interest, or might have been encouraged to attain a better understanding between the teacher and pupil, furthering discipline, mutual confidence and respect—necessary objects in education.

As time went on and the problem increased, all indiscretions, snobbishness, all actions contrary to recognized authorities—things that exist in all schools,—were charged to the account of the fraternities. It is true that in some instances the fraternities were responsible, but, as a rule, most of the acts charged to their account were the result of things done by irresponsible individuals or groups such as belong to all school systems. Combined with that, either because of the fact that the fraternities were supposed to be secret or because the average teacher did not understand them and thus feared them, the school authorities attempted to eradicate the fraternity itself as the cause of all the evils arising under the school system.

OPPOSITION TWO FOLD

The opposition was of two kinds: intelligent co-operation by the authorities aimed to help the fraternity men destroy or correct the evils in the fraternity and the open, bitter, unfair attacks on the fraternity threatening its very existence and making it responsible for all the wrong in the school. Of course, during these changes time had been elapsing and during this time some of the high school fraternities had extended their chapters under the same name to other high schools, in imitation of their fathers and older brothers, and in some instances through the assistance of older heads, had even formulated constitutions and rituals. The big majority of the high school fraternities, however, were still the same aimless, objectless, purposeless organizations. The fact that all of the evils arising in the schools were attributed to the fraternity, generally unjustly, caused a sharp break or

line of demarcation among the high school fraternities themselves, and for want of a better classification, we must classify them then as "good" and "bad" fraternities. The "good" fraternities were those that had advanced, whose principles were high, whose aims and objects were based upon higher ideals for themselves and the betterment of the school and their associates, as one fraternity puts it:

"Its members are further pledged to the development of interest in literary societies, and athletic associations; to the promotion of school organization, school loyalty, and to the assistance of the Faculty in governing and sustaining the Institution."

And as another puts it:

"Its members are pledged to the development of interest in debating and other literary and intellectual exercise and practice; to the development of interest in school athletics and the physical improvement of the students of the school resulting therefrom; to the cultivation of social graces among its members to be had from proper social activities; and generally to the promotion of school spirit and loyalty; and to render any just and proper service to the faculty in governing and conducting the school where a local club may exist."

BAD ONES GROW WORSE

These good fraternities discouraged the evils which had attached themselves to the name of "high school fraternity," and made their principles and objects such as would be worthy of any organization. The "bad" fraternities, however, under opposition apparently accentuated the many evils which they had and took on others, so that, snobbishness, extravagance, society, disregard for authority, dislike for study, and even moral degeneracy were prevalent.

The co-existence of the good and bad fraternities in the schools was handled in some localities very intelligently and diplomatically by the school authorities; they went into the facts, discriminated between the good and bad, became members of the good, lent them their support and assistance, and through their co-operation, eliminated the bad fraternities or disposed of them. While the situation was thus happily handled in some instances, it was the exception rather than the rule. In the greater majority of the

schools, the boards, or whoever was in control, failed to discriminate between the fraternity whose purposes and ideals were high and those which were fundamentally bad, treating them all alike and by Prussian military tactics attempted to wipe them all out. For example:

"Students of the Emporia High School who are members of any secret organization and who have failed to sign the card aforesaid shall, after Tuesday, October 10, 1911, be designated as unclassified students, having the privilege of attending classes so long as their presence is not prejudicial to the work of the class and the school, but without grades."

FORM OF LEGISLATION

This form of legislation was followed very largely throughout the country and may be considered the accepted method of disposing or handling the high school fraternity situation. While this action had absolutely no effect on the bad fraternities, which by this time had abandoned all regard for authority in the schools and had degenerated to a class almost criminal, it did have considerable effect on the good fraternities. Realizing that they were not responsible for the evils which had grown up, that their hands were clean, that their ideals were high, that they had supported the school authorities and educational system throughout, the palpable unfairness of this action caused a great reaction among them. Boys and girls of a high school age do not have the mature judgment of older people and the spirit of retaliation is much more highly developed, or if not developed, given way to. The result was that members of the fraternities, both good and bad, in order to defeat what they considered unfairness, kept the existence of their fraternities secret, their membership in the fraternity secret and even went so far as to sign pledges denying their membership in a fraternity when they belonged. Every subterfuge and evasion was apparently considered fair. For example, in one of the larger military schools, the names of the members of the fraternity were obtained and the boys summoned before the head of the school, and this alternative given them: "Sign a pledge not to initiate another man or be expelled from school." The spokesman for the fraternity asked for a day to consider it. The oath was signed and, furthermore, kept. The

boys in the day of intermission had initiated ten new men and the fraternity was carried on through their activity.

SITUATION AT DENVER

A representative of one of the leading high school fraternities which had three chapters flourishing in Denver, made a trip to Denver in an effort to clear up the situation. He found his three chapters in fine condition and that practically every individual had signed a statement (some statements under oath) denying his membership in any fraternity, and that the Denver high schools were honeycombed with the worst fraternity situation in the country, that the pupils of the schools being unfairly treated, had resorted to every known subterfuge and finally open lying in order to attain their ends. Superintendent Chadsey was quoted in the Denver papers as follows:

"The fight is not over yet. We're going to do our best to get this frat business out of the schools for good. There are undoubtedly some pupils who have not told the truth in order to clear themselves, and there are undoubtedly some parents who stood by them in their falsehoods to carry the thing through. WELL, WE'RE GOING TO GIVE THEM A CHANCE TO DO SOME MORE LYING. It should make a father feel pretty good to be obliged to assist his boy in signing up a bunch of lies. Fine training for the boy."

This representative of the high school fraternity met with the school board, the principals and the superintendent, and attempted to work along rational lines and to convince those in authority that the situation had been handled in the wrong way, and if properly handled, it would be the salvation of the boys and girls in the Denver schools, whose education was then largely a matter of evasion and whose future, as useful men and women and American citizens, was threatened. He offered as an entering wedge of school supervision of the high school fraternity, to initiate the Denver School Board, or any person or persons whom they might designate, into his fraternity, submit to any regulations they might promulgate, and to withdraw his chapters from Denver, if they found one thing which they could criticise in the fraternity. Those in authority admitted the situation was acute, but thought their solution the better.

WITHDRAWS ALL CHAPTERS

The president of this fraternity, then realizing that the future of the individuals in the fraternity, meant more than the existence of his three chapters in Denver, after a consultation with the Alumni and the officers of the fraternity, withdrew all his chapters from the Denver schools, in an effort to do all that his fraternity could toward the solution of the problem.

John W. Gillespie, member of the School Board, at that time, went so far as to say:

"The Board holds that your children are under its jurisdiction in summer as well as in winter. They are students of the public schools just as much in summer as they are from Friday night to Monday morning, and if we do not hold authority over them during the summer vacation in matters that pertain to the schools, then we do not have authority over them from Friday night to Monday morning. You claim that we are wrong in our presumption. That is a question for the courts to decide."

And the Denver high school fraternity situation is still in the same unsolved condition.

Professor J. S. Phillips, Principal of the Kansas City Manual Training High School, was quoted in the Kansas City papers, as follows:

"No school can thrive that harbors these secret fraternities and we did not propose to let our schools fall into the same condition that some others are, namely, to let the students dictate to them.

"It was ten years ago that, after a bitter legal fight the fraternities were dissolved from connection with the Kansas City High Schools. The fraternities still exist, but members of them are forbidden from participating in school athletics, becoming officers of their class or of the school paper, or from enjoying any privileges except attending the recitations."

THEY STILL EXIST

Yet today high school fraternities exist either openly or secretly in Kansas City high schools.

Of course, all this unfavorable criticism brought on newspaper notoriety. The action of the school boards, the legislatures, the suits in the court were sensational. Mere boys and girls in high school were quoted at length; their actions were heralded;

the newspapers took sides, and the situation became as it is now in many places chaotic so far as the best efforts of the school are concerned. The National Educational Association condemned the fraternity. The legislatures, passing from the high school fraternity situation, began to attribute the evils which they had occasioned to the entire fraternity world, including academic and college fraternities.

The question of whether or not the school authorities and the legislatures had a right to bar from participation in school activities a person because of his membership in a fraternity, was passed upon by courts and finally by the Supreme Court of the United States from a decision of the Supreme Court of Mississippi, in the case of *Waugh vs. The Board of Trustees of the University of Mississippi*, 35 United States Supreme Court Reporter 720; 105 Mississippi 623; 62 South Western 827, where the Supreme Court of the United States sustained the position taken by the Supreme Court of the State of Mississippi in holding that these matters were within the discretion of the authorities of the school.

COLLEGE FRATERNITIES ATTACK

The college fraternities in the meantime, the last open friends of the high school fraternity, had seen the handwriting and attempted to save themselves by doing their part to destroy the high school fraternity. All of them talked big and some few, with fear and trembling, passed anti-high school fraternity legislation, which they then proceeded to completely disregard.

This brings us to the present situation—the slumbering volcano—the high school fraternity, the college fraternity, the school authorities, the board and the legislatures, each one holding its breath and all else it can lay hands on, afraid that there will be an eruption.

The present situation cannot last forever, and the problem is the solution, when the eruption does occur. There are two distinct methods: One is the intelligent co-operation between the school authorities and the high school fraternities combined with the assistance of all other interested parties, to effect the obliteration of the high school fraternity as a *secret* organization. This can be accomplished by the present anti-high school fraternity

legislation good faith action by the college fraternities, which is enforced, and the membership of the school authorities in the existing high school fraternities, bringing pressure upon them to become non-secret, open organizations. The other method is that of making the fraternity a part of the school system and a reward for merit rather than the contrary.

A SECOND METHOD

Miss Kate E. Turner, of Erasmus Hall High School, is quoted as saying:

"Instead of doing harm, high school fraternities, if properly managed, may incite in a boy or girl all of the characteristics of a noble man or woman. Incidentally, they waken in the budding man and woman the realization that they are capable of doing things worth while."

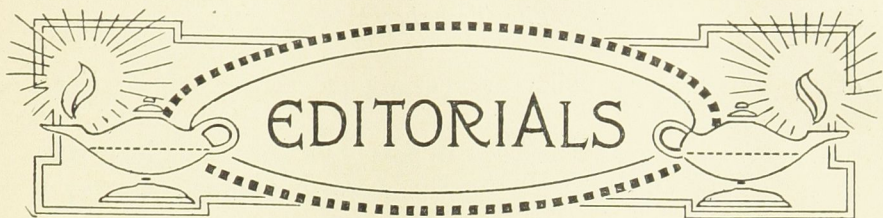
Further she says:

"We in our school would like to have enough societies to enable all of the students to belong to at least one. . . . To get into one of these clubs, this student must have more than a passing average, and if this average drops, the pupil is suspended from the organization."

Our second method then is to establish under faculty supervision many fraternities requiring the approval of the faculty members and the maintenance of certain established fixed standards before one can be a member. Make membership in the fraternity then as it should be, a badge of honor, a mark of distinction in the school life of the boy or girl. Let their meetings have some purpose; let their ideals be high, and membership will be sought after.

The establishment of these many strong high school fraternities will gradually force out of existence those with no purpose, to belong to which is a disgrace rather than an honor.

JOHN C. GROVER,
Delta Chi Quarterly.



**SEDITION IN
OUR SCHOOLS
AND COLLEGES**

Our educational institutions should be centers of patriotism, and as such their teaching staffs should be the embodiment of law-abiding citizenship and patriotic inspiration. That such is not always the case is a stain upon the institution in question, and that stain remains until all offenders are either silenced or the institution is rid of them. Columbia University, which has a most honorable record in whole-hearted patriotism from the Revolutionary War up to and including the present struggle for democracy, has already had occasion to resort to the "heroic treatment", and commands the admiration of millions of our citizens who do not and can not believe that the fetish of "free speech" should serve as a cloak for treasonable utterances, and who also believe that they who are not for us are against us. It is, however, a bit disheartening to observe that distinguished members of the faculty, whose patriotism has not been called in question, should rush to the defense of former colleagues of whose disloyalty there is not the slightest doubt.

But universities are not the only educational institutions that are having their troubles with sedition. Some of our public schools appear to be infested with disloyal teachers, as is now being demonstrated in New York City, where a campaign is being waged against treason. At this writing, several members of the teaching staff of the high school system have been suspended and more have been otherwise disciplined for exerting a pernicious influence upon the school children committed to their care. The *New York Evening World*, in referring to the "recurring rumors of attempts to start insidious anti-American propaganda" in these schools, says: "The probability that enemy agents or sympathizers would select this great community of many races as the finest breeding ground in the country for disloyal influence and suggestion calculated to weaken the Americanism of the younger generation is far too strong to be ignored. * * * Agitating pacifists, pro-Germans, lukewarm Americans, and confirmed critics

of the nation's war policy are not wanted as teachers in New York's schools."

If such propaganda has been attempted in New York, knowing, as we do, the far-reaching thoroughness of German agents in work of this kind, it is reasonable to suppose that many other cities are not immune from this diabolism; and constant vigilance is incumbent upon school authorities, combined with a fixed determination to crush the viper in their midst.

* * * *

Our colleges and universities are to be congratulated that, notwithstanding the tremendous drain upon the student body made by the world war, they are able to continue work under such favorable conditions. For some time after our declaration of a state of war, the outlook for many institutions was, indeed, gloomy, and it seemed not unlikely that some would be obliged to temporarily close their doors. The young men under conscription age who have entered college this fall are doing their bit, provided they are doing their *best*. Thousands of college men are going into the thick of the fight in Europe, and many will never return. This loss to the country of educated men, serious as it is, would be infinitely more lamentable were it not for the fact that others are preparing themselves for the best citizenship.

It is to be devoutly hoped that the latest accessions to the student body will, for the most part, be permitted to complete their college courses. President Wilson feels deeply the importance of keeping the lamp of knowledge burning during these trying times and expressed his solicitude lest many of our colleges might be tempted to suspend their work. But the test has come, and they have risen to the emergency, backed by a goodly number of earnest students.

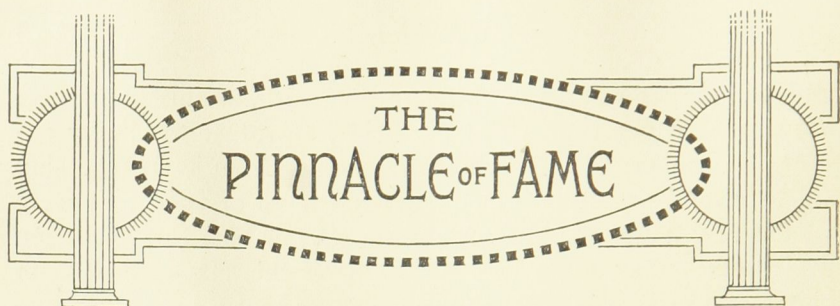
* * * *

Elsewhere in this issue we reproduce an article on High School Fraternities that seems to us as furnishing food for thought. For the high school fraternity that is existing as an outlaw we have no thesis to submit, but we know of several places in this country where the authorities not only direct, but actively encourage these organiza-

tions as aides to effective administration. It was this knowledge that caused Alpha Sigma Phi Fraternity to refuse to blindly exclude all members of high school fraternities from its membership and to retain opportunities to those members of such that were not existing under the ban of law, faculty, or board of education displeasure. Our Fraternity insists upon this standard as both ethical and practical, for we do not believe that a man should be held culpable for having done a perfectly legal and proper act. We do know fraternities that have legislated against all types of high school fraternity men and then stultified their consciences by secretly and covertly initiating desirable men whose only crime was having been members of some of these tabooed organizations.

From the fact that this question is constantly perplexing the fraternities and seems unsolvable by the methods of coercion, we gravely suspect that the reasons are found in the improper methods used. Are faculties always right and the students always wrong when the former forbid and the latter insist upon the right to organize? Is not the high school fraternity the result of the desire of young people in high school to select their close friends and associates from the larger body? They say they use snobbery, they are undemocratic, that they defy authority. Perhaps sometimes all these charges are true, perhaps not always. If they exist, is not the fault perhaps as much with the faculty as with the students? Would it not be better to use this tendency that seems to result from the fact that man is a social animal and naturally gregarious, and direct it into proper channels instead of trying to repress it entirely? There are certain things in this world that seem to thrive on repression, and the high school fraternity at present seems to belong to this class. We can remember the time when the college fraternities had similar troubles, but when an era of intelligent co-operation was ushered in, these troubles rapidly melted away. We have tried the club, and failed. Why not use a little common sense, justice, and sympathy? Perhaps we shall succeed thereby in transforming this perplexing problem of national magnitude into one of a purely local character where the faculty still insists that it is both ubiquitous and infallible.

W. M. M.



ALUMNI

Sydney A. Patchin (P '16) is a Lieutenant in the 123rd Field Artillery, stationed at Camp Logan, at Houston, Texas. His home address is at 720 Central Ave., Reading, Minn.

Henri C. Jacques, the G. C. S. of the Fraternity, is assisting in the Exemption Board work in New York City.

Evans Sherwood Kern (H '10) is a principal in the Bloomington, Ill., High School.

The following brethren of Rho Chapter are serving under the colors:

Lieutenant C. W. Pickle (P '16), 136th Infantry, Camp Cody, New York; Lieutenant S. A. Patchin (P '16), 123rd Field Artillery, Camp Logan, Tex.; Lieutenant F. M. Friar (P '17), 17th Field Artillery, Camp Robinson, Wis.; Lieutenant V. A. Dash, Jr. (P '16), 4th P. O. T. B., Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; Lieutenant H. D. Harper (P '16), Field Artillery, in France; Lieutenant Thogny C. Carlson (P '16), 4th P. O. T. B., Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; Sergeant P. T. Swanish (P '17), Quartermaster's Corps, 3651 Tripp Ave., N., Chicago; Corporal F. T. Tupa (P '17), 5th Regiment, U. S. M. C., Am. Ex. in France; Private Reginald Mitchell (P '17), U. S. M. C., Am. Ex. in France; Cadet I. C. Lawrence (P '16), West Point Military Academy; Lieutenant Paul Jaroscak (P '16), Interpreter to Russia; Lieutenant C. G. Johnson (P '16), U. S. School of Aeronautics; George Hicks (P '16) was drafted, but his present address is unknown.

Henry Baldwin Merrill (K '13) is an Assistant Chemist at the Naval Proving Ground, Indian Head, Maryland.

The following names will doubtless be of interest to the Fraternity in general:

G. Blaine Darrah, 6th Battery Artillery, Training Regiment, R. O. T. C.; Lawrence H. Nichols (A '14), New England Regiment, R. O. T. C.; E. B. Thompson, Jr. (A '14), Bugler with Battery F, 1st N. Y. F. A.

"Victor is on his way to France with the 149th U. S. F. A." F. J. Stangel (Vick's father). From reply to our card soliciting renewal.

George St. John Sheffield (A '63) was so impressed with the

purpose of keeping the TOMAHAWK moving, that last August he sent us a donation of \$25.00. We are sure this fine sentiment of this dear old Brother will find response in the hearts of his fellows wherever they may be.

Dr. Homer J. Wheeler (Γ '15) is still traveling in the interest of scientific education, with headquarters at 111 Grant Avenue, Newton Centre, Mass.

Archie Dean Warner (N '13) can be addressed at 425 W. Park St., Portland, Ore.

George Montgomery Hicks (P '16) is located at Thief River Falls, Minn.

Prof. Clyde Pharr (E '17) has transferred to Yale and is now affiliated with Alpha Chapter. Brother Pharr's address is now 1204 Yale Station, New Haven, Conn.

William Edison Detlor (Δ '08) has transferred from Cincinnati to Philadelphia, Pa., and is residing at 6 West Athens St., Ardmore, Pa.

Clarence E. Stewart (Δ '05) is with the Land Department at Independence, Kan.

John Nicholas Summers (Γ '13) retains his address at Box 54, Melrose Highlands, Mass.

Edward William Locher (N '13) is Principal of the Maxwell Union High School, Maxwell, Calif.

George Conrad Hammer (Θ '11) is connected with the Menominee Indian Mills, at Neopit, Wis. These mills are operated for the Department of the Interior of the United States Government.

Dr. Fred Stephen Van Woert (O '14) retains his office at the McCallum-Hill Building, Regina, Saskatchewan. He has commissioned in the Dental Section, Officers' Reserve Corps, Canada, and expects to be ordered to France in the near future.

Howard Charles Riggs (Δ '12) is now located at 457 High Street, Morgantown, W. Va.

W. Charles Kettle is now located at West Cliffe, Colorado.

Irving D. Winslow (M '15) has been transferred from Omaha to 210 McKnight Building, Minneapolis, Minn., where he is in the service of the Northwestern Telephone Company and is especially in Government work.

Leon Arbuckle (H '13) is now at Brockton, Ill.

O. H. Persons (B '15) is located at Villa Robinhood, White Horse Beach, Mass.

Frederick A. Judson (A '62) is a member of the firm of Walter Kidde & Co., Engineers and Contractors, at 140 Cedar Street, N. Y. City, and is living at 80 Elm Street, Montclair, N. J.

The following men are in the service :

Victor Stangel (H '15) recently called on us and is with Battery F, 149th U. S. Field Artillery, located at Garden City, L. I.

Eugene K. Sturgis (N '15) recently called on us and left his address for future delivery as the American Field Service, 21 Rue Renard, Paris, France.

W. J. Stonebreaker (N '17) is now located at 1628 Alcatraz Ave., So. Berkeley, Calif. Says he has left Colorado for good.

Fred Lawrence Babcock (Ξ '13) is now in the U. S. Government Forest Service with headquarters at Dubois, Wyoming. Brother Babcock was recently Exchange Editor of this magazine.

F. Louis Herman (Ξ '16) is now with Battery C, 18th Field Artillery, Fort Bliss, Texas.

Thos. Glynn Hoffman (E '11) has changed his address to 171 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y., and is with Herdman & Cranston, expert accountants, 55 Liberty St., N. Y. City.

The following are names of last year's graduates who are in the service of Uncle Sam. © Chapter.

Brothers Ogelthorpe, Sprague, Walsh and Carman have all enlisted. The first two in the Ambulance Unit and the others in the Quartermaster's Department. Brothers Boos, a senior this year, Snook, a sophomore, and Mauer, a junior, are also in the Ambulance Service. Brother Nuttall, a sophomore, is with the Naval Reserves at Great Lakes, Ill.

The following alumni from Zeta Chapter are located as follows :

Arthur T. Leonard is in the U. S. Marines ; Galen F. Achauer is engaged in charity work in Boston, Mass. ; Roland H. Wasson is an instructor in the Aviation School at Ohio State University.

Levi Munroe Bricker, a Second Lieutenant of Artillery at Fort Benjamin Harrison, has recently been transferred to the Officers' Reserve Camp at Fort Reilly, Kan.

Paul Morgan Herbert, James Schrieder, and Russell Strode Cunningham all passed the State Bar examinations in Ohio last spring, and are now in the U. S. Service. Cunningham and Herbert are Lieutenants, stationed at Chillicothe, Ohio, and Schrieder is in the Reserve Officers' Camp at Indianapolis.

Harold Elford, '19, is a Sergeant-Major at headquarters at Fort Benjamin Harrison.

Benjamin Franklin Young, E '11, called at our sanctum the other day and informed us that he is still at Columbia University. Ben is the same old chap as of old, working hard, making good, and incidentally doing his bit for his country.

Waldemar Arthur Knoll, K '11, is now with the Anvil Mining Co., at Bessemer, Mich.

Harvey Lawrence Higby, N '13, is with the Standard Oil Co., and his address is Bin 11, McKittrick, California.

Karl J. Kaiser, a Soph. in the Military School of the University of Illinois, expects soon to be drafted into the medical department of the government. His address is 1458 Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

Clinton P. Wallace (B '16) is attached to the Quartermaster's Corps at Camp Bartlett.

Theo. F. Stewart (B '16) is in the American Ambulance Corps "somewhere in France."

Eugene Galligan (B '14) is Major Instructor of the Phillips Exeter Battalion at Exeter, N. H.

A. L. Gardner, Jr. (B '14), is in the Reserve Officers' Training Corps, at Fort Sheridan, Ill.

E. T. Marble (B '15) is with the Coast Artillery Corps, at Fort Monroe.

M. S. Swanson (B '16) is in R. O. T. C., at Fort Niagara, N. Y.

Robt. G. Wilson, Jr. (B '12), is practicing law at 148 State St., Boston, Mass.

A. B. Conant (B '13) is a 1st Lieutenant at Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass.

L. O. Petty (H '16) will not return to the University of Illinois this year and is at Green Forest, Ark.

Arthur C. Bevan (E '13) is attending the Ohio State University and living at 16 E. Paterson Ave., Columbus, O.

— Pruett (H '16) is in training at Fort Sheridan, Ill.

R. O. Mooney (Γ '16) will be at Montgomery Centre, Vermont, for the coming year.

W. L. Bussell (Π '15) is now a Sergeant in Company A, 356th Infantry, at Camp Funston, Kansas.

Clark R. Jackson (I '16) is in Company C, 23rd Engineers, at Camp Mead, Maryland, and expects to be ordered to the front before the close of the year.

D. C. McGinnis (H '17) is with Battery F, 149th U. S. Field Artillery, with the American Expeditionary Forces.

John A. Prior (A '14) is with the U. S. Steamer *Guinevere* "somewhere on the Seven Seas."

Mark E. Hutchinson (E '15) is with Company E, 319th Infantry, Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va., but expects to be sent to the front in the near future.

Arthur N. Drips (M '12), a son of W. T. Drips, Chairman of the Executive Committee of Olympia, Wash., Typographical Union 142, is a Lieutenant in Company B, 20th Engineers, temporarily stationed at the American University Camp, Washington, D. C.

Mrs. K. Liversedge, mother of Harry Liversedge (N '15), is living at Pine Grove, Calif., and has subscribed for the TOMAHAWK in order that she will be able to send it to Harry, who, to use her own words, "Has gone to the front."

Raymond D. Velsey (I '17) is with the U. S. Navy Mining Forces at Newport, R. I., engaged in the pleasant task of learning how to lay mines, sweep for same, and other duties of a similar nature. Needless to say, he is not one of Col. Roosevelt's pacifists, either.

Clyde Ross Newall (A '07) is now at Kewanee, Ill., where he has been with the Kewanee Private Utilities Co. since leaving his professorship in the University of Illinois. Newall is attached to the Sanitary Corps of the U. S. Army, and expresses an itching to get at the Huns. There is no doubt of Clyde giving an account of himself wherever he goes.

Arthur J. Warner (Δ ') is located at Tukwila, Wash., and to insure the regular visitation of the TOMAHAWK has subscribed for five years in advance. Those who know Arthur Warner will not be surprised. Those who don't, will take notice that this is the spirit he has always used in Fraternity matters. We learn that his health is greatly improved, and this will give great rejoicing to all.

Claude F. Williams (I '12) is still at Camrose, Alberta.

J. Henry Curdes (E '16) in renewing his subscription informs us that he is with Bakery Co., No. 2 Camp Sherman, Ohio, Sec. X.

W. O. Kempinsky (M '11) is in the drug business at Buckley, Wash.

John Fuller Hall (A '12) is a 2nd Lieutenant in the 331st Infantry, National Army, stationed at Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, O.

Max Taylor (H '14) is a 2nd Lieutenant in the 330th Infantry, National Army, located at Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, O.

Dorwin D. Simms, '17, is Deputy Clerk of Franklin County Court, at Columbus, O.

George L. Packer and E. Carson Blair are at the Great Lakes Naval Training School.

Ralph L. Bushy is in the dairy business in Detroit.

Daniel L. Evans is in Y. M. C. A. work at Camp Sheridan, Montgomery, Ala.

Leroy R. Frank, '18, is on his father's farm at Tampa, Fla.

Walter G. Pettit, '17, is doing architectural work in Columbus.

Ralph H. Anderson, '17, is farming at Shelby, O.

David M. Auch, '18, is employed by The Associated Press in Columbus, O.

George D. Williams, '19, has been transferred to the medical college, as has Warren B. Yontz, '19.

Murton L. Campbell, '18, is now in Italy, having joined the U. S. Aviation Corps.

Claire A. Bower, '18, is out of school waiting a draft call.

Julius F. Sutter, '19, and Morgan C. Davies, '18, are at Camp Sherman.

Harlan F. Borm, '17, is attending the Aviation School in the Ohio State University.

The following members of Omicron Chapter have responded to the call:

Connolly and Kachenbach are doing Ordnance Work; Wilkinson and Gangwisch are at Camp Mead; Johnson is teaching school; Kerr and Herman are engaged in industrial activities; Flynn is back at Penn. taking a special ordnance course; Smith, Connor and Wright are serving in the Ambulance Corps; Hughes is in the Ordnance Department; Robinson is at Camp Mead; Haines, Medical Department; Thomas, the Coast Artillery; Moll, the Ordnance Department.

Nu Chapter:

Sturgis and Howard are in ambulance service in France; Hyde and McKenzie are training in Allentown, Pa., for the same

service; Van Ettenger '15, is a 2nd Lieutenant at the Marine Base, Quantico, Va.; Liversedge is in the Marines; Scammell, Herrick and Emerson are in the Officers' Training Corps; Drew and Hunt are in the Naval Reserves.

Captain Henry Sanborn, of Mu Chapter, has just returned from France, where he was serving with the Canadian Engineers. Brother Sanborn was wounded and is home on sick leave. He expects to be transferred to the American Army and is at present giving war instructions to American Troops. Brother Sanborn also reports having lost his fraternity pin somewhere in France, but we do not know from the meagre description whether it was due to an accident or heart failure to one of the fair daughters of the Fleur de Lys.

George Mabee, also of Mu, is 1st Lieutenant in command of Captain Sanborn's forces, and is still "somewhere in France."

William Eben. Schultz (A '09) is in charge of the Department of English at Culver Stockton College at Canton, Mo.

Dr. Charles L. Gandy (Θ '12) is in the U. S. Medical Corps in the Philippine Islands.

Robt. H. Gillmore (Θ '13) is in the Adjutant General's Office, Washington, D. C.

Wm. E. Bandermer (Θ '16) is in the U. S. Indian Service at Myton, Utah.

Frank L. Burnham (Θ '13) is with the United Verdi Copper Co., Jerome, Ariz.

Thos. L. Creekmore (Σ '17) is in the 4th Company, 9th Division, Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indianapolis, Ind.

Wm. Naumberg, Jr. (A '09), is with the machine gun squad attached to the Ordnance Department of the U. S. Army.

Richard Jente (A '10) was awarded his Ph.D. *magna cum laude* from Heidelberg University in June, but we are not sure whether Brother Jente has been permitted to leave Germany since.

Edward A. Bante is in the 1st Company, Coast Artillery, at Fort Washington, N. Y.

Arthur Irving Gates (N '13) spent his summer at Garrison, N. Y. Brother Gates is Grand Secretary of the Fraternity, and is also attached to the Psychology Department of Columbia University.

Cyril Joseph Curran (A '10) is a Lieutenant in the U. S. Army.

Lloyd Orthmar Mayer (A '10) is in the U. S. Officers' Reserve Corps at Presidio, San Francisco, Calif.

The following boys from Beta Chapter are in the service:

Frank S. Welsh, Captain, Quartermaster's Department; Fessenden, 2nd Lieutenant, U. S. O. R.; May and Walker, U. S. Navy; Lefevre, at Madison Barracks.

Robt. Ward Carroll, Jr. (O '16) is a 1st Lieutenant in the Dental Reserve Corps awaiting orders, and while doing so is practicing at 856 Castleton Ave., W. New Brighton, Staten Island.

Hon. Oscar R. Hundley is President and General Counsel of the Inland Coal Co., with offices at 1807 Jefferson Bank Building, Birmingham, Ala. Judge Hundley is doing what every loyal American should do, protecting the administration, and doing his bit behind the men who are in turn behind the guns. Those who have a personal knowledge of Brother Hundley know how thoroughly characteristic this is of the man.

Harvey McNary Gailey (Z '13) is now located at 7420 Levanion Ave., Swisvale, Pa.

Kenneth Boyd Haines (A '14) is with the colors as 1st Lieutenant, 103rd Field Signal Battery, Camp Hancock, Augusta, Ga.

Edmund Baldwin Hill (T '13) is now at 25 Ridge Road, Rutherford, N. J.

Jose Escaler (A '08) is now Minister of Education in the Philippines, with headquarters at 145 Plaza de Santa Cruz, Manila, P. I.

Frank Foster Shannon (O '16) is a Corporal in Company F, 103rd Engineers, Camp Hancock, Augusta, Ga.

Floyd Chas. Fuller (Δ '06) is Secretary and Treasurer of the Portsmouth Sand and Gravel Co., Portsmouth, O.

Arthur Henry Boettcher (K '09) still retains his address at 1550 Monadnock Block, Chicago, Ill. He is in the government service as an Engineer of the Naval Reserve Flying Corps, and ordered on duty at Washington, D. C.

Beta Chapter:

John Leo Foley (B '14) is teaching at the Durfee High School, Fall River, Mass.

Oscar A. Gundlach (B '13) is with the Gundlach Construction Co., 74 W. Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

Harvey Blaine Hoffman (B '12) is associated with the office of Norris & Heard, lawyers, Great Falls, Montana.

James P. Murren (B '15) is Office Assistant, Engineers' Division at 1340 Columbia Road, Washington, D. C.

ENGAGEMENTS

Miss Bessie May Ellis, daughter of Mrs. John W. Ellis, of Hubbardston, Massachusetts, to Carlisle Russell Lane (A '17). Brother Lane is at present H. S. P. of Alpha Chapter.

Miss Hazel Augusta Mackenzie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Philip Wallace Mackenzie, of New Rochelle, New York, to Robert Keeler Warner (A '11S). Brother Warner is at present engaged in mining research in the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University.

Miss Olive M. Parker, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence M. Parker, of New Haven, Conn., to Mr. William Henry Towne Holden (A '15). Brother Holden is completing graduate work at Yale.

Miss Clara E. Lehr, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick L. Lehr, of New Haven, Conn., and sister of Frederick L. Lehr, Jr. (A '11S), to Henry J. Hegel (A '11S), who is now credit and collection manager for the Western Electric Company at Schenectady, New York. Brother Hegel lives at the Alexandra, 1 State Street.

Dr. and Mrs. E. S. Hay, of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., announce the engagement of their daughter, Marion, to Charles J. Fox (I '11), of Pittsburgh, Pa. Brother Fox is connected with the Northern Petroleum Company, with offices in the Empire Building, Pittsburgh.

Mrs. Mattie L. Raymond announces the engagement of her daughter, Jane, to Mr. Paul C. Rodgers (B '14) of Wyoming, Ohio.

Miss Marguerite Susanne, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Horace Shelly, to Franklin Louis Ford, Jr. (O '16).

George Ware Palmer, 3rd (B '15), to Miss Ruth French Judkins.

MARRIAGES

Lloyd R. Fraker (Ξ '13) was married May 22, 1917, at Lincoln, Nebraska, to Miss Nellie C. Keeney, daughter of P. M. Keeney. Mr. and Mrs. Fraker are at home at 1201 Garfield Avenue, Kansas City, Missouri.

Miss Alice Marjorie Sundh, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Carl W. Sundh, at the home of the bride, Worcester, Massachusetts, April 16, 1917, to Oren H. Persons (B '16). Brother Persons is in Company 12, Madison Barracks, N. Y.

Miss Mary Elizabeth Hicks, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Bates Hicks, at Westport Point, Mass., on August 15, 1916, to Dr. George Percy Brown (A '11). They reside at Barre, Mass.

Miss Dorothy Grace Cox, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William G. Cox, at New Haven, Conn., to Ferdinand R. Lamb (A '14) on February 10, 1917. They reside at 5 West 65th Street, New York City. Brother Lamb is in the chief accountant's office of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company.

Miss Anna Carolina, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John E. Carlson, at Rush City, Minnesota, to John Fuller Hall (A '15M.A.). They reside at 2026 Cornell Road, Cleveland, Ohio. Brother Hall is Executive Secretary of the Euclid Avenue Presbyterian Church.

Miss Molly Elizabeth Leary, daughter of Mr. William Leary, at Meriden, Conn., to Michael James Quinn (A '10L), on February 12, 1917. They reside in New Haven, Conn. Brother Quinn may be addressed at 865 Chapel Street, New Haven, Conn.

Miss Marian Sarah Brigham, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Brigham, of Cleveland, Ohio, at Sheboygan, Wisconsin, to Gustave Adolph Reimann (A '11S), on November 9, 1916. They reside at 325 Huron Avenue, Sheboygan, Wis.

Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Henderson announce the marriage of their daughter, Irene, to Mr. Evans Sherwood Kern (H '13), on Saturday, May 19, 1917, at Bloomington, Illinois.

Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Ellsworth Stockton announce the marriage of their daughter, Elizabeth, to Mr. Harris Franklin MacNeish (A '10), on Saturday, June 30, 1917, at Bristol, Conn.

Mr. and Mrs. John Horton De Wolf announce the marriage of their daughter, Clare, to Mr. Carl Bernard Anderson (M '10), on Tuesday, May 22, 1917, at Chicago, Ill.

Barent Holbrook Poucher (B '13) was married on June 16, 1917, at St. Marks Church, Milwaukee, to Miss Catherine Scott, daughter of Mrs. Frederick M. Scott. Mr. and Mrs. Poucher will be at home after August 15, at 504 Back Bay, Milwaukee.

Dr. J. R. Schultz (A '09) to Miss Dora Nelson, of Canton, Missouri. Dr. Schultz has left Yale to accept the English Department at Allegany College at Meadville, Pa. He is residing at 325 Prospect Street.

Mr. Wallace Blanchard (A '14) to Miss Dorothy Parker, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wentworth Parker, September 25th, at Winchester, Mass.

Dr. Gilbert Whitney Campbell (A '11) to Miss Mary Amelia, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward D. Hillets, September 4, 1917, at Easton, Conn.

Wilfred Perley Heuett (B '15) to Miss Marjory White, September 1, at Arlington, Mass.

BIRTHS

Born to Brother Gage W. Cooper and wife, October 27, 1917, a son, at their home, 1279 Canfield Ave., East, Detroit, Mich.

On June 28th, 1917, to Brother Norman Southworth and wife, a daughter, Cynthia Southworth. Brother Southworth is the local manager for the Library Bureau at Fall River, Mass.

To Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm H. Bissell (A '11S), of Hamden and New Haven, Conn., on October 1, 1916, a son—Malcolm Havens, Jr.

To Mr. and Mrs. Edward B. Hine (A '12S), of Bayside, Long Island, New York City, on January 9, 1917, a daughter—Jean Buckingham.

To Mr. and Mrs. Clarence G. H. Holbrook (A '11S), of Brooklyn, New York, on April 20, 1916, a son—William Nichols.

To Mr. and Mrs. Holliday E. Hartman (A '07L), of Zelienople, Pa., on October 3, 1916, a daughter—Mary Ida.

To Mr. and Mrs. Harold T. Pritchard (A '08S), of Hastings, Minn., on October 2, 1915, a son—Donald D'Arcy. Another son, Edward Trumbull, was born March 27, 1912.

To Rev. and Mrs. William E. Sawyer (A '12 M.A., '13D), of Hackensack, New Jersey, on September 26, 1916, a daughter—Lucile Elizabeth.

To Mr. and Mrs. George P. Whitman (A '07L), of Atlanta, Ga., on July 20, 1916, a daughter—Katherine.

To Rev. and Mrs. Ralph M. Timberlake (A '11D), of New Haven, Conn., on December 23, 1916, a son—William Hatheway.

To Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Dietrich (H '09), of North Yakima, Wash., on May 15, 1917, a daughter—Dorothy Marie.

DEATHS

Harold T. Whitney (F '16) died suddenly at his home on April 21. We have as yet received no particulars. The funeral was private. He leaves a wife and infant son.

Rev. Albert Booth (A '48) died at his home, 184 Lauriet Avenue, Bridgeport, Conn., July 22, 1917.

Dr. Lewis Atterbury Stimson (A '61) died September 17, 1917, at his home at Shinnecock Hills, L. I., in his 74th year. Brother Stimson was the author of many standard works, and was a Professor of Cornell Medical College. He left surviving him a daughter, Miss Candace C. Stimson, and Hon. Henry L. Stimson, formerly Secretary of War, and Rev. Henry A. Stimson, a brother, who is Pastor of the Manhattan Congregational Church, Broadway and 76th Street, New York.

Brother George Hauser Kennett (N '14), of Helena, Montana, and while in college a member of the class of 1917 of the University of California, died on Wednesday, November 14th, at Prescott, Arizona. He had been suffering from tuberculosis for the past two years

A LETTER FROM FRANCE

MR. WAYNE M. MUSGRAVE,
51 Chambers St.,
New York, N. Y.

My dear brother Musgrave:—Your letter came to me Nov. 12—after seeing much of the territory in France. It was very much appreciated. No doubt you know what it means to get a letter from some one you feel you know, and let that somebody be in the U. S. A.

Many things have happened to me since I wrote you that letter in New York; things that I would like to sit down and scratch off for the boys in the TOMAHAWK, but they perhaps wouldn't get there. I saw some of the greatest battle fields, and fully realize that it is no cub war, that is why we are mighty glad to see new American faces always in our midst. It gives us more confidence.

I returned yesterday from a little 20 days' trip, where baths do not grow, and where fleas flourish. That is one reason that, having just had a real American bath, I feel like writing to the TOMAHAWK.

I have not seen any of our boys here as far as I know thus far, but then I have not been where they would likely be, except by accident, but if I do, I will transmit your message. And by the way, will you see that my TOMAHAWK is mailed to me, it can always reach me in time, and I would certainly like to get it.

I do not know what has been done about my brother, concerning whom I wrote you, but I do most sincerely appreciate your interest. Should he come to New York, I know you will be notified, and I thank you for what you will do or have already done.

I do not know what the boys in Nebraska are doing, but from the information obtained, I am pretty sure they are doing all that war-time permits.

Thanking you again, and wishing you the best of luck in your work, I am sincerely and fraternally,

1ST LT. HARRISON L. GAYER,
Hdqrs. 28th Inf., U. S. R.,
A. E. F.,
France.

AMONG THE GREEKS

Today the University (of Virginia) has twenty-four national fraternities and a good many secret ones of which very little is known except that they are here.—*The Star and Lamp of Π Κ Φ*.

Because it is in disfavor with the faculty, T N E has agreed to withdraw from Ohio State University, where it maintained its only house. It has been banned from nearly all the middle western institutions, but exists *sub-rosa* in some.—*The Rainbow of Δ T Δ*.

Sigma Alpha Epsilon unanimously refused to permit its Harvard Chapter to serve beer in its house at a recent convention.

Does it pay to make a freshman feel like an ass in the eyes of the world? To initiate a ninny because he can play football? To lift a pledge? To disparage another fraternity?—*The Signet of Φ Σ Κ*.

President Wilson was initiated in Φ Κ Ψ at the University of Virginia, October 25, 1879.—*The Shield of Φ Κ Ψ*.

Snowden Guy Sargent was initiated into Φ Γ Δ after being pledged for 24 years. He was pledged at De Pauw and initiated at Oregon. Reason for the long wait, sickness, withdrawal from college, and moving west.

"As we said, the Spubs (Society for the Prevention of Useless Buying) ought to get busy, and if the situation is too big for them, let the fraternity step in and prohibit the promiscuous buying or else license the jolly fat salesmen as we do other dealers in junk."—*The Shield of Θ Δ Χ*.

Roy Richardson, '15, fourth successive Rutgers Delta Upsilon to win the New Jersey Rhodes Scholarship to Oxford University was granted a leave of absence until May 1. He writes, "I am out at Juilly in charge of an American ambulance. Yesterday I went over the battlefield of the Marne and into some of the trenches where a four day battle has been in progress. Graves are visible all over the fields."—*Δ Υ Quarterly*.

"First—Examine his circulation. If his alumni club dues and *Quarterly* subscription are unpaid, the evidence is highly presumptive that he is dead."—From the ΔY *Quarterly* on "Dead Ones."

Carbon tetra chloride is a chemical that vaporizes at a very low temperature and gives off fumes that immediately extinguish fire. It costs about \$1.00 a gallon, does not freeze, and is not affected by any climate. Pint bottles should be filled with it and placed where they may be had quickly and thrown directly at a blaze, spraying the liquid into the flames.—*Phi Gamma Delta*.

B Θ II has given up the junior fraternity agreement it had with A Δ Φ , Δ K E, Ψ Y, Z Ψ at Yale and now holds open house, with no tomb, and is striving to abolish the extreme secrecy of former times.

An interfraternity society for senior girls at the University of Minnesota is called Skin and Bones. The qualifications for membership are not announced.—*The Shield of Φ K Ψ* .

The authorities of the University of Alabama have decreed that all fraternity houses must be located on the campus. Five are now being built.—*The Shield of Φ K Ψ* .

"An examination of the recently issued list of averages at the University of Minnesota confirms the impression conveyed by similar lists at other places, that the scholastic standing of a chapter frequently bears no relation to the reputation and real worth of the fraternity which it represents. It is with real amusement that we note that Alpha Sigma Phi and Acacia stand at the head of this Minnesota list, with most of the best known fraternities in the middle, and Psi Upsilon at the end. This is not said to discourage a close attention to the scholarship on the part of fraternities and their chapters, but to point out that the fraternity ideal and the scholarship ideal are in their nature fundamentally discrete. From our point of view, which we think in this matter will be generally accepted, manliness is in brief the common standard by which the prestige of all fraternities is to be judged."—From an editorial in *The Garnet and White of A X P*.

We have long been pondering the answer to the query, Who struck Billy Patterson? Now we know. It is a hit bird that flutters.—EDITOR.

The enrollment at Oklahoma has increased 250 per cent. in the last four years. It now has an enrollment of 2,000.—*The Delta of Σ N.*

The University of Pennsylvania will not give a degree of law to any candidate whose moral standing is not approved by the faculty. Of course, his scholastic standing must be adequate.—*The Delta of Σ N.*

It becomes our privilege, our opportunity, and our duty to create a college home for college men, and this home must be established and it must prosper if it prospers at all on congeniality, confidence, and contentment.—*The Shield of Φ Κ Ψ.*

Members of fraternities and sororities at the University of Washington had higher grades last year than non-fraternity students.—*The Delta of Σ N.*

The scholastic standing of fraternity men in the Universities of Missouri, Washington and California is decidedly higher than that of the non-fraternity men. This is the condition that should prevail wherever fraternities exist.—*The Delta of Σ N.*

Hoffman, the new president of Ohio Wesleyan; Trotter, the new president of West Virginia University; and Ladd, the new president of North Dakota Agricultural College are all members of Phi Gamma Delta.—*Rainbow of Δ T Δ.*

The chapters at the University of Michigan have adopted the system used so successfully at Cornell and California of having one man buy supplies and superintend the boarding department of all the chapter houses.—*The Rattle of Θ X.*

At Oklahoma twelve members of the Σ A E Chapter are Indians.—*Banta's Greek Exchange.*

NATIONAL STANDING

This is the time of year when the national standing of fraternities is much discussed, here and there. We are often asked concerning this matter. A few things to look for in making up one's mind are the following:

1. What kind of college does the fraternity enter?
2. What is its method of extension? Has it a dignified and healthful growth, or promiscuous expansion? Does it expand and then attempt to raise the standard of the group, or does it raise the standard of the petitioners before chartering them?
3. Are its scholarship standards high?
4. Are its Panhellenic standards honor, courtesy, and fairness?
5. What are its national material possessions?
6. Is there dignity and refinement in the local groups?
7. What degree of co-operation is there shown toward the best of university activities and ideals?—*Lyre of A X Ω*.

The Acacia Journal closed its twelfth volume and reappeared as *The Acacia Spirit* this fall, but under the same management throughout. We have wondered why this change.

New York alumni club houses are maintained by the fraternities as follows: Δ K E at 30 West 44th St. (the old Yale Club), A Δ Φ at 136 West 44th St., Φ Γ Δ, 34 West 44th St., B Θ Π, 1 Gramercy Park, Σ A E and Σ N on West 36th St., Φ Δ Θ, West 113th St., Ψ Υ, Manhattan Hotel, Δ Ψ, West 56th St., Z Ψ, West 40th St., Φ K Ψ, Φ K B, Morningside Heights, Σ X, West 108th St.—*Banta's Greek Exchange*.

FRATERNITY HOUSE AT WISCONSIN BOMBED

Madison, Wis., Dec. 5.—A lighted dynamite bomb was thrown into the second-story window of the Phi Kappa Sigma Fraternity House at the University of Wisconsin early today.

The noise awakened several students, who placed the package in a pail of water. Police after examining the contrivance, consisting of several sticks of dynamite and a small bottle of acid, declare there was enough explosive to demolish the house.—*New York Globe*.

WAR NOTES

(From *Banta's Greek Exchange*)

$\Phi \Delta \Theta$ claims the distinction of being the first fraternity to send an ambulance and driver to the American Ambulance Field Service in France.

$A \Sigma \Phi$, $A X \Omega$, $A \Xi \Delta$, $\Delta \Gamma$, and $\Pi B \Phi$ have postponed their conventions indefinitely owing to the declaration of the war.

According to the *Varsity Magazine Supplement* of the University of Toronto, the university had contributed nearly 3,500 graduates and undergraduates and ninety seven faculty members to the colonial army, prior to December 1, 1916. Of this number, 123 have been killed, fifty have been decorated for valor, and forty-three have been mentioned in dispatches. One has received the French Cross of the Legion of Honor, while another has been knighted by the king of Italy.

James R. McConnell, a member of $B \Theta \Pi$ at the University of Virginia, is one of the Americans to meet death on the battle-fields of France. McConnell joined the American Ambulance Corps in 1915, but soon transferred to aviation where he felt that he could better serve the cause. He was shot down March 19, 1917, in an aerial fight with three German aeroplanes. In December, 1915, he had been decorated with the Croix de Guerre.

As a result of the efforts of three seniors at the University of Minnesota who had passed the examination for commissions as second lieutenants of marines, 1,000 students at that institution have enlisted as privates in the United States Marine Corps.

When the state legislature of Illinois failed to make an appropriation for that purpose, the University of Chicago decided to provide free uniforms to all students in military training.

Thirteen of the twenty-three members of the Franklin Club at Franklin and Marshall have removed from college to serve in various branches of the army and two others have enlisted in the farm movement.

Two hundred men have left Indiana University to enlist in the farm army. Indiana draws a large percentage of her students from agricultural communities.

On April 19, every active chapter of $\Phi \Delta \Theta$ held a special meeting, at which national anthems were sung, and other patriotic exercises, including an appeal for patriotic service to the government, were conducted.

Prior to March 1, twenty-nine alumni of Harvard University had died as a result of the European war.

The University of California has offered its entire plant, including the campus, the farm school, the research laboratories, and the teaching staff, for federal service during the war.

The University of California chapter house of $\Delta \Upsilon$ has been turned over to university authorities for military purposes. It will be used for quarters for twenty-five students of an aviation school.

Purdue University has offered the government an entire regiment of artillery.

The University of Wisconsin has recently equipped an ambulance, and already a dozen undergraduates have gone to the front as drivers.

The entire Minnesota football team has enlisted in the army.

At Western Reserve University the call for volunteers left but four men in the B Θ Π house. To cope with the situation, a Cleveland Beta Club was formed, using the houses as a clubhouse, and rooms were rented to alumni.—*Banta's Greek Exchange*.

NOTES

SOME DISTINGUISHED DEKES

It is surprising how many Dekes do not know that the following are members of their Fraternity: U. S. Senator James W. Wadsworth, of New York; Admiral Robert E. Peary, U. S. N., discoverer of North Pole; Justice John Hessin Clarke, U. S. Supreme Court; ex-President Theodore Roosevelt, Oyster Bay; U. S. Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, of Massachusetts; J. Pierpont Morgan, financier; A. Barton Hepburn, banker and writer; Frederick B. Jennings, attorney and counsellor; ex-Governor James McCreery, Kentucky; U. S. Senator Kenneth D. McKellar, Tennessee; President Mario G. Menocal, of Cuba; Governor Richard D. Manning, South Carolina; Hon. Charles A. Prouty, Interstate Commerce Commission; Hon. Thomas Mott Osborn, ex-Warden of Sing Sing.—*Δ K E Quarterly*.

Hon. George B. Cortelyou ($\Phi \Sigma \kappa$) of New York once gave a lecture on the subject of "Fools." In introducing him the presiding officer said:

"Ladies and Gentlemen: We are now to listen to a lecture on 'Fools' by one"—the audience broke into a roar of laughter and after it had subsided, he added, "of the most brilliant men in America."

Mr. Cortelyou then arose and, with a genial smile, said:

"Ladies and Gentlemen: I am not so great a fool as Bishop ———,"—another roar of laughter, after which he added, "would have you believe."—*Delta Chi*.

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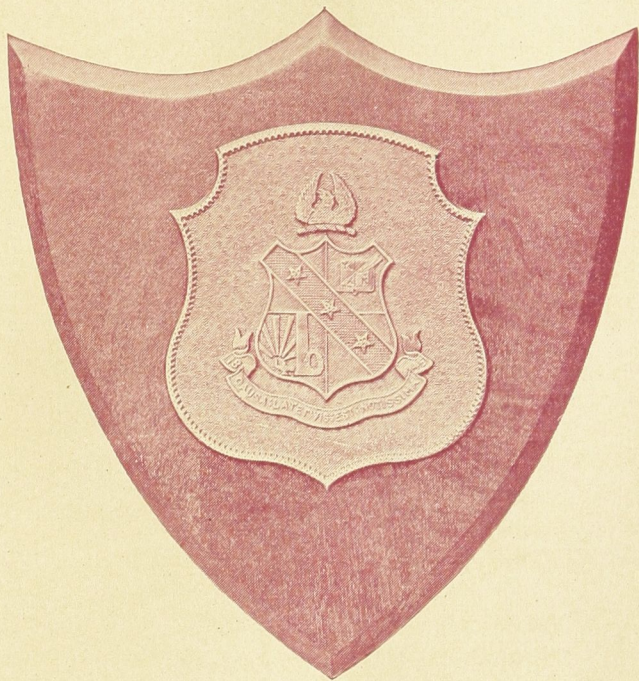
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