

TOMAHAWK

+ ALPHA SIGMA PHI

WINTER
1939

- October 8th Treasurer mails monthly financial report to chapter alumni advisor and National Office. Report to Contain: Cash on Hand. Chapter Accounts Receivable—itemized. Chapter Accounts Payable.
- 20th Corresponding Secretary mails complete monthly report indicating all active members and other statistics required.
- November 1st Corresponding Secretary mails monthly report.
- 8th Treasurer mails financial report.
- 20th *Tomahawk* correspondent mails chapter news letter for Winter Issue to editor.
- December 1st Corresponding Secretary mails monthly report.
- 6th Founder's Day—Wear cardinal and gray colors.
- 8th Treasurer mails financial report.
- January 7th Corresponding Secretary mails monthly report.
- 8th Treasurer mails financial report. Report to Contain: Balance Sheet. Operating Statement for year to date. Accounts Receivable—itemized.
- February 1st Corresponding Secretary mails monthly report.
- 8th Treasurer mails financial report, as required in October.
- March 1st Corresponding Secretary mails monthly report.
- 8th Treasurer mails financial report, as required in October.
- 30th *Tomahawk* correspondent mails chapter news letter for Spring issue to editor.
- April 1st Corresponding Secretary mails monthly report.
- 8th Treasurer mails financial report, as required in October.
- May 1st Corresponding Secretary mails monthly report.
- 8th Treasurer mails financial report, as required in October.
- 15th *Tomahawk* correspondent mails chapter news letter for Summer issue to editor.
- June 1st Corresponding Secretary mails monthly report.
- 8th Treasurer mails financial report, as required in October.
- 15th Treasurer mails financial report of year, as required in January.

This Issue

The cover of this issue is a view of the University Library at the University of California at Los Angeles.

The frontispiece is a view of "Kerehoff Hall" where the students gather at all times of the day.

THE TOMAHAWK

of Alpha Sigma Phi

VOL. XXXVI

No. 1

WINTER, 1939

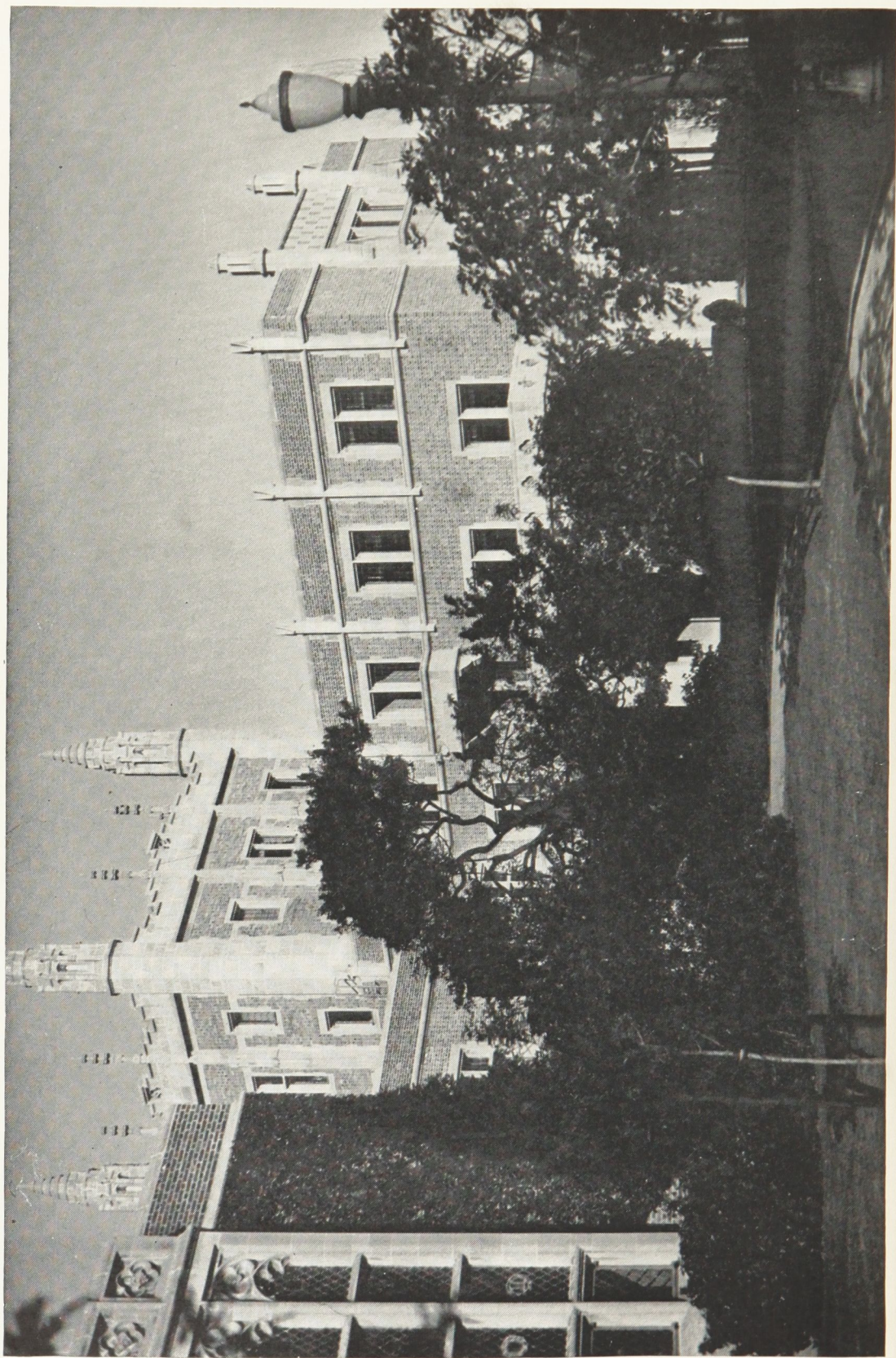
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Members Fraternity Magazines Associated

Published by
ALPHA SIGMA PHI FRATERNITY, Inc.
Oswego, New York
Executive and Editorial Office
330 W. 42nd Street, New York, N. Y.

THE TOMAHAWK is published four times a year during November, January, March and June. Fifty cents a copy, \$2.00 a year. Life subscription, \$10.00. All remittances payable to Alpha Sigma Phi Fraternity, 174 West First Street, Oswego, N. Y., or 330 West 42nd Street, New York City. Printed in U. S. A. by Palladium-Times, Inc., Oswego, N. Y. Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at Oswego, New York, January 14, 1927, under the act of March 3, 1879.



“How Social Minded Are Social Fraternities?”

W. H. CRAMBLET

Grand Senior President

The question, “How social minded are social fraternities?” comes as something of a challenge to one who believes that the college fraternity is and can continue to be of value in our program of higher education. Believing in them as we do, we are tempted to make out the best case for them that we can.

The people of America are more socially minded today than at any previous time in our history. Perplexing social and economic problems clamor insistently for recognition and solution. There is no part of our country and no group of our citizens unaffected by questions now before us. Nor is this interest confined to local or even to national problems. In recent months we have seen the growth of the international mind in America to a position of greater importance in our thinking than at any time since the World War.

A consideration of the social interests of the fraternity in problems beyond the campus shows more activity than is

generally understood. There are many indications that there is a growing recognition of these problems. Some fraternities have established international scholarships for exchange students. National organizations are cooperating with the individual chapters to offer home and training to refugee German Jews. We read about a health center established to undertake the physical and social rehabilitation of a community, of a health wagon ministering to the sick and needy in the mountains in Kentucky and Tennessee, of summer camps for boys and so on. Fellowships and scholarships of various types as well as loan funds in sizable amounts have been established by national fraternities and by local chapters, the benefits of which are available in some cases to members and non-members alike. At least one national fraternity is sponsoring a vocational guidance program for its members. Others are working more or less informally in the field of vocational placement. The oldest women's fraternity is undertaking a program of “Hearthstone Alumni Homes” and is already operating such a unit in Florida while another in Massachusetts is under construction.

(*Ed. Note: Address by W. H. Cramblet, Grand Senior President, at the National Interfraternity Conference held at Hotel Commodore, New York City, November 25, 1938.*)

We can expect movements of this kind to continue as endowments and special funds in the hands of national organizations increase, but in the light of all the evidence available to this speaker it is difficult to make a genuine apologetic for the existence of social fraternities, if it is to be conditioned by social mindedness in larger fields. Perhaps we should not try to do so. Perhaps this is not the real purpose of a social fraternity in the American college.

Too often we put ourselves on the defensive when someone is critical of the program of our fraternity. It is certainly unfair to suggest that the social fraternity or its individual chapters are or should be social settlement agencies or philanthropic foundations for the alleviation of human misery; neither are they clubs for the study of international relations nor groups organized to sponsor programs of world peace. Why apologize for them if they do not carry on them well?

How social minded is the fraternity group in relation to the civic affairs of the surrounding community? It is unfortunate, but true, that town and gown have arrayed themselves against each other so often and for so long that it is difficult for these groups to get away from a mutual feeling of suspicion and criticism, if not of actual antagonism. What the fraternity group does or what the town thinks it does becomes a matter of comment, rumor, criticism and too often condemnation. An earlier writer on the subject of social life in the college fraternity calls our attention to the fact that too often the social groups have conducted their affairs in such a manner that the community believes that so far as the fraternity is concerned there is little difference between social diversion and social dissipation. He laments the fact that too often fraternity men have acted as if they were trying to prove that "we were the fools they thought us." That this is also true of the undergraduate group as a whole

does not lighten the criticism directed against these smaller social groups.

The student has little interest in the town or city in which the college of his choice happens to be located. He forms associations entirely within his own group. He joins a fraternity. This fraternity builds a house and makes itself "at home" in the community. The members of the fraternity demand full use of all the privileges and benefits the community has established, but they assume no responsibility for continuing or adding to these benefits. In many cases the property which the fraternity acquires is tax exempt even though its operation and maintenance may increase the expense budget of the local government.

There are signs which point to improvement in these traditional relationships. Local chapters are contributing to the life of the community around them by Christmas parties for the children, awarding prizes for projects in the local schools; participation by members in scout and club work and the like. However, fraternities will not justify themselves on the basis of their contribution to the social life of the children of the town, nor were they organized to perform the function of a junior chamber of commerce. The success of the fraternity cannot be measured by the way in which a local chapter identifies itself with the social life of the community.

When we come to consider the contribution of the fraternity to the social life of the institution where its chapters are located, we come to one of the proper functions of the fraternity. Success in this area is important. The social mindedness of the group is measured by its contribution to the college life, as it manifests itself in the chapter's program for its own members, the chapter's willingness to cooperate with the institution in its general program, and the attitude of the chapter toward and its co-operation with other social groups.

The fraternity is taking better care of its individual members. The recommendations of the interfraternity conference have been effective in bringing about improved living conditions, adequate financial supervision and control, a better attitude toward scholarship, and kindred problems.

Fraternity groups are held together by a community of interest. Some who have lived in a fraternity house insist that they practice a community of property. The problem between the "haves" and the "have-nots" is often solved by a none too voluntary share-the-necktie-socks-shirt system. The intimate give and take of student opinion is at its best as well as at its worst in the midnight bull sessions. Believe it or not, other topics are considered beside "Wine, Women and Song."

In the report of the joint committee on fraternities approved by the interfraternity conference a year ago we find an insistent demand for the fullest co-operation between the college and the fraternity, if the group life and the college life are to be integrated properly. Reports of satisfactory cooperation are increasing. More and more we find representatives of the institution conferring with the officers of the local groups on what they are coming to recognize is a mutual problem. The attitude of the national fraternity becomes important as it reflects itself in the attitude of the local group. No longer do we find national officers of a fraternity helping and advising local chapters how they can circumvent college regulations or violate the same with impunity.

It seems to us, however, that the success or failure of the social fraternity will be indicated by the intra-campus relations between all student groups. The attitude of the fraternity on the college campus has been severely criticized, but by no one more than by fraternity men themselves. Some of this criticism seems to be unnecessary. We cite a common example. In many cases the



Dr. Wilbur H. Cramblet
Alpha '12
Grand Senior President

interest of the fraternity and its members is most responsible for the success of certain undergraduate activities. Yet we criticize these same organizations when they endeavor to secure control of this program by methods which are at worst but a poor imitation of the political practices of their elders. I happen to have quite definite political convictions that dictate my vote at most elections, but when I read down the ballot to the name of a man whom I know—and honor, party distinctions cease to exist. Is it strange that the undergraduate should do likewise? Given two candidates for the same office, one his roommate, a leader among the men he knows, the other a stranger or at best a mere acquaintance, how should he vote? How would you vote? How do you vote in a democracy?

A recent report by the Committee on Interfraternity Cooperation of the Nat-

ional Panhellenic Congress is significant locally as well as nationally. It states in part, "Interfraternity cooperation is essentially a state of mind, an enlightened viewpoint. The Greeks in their maturity have realized that beyond the chapter, beyond the individual organization, looms the Greek letter system..... Fraternities are so closely inter-related in aims and responsibilities that disaster to one is immediately reflected in the affairs of the others, the prosperity of each therefore becomes the concern of all."

The social mindedness of the local chapter must include a larger interest than that of its own group. Neither the institution nor the fraternity can neglect their obligation for adequate social life to all the students. Fraternity men and fraternity women must cooperate in supporting a program of college living that is all inclusive, a program that will enrich the college experience for all students who participate in it.

Alvin E. Duerr has pointed out in a recent article on this subject "that the institution has never formulated its ideas of what contribution the social life of its students should make to the educational process." However, I cannot agree with him when he suggests that no one should complain because the fraternities "fall short of a standard which is at best nebulous." Nor can we insist that the setting of a definite social goal is the particular task of the institution. This is very definitely a place in the fraternity program where the sign reads,

Highway under construction!

Proceed at your own risk!

But proceed we must. The fraternity cannot wait for the institution to formulate this program. Fraternities base their claim for existence in the college life upon the social contribution they are

prepared to make to that life. They will be judged by their record in this area by students, administration and public alike. In the words of Francis C. Pray, the fraternity must "prove itself essential to the well-being of the college community."

After watching the record of the Interfraternity Conference for many years, after seeing the way in which its influence filters down through the various national organizations to the local chapters, after noting its influence upon alumni thought and action, I have come to realize how valuable suggestions from this conference can be. The splendid leadership furnished by this conference to the member fraternities and to the Greek world at large furnishes a real justification for the national fraternity and to the Greek world at large and its program. Member fraternities give to the undergraduate Greek the benefits that accrue from continuity of purpose, wise guidance and good counsel, and inspirational leadership too often lacking to local groups. These forces point the way to a new social mind in undergraduate groups, to a more inclusive social life for all members of the institution, and to the most "complete personal development of its members intellectually, physically and socially."

The question is not how social minded are social fraternities, but rather how social minded should social fraternities be. This is the question we must consider. The opinions and recommendations of the interfraternity conference on these matters become significant in fraternity polity and life. The fraternity of the future will be as socially minded as its leaders and no more so. Our vision is the limit of their growth. It is the measure of our responsibility.

The Tragic Story In The Sharon Cases

JOHN G. ELIOT

Alpha '21

Court reports are usually of little interest except to a lawyer. Ordinarily they consist of brief statements of fact and lengthy expositions of law. But now and then some tragedy or comedy comes before the court that nails the attention of all.

During the 80's a series of cases reached the highest courts in California and the United States Supreme Court which make up one of the most amazing stories of personal adventure. There is enough drama contained in the events described in these cases to supply material for a dozen plays. A genius could build another "Anthony Adverse" from the material.

The story has been told many times and to do it justice would require many pages, but it may be that it is not so well known as to have lost its interest. I intend to retell it briefly, using only the reports of decided cases for all facts other than those in connection with events prior to 1880 necessary to introduce the characters.

The cast of major characters consists of but four: Sarah Althea Hill, William Sharon, Justice Stephen J. Field, and David S. Terry. Sarah Althea Hill

(few now refer to her by any other name) was born into a good family in Missouri.

Convent educated, she matured and apparently was alluring. She is said to have become engaged to three men at the same time and never made up her mind to marry any of them. In 1871 she came to San Francisco to live with a brother, bringing some thousands of dollars and an irresponsible temperament. By 1880 she had lost most of the money, very nearly succeeded in committing suicide by poison in the office of a prominent San Francisco lawyer because of a love affair with him, and formed a close friendship with Mary E. Pleasant, better known as "Mammy" Pleasant, a negress, of unique and rather unsocial attainments.

The great gold fields of California and the silver mines of Nevada were still teeming with activity and the fever of '49 had not yet cooled. A leader in the wild gambling in mining shares that accompanied the search for gold was William Sharon. Sarah later claimed he was worth \$15,000,000, with an income of \$100,000 a month, but he modestly admitted to but \$5,000,000 and

(Brother Eliot, formerly editor of Alpha Chapter's "Black Lantern," is now a member of the San Francisco Bar.)

\$30,000 a month. In the language of the Circuit Court, "He is considered a shrewd, active, intelligent and courageous man of the world.....In his composition there appears to be a vein of sentiment and love of pleasure that has led him into illicit relations with the other sex, and given him the reputation of a libertine." The Supreme Court of California remarked: ".....the record before us bears unmistakable evidence of the fact that this man had sinned so long and so openly in this respect that he did not care to conceal his wrong-doing even from his own family." (*Sharon v. Sharon*, 79 Cal. at 664). In fact, perhaps he might have pleaded, as did a famous contemporary in making formal answer to a suit for damages for seduction, that his reputation for licentiousness was so well known that no woman could be ignorant of it.

In 1880, when this drama opens, Sharon was fifty-nine years of age and was United States Senator from Nevada. A little grey-eyed, dictatorial man, he had become a power in Nevada and California; a strong, ruthless, hard-driving product of '49, with a fortune accumulated from the mines of the famous Comstock lode.

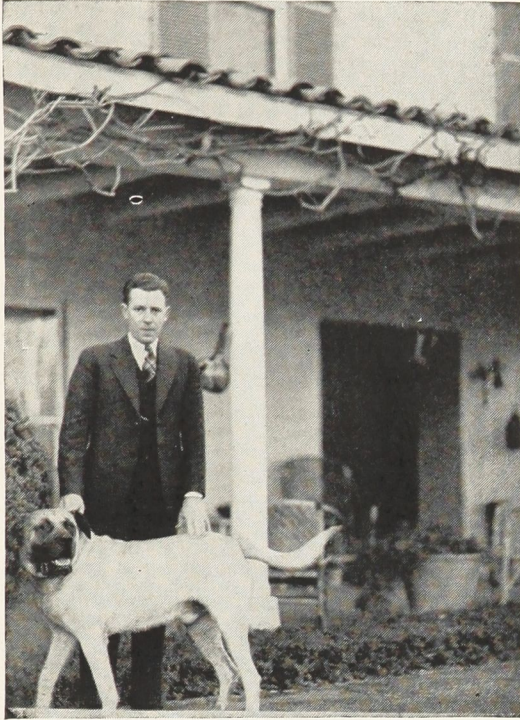
Justice Stephen J. Field was generally considered an able, upright and courageous judge. He served thirty-four years as an Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court. Justice Field's duties required his periodical presence in California "on circuit," and this work placed him in the center of the story of Sarah Althea Hill.

David S. Terry had perhaps the most extraordinary and stormy background of any of the characters. In 1883 he was sixty, stood six feet three inches tall, weighed 220 pounds, and had the erect, powerful physique of an athlete. Born in Kentucky, he fought at the age of 13 in the Mexican War, educated himself to be a lawyer, led a '49 caravan to California, and at thirty-four be-

came Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of California.

Once when the Second Vigilante Committee was trying to police San Francisco, Sterling A. Hopkins, a representative of the Committee, was pursuing a known criminal, in order to arrest him and followed him into a room where sat Terry, then an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of California. Terry objected to what he characterized as an unconstitutional seizure, and when Hopkins ignored his objection, drew the bowie knife he carried under his left arm and stabbed Hopkins in the neck. Terry was forthwith taken to the Vigilante headquarters, known as "Fort Gunnybags." Contemporary newspaper reports show that the Vigilantes felt they had "a white elephant." There were some who wished to execute Terry at once but cooler heads prevailed. They held him for a month in spite of all efforts to obtain his release. A Federal Circuit judge refused a writ of habeas corpus, stating he "was unwilling to provoke the animosity of the people," not realizing that the Vigilantes were praying for just such fortunate relief from their embarrassing situation. Finally, Hopkins recovered and Terry was released.

In 1859 William C. Broderick was running for election to the United States Senate. He was rapidly rising to be a political power in California, largely from personal force and magnetism. In the course of the campaign Broderick, speaking to D. W. Perley and others, said of Terry (in part): "I have hitherto spoken of him as.....the only honest man on the bench of a miserable Supreme Court—but now I find I was mistaken. I take it all back. He is just as bad as the others." Perley informed Terry and then promptly challenged Broderick. Broderick, on June 29, 1859, declined to fight Perley on the ground that Perley was his social inferior and that the duel would affect the pending



John G. Eliot
Alpha '21

election. On September 8 Terry prepared his resignation as Chief Justice (undated) and challenged Broderick. They met on September 13, near Lake Merced, south of San Francisco. A great number of persons attended. Both were excellent pistol shots but apparently Broderick was nervous, although far from being afraid. Terry was as cool as a machine. They fired. Broderick's bullet struck the ground a few feet in front of Terry. Terry's struck Broderick in the chest and he fell. The wound was at first thought superficial, but Broderick died three days later. Terry was tried and acquitted. Such was California.

Terry served in the Confederate Army during the Civil War but returned to California to practice law. His practice was profitable and in 1884 he became of counsel in the quarrels of Sarah Althea Hill.

This tale begins with the meeting of

Sharon and Sarah Althea Hill in San Francisco. Sarah Althea was speculating recklessly and Sharon was continually promoting or exploiting mining shares. We know he handled some transactions in the shares of the Belcher mine for her.

For a brief period their relationship was confined to business. But not very long after their first meeting the first event occurred concerning which the parties subsequently told very different stories.

According to Sharon, he made an arrangement with Miss Hill by which he would take care of her living expenses to the extent of \$500 a month and pursuant to that agreement, moved her to the Grand Hotel. (It was then connected with the Palace Hotel, where he lived). Sharon's letter to the hotel manager, dated September 25, 1880, read as follows:

"My dear Sir:

The bearer, Miss Hill, a particular friend of mine, and a lady of unblemished character and good family, may want rooms. Give her the best and as cheap as you can, and oblige, William Sharon."

Althea's story is a very different one. As told by her lawyer and summarized by the Circuit Court, it was this: "There was no preliminary courtship, but barely an acquaintance between them. They came together fortuitously in the stock operations of California street, and their personal intercourse began with a proposition from the one that the other should be his mistress, which she declined, apparently without being offended, when he, unable to control his sudden passion, offered her marriage, which she readily accepted. After a few words of parley as to the *modus operandi*, she agreed to a secret marriage, to be evidenced by a writing under the Code, executed by the parties, but unattested by witnesses. Thereupon the defendant, at the suggestion and dic-

tation of the plaintiff, wrote at one sitting, *currente calamo*, this unique declaration, without altering or correcting a word or phrase therein, to which the latter then signed his name, adding, I suppose, by way of emphasis, the words, 'Nevada, August 25, 1880.' And then, without more ado, without even a parting kiss or fond embrace, they went their several ways as if nothing more had happened than a deal in Belcher; not knowing, and apparently not caring, whether they should ever meet again. This ardent lover, whose fervent affection led him to back the offer of his plethoric purse with his widowed hand, turned his back on the lovely and consenting Althea to give his heart and soul to the study and control of Nevada mines and politics, while she, in the pathetic language of counsel, remained 'an ungathered rose.'

The Circuit Court held the "declaration of marriage" a forgery."

There seems to be no disagreement now that Althea did not "remain an ungathered rose." All appear to agree that Sharon purchased furniture for her hotel room and for a considerable period paid her \$500 a month.

As one of the Justices of the California Supreme Court remarked: "She visited him at his rooms, sometimes taking meals with him there, sometimes spending the evening or the night with him."

Sarah Althea testified in the state trial court: "During the fall of 1880 down to the time Mr. Sharon went East, I spent my nights with Mr. Sharon in his own apartments at the Palace Hotel. I used to go everywhere with Mr. Sharon. He scarcely went anywhere that I did not go with him—either riding or driving, or attending to business, or going to Oakland on business, that he did not take me with him."

During this period, however, on Allie's own testimony, she did some singular things. The California Supreme

Court relates two of them in this manner:

"At one time she secreted herself and saw Sharon and another woman undress and go to bed together in his room, and afterward told it as a laughable joke, and this at a time when she testifies she was his wife."

"Again, at another time, evidently when she began to think it necessary that she should have some proof of her intimacy with him, she secreted a young girl, one Nellie Brackett, not yet twenty years of age, and who seems then to have become a kind of confidant of hers, behind the bureau in his room to see Sharon and herself go to bed together, and hear what was said, and the girl remained there until they had retired, and he had fallen asleep, and then crept out of the room."

The girl in the second episode denied the story even though in doing so she risked charges of perjury for having testified to it earlier.

Trouble was not far off. In the latter part of 1881 Sharon charged Althea with purloining some of his Belcher mine papers, and revealing his business secrets and private affairs to other persons. She denied it "but now admits that after she left the Grand she found the papers in one of her trunks and has not returned them." (26 Fed. Rep. 350).

"For this and other reasons the plaintiff appears to have been desirous of terminating his relations with the defendant; and accordingly, on November 7th, he effected an arrangement with her by which, in consideration of a receipt in full of all demands, and a promise not to trouble him any more, he gave her the sum of \$7,500, as follows: Cash, \$3,000; by note payable August 1, 1882, \$1,500; and by an agreement to pay her \$250 a month during the year 1883."

At first her letters to the Senator were those of supplication. They contain such passages as these:

"I also hear you said you were told that I said I could and would give you trouble. I never said such a thing or have I had such a thought. If no woman ever makes you any trouble until I do, you will go down to your grave without the slightest care. No, Mr. Sharon, you have been kind to me. I have said I hope my God would forsake me when I cease to show my gratitude. I repeat it. I would not harm one hair of your dear old head, or have you turn one restless night upon your pillow through any act of mine."

Let us remember this!

"My dear Mr. Sharon: I cannot see how you can have anyone treat me so,—I, who have always been so good and kind to you. The carpet is all taken up in my hall. The door is taken off and away, and it does seem terrible that it is you who would have it done. I met Mr. Thorn in the hall as I started to come over to see you, and asked him if you had ordered such a thing done, and he said I must move out;...."

"O, senator, dear senator, don't treat me so! Whilst everyone else is so happy for Christmas, don't try to make mine so miserable. Remember this time last year."

"Don't be unjust, say I may see you."

None the less Althea departed from the Grand on December 6, 1881, willy nilly.

They apparently met but little after

that, although in the summer of 1882 Althea visited him at the Palace. She also wrote him a letter inviting him to take her into the country.

Then, early in 1883, Althea went to the Palace and was expelled from the Hotel by Sharon's order. Thereupon, Nellie Brackett wrote a letter to Sharon about Althea, almost certainly at Althea's dictation, which became known as the "Old Sharon Letter." It is too long to quote in full. It is tempestuous, ill-organized and abusive. It opens with the words "Old Sharon" and a few of its gems are these:

"If you are a specimen of the men that are honored by the title of rulers of our country, then I must say that I pity America; for a bigger coward or upstart of a gentleman never existed, in my opinion, since last Thursday night. I was present with the lady who called on you; and to think of what a coward you must be!.....I hope God will punish you with the deepest kind of sorrow, and make your old heart ache and your old head bend.....You did her a mean, dirty trick, and tried in every way to disgrace her—a motherless, fatherless girl—because you knew she leaned on you, and was alone in the world....."

Miss Brackett ended her letter "you horrible, horrible man."

Then, upon the 8th day of September, 1883, the opening gun was fired in a war that was eventually to end in stark tragedy. One William Neilson at the request of Sarah Althea had Sharon arrested for adultery. The battle was on.

One of Sarah Althea's own lawyers said of Neilson:

"It was not thought worth while to tarnish the record with any statement he might make."

In 1880 the California law permitted marriage by executing a declaration followed by subsequent assumption of marital duties and obligations. Sarah Althea claimed she and Sharon had executed such a declaration. Sharon as his first shot in the war, filed suit on October 3, 1883, in the Federal Circuit Court for a decree that the purported declaration was a forgery and for an injunction prohibiting Sarah Althea from claiming to be Mrs. Sharon. Within less than a month thereafter Sarah Althea Sharon filed suit against Sharon in the State

court for divorce, asking alimony and counsel fees, charging adultery and desertion. Davis S. Terry became counsel for Sarah Althea.

So ended the idyll.

The Federal Court held the paper declaration a forgery. The reasons can be found in such events as this:

"Nellie Brackett swears that the soiling and crumpling process was a part of their manufacture; that the defendant wet them with coffee grounds, and ironed them, and held them over the gas, and the like, to give the new smooth paper the appearance of age and use. Ah Sam, the defendant's Chinese servant, at Laurel place, gives a very graphic account of the process. He says he lived with her 'two Christmases ago,' and saw her with papers in the kitchen, which she put dirt and coffee on to make them look old and yellow, and that he ironed them for her.

"The defendant's answer to this evidence is that she buried the documents for safety in a tin can in the cellar, where, strange to say, they got wet, but whether from the sprinkling of the street or a shower does not appear, and she afterwards ironed them to dry and smooth them. But this does not account for the corners of some of them, and particularly the upper ones of the ink letter, having the appearance of being burned off, as though they had got singed in the gas."

Sarah Althea's testimony was found completely valueless:

"There is much in the testimony of the defendant in this case that must affect her credibility unfavorably. It is full of reckless, improbable, and in some instances undoubtedly false statements. Take this one, for illustration. The story that some time in 1880, and prior to the date of the alleged marriage, she gave the plaintiff \$7,500 to invest in stocks for her, is undoubtedly false; and she has attempted to support it, not only by perjury but by forgery. Perceiving that the payment to her, under the circumstances, of that large sum, shortly before she left the plaintiff's hotel, bore upon its face the evidence that it was given to a discarded mistress rather than a deserted wife, she deliberately swore, both in Sharon v. Sharon and in this case, that the transaction was a return to her of that amount which she had put into the plaintiff's hands some 18 months before for investment; and not only that, but she produced on the trial in the former case, to support her statement, a writing to that effect, purporting to be signed by the plaintiff and witnessed by Nellie Brackett. But when asked, on cross-examination, to produce that paper here, she declined to do so or to answer any question about it."

Much lies at the door of Mammie Pleasant. Sarah Althea said:

"Mammie Pleasant was old, and had the experience, and she had the experience of lots of girls and women—had the experience of the world; and being a servant, and being a wife, and being the head of families, I took her advice and wrote just about what she would dictate..... I was much of a baby."

The court commented:

"Mammie Pleasant has taken charge of this case from the beginning, and, to use her own phrase, is making the defendant's 'fight,' whom she supports, and to whom she was forced to admit, after much evasion, she has advanced more than \$5,000, and how much more she would not tell. In my judgment, this case, and the forgeries and perjuries committed in its support, have their origin largely in the brain of this scheming, trafficking, crafty old woman. She states that as early as 1881 the defendant wanted her to furnish her house at a cost of \$5,000 or \$6,000 on the strength of her relations with the plaintiff. But it seems that Mammie was not certain that the plaintiff could be held

liable for the expense, and so she called on her counsel, Mr. Tyler, and stated the case to him, without, as she is careful to say, mentioning any names; but said that the man owned two hotels, and was living in one of them, and the woman in the other, which, under the circumstances, is equivalent to saying 'the party of the other part' is William Sharon. After due deliberation, Mr. Tyler gave her a written opinion, which she says cannot now be found, to the effect that such a contract as she mentioned and he suggested was a lawful marriage, under the Code, and the supposed man who owned two hotels (the Palace and the Grand) would be legally liable for the expense of furnishing his 'Code' or 'contract' wife with a suitable residence, although he was then maintaining her at a cost of \$500 a month at the Grand."

Another story that does not appear in the reported cases but came out at the State court trial is this:

It came to the attention of Sharon's counsel that Sarah Althea had apparently buried a package in a new made grave and that a new corpse had been placed upon it. Whether through curiosity or because of some collateral investigation is not known, but the body was exhumed and the package recovered. It proved to contain several articles of Senator Sharon's underwear. Sarah Althea denied that she had anything to do with the package of underwear in the grave. However, it appeared that a fortune teller had advised Sarah Althea that if she would wear an article of the Senator's clothing day and night for nine days and nine nights and then would bury it in a new-made grave under a new corpse, that by the time the clothing had rotted Sharon would either love her or die. She did; but the clothing never rotted.

Sharon died in 1885, shortly before the Federal Court decided in his favor. Sarah Althea prevailed in the lower State court. The young trial judge was sympathetic to the appeals of the deserted girl. The decision created an embarrassing conflict; the Federal Circuit Court held in effect that she was not Mrs. Sharon and was also a good many unpleasant things, including perjurer and forgeress, whereas the State Superior Court said she was Mrs. Sharon, pure and undefiled. This conflict was not resolved until long afterward when the Supreme Court of California revers-

ed the decree granting Sarah her divorce.

And there was much worse to come.

After Sharon's death his executor petitioned the Circuit Court for a revival of the decree cancelling the declaration of marriage (the original decree could not be carried out after Sharon's death without this proceeding) and on September 3, 1888, Stephen J. Field, Justice of the Supreme Court on circuit, began the reading of the court's decision allowing the revival of the old decree.

When the Justice is part-way through the decision, Sarah Althea, now Mrs. David S. Terry, rises and screams at the Judge:

"You have been paid for this decision."

The Justice orders her to be seated, but she screams again:

"How much did Newlands pay you?"

Field: "Mr. Marshal, remove that woman from the courtroom."

Sarah: "You cannot take me from this court."

The marshal moves towards Sarah and again she screams:

"You dirty scrub, you dare not remove me from the courtroom."

She leaps at him and strikes him with both fists. Like a flash Terry rushes up and strikes the marshal in the mouth, breaking a tooth. Terry reaches under his left arm. Two deputies seize him from behind and the marshal and his deputies remove Sarah and Terry from the room, fighting and screaming. In the marshal's office Terry's bowie knife is taken from him. When Sarah asks for her satchel, the marshal wisely searches it and finds a self-cocking .41 caliber Colt revolver, loaded with five unexploded shells.

Terry was sentenced to six months in jail and Sarah Althea to thirty days for contempt of court. As they were led away Sarah swore to kill Justice Field, Terry to horsewhip him. There is no doubt that Terry felt very bitterly towards Field on account of the extraor-

dinarily severe sentence. Beyond that Terry always maintained that the marshal, upon whose affidavit the foregoing account is based, committed perjury in stating the facts and that Field falsified the record of the incident. However, even Terry's hero-worshipping biographer, A. E. Wagstaff, writing in 1892, admits that the affidavits of all witnesses described the scene differently from Terry.

Let us see what the United States Supreme Court said of Terry's threats:

"From that time until his death the denunciations by Terry and his wife of Mr. Justice Field were open, frequent and of the most vindictive and malevolent character. While being transported from San Francisco to Alameda, where they were imprisoned, Mrs. Terry repeated a number of times that she would kill both Judge Field and Judge Sawyer. Terry, who was present, said nothing to restrain her, but added that he was not through with Judge Field yet; and, while in jail in Alameda, Terry said that after he got out of jail he would horsewhip Judge Field; and that he did not believe he would ever return to California, but this earth was not large enough to keep him from finding Judge Field and horsewhipping him; and, in reply to a remark that this would be a dangerous thing to do, and that Judge Field would resent it, he said: 'If Judge Field resents it I will kill him.' And while in jail Mrs. Terry exhibited to a witness Terry's knife, at which he laughed, and said, 'Yes, I always carry that,' and made a remark about judges and marshals, that they were 'all a lot of cowardly curs,' and he would 'see some of them in their graves yet.' Mrs. Terry also said that she expected to kill Judge Field some day.

"Perhaps the clearest expression of Terry's feelings and intentions in the matter was in a conversation with Mr. Thomas T. Williams, editor of one of the daily newspapers of California. This interview was brought about by a message from Terry requesting Williams to call and see him. In speaking of the occurrences in the court, he said that Justice Field had put a lie in the record about him, and when he met Field he would have to take that back, 'and if he did not take it back and apologize for having lied about him, he would slap his face or pull his nose.' 'I said to him,' said the witness, 'Judge Terry, would not that be a dangerous thing to do? Justice Field is not a man who would permit anyone to put a deadly insult upon him like that.' He said, 'Oh, Field won't fight.' I said, 'Well, Judge, I have found nearly all men will fight; nearly every man will fight when there is occasion for it, and Judge Field has had a character in this State of having the courage of his convictions, and being a brave man.' At the conclusion of that branch of the conversation, I said to him, 'Well, Judge Field is not your physical equal, and if any trouble should occur he would be very likely to use a weapon.' He said, 'Well, that's as good a thing as I want to get.' The whole impression conveyed to me by this conversation was, that he felt he had some cause of grievance against Judge Field; that he hoped they might meet, that he might have an opportunity to force a quarrel upon him, and he would get into a fight.' Mr. Williams says that after the return of Justice Field to California in the spring or summer of 1889, he had other conversations with Terry, in which the same vindictive feelings of hatred were manifested and expressed by him." (Cunningham v. Neagle, 34 L. Ed. 55.).

As a result of this celebrated courtroom scene the United States Attorney General wrote to the United States Marshal, J. C. Franks, at San Francisco,

requesting the marshal to use unusual caution in his protection of Mr. Justice Field. Frank's reply shows that he had already anticipated trouble and that the presence of his deputies in Field's court that day was by design.

Finally, with the authority of the Attorney General, Marshal Franks appointed David Neagle to travel with Field at all times and to protect him against any assaults by the Terrys. Neagle was a small man, about five feet five inches tall and weighing about one hundred and thirty-five pounds. His courage, was well known and is illustrated by the following stories of Neagle's efforts as Chief of Police of Tombstone, Arizona, told by Wagstaff in his "Life of David S. Terry:"

"Shortly after he entered office, one of the Earps came into town, and, passing Neagle, who was sitting with his chair tilted back on the porch outside of the saloon, said:

"'So you're the man who is running this camp?'" "I believe that's it," answered Neagle coolly, 'or I'm trying to, at least.'

"'Well, I want you to understand you can't run one side of me,' put in the bully.

"Neagle pushed his chair forward and rose.

"'Wait a minute,' he said to Earp, and he walked into the saloon very deliberately, procuring pistols, and returning.

"'Take either one of these,' he said to Earp. 'I think you're a cur and I'll prove it, if you will come out here on the road.'

"Earp was mastered and walked quietly away.

"It was but a short time after that when a drunken Mexican desperado entered the town to shoot every white man he could find. Poynton, one of Neagle's officers, attempted to arrest him and was shot down. Neagle armed himself and started out after the Mexican, who, after emptying his revolvers at his pursuer, jumped his horse and fled to the hills.

"Unmounted, and with an ordinary thirty-eight caliber revolver, Neagle made his way on foot through the hills, and the next day he returned on the Mexican's horse, packing the desperado's corpse in front of him. He had followed the fellow to his own lair and demanded his surrender. The Mexican grabbed for a rifle and shot Neagle through the clothing, but he never had time to shoot again, the chief's pistol ball striking him in the eye."

The scene changes. It is August 14, 1889. The elderly justice and Neagle are in a sleeping car enroute from Los Angeles to San Francisco. At Fresno Sarah and Terry board the train. Neagle sees them and attempts to arrange through the conductor for peace officers to be on hand at Lathrop where the train is scheduled to stop for breakfast. In this he fails. He then tells Field of the presence of the Terrys and asks the justice to take his breakfast in the car.

The justice refuses and as the train stops at Lathrop, Field and Neagle alight and go into the dining room in the station.

They have no more than taken their seats when Sarah and her husband enter. She immediately sees Field and, with a whispered word to Terry, rushes out of the room. She seeks her satchel. Field sees Terry and says to Neagle:

"There is Judge Terry and his wife."

No more is said by Field or Neagle, but the proprietor of the restaurant, aware, as is all California, of Sarah's threats, goes to Terry and tells him that Justice Field is in the room and that he hopes Mrs. Terry will not make a scene. Terry advises that someone guard the door against his wife's return. This is done.

Terry then rises. Field testified that he thought Terry was going out to meet his wife. But Terry approaches Field from behind. Neagle sees Terry at that point but Field, calmly eating his breakfast, does not. Terry steps behind Field, and suddenly strikes him first upon one side of the face and then upon the other. Terry is drawing back his fist for another and harder blow when Neagle leaps up and shouts:

"Stop! Stop! I am an officer."

Terry whirls on Neagle, apparently recognizes him as one of the officers who disarmed him in Field's courtroom, and again comes that deadly gesture towards his left armpit. Neagle fires; two shots in rapid succession. Terry sinks to the floor. He dies.

Just then Sarah rushes into the room, satchel in hand. She throws herself on Terry, moaning and wailing, calling upon all concerned to avenge Terry's murder. The Sheriff of the county arrives in haste. A friend advises Field to go to the train. He leaves with Neagle.

Almost at once a constable followed

Neagle and arrested him. He was taken from the train and driven to Stockton, the county seat, and put in jail. Fields went on to San Francisco.

That evening Sarah Althea Terry went to a Justice of the Peace in Stockton and made an affidavit charging both Field and Neagle with the murder of Terry. A warrant was issued for Neagle and Field. Field was arrested but forthwith released on a writ of habeas corpus after making a most scathing denunciation of Sarah. The State Attorney General promptly ordered proceedings against Field dropped, realizing the ridiculous position the state occupied and the "burning disgrace" that would result from prosecuting a member of the United States Supreme Court for murder without a vestige of any cause.

Neagle likewise obtained his release on a writ of habeas corpus. But the Sheriff was not satisfied to let him go. The case came before the Circuit Court and it held that the state had no jurisdiction to try Neagle because his act was done as a federal officer in discharge of his duty. The United States Supreme Court affirmed this decision in *Cunningham v. Neagle* (34 L. Ed. 55) April 14, 1890. This case is familiar to almost all law school graduates.

Neagle was never tried. Public sentiment in California was divided but Terry's record and Sarah's notoriety and the forgeries and perjuries of the litigation with Sharon caused most people to feel that the result was in the public interest.

This ends our brief tale of the stormy history of Sarah Althea Hill. Her last friend is dead. Her spirit is broken. One final scene remains. It is enacted when the doors of the State Asylum for the insane at Stockton, California, close upon her in 1892. They open for her only once again; in 1937 as she is taken to her final resting place.

National Interfraternity Conference

NEW YORK CITY

November 25, 26, 1938

Thirty years ago representatives of the outstanding national fraternities of that day met in an atmosphere of distrust, suspicion, and antagonism to discuss a question involving their organizations. On November 25-26, 1938, delegates of practically every national fraternity in this country met at the Hotel Commodore in New York in an atmosphere of friendliness and enthusiastic cooperation to consider problems that they all recognize are common to social fraternities.

Also attending this thirtieth annual session of the National Interfraternity Conference were a hundred delegates to the National Undergraduate Interfraternity Council, members of more than 45 of the 60 conference fraternities and representing 70 colleges and universities throughout the United States.

All this is evidence that in three decades fraternities have not only become unified in their objectives, but have come to the realization that through cooperation the interests of all are advanced. The presence of approximately fifty presidents of educational institutions and deans of men indicated that the spirit of cooperation extended to college administrators as well.

In his address as chairman of the conference, Russell C. MacFall, Delta Chi, emphasized the need of the college fraternity to prove that it contributes

something which arouses the intellectual curiosity of the student, that the atmosphere and environment of the chapter house actively stimulate the growth of the undergraduates in intellectual stature and in character development. He concluded with this statement:

"I feel that the chapter house has the possibility of making this contribution to an even greater extent than has the college. The small group running its own affairs in sympathy, of course, with the objectives of the institution, holds a greater possibility for character development and intellectual stimulus."

The outstanding record was made at the University of Texas, where every one of the 36 fraternities and sororities are above the university average, fraternity men having a 25 per cent advantage over non-fraternity men.

Scholarship conditions, Dr. Duerr points out, seem healthier among fraternity men in the larger institutions than the smaller, unquestionably because the larger institutions have organized their social life more effectively and are furnishing better guidance. For instance, Dr. Duerr reports, the fraternities at every university in the Big Ten Conference, with the exception of Iowa, either made a pronounced advancement in scholarship, or maintained a healthy scholastic condition.

Dr. Duerr concludes his report as

follows:

"The whole question of undergraduate scholarship is a matter of leadership, and it is the business of the college to furnish this leadership; wherever it exists, the response of the undergraduates is prompt. The national fraternities have demonstrated their willingness and their ability to cooperate with the colleges, thus making the efforts of the colleges definitely more effective with their fraternity men than with those not associated in groups."

VALUE OF NATIONAL FRATERNITY MEMBERSHIP

Just what it means to be the member of a national fraternity was brought home to delegates of the National Undergraduate Interfraternity Council by Dr. Alvan E. Duerr, Delta Tau Delta, past chairman of the National Interfraternity Conference in one of the notable addresses before that group.

He first pointed out that the greatest danger in life is to become so absorbed in one's own local organization, fraternity or business that one becomes provincial. Association with men from other colleges and other chapters bringing, as it usually does, the discovery that things are often being done better than by one's own organization, he said, is an education in itself.

He showed how difficult it is for locals to secure members because their contacts are limited to the alumni of their individual institutions and also cited the fact that in the depression days the mortality of locals was severe because they did not have the force of a national organization behind them and the support of alumni other than from their own chapters. Locals, he said, were organized chiefly to secure charters in nationals. There are but three locals that exceed fifty years in age, he pointed out, whereas the chapters of nationals that have exceeded the half century mark are numerous.

In further developing the significance of national fraternities, he said in part:

There are hundreds of locals all over the country. Ninety per cent of them are formed for the sole purpose of becoming national. Hundreds of locals have passed out of the picture the last six years. I have looked over the records of some of the older, well established national fraternities, and I could name twenty national fraternities right off the bat that haven't lost a single chapter during the depression. Why? Because when a chapter is in trouble, the national comes to its rescue. You have not only the force of your own organization, not only the alumni of your own chapter, you have the force of a national organization, scattered from one end of the country to the other, with alumni of other chapters who are interested, keenly interested, interested enough to supply the money and the means to help you to go on, because they are unwilling that one of their chapters should die.

Another remarkable testimonial of the national fraternity is the number of institutions which speak of their national fraternities with pride and as if it were a certificate of respectability. One of them says: "If we can get one or two more strong national fraternities on our campus, we shall feel that we have a happy solution of our social problem."

I have heard many men speak of a college in terms of its fraternities. If they don't know where a college is or what it is, their first question will be: What fraternities are there? You mention four or five strong national fraternities, the reply comes back to you every time: It must be a pretty good institution, or it couldn't attract those national fraternities. They must have a pretty good type of men, or those fraternities wouldn't be there.

That is superficial, of course, but it means that national fraternities, in the eyes of the college world, have over a

century stood for something that is definitely attractive to men, that appeal to their judgment, and that the ability to share in that is a good thing for the undergraduate.

Your national fraternity gives you other material advantages. It gives you supervision, which the local cannot. It reenforces the help that your alumni give you. It gives you guidance. It gives you encouragement. It gives you the benefit of the experience of a great many chapters which the local cannot. Many a chapter has been saved because a new point of view was brought to it. There is one college in New England where the entire fraternity system has been saved because we have brought to the campus ideas that they had never been able to develop for themselves on their own campus.

I know one fraternity which, during the depression, has saved its chapters almost a quarter of a million dollars by buying up at depression rates the mortgages on their houses. That means something to the undergraduate. It reduces by just so much your overhead. It would be unthinkable if you were locals:

And then, when your chapter has got into trouble, when you present to the college administration a problem that they find it hard to solve, what is the first thing that they do? They send for your national officers to come and sit down with them and help them work out that problem. I don't need to tell you that it is having a friend at court, because your national officers are often able to accomplish for you what you yourselves cannot.

Don't imagine for a moment that your national fraternity affiliation is limited to the men of your own chapter, or even to the men of your own fraternity. I have been interested in fraternity work for many years. I have met hundreds of men in other fraternities. I have formed friendships through other fraternities that have been invaluable to

me in life. You will find after you are graduated that every time you meet a college man, your first words will be: What fraternity did you belong to? If he names a fraternity that was represented on your campus, you at once warm up; you are interested in him, not because he belonged to your fraternity, but because he belonged to a fraternity. The extension of that idea simply means this: It gives you an easier contact with a million men all over the country, and it will be the source of some of your most delightful acquaintances and friendships through your entire life.

To defend the fraternity idea, or to attempt to, is a little like trying to tell you why friendship, why the family, why love of woman, why love of country.

The fraternity stands for and means friendship. The fraternity is the first lesson that you get in altruistic friendship; in doing something for each other, in doing something without any thought of return. There is nothing in life, whether you become a banker or a broker or a butcher, that will be more valuable to you, that will bring you more lasting satisfaction. Friendship is one of the few things in life that lasts. Those of you who have been old enough to see what happened during the depression don't need to be told that the things you can grasp with your hands are here today and gone tomorrow. But, friendship is the thing that stays, in some intangible way. The local fraternity has not been able to consolidate that idea of friendship. The national fraternity system of the country is the finest experiment in friendship that I know of in this country.

"HELL WEEK"

A concrete analysis of some of the problems of fraternities and a report on the progress toward better fraternity conditions was presented by the educational adviser, Fred H. Turner, Dean

of Men at the University of Illinois. Fraternity chapters, Dean Turner insisted, that persist in the silly practices of hell week and the use of the paddle in the enforcement of discipline remain as the most vulnerable point among fraternities, the spot on which serious, vicious, and justified criticism can most easily be focused.

"The paddle and the practices of hell week," Dean Turner continued, "Furnish the most absurd and most asinine paradox which can be found in the educational world today. Paddling and hell week are hazing; hazing has been ruled out of every self-respecting college and university in the country. Bodily punishment has been banned from grade schools, high schools, and is even frowned upon by child psychologists as the wrong means of discipline in the home; in fraternities which retain the paddle and hell week, we have units of higher educational institutions persisting in a custom which is out of line with every other educational program.

"The chapter which has pledged men who can be disciplined only through physical punishment have pledged the wrong men and must have courage to break the pledges with those men. Pledges who find themselves promised to organizations using these punishment methods, must have the courage to break pledges."

Dean Turner stated that those chapters that are low in scholarship are at fault for pledging men of unknown or questionable scholastic ability. He criticized the institutions that fail to make available to fraternities definite information, such as secondary school records, of entering freshmen.

Recommendations of Dean Turner included:

The discipline by interested alumni of those alumni who will not maintain chapter standards, more mature visitation officers who plan to make fraternity

work a career, the initiation of non-fraternity faculty men by chapters that lack faculty and local alumni advisers; development of three-day training schools for chapter officers, the establishment of a clearing house for tutorial advisers, the increase of fraternity week programs, the establishment of regional conferences by the National Interfraternity Conferences in various sections to alternate with the sessions of the conference, and the change of the conference from an advisory to an administrative organization.

FRATERNITY INTANGIBLES

James E. Craig, Delta Tau Delta, editorial writer for *The New York Sun*, told the conference that the attempt of the past generation to rid the world of "all shackles of outworn creeds, superstitions, shibboleths, and conventions" has "worked out into the worst mess of which a vigorous fancy could conceive."

Mr. Craig declared, however, that though a "mess" existed, certain things had been learned by his generation, for example, that individual integrity is the only dependable foundation on which to erect an enduring social order. In achieving this the college fraternity can be especially useful, he said. In the fraternity house he declared, "The student should find respect for whatever is honest and decent and true, together with contempt for whatever is slipshod and false and phony."

DORMITORY VERSUS FRATERNITY HOUSE

College fraternities were presented with a new challenge by R. B. Stewart, controller of Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind., and National Counselor of Alpha Chi Rho when he spoke at the dinner of the secretaries and editors. The building of large dormitories by colleges and universities as the result of federal aid, PWA grants, he feels not only means a higher living standard for

college students, but a form of competition that fraternities can meet only by making their chapter life more vital.

"Since now so many institutions will have units to provide their own standards for student life and habits," he said, "The fraternities must seek to better exemplify their ideals if they are to retain an important place in future college life. *No longer will the adolescent order of fraternity living be justified. An adult fraternity attitude must become a reality.*

"There is a need for the development of independent leadership, which the fraternities should be able to do better than the dormitories. If dormitories and fraternities exist as mutually helpful enterprises, the fraternity unit will contribute its full share of independent leadership in student development so that state universities instead of becoming more paternalistic may remain true agents of a democratic society."

CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

For the first time in fraternity history, a nation-wide project to stimulate discussion among college men on important questions of the day is being undertaken. Interfraternity councils are being urged by the National Interfraternity Conference to organize groups to listen to America's Town Meeting of the Air program, broadcast over the blue network of NBC at 9:30, eastern time, each Thursday night. The plan is to follow the hour's broadcast with a discussion by those present under a local moderator of the topic that has been presented by the radio speakers.

It is the hope of Russell C. MacFall, retiring chairman of the National Interfraternity Conference, that campus "town meetings" open to the student body will be established everywhere by the interfraternity councils and that they will develop into weekly events of outstanding importance. In this way he feels the fraternities can make a sub-

stantial contribution to the objectives of the college, justifying their contention that they have intellectual as well as social purposes.

The town meeting program was used successfully at two sessions of the conference in November, and a number of fraternity officers and delegates attended the regular Town Meeting of the Air in Town Hall Thanksgiving night to hear Norman Thomas, Socialist leader; Congressman Hamilton Fish, and Arthur Robb, editor of *Editor and Publisher*, newspaper trade journal, discuss the question, "What Does Free Speech Mean Today."

On these broadcast programs this winter notable speakers will consider such topics as: Will the Peace in Europe Last? Should Our Immigration Laws be Revised? Is Our Peace Threatened by Foreign Propaganda? The Spanish Situation, The Far Eastern Situation, Will There Be a Realignment of Political Parties? Is Federal Spending a Threat to Democratic Government? Should the Wagner Act be Revised? What Should be the Aim of College Education? Is Our Parole System Fair to Society?

An Advisory service at a nominal cost is available for those groups desiring it. Groups may secure material giving a week in advance the topic, brief sketches of the speakers, the background and issues involved in the topic, and a list of readings on the topic. Complete information can be obtained from Town Hall, 123 West 43rd Street, New York City.

NEW OFFICERS

Officers elected by the National Undergraduate Interfraternity Council were:

President, Milt Hopwood, Delta Kappa Epsilon, University of Illinois; vice-president, Kenneth Harris, Delta Tau Delta, University of Oklahoma; secretary-treasurer, Braxton Cravens,

Kappa Sigma, Duke University. The graduate chairman was Norman Hackett, executive secretary of Theta Delta Chi, who was responsible for the organization of the program.

For the first time in the thirty years of the National Interfraternity Conference's history the president of an educational institution is to serve as chairman, Dr. Harry S. Rogers, Alpha Tau Omega, of the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, having been selected for that distinction. As the result of this year's election the other officers of the conference are: Vice chairman, Dr. Charles A. Tonsor, Jr., Delta Sigma Phi; secretary, Henry Q. Middendorf, Phi Delta Theta; treasurer, Osmun Skinner; educational adviser, Dean Fred H. Turner, Sigma Alpha Epsilon; class of 1939, L. G. Balfour, Sigma Chi; William C. Banta, Jr., Pi Kappa Alpha; Harold Jacobsen, Sigma Pi; class of 1940, David K. Reeder, Delta Tau Delta; A. J. Gustin Priest, Beta Theta Phi; and Walker Hamilton, Phi Gamma Delta; class of 1941, LeRoy A. Wilson, Theta Kappa Nu; Albert J. Hettinger, Delta

Kappa Epsilon; and Floyd W. Smith, Sigma Alpha Epsilon.

Officers selected at the annual meeting of the College Editors' Association are:

President, F. James Barnes, Sigma Phi Epsilon; vice president, C. W. May, Kappa Alpha; secretary-treasurer, Oswald C. Hering, Delta Kappa Epsilon; Executive Committee, Chester Cleveland, Sigma Chi; Earl Schoening, Sigma Kappa; and Albert M. Wharfield, Alpha Chi Rho. Speakers at the dinner which followed the business session were Eugene R. Spaulding, vice president and general manager, *The New Yorker*, and Floyd W. Smith, editorial staff of *Town and Country*.

Officers elected by the College Fraternity Secretaries Association are: Chairman, A. H. Albridge, Theta Chi; vice-chairman, William L. Phillips, Sigma Phi Epsilon; secretary-treasurer, Richard J. Young, Phi Kappa Tau; executive committee: Hugh M. Dorsey, Jr., Chi Phi; Wilbur M. Walden, Alpha Chi Rho, and G. Herbert Smith, Beta Theta Pi.

Daddy And I Versus The Women

LARRY LEE HAWLEY

Psi '25

Daddy says that I am unusual and that Mother and he are lucky in that I'm a boy. Mother agrees I'm unusual, alright, in that I spend the majority of my waking hours around or in the coal scuttle, but she adds that the point relative to luck escapes her!

Daddy then asks very cuttingly if she doesn't recall that out of thirteen young

foresters married not so long, eleven such happy unions have produced girl babies? The while his chest is swelling, preparatory to pointing out that I'm one of the two unusual results, Mother scathingly declares that sixteen-month-old boys camp in coal scuttles, whereas little girls of equal age sedately rock dollies to sleep.

Daddy solemnly agrees that Mother's past vast experience in raising girl babies—exactly zero to date—has amply qualified her to pass such judgment. Mother realizes the last is a body blow which demands rebuttal in kind. After hastily concentrating, she delivers the crushing decision that if men had to bear the babies into this old world of ours, there wouldnt' be any at all!

Daddy counters in dazzling style with the thought that such a probable fact will likely never be proven. We then both sit back and roar, Daddy and I, while Mother tries vainly to think of a really smart retort. At this point I'm on Daddy's knee, happily bouncing up and down, for it is very evident we men must gang together.

Soon Daddy's roar takes on a different tone; he reaches down and feels the knee I'm so happily bouncing on, the while he looks incredulous and then disgusted. He swears, hastily rises, and with me dangling under one arm like a sack of sugar, rushes for back quarters. Just as he very loudly slams the door at our backs we both hear Mother, in hysterical tones, gasp, "Girl babies at his age can be trained.....!"

Daddy is away from home a lot of the time, selling Uncle Sam's trees down Charleston and Savannah way, and I am left to handle the women. Just oodles of Mother's Sigma Kappa sisters are usually parked around our davenport. They pet me a lot and declare I'm cute. Later, when Mother repeats their remarks to Daddy, he merely grunts unless she points out they think I resemble him. He then smiles real nice and marvels aloud how one sorority can possibly corral all the best girls in the state! Buttons burst from his shirt which I retrieve in the corners and find much more nutritious than bits of paper, stuffing from the pink elephant, and ashes from Daddy's pipe.

One afternoon a particularly nice Sigma Kappa arrived to talk over sorority business with Mother. They discuss-



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ed men at great length. I, of course, did my best to be present. However, apparently in an effort to clear all decks of encumbering men's ears, I was given this very nice sister's car keys to hide. At least this was the implied game and that is what I gave 'em. Daddy, when he heard it all later in great detail, declared it reminded him of the time the mining engineers locked all doors in the fraternity house and then left on a two week's field trip, taking the keys with them. Was that an occasion! Daddy roared to think of it, adding in afterthought that I had possibilities. Mother couldn't sense the amusing side, and even hinted that I might have inherited certain low traits, possibly originally acquired in fraternity quarters. Daddy then sobered real quick and looked rather hard at Mother. But this isn't continuing the mystery of the hidden car keys.

The women, having reached the inevitable decision, after some weighty discussion, that men are fickle, finally noticed me again under foot. They pried open my smudgy fist, expecting to find the keys. That, of course, wasn't the idea of the game at all. They found, instead, only one of Daddy's burned matches. They then asked me for keys; over and over again they repeated, "Larry Lee: keys—keys—keys?"

Naturally, I did not tell them; rather, I hedged the question. I answered, "Da,

da, da—no, no, no—oh, oh, oh—bye, bye, bye.” I then rushed from davenport to breakfast nook to bedroom to bathroom in a mad merry-go-round. It was a game, see? It was my job to keep them off the scent as long as possible.

For awhile they followed me. Then they gave me up and looked both independently and as a pair. They held long consultations. They started in on me again. They tried reason. Like Mr. Glencannon of Post fame, who worked under the theory that what he did under the influence of drink could, at a later date, be reenacted under the stress of equal quantities of Duggan’s Dew, the women poured milk down me, planted me on the point where I had originally received the keys, and again shouted: “Keys, keys, keys!”

Did they think I was a brainless dog who would lead them to my safely hidden bone? Not on your codliver oil! Again I merely repeated, “Da, da ,da—no, no, no—oh, oh, oh—bye, bye, bye,” and resumed the marathon I had temporarily discontinued an hour before. This kept up most forever. My diaper had to be changed three times. I got more milk.

At last Mother and the sister dropped out, exhausted. Women can’t take it. Truthfully, I was slowing down to a shambling stagger, but pride kept me on the treadmill. The sister didn’t take me on her lap, neither did she say anything more about me being cute. I noticed later that Daddy, in talking over this horrible afternoon with Mother, carefully avoided inquiring if the sister thought I resembled him.

Mother finally had an inspiration. It surprises me now to realize it took her three hours. (Will Daddy and I catch it if this record is printed and she should chance to read it!) She said, “I just wonder,” and ran to the metal cupboard in the kitchenette. She threw open the door, rattled the roaster, seventeen

pans, and a couple of pots. I was right on her heels, because she was getting warm. The sister was there, too, and she was boiling. At last Mother got really hot, and viciously shook the dripolator. It rattled. Of course it rattled. Didn’t I know the only cupboard doors Daddy couldn’t equip with latches? Hadn’t I promptly gone there when the game started, opened the door, raised the lid, dropped the keys into the dripolator, and then very carefully left things all ship-shape again? And later, when it became so evident the women couldn’t take it, hadn’t I carefully explained where the keys were? I had said, just as plainly, “Da, da, da—no, no, no—oh, oh, oh—bye, bye, bye!”

Later that night, when I was in bed and feigning sleep, I heard Daddy return. There were muffled sounds of conversation, followed by Daddy’s roaring. It was the nice type of roaring that means he’s winning an argument with Mother, and not the kind he delivers when he discovers his knee is wet.

Against Mother’s remonstrance that he’d get me in a fuss, Daddy slipped in and gave me a big squeeze in the dark, the while he whispered, “Son, I’m sure you’re going to be a match for the women!”

I was so sleepy from my marathon-ing I couldn’t offer much in answer. I merely mumbled, “No, no, no!”

Daddy seemed to choke a little. I think he said some thing about a little wise man playing safe!

(Ed. Note: The Tomahawk continues this quiet little corner for fathers, hoping that the opportunity here afforded to swap stories about the progeny will be snatched up with consequent easing of the tension at alumni council meetings. Actives sending advice to fathers articles are requested to use Chapter House stationery. A kindly anonymity will be maintained, if requested.)

Letters to the Editor

Editor *Tomahawk*.
Dear Brother:

"Causa Latet Vis Est Notissima."

This was never truer than in the case of your "*pro temp*." The cause is hidden even from him: the results? Read this column.

And one man did! Below are excerpts from a letter received from Brother Joe Day. It is most interesting and to *pro temp*, most encouraging:

"I read your Alumni Notes on Beta Chapter in the last issue of the *Tomahawk*, and it was nice catching up with the doings of a few of the old brothers' activities (including my own brother Bernie's.) As for myself I am engaged in the practice of medicine and have no complaints. We have four children, Joseph P. III, age 13, who entered Exeter this fall and is headed for Harvard (I hope); David Leavitt, age 10; Arthur Carey, age 3, and last but not least, Ellen Carey, age 1. They along with my wife, two dogs and two cats, complete the family. We ought to go places: not to the dogs, because of the cats, and not on relief yet (but who knows?)."

It is gratifying to know that at least one Harvard man can still read and write. Incidentally, Joe signs his name so much like the man who made real estate history in and around New York City that at first I thought it was a bid.

Won't more of you fellows follow Joe's lead and keep this column alive? It exists now on the pent-up emotions of ten years during which gems of information and misinformation have been accumulated but unpublished.

Here are a few:

Ray Spence, '25, is practicing law in Boston. When last heard from he was as yet unmarried and living in Rockland, Mass.

When last heard from, Dave O'Connell, '25, and Bud Slocum, '26, held forth in a bachelor apartment on Commonwealth avenue, Boston. Believe *pro temp* when he says, "in their accustomed quiet, retiring manner."

Read this column next issue for the expose of the sensational hoax perpetrated on the unsuspecting public by our editors of former years.

H. H. Moody, Beta '24.

Dear Alpha Sigs:

The complexities of life today force one to neglect many activities of vital and personal interest. Sadly enough to me personally is that dear old fraternity not long since forgotten but deplorably neglected.

Four times a year I greatly enjoy reading cover to cover *The Tomahawk*. I particularly look for news from Mu and mention about brothers once so well and intimately known. Thinking that there might be at least one among the

brothers that would like to know what has happened to me these past 9½ years I am inclosing write up (pp.) that was printed in the Franklin Institute News.

It tells the all that has kept me away from enjoying a closer relation with Alpha Sigma Phi. Yet through it all often my thoughts are with you. Once an Alpha Sig always an Alpha Sig.

Fraternally yours,

Ralph H. McClarren,

Mu '25.

Sigs You Should Know

Ralph Herbert McClarren, Mu '28, graduated from the University of Washington in 1928. He went to New York University where he was awarded a degree in aeronautical engineering, and occupied himself with research and development work in the New York University laboratories. One of his primary interests was the study of flight on rotating wings, and this led him to be appointed on July 1, 1929, as aeronautical engineer for the Kellett Autogiro Corporation, of Philadelphia. He is partially responsible for the layout and design of the famous K-2 autogiro, the first successful Kellett model. He also did research work with the Pitcairn Autogiro Company, during which time he took his first ride in an autogiro with the late Juan de la Cierva as his pilot.

Feeling that light aircraft for popular use offered a vast field of development, he then went to the Heath Aircraft Corporation, Miles, Michigan, as assistant chief engineer. While with this organization he gained the greatest part of his flying experience, flying the Heath ships

for hours on end. He helped in designing and building racing planes for the National Air Races. Later he was made chief engineer of the Vertoplane Development Corporation. He is the designer of the successful Herrick Vertoplane which was shown to the public for the first time during the past summer. He also took an active part in the design and construction of the XOZ-1 gyroplane, recently delivered to the Naval Aircraft Factory for naval use.

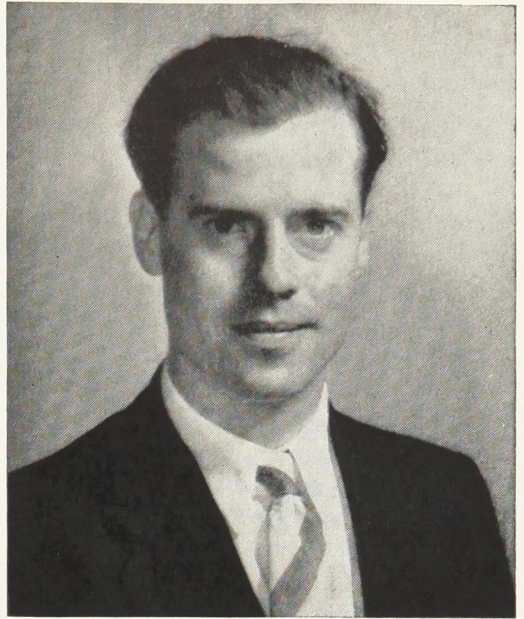
It was in September, 1933, that C. Townsend Ludington, Associate Director of The Franklin Institute in charge of Aviation, asked him to assist in arranging the proposed Hall of Aviation in the soon-to-be-completed Museum. This he did, aiding in gathering and placing exhibits, supervising the reconditioning of the early Wright plane donated to the Institute by Grover Bergdoll. In August of this year he was named assistant associate director and his sphere of activity was broadened to include land transportation, prime movers, mechanisms, building materials and rail-

road engineering, in addition to aviation.

He is secretary of the Aero Club of Pennsylvania and former secretary of the Aviation Committee of Philadelphia. He is commissioned as second lieutenant in the U. S. Army Coast Artillery Officers' Reserve Corps. He is a member of Tau Beta Pi Honorary Engineering Fraternity. He is active, in a supervisory capacity, in the Junior Aero Club and the Philadelphia Model Airplane Association. He is also consulting engineer for the Pennsylvania Aircraft Syndicate, Inc.

He is author of a number of articles published in technical and general periodicals. He has given many lectures on various phases of aviation.

He was married, in 1923, to Miss Marjorie F. Robinson. They have two children, Janet and Ralph Gordon.



*Ralph Herbert McCllarren
Mu '28*

Dr. Overholser, Beta '12, Gives His Time to Help Mentally Ill.

Few men have as much private information about the strange workings of the human mind as Dr. Winfred Overholser, superintendent of St. Elizabeth's Hospital.

Mental diseases have been his specialty for a quarter of a century. He has some girth; many accomplishments to punctuate the years. He laughs heartily and often. He has the courage of his convictions, the mental and physical vigor to carry out his psychiatric aims. He is glad that the old Government Hospital for the Insane, as of 1855, is now called St. Elizabeth's, a hospital for the "mentally ill."

It more exactly approximates the truth. The last count of almost 5,900 patients shows only 5 per cent are violently insane. As you visit this great

institution, with its fine buildings, its well planned curriculum of work, play and care, you realize that these unfortunate people are happy in an environment adapted to their needs.

Some will tell visitors they are "held there against their will." Once a lawyer believed this plaintive cry, obtained the patient's release and was shot and killed by him. The pitiful cries of the violent echo about St. Elizabeth's grounds from the universally barred windows. It gives pause. So do the mounting figures here and elsewhere of the "mentally ill." Each year there are 200 more cases. Of the 1,000 admissions last year, 45 per cent were discharged, 332 died. Many are incurable. A young girl came at 18, has lived there for 67 years. Many have stayed 50 years. They tell Dr. Ober-

holser "if you put me outside the gates I would come right back." They are understood, well fed, housed.

Dr. Oberholzer deplores the "barbarous" custom of jury trial through which 60 per cent of the inmates, District of Columbia patients, are committed. It is a public trial in the Criminal Court, before a jury of laymen (with no medical experience); the patient, his family and friends, who must testify against him on intimate matters.

Dr. Oberholzer is forward looking. A new insulin treatment is being tried at St. Elizabeth's to shock the insane into sanity. He expounds also the medical

philosophy of "treating the organism as a whole." He seeks logically the turmoils that are manifest in adolescence, alcoholism, high blood pressure, gastrointestinal troubles, all places that speak eloquently of the unconscious, he says.

A quick glimpse of background speaks eloquently of Dr. Oberholzer's training. Born in Worcester, Mass., 1892; graduate of Harvard University, 1912; Boston University Medical School, 1916, he has worked ever since, with time out for Army Service, in the Massachusetts State Hospital service, ending up as a commissioner of 13 state hospitals; recently on staff of George Washington University.

New Loan Fund Set Up At Ohio State University

Columbus, O.—Delayed checks from home need no longer cause worries for Ohio State University students, thanks to a new loan fund now being set up by the Council of Fraternity Presidents.

No ordinary loan fund is this. It is expected to help take care of expenses for students not contemplated in the monthly allowance. Sudden need for a new book, shortage of cash for transportation home at vacation time, unexpected medical or dental bills, shortage of funds for fees—these needs no longer will send students hunting loans from more fortunate classmates.

Plenty of customers are assured for the new loan fund, it is believed. Any student past the freshman year will be eligible for a loan up to \$50, provided he

has established his "credit rating"—a classroom average of 2.25 or better out of a possible four points.

Loans will be made for one quarter only, and a service charge of one dollar per loan will cover expenses, including interest.

Funds will be provided by the fraternities, but loans will be extended to independents and Greeks alike, provided they meet all other requirements.

Each fraternity will pay three dollars a year toward the loan fund, making a total of \$150 available the first year. But with a quarterly turnover, this will mean at least \$450 in loans. And the fund will increase at the rate of \$150 per year, plus the interest earned, until it is large enough to meet all legitimate demands.

Vital Statistics

Deaths

ALPHA

Gilbert W. Campbell, '09, died July 7, 1938. His widow is the former Mary A. Gillette. In recent years he had been a member of the faculty at Alfred University, Alfred, N. Y.

We learned in October of the death of Kimbark J. Howell, Alpha '17, who died on September 24th.

DELTA

1853-1937

EDWARD POWELL FOSTER

Edward P. Foster was graduated cum laude in 1874. The first two years of his theological course were taken at Yale. He was ordained in 1877 by the Presbytery of Emporia at Wichita, Kansas. He took work in 1880 at the universities of Berlin and Leipzig and spent some time in Switzerland, France and England. In 1882 he married Julia M. Fitch. During his very well rounded life, Brother Foster accepted a professorship at Park College in Kansas, and a pastorate at a church in Cincinnati. After he resigned his pastorate in 1896, Mr. and Mrs. Foster became publishers of the Cincinnati, a weekly paper. Later, they started the "Hyde Park Vim" and the Monthly Cincinnati.

One of the most outstanding achievements of Brother Foster is his building of the Ro language. It is an international language on which he worked for 33 years. It was based on the principle that words of similar meaning should be grouped and classified accordingly.

1863-1938

JOHN G. HAMNER

After an illness of two years, Rev. J. Garland Hamner died in Pine Rest Sanatorium, Ridgewood, N. J., on July 20, 1938. Rev. Hamner was 75 years old. Entering Marietta College as a sophomore, Mr. Hamner graduated in the class of 1881, a member of Phi Beta Kappa and honors in oratory. He became a Presbyterian clergyman and held pastorates in Newark, Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey, and New York City. Rev. Hamner retired about three years ago from active ministry.

1854-1938

GEORGE SPENCER VAN LAW

George Spencer Van Law died at his home in Denver, Colo., October 8, 1938. Mr. Van Law, born April 6, 1854, Morgan county, Ohio, was in the 85th year of his age. He transferred from Ohio University to Marietta in 1875, graduating in 1878.

He followed his profession as a civil

engineer as an employee of the Santa Fe, Colorado Midland and Denver and Rio Grande railroads until 1887. After that he went into the loan and real estate business, in which he continued until his retirement a few years ago.

Mr. Van Law was a member of the Masonic order, and was affiliated with the Presbyterian church.

In 1888, he was married to Miss Mary Elizabeth Durbin who with their son, Durbin Van Law, a prominent consulting engineer of Colorado, survives him.

In his will, Mr. Van Law made a gift to Marietta College.

ALPHA IOTA

Notice was received of the death of Thomas J. Lamb, '33, on January 23, 1938.

ZETA

Walter J. McGeehan, '26, 37 years old, public relations counsel for the Anchor Hocking Glass Corporation, Lancaster, Ohio, died September 11, 1938, as the result of an accident at a wharf in Delaware City, Delaware. He was born in Ashland, Wisconsin.

GAMMA

On May 1, a chime of bells in memory of Dr. Warren E. Hinds, '99, who died January 11, 1936, was presented to Massachusetts State College by his former classmates. The chimes are played daily as a memory to his spirit which has remained in the school since his attendance in 1899.

Wheelock Bangs, '15, passed away on September 21, 1938, after an illness lasting four years.

ETA

Friends of M. E. Franks, '34, were very sorry to hear of the sudden and untimely death of Mrs. Franks, the former Betty Flynn, on Christmas Eve. They were married in September, 1937.

LAMBDA

Another loss was suffered when Gordon Sherwood Ferris, '24, died in a Presbyterian hospital, Newark, N. J. He was an enthusiastic alumnus and while his life was hanging in the balance, a number of New York City alumni were on call for the numerous transfusions necessary. His illness was of seven weeks duration, and he succumbed in November, 1938. Gordon was connected in the sales promotion of the Crowell Publishing Company, New York City. He lived in Roselle, N. J. His wife and five year old daughter survive him.

PI

William R. Ramsey, Jr., G-man and former honor student and all around athlete, died of bullet wounds received in a free-for-all gun battle with a bank robber suspect whom he sought to arrest near Danville, Illinois. He was the 12th G-man to die in action.

SIGMA

The mother of Morrison W. Berglund, '31, sent in notice that her son passed away suddenly on April 10, 1938, after a long illness. He was living in Chicago.

Marriages

ALPHA

Collier Rhoads, '23, married Miss Betty Walton of Marcus Hook, Pa., during the summer of 1938. Mrs. Rhoads was graduated from the Homeopathic Hospital, Reading, Pa. Collier is editor of the Marcus Hook, Herald.

ETA

Announcement was made in September of the marriage of Francis Harry Trout, Eta '20, to Miss Irene LaVerne Sutton.

Aaron P. McMinn, Eta, '25, and Miss Dorothy Brunk were married December 10 at the bride's home in Springfield, Illinois. William T. Brydges, Eta '26, was best man. Mr. and Mrs. McMinn will reside at 521 Black Ave., Springfield. "Mac" is employed by the state of Illinois on the Liquor Control Commission.

NU

Charles D. Haseltine, Nu, '27, and Miss June Shaw Lanser were married in April, 1938, at Ben Lomond, California. The new address is 58 Palm Ave., San Francisco, Calif.

ALPHA BETA

Another brother to take the important step is Neil L. Maurer, Alpha Beta '33, who was married to Miss Grace B. Raffety. The bride also attended Iowa

State College. Neil has been employed as editor of *The Odebolt Chronicle*, Odebolt, Iowa.

ALPHA EPSILON

Robert J. Taylor, '29, and Catherine Sprippel were married November 12.

ALPHA IOTA

Announcement from Alabama came in October that Francis "Gerry" McBride, '38, was married to Francis Virginia Solomon. The wedding took place in Birmingham on September 30.

IOTA

Bill Yule, '36, on October 28, married Charlotte Lehr. They are living in Carpenteria, Calif. The marriage was culminated in Waterbury, Conn. Mrs. Yule is a former Cornell co-ed.

Men of Alpha Sigma Phi

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Alumni Notes

TULSA NEWEST CHARTERED ALUMNI COUNCIL

Standing: left to right—Edgar E. Tate, Alpha Alpha; Glenn A. Coleman, Pi; Joseph R. Settle, Alpha Alpha; Marvin E. Goodner, Alpha Alpha; Hugh Carpenter, Pi; Leslie E. Bates, Jr., Alpha Alpha; Raymond F. Jerome, Alpha Alpha; Boyd M. Lowe, Alpha Alpha.

Sitting: left to right—Douglas M. Owens, Alpha Alpha; Robert C. Hull, Jr., Alpha Alpha; Foster P. Boggs, Alpha Alpha; Read R. Forster, Upsilon; Earl L. Hassler, Alpha Alpha.



ALPHA

Robert N. Blakeslee, Jr., '11, upon receipt of his directory, sent along a short note giving us a little insight on his activities. He is secretary and sales manager of Ajax Electrothermic Corp., Trenton, N. J.

Grant Buckley, Alpha '15, writes us from Highland Park, Illinois. He enjoyed the directory immensely, particularly the history that was appended.

George R. Cowgill, '19, located in Hamden, Conn. He writes that he had the good fortune to spend the past two summers doing field research in nutrition in Panama. In the summer of 1938, he spent three weeks living near native villages in the jungles of Panama, along the Chagres river. This work is being done under the auspices of the Gorgas Memorial Laboratory of Tropical and Preventative Medicine in Panama City. He has also been advising the Cuban government in the establishment of a laboratory of nutrition at the Instituto Finlay, Havana.

Herbert L. Eggleston, '13, writes us from Glendale, California, that he is up to his neck in the dirty, filthy oil business, as manager of the Gas and Refining Departments of the Gilmore Oil Company. He has three children, daughter 10, and two sons 17 and 16. He states, "was very pleased to receive the Fall 1938 issue of the *Tomahawk* and feel that this directory number is a masterpiece. It has already put me in touch with friends I had almost forgotten and with intimates whom I have been unable to locate through other lists."

John V. L. Hogan, '09, is president of the Broadcast Station WQXR, Interstate Broadcasting Co., Inc., has a son, Jack, who is a senior at Phillips Exeter Academy.

Floyd C. Brewer, '09, is living at Arcadia, La., where he has been operating a cotton plantation for the past decade after having given up his chosen

profession of teaching for family considerations. He plans to visit New Haven this fall.

No casualties were suffered by Ward N. Madison, '23, when he recently flew to Atlanta, Georgia, on an errand for the General Education Board for the Rockefeller Foundation.

From Chattanooga, Tenn., comes news from G. C. Martin, '14, that he enjoyed the directory and wished to contribute to the same.

Illinois Wesleyan University, Bloomington, Illinois, harbors a "Sig" on its staff in the form of W. E. Schultz, '15, who informs us that he has a complete file of the *Tomahawk* since 1915. We are happy for such loyalty, Brother!

E. M. Waterbury, '07, of Oswego, N. Y., was elected vice-president of the New York State Publishers' Association in January. Also he was re-elected president of the Oswego County Historical Society in the same month. Recently he was appointed by the Regents of the University of the State of New York as a member of the Board of Visitors of the Oswego State Normal School.

BETA

Brother L. W. Feezer, '12, is enjoying the sunny climate of Arizona at the university as a member of the law school staff.

The superintendent at St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Washington, D. C., (formerly government hospital for the insane), professor of Psychiatry, George Washington University, School of Medicine, is Dr. Winfred Overholser, '12.

Enjoying his *Tomahawk* to the extent of sending in a contribution, we heard from Robert H. J. Holden, '14, living in Shirley Center, Mass.

DELTA

From Eagle Rock, California, we learn that Brother Rev. Edward Everett Clark, retired Presbyterian minister, graduated in the class of '83 at Marietta.

F. C. Fuller, '06, in referring to the directory, "got a big kick out of looking up some of my chums."

Brother Desmond C. Griffin, '31, is an examiner for the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp., Lansdowne, Pa.

L. B. Hadley, '26, recently established a funeral home in Marietta, Ohio, and donated to the city of Marietta an inhalator, a machine for inducing artificial respiration for drowning persons. Already this machine has been used to save a few lives.

Chief mechanical engineer of the Shell Petroleum Corp., Mid-Continent area, Tulsa, Oklahoma, and president of Oklahoma Society of Professional Engineers, is Glenver McConnell, Delta, '07. Kenner McConnell, his brother, is living in Columbus, Ohio. Glenver reports that he has two little girls and one wife.

A contribution was received from Arthur J. Warner, '85, but he neglected to tell us anything about himself.

Charles J. Nevada of the *Milwaukee Journal* is gathering material for a book on the Civil War. He is also sports commentator on the *Milwaukee Journal's* radio station, WTMJ.

William F. Rossiter is associated with the Federal Paper and Twine Company, Akron, Ohio.

Paul B. Reall is State Sanitarian for Summit County, Ohio, with headquarters at Akron, Ohio.

GAMMA

At Sterling, Mass., Richard W. Grover, '27, is now manager of the Schenk Orchards.

Bill Budge is chemist for the H. B. Hood & Son Dairy in Charleston, Mass.

Mike Ahearne is director of athletics at Kansas State College, Manhattan, Kansas. The *Kansas Industrialist* has commented on Mr. Ahearne's work and said, among other things, that the college had been fortunate in having a man

of his level-headed caliber directing the athletic policies of the institution.

The fiftieth wedding anniversary of Dr. J. B. Lindsey, '83 and Mrs. Lindsey was celebrated last June 20. Dr. Lindsey had been research chemist at the Massachusetts Agricultural Experiment Station for forty years when in 1932, he was retired from the position. His pioneering work in animal nutrition is nationally known. As secretary of his own class, he has maintained a complete and detailed historical record of the activities of his class-mates.

Graduates in entomology, members of the entomology staff at the College, friends and guests, gathered on the campus on the morning of September 30 to unveil and dedicate a bronze plaque on the south wing of the mathematics building, marking that building as the original home of economic entomology at the college. At this impressive meeting, the plaque was presented by Dr. E. Porter Felt '91, director of the Bartlett Tree Research Laboratories in Stamford, Conn.

A landscape architect, who came to the University of California campus in Berkeley, when it boasted of only a single lawn mower and helped transform it into one of the most beautiful areas of its kind in the world, was singularly honored for his achievements recently. He is Professor John William Gregg, head of the division of landscape design at the university. The occasion was the 25th anniversary of his coming to the university. The event was a dinner at an Oakland hotel, attended by university notables and by graduate students in Professor Gregg's division from all sections of the state. Professor Gregg achieved a national reputation of landscape architect on the All-American Canal Project for the United States government.

T. V. A. is still keeping Earl S. Draper busy with his duties as director of Land Planning.

Victor Cahalane is acting director of the Wild Life Division of the National Park Service and had a splendid illustrated article in the *Saturday Evening Post* entitled "Don't Feed the Bears." He concluded his article with the following paragraph: "The visitor who still wishes to jeopardize his own safety and the rights of others might consider the future of the bears themselves. The cute little cubs who are fed today, grow into big bears who have no fear of man. Growing up with this strength and predatory outlook on life and human beings, they become a menace. By feeding the cubs the way is paved for a gradual degeneration, leading eventually to their death warrants. (Park officials do away with those animals which become ferocious.) Everybody likes the bears; they should be given a chance to lead a normal life. Let us keep our wild life wild. 'Don't Feed the Bears!'"

EPSILON

Jesse H. Lyons, '29, is carrying on his work in the ministry in Deland, Florida.

Through the "grape-vine," the editor has learned that his good friend, Paul B. Conaway, '33, has become a "vest-bursting" papa. His silence on the subject leads one to believe that the young daughter resembles him.

Charles I. Naylor, '32, is covering the state of Michigan, except the metropolitan area of Detroit, for the Central Ohio Paper Company.

Woodrow S. Hazel, '32, is finishing his senior Medical at Western Reserve Medical School and will take his internship at Youngstown City Hospital.

Frederick A. Coope '34, was married on Thanksgiving Day to Martha Holler. Fred is located with the Mahoning National Bank.

When Herb Smith, '37, sent in his contribution for directory expense, he sent along a newsy letter about other Sigs in his class. We appreciate hear-

ing from you on that score, so please continue writing.

William F. Lacy, '37, son of William I. Lacy, '12, has taken over some interesting work in Aiken, South Carolina. He and his wife, Abby, are to be directors of Schofield School, a school for underprivileged negroes. They are both interested in race problems, and this is an opportunity to expand their capabilities in any number of branches. The girls at the school are trained to be capable industrial workers, as are the boys in any field they are found capable. The Lacys plan to start a placement bureau as soon as possible. The building, erected in 1870 with funds from the Abolition Society, has been enlarged upon. Bill comes from a large family of missionaries and the zeal comes to him by right.

John Veere Lacy, '13, who has been a missionary for many years in Korea, is now pastor of the First Methodist church in Waynesville, Ohio.

ZETA

Dr. Fred W. Dixon, '30, is plant physician for Murray Corporation of America in Detroit.

ETA

For the fourth successive year, T. H. Frison, '15, chief of the Natural History survey, has been named editor of the *Journal of Economic Entomology*, by economic entomologists meeting in Richmond, Va.

Duke Pierce, '16,, vice-president of the Fraternity, recently found to his surprise that he was not a life subscriber to the *Tomahawk*. He promptly sent in his \$10.00 and now instead of borrowing the "*Tommy*" he will have them sent directly to him, which we are sure will be quite convenient for him.

R. T. Seidel, '17, located with the Shell Petroleum Corp., St. Louis, dropped us a line, too, "the way the boys

of Eta have scattered, the directory will prove helpful in my travels." These notes are most helpful since we are glad to know that the directory can be of value to its receivers.

It was nice to receive "best wishes" from Bernard F. "Bunny" Oakes, football coach at the University of Colorado, but news about himself and his activities would also be welcome.

Thomas R. Conway, '21, is among the many new "life subscribers"—may it continue to keep your active interest. Tom is in the meat packing business in Los Angeles.

Little Lloyd S. Burdick, '27, transferred to Grand Forks, North Dakota, where he is in charge of all agricultural sales for the Caterpillar Tractor Company in the Red River Valley of the north. The sales area runs from the logging area around International Falls, Minn., to the Turtle Mountains of North Dakota. It was a warm day this past Christmas, being 22 below zero, since it is usually around 31 below. Lloyd likes it very much though his weight has gone down to 307. Yes, 307.

Charles E. Pruett, '30, of St. Louis, is attending medical school, and has taken time to tear away from his studies and dropped us a note recently.

Evan G. Koons, '37, wrote it was "tops" and he is hard to satisfy, upon receipt of his directory.

THETA

Malcolm E. McGowan, '18, in the insurance and bonds business in Steubenville, Ohio, took his wife to Pittsburgh (to combine business with a very quiet celebration of their 17th wedding anniversary). Quite by accident they ran into R. H. Iland, '20, who was best man, and his wife who was also at the wedding. The four of them, being loyal Michigan alumni, had a very enjoyable evening delving into the past, etc.

A. Franklin Shull, '15, and William

H. Eason, '33, sent in a contribution for which the national office is grateful.

Brother H. L. Dunham, '17, has transferred to Carson, Pirie Scott & Co., Chicago, as head buyer for women's outer apparel.

ETA (cont.)

In New York recently on business trips were: R. A. Magnusen, '20, who is with the Vogel Peterson Company, Chicago. Warde Cookman, '23, who is vice-president of Spies Brothers, fraternity jewelers of Chicago. Warde informed us that Paul J. Stewart, '20, is traveling for Spies Brothers. Frederick S. Keefer, Jr., '28, is associated with the Western Felt Company in New York, and is building a new home in Chatham, New Jersey.

IOTA

Brother Leicester W. Fisher, '15, formerly managing editor of New York News Bureau Association, has been elected a vice-president of the firm of Van Strum & Towne, Inc., investment counsel, New York City.

KAPPA

The following sent in contributions and some time soon we hope to hear more about their activities and news of other brothers who may be lost to some of us: Earl A. Anderson, '12, Detroit, Mich.; Harry M. Sisson, '24, Detroit, Mich.; J. P. Jensen, Sheboygan, Wisconsin, with General Mills, Inc.; Edgar Wiberg, '35, Neenah, Wisconsin.

LAMBDA

A. Earle Scovil, '18, said it was many years since he wrote his last check for the "Old Gal." The occasion for breaking this record is his wish to participate in the expense of publication of the Directory Issue. "Many thanks for remembering me." Earle's dad, a doctor of medicine for over 40 years, has

only recently pulled the editor through a siege of flu.

Due to an oversight, the name of Carl W. Schweikhardt, '32, 15 Wendo-ver Road, Forest Hills, Long Island, was not added in the directory. He is a member in good standing and we regret the error.

Brother Edmund Mancusi-Ungaro, '32, is practicing law in New Jersey and is a partner in the law firm of Mancusi-Ungaro & Mancusi-Ungaro, located in Newark, N. J.

Brother Joseph J. Biunno, '30, is connected with the law firm of Lum, Tam-blyn & Fairlie of Newark, N. J. On June 11, 1938, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Schiavone of Glen Ridge, New Jersey, and they enjoyed a six weeks honeymoon cruise to Havana, Panama and California.

Vincent P. Biunno, '33, is also connected with the law firm of Lum, Tam-blyn and Fairlie. He graduated from the University of Newark Law School in June, 1937, magna cum laude.

Albert S. Koenig, '33, is about to enter his senior year at College of Physicians and Surgeons and has been appointed resident physician at a boys' camp for the summer.

Ludwig Mancusi-Ungaro, '33, has entered his junior year at Long Island Medical School.

Regis F. Aselin, '32, has entered his senior year at Long Island Medical School.

Kenneth White, '33, graduated from New York University in 1937 and is now employed in Newark, N. J.

Carl Bodtlander, '33, is connected with the International Business Machine Corp., located in New Jersey.

MU

Franklin H. Camperson, '32, who sent in a recent contribution, was the only man heard from in the Mu area. What is the answer for all this aloofness?

NU

Brother A. I. Gates, '13, is located in New York City at Columbia University, department of Psychology. He is a new life subscriber and donator to the cost of the directory.

Major G. M. Wells, also of class '13, living in Philadelphia at Frankford Arsenal, sent in a contribution.

Brother Don Woodrum, '34, is in Honolulu trying to find a good job. Good luck to you!

PHI

Bernard L. Hagglund, '20, moved to San Leandro, California, and he sent his contribution 3,000 miles.

Enjoying life in the south is William H. Carter, '25, of Baton Rouge, La. Then he wouldn't be knowing about the snow we are having in New York and vicinity.

XI

B. F. Douthit has learned through the directory that there is another Sig in the city of Grand Island, Nebraska—F. R. Calton, Rho '31, whom he intends to contact. He said, "Undoubtedly this same thing will take place all over the country and the Fraternity will be materially benefited thereby."

OMICRON

Orrell Axley, '23, sent in a donation and a note. Perhaps next time he will write more and keep us informed of his activities.

We take the liberty of printing a newsy letter from J. Logan Fitts, '19: "The receipt of the directory issue of the *Tomahawk* was the first sound I have heard from that source for many years. Oh! Yes! due to my own silence. I was sequestered in the woods so long, recovering from a broken back and its ensuing paralysis, that I don't

know what to think of civilization. Having finished one career, I now start another. How, when, and what, is still in the lap of the gods."

RHO

Brother L. S. Clark '20, is one of the active interested alumni who yearns for the good old days, among others, when Rho was a flourishing chapter.

Francis Hackett, '21, is now manager of the Newark office of Standard Accident Insurance Company. He lives with his wife and son in Glen Ridge, N. J.

SIGMA

Ernie Shovea, '34, living in Lexington, Kentucky, sent in a long letter of interest to the national office.

TAU

Emmet B. Hayes, '31, informed us of a legacy for Tau Chapter which arrived January 28, 1939. Six and a half pound William James Hayes, II. Billie's father, a practicing attorney in San Francisco and president of Tau's Alumni Corporation, is doing nicely.

Jack L. Chase, '35, has sent in a contribution to defray directory expense, but he also didn't tell us what he is doing to pass away the time. Los Angeles is not far from Hollywood and he is envied, nevertheless.

G. Robert Phillips, '36, is taking an L.L.B. at the University of Idaho.

UPSILON

Frank Alburger, '33, sent in a note of praise to the editors of the directory issue of the *Tomahawk*.

ALPHA ALPHA

William Cullen Bryant, Jr., '31, along with his contribution told us he is assistant in charge Builders Hardware Dept.,

Clark-Darland Hardware Co., Tulsa, Oklahoma.

Many thanks to R. C. Longmire, '29, of Pauls Valley, Oklahoma, for his generosity.

ALPHA BETA

C. R. Wells, '24, of West Los Angeles has become a "life subscriber." He generously submitted a list of brothers with whom the national office has been out of contact.

John Thede, '35, located with Dixon Savings Bank, Dixon, Iowa, as assistant cashier. He sent a contribution along with a note telling us how much he appreciated the directory.

From George A. Erbeck, Eta, '34, comes a courtesy award to Alpha Beta Chapter. While attending the Iowa-Purdue basketball game in Iowa City, George had the good fortune to taste the hospitality of the local boys. He said, "I was taken care of in fine style. They have a friendly and congenial group of fine fellows. You may feel sure that I sincerely appreciated their abundant hospitality. It means a lot to one who is away from home to receive the cordial welcome of the brotherhood. It makes one appreciate his fraternity more than ever." The boys will appreciate this, I am sure. Ed.

ALPHA ZETA

Thank you, B. E. Devere, '26, and L. B. Holt, '27, for your note and contributions.

Brother Forrest H. Froelich, '33, is at present located on a "cow ranch" in the heart of the Sulphur Springs valley. He says, "If you have any loose rains lying around, send 'em to us." Because of the semi-isolation experienced in Willcox, Arizona, it is particularly gratifying to read what goes on and he would like more of it. So, how about helping out a fella in this sort of plight? He also sends a special message to the Tau and Nu lads to break down and tell what has

happened to you since Stanford's Vow Boys.

Brother Bill Gise, '34, is now a second lieutenant with Uncle Sam's Marines and at present is in the Philadelphia Navy Yard.

Bob Harvey, '35, is also with the Marines and is a cadet at Pensacola, just about in the throes of trying to grab himself off a commission. It is probable that Bob Hoyt is there and Brother Al Bohne, according to a recent report. Alpha Zeta seems to have turned into a Marine prep club during those years!

ALPHA ETA

Byron Omar McCoy, '30, boasts of another "real McCoy," namely, his son, Roger Hubbard McCoy, born 9-2-38.

ALPHA THETA

Brother Robert E. Landman, '30, among many other interesting hobbies and activities has accepted another appointment—treasurer and member of Board of Governors, Intercollegiate Club of the West. Many thanks for your contribution to the directory expense.

C. G. Coburn, '31, is about to become

a father any day now. It is the first and we sympathize with him. "Coby" is with the J. Walter Thompson Co., New York City.

F. W. Hirsch, '31, has been doing some stage acting and is waiting for that inevitable "big moment" when he can really make good.

A corporation lawyer making a way for himself in New York, is Vincil Q. Harmon, '30, also of Harvard Law School.

ALPHA KAPPA

Charles L. Timblin, '32, living in Wheeling, W. Va., was among those sending in a contribution.

PI

Captain John Harry, 19, 92nd Coast Artillery, U. S. Army, came to the Philippine Islands on a tour of foreign service with the Coast Artillery Corps. Stationed at Fort Wint, Grand Island, in Subic Bay, which is near to Olongapo in Zambales Province of the Philippine Islands. He is an instructor in a Philippine Army Training Camp. He will probably return to the United States in November, 1939.



DIRECTORY

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COLUMBUS—President: Louis F. Gump, 5 East Long street, Columbus, Ohio. Secretary: Harold K. Schellenger, Publicity Dept., Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio.

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- ALPHA GAMMA**—(Carnegie Tech., 1925). Inactive, 1936.
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- ALPHA IOTA**—(Alabama, 1930). Address: Box 1258, University, Ala. Alumni Secretary: G. D. Halstead, Box 1258, University, Ala. Meeting night, Monday at seven.
- ALPHA KAPPA**—(West Virginia, 1931); (inactive 1936).

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