

TENTH NATIONAL CONVENTION

ALPHA SIGMA PHI

FRATERNITY

Hotel LaSalle,
Chicago, Illinois,
September 12, 13, 14, 15, 1921.

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OPENING SESSION

The Tenth National Convention of the Alpha Sigma Phi Fraternity was held at Hotel LaSalle, Chicago, Illinois, September 12-15, 1921. The opening session was called to order by Brother Wayne M. Musgrave, Grand Junior President, at two o'clock P. M. Monday, September 12th.

G. J. P.: Gentlemen, I have the pleasure of introducing to you Brother Rev. Ezra Bailey Chase, of Delta Chapter, who will deliver the invocation. Brother Chase.

BROTHER CHASE: Almighty God, our Heavenly Father, reverently do we bow before Thee, invoking the divine blessing upon this our convention. We praise Thee for its history in the past and we pray that Thy abundant blessing may go with it in the years opening before it, that the type of manhood that has ever characterized it in the past may characterize it in the future and that in the stress and struggles of life we may never forget the rights of our fellow man, but may that spirit of fraternal good fellowship, love and sympathy that has been born within the walls of our blessed organization go with us out into the duties of life, and while we may be jealous for our rights help us to be more watchful that we are performing our duties.

We ask Thee, Heavenly Father, that Thou wouldst

bless us abundantly and help us in the days before us ever to illustrate those high moral ideals that have characterized the manhood that has been within the walls of Sigma Phi as we go out to the greater responsibilities, and, we pray Thee, greater joys of our active life, man among men, we may meet in the same cordial, friendly spirit and thus be helpful in giving joy to others, in helping the misunderstood, in protecting those who need protection and in performing all the duties of a man among men.

Hear us, Heavenly Father, granting Thy blessing upon the deliberations of this convention and may they redound to Thy honor and Thy glory and the welfare of Alpha Sigma Phi. Amen.

G. J. P.: The next on the program I find is the singing of "A Brotherhood Imperial".

(Everybody joined in singing "A Brotherhood Imperial").

G. J. P.: Gentlemen, I have the pleasure of introducing to you Brother Roland E. Leopold, who will give you an address of welcome. Brother Leopold (applause).

BROTHER R. E. LEOPOLD: Brother G. J. P. and Brothers in Alpha Sigma Phi: Some years ago, back in 1917, the Chicago Alumni made an earnest effort to get the National Convention in this city. Due to the war and other reasons we missed out, practically all of our members went into the

service, one branch or another. Since that time our policy has been: If at first you don't succeed, try, try again", so as soon as we heard that the time was about to arrive for the National Convention we immediately got in our bids.

I understand there were a number of others who were seeking to get this convention and I do not blame them because it is an honor to the community and the boys who are in charge of it take great pride and have a lot of satisfaction in putting on a convention and being so situated to welcome the Brothers from the four winds. As soon as we were fortunate to learn the decision of the officers and executives at the head of our organization, that they had chosen Chicago as the next place for holding the convention, we got busy and decided that we would put on a real convention. As to whether or not we are going to succeed in that all depends upon the next four or five days. We thought that the time was ripe for not only putting on a real convention, a convention that Alpha Sigma Phi would be proud of, not casting any aspersions or reflections on past conventions, because past conventions were held in university communities where the facilities and the opportunities were not such that the men could get together and become acquainted, the old Alumni could gather and have things

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in common, and on this particular occasion we have laid probably too much stress, as some of them are inclined to believe, but as we felt not enough stress on the Alumni feature of it. We have tried to get out the old Alumni, the boys who since their early fraternal years have lost that fraternal spirit or else the spirit has been dormant in them up to the present time. We felt that "once a Sig, always a Sig", or, as the poet would say:

You may break, you may shatter the vase if you will,

The scent of the flowers will cling 'round it still."

We believe that any one that had the slightest scent of Alpha Sigma Phi would put together a few more "cents" and beat it here to Chicago to attend this big convention and reunion.

In the capacity of President of the Chicago Council and on this particular occasion representing Chi Chapter, and speaking on their behalf, I take great pleasure in welcoming you all to our city.

As to the delegates, we want it expressly understood that you came here for work. We do not want to take any of your time away from you. You know your duties and what you have been sent here for, but after you are through with your business sessions we want to play with you. We

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want to get together. We want to get acquainted with you. That is our purpose and that is our aim, and if we have not accomplished that inside of four days we will consider this convention a failure. If you feel that the opportunity does not present itself for you to get together with others or if you at the end of four days feel as though you have not met all the boys and become personally acquainted with them we shall feel it is going to be your fault and not ours, because we are at your service, your beck and call, and we want you fellows to call on us any and all times and we will be with you. (applause)

G. J. P.: Brethren, it is practically necessary that we endeavor to get through the business session this afternoon by four o'clock, as I understand that arrangements have been made for an automobile trip and that must begin promptly at that time in order that there will be no financial loss entailing from the use of the machines, or having to pay for the machines when they are not in use. Therefore, I want to dispatch the business of this afternoon as quickly as we possibly can in order that we may be able to get down to real business tomorrow morning. Incidentally, I want to say that I hope that tomorrow and the next day and the next and whatever necessary time there may be beyond that, will be devoted to business promptly

and to pleasure as simply a side line.

Now, my friends, we have heard the voice of welcome extended to us and it is a great contrast, I can assure you, between what occurred fourteen years ago this last June when I attended the first convention of Alpha Sigma Phi to assist in its reorganization. Then the representatives of only two chapters sat down to confer with each other. Today the representatives of twenty-three are entitled to seats in the convention. Whether or not all are here I cannot say, but fourteen times the years have come and gone since then and during that time we have been moving steadily forward, keeping pace with the progress of the times and it seems to me that from the standpoint of material progress Alpha Sigma Phi indeed has made remarkable advancement. But not alone that, there has been another side to our development that leaves us in a very unique position. I do not know how many of you realize that the altruistic or idealistic side of our fraternity has found a response in the hearts and in the consciousness of fraternity men and college men from one end of the United States to the other. I believe that we have with the single exception of Sigma Phi, and they equal not in numbers but equal in the quality, the most unique list of chapters of any fraternity

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today. This has been, I believe, the result of our conscientious effort to keep our standards up, to proclaim to the world what we stood for, and it is good to know that after these fourteen years of persistent and consistent effort we have succeeded. Some of you would doubtless like to have us expand in an indefinite and in an indeterminate direction and quantity. I think that we may well say that the future will take care of that. I believe that we have succeeded in the past because we had a definite system of expansion and policy that as compared with some other fraternities -- and I have no desire whatever to criticise in what I am about to say -- places us in a unique position.

What are the qualities that we have aspired to? What were the conditions precedent that we insisted upon before a petition could possibly be considered? First, that the academic standing of the institution where we proposed to put a chapter should be that that was recognized by three of the greatest institutions educationally in this country, namely, Harvard and Johns Hopkins universities, and the Carnegie Foundation. That has been the first primary condition. If the institution did not measure up to that standard then, sirs, we quit immediately. On the other hand, the educational institution might measure up

to that standard and if the potential possibilities of success for the new chapter in that educational institution after the charter was granted, did not look favorable we withdrew or we did not go any further. There are institutions in this country whose educational standards are at the very height where I would, at least at the present time and under present conditions and I believe that all of you would agree with me, feel that we should not go for we would have not only an uphill load to carry but we would probably fail long before we even started. Therefore, I have felt that wherever we go that there should be potential success for the new chapter in the institution of a proper academic grade.

Now then, having passed these two conditions precedent, I have then approached the third, which is the test which each and every one of us have required of those who became brothers in our own chapters; in other words, the personal element now, for the first time, is considered. The educational institution, the success, and now the man, and have we succeeded there? Look at our chapters! Twenty-three of them and yet you can look down as I have year after year at the tables at a national convention, the rows of seats occupied by men who are representatives of our chapters or men who were merely present represent-

ing unofficially their chapters, Alumni, and the result has been that you could pick them all out one by one and say, "These are all Alpha Sigma men, but I can't tell the difference between the representatives of one chapter and another so far as types of manhood are concerned." I do not believe there is any fraternity in the United States that you can say that for; I know, in fact, there is not.

I have had men who are my associates on the board of the inter-fraternity conferences in New York, men who come from all over the United States, representing other fraternities, official visitors from other fraternities and so forth, that say, say to me sometimes rather forcefully: "Musgrave, how did you succeed in building up such a remarkable chapter roll and get such a quality of men as you have?" I said, "Simply because we made up our minds that we wanted a type and we went after that, and what is more, we got it.". They all admit that it is true.

Now, gentlemen, on behalf of the National Convention, to you of the Alumni Council of Chicago, to you representing Chi Chapter, in the University of Chicago, we wish to thank you for this welcome that you have extended to us. We come among you not as strangers, to be sure, but it is in addition to the fact that we are welcome an added pleasure to know that you formally extend it. We

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accept it. We thank you on behalf of the fraternity and we thank the city of Chicago that has sent its official representative here to extend to us the keys of the city. Let us be careful that we do not drop the keys some place where they should not be. In other words, while we are here let us not forget that we are the guests of the Chicago Council, of the Chicago Chapter, and as such respond, as I know you will.

I do not need to appeal to you as many men who do, who come from various fraternities, saying to the boys to keep out of the red-light district, do not go "down the line" and so forth, that way. I know what my boys do. You are gentlemen within the circles of the fraternity and you are gentlemen without.

I know that in the years that have passed and gone, these fourteen years in which I have looked into your faces year after year and felt the personal touch and response that came from you, that there is something there that means so much to me. I have dealt with human nature and I have found it respond in a manner that only a man who has the ability to sense it can ascertain. I feel that if there is anything that has made these fourteen years a pleasure to me it has been the contact, the personal relationship with the men of my fraternity. I feel indeed

that you represent the best that America has. You showed the metal you were made of when our country was in danger. You stood as men should stand, and I glory to think that you with all the other fraternities of the United States did not turn out one single yellow coward throughout the time when our country needed men to support the liberties of the world. Men, it is something to be proud of.

In my recent experience as editor of the Inter-Fraternity White Book I had occasion to refer to that in the numerous letters that I sent out to the college presidents throughout the United States and I had a response from one fellow out here in Utah that made my blood run warm. He got a response, don't you forget it. I told him that the men who wore the badges of American college fraternities had proven their ability, their courage and their devotion upon the field of battle and on the arena where men are required to show what they are made of. I reminded him that every college individual who had conscientious scruples against war and only simply used that for the purpose of saving his own dirty yellow hide belonged to the men who were opposing, like himself, American college fraternities because they were not good enough when they were in college to be taken into them.

Gentlemen, that is the way I feel about our opponents.

I do not believe in abusing them, but when they show their cowardice, their lack of honesty, their lack of principle, their lack of patriotism, their lack of charity for their fellows throughout the world, then it is that I look with pleasure again into the faces of my associates in the fraternities throughout the country and my own boys, in particular, and feel that I have nothing there to feel ashamed of.

In conclusion, Mr. Leopold, and those you represent, we thank you most heartily, most sincerely and most deeply for the welcome you have extended (applause).

Gentlemen, the next on the order is the official roll call by chapters.

BROTHER R. L. JAGOCKI: Mr. Chairman, I think it proper at this time to make a motion that Brother Hall be appointed official Secretary of this convention. I do not believe our procedure calls for any secretary and I move that he be nominated as the secretary of this convention.

(Motion seconded).

G. J. P.: You have heard the motion. It is moved and seconded that Brother Hall be appointed as the official Secretary of this convention. Are you ready for the question? All in favor manifest it by saying "aye", contraryminded "no". It is so ordered. Brother Hall,

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have you the official list of the delegates to this convention?

E. S.: G. J. P., I think it would be proper at this time to approve the credentials of the various delegates before the roll is called.

G. J. P.: No, I do not think so. I do not think that we can do that officially until our Credentials Committee has passed upon it.

E. S.: I have been serving as the Credentials Committee. If you wish to appoint another one I will turn my report over to that committee. It is ready. If you wish to appoint a committee I will turn it right over.

G. J. P.: I make this suggestion then, that in your report which will disclose who are officially entitled to seats, that perhaps we can pass upon the question then, and then this report can be passed officially to the Credentials Committee, which will have to pass upon the mileage and one thing and another like that. That will come later on, before the convention as a whole. We will proceed to accept that as unofficial until it is made official.

E. S.: I would like to ask first if there is any delegate here representing Beta or Psi.

(Psi was represented).

G. J. P.: Is there no delegate from Beta Chapter present, Mr. Secretary?

E. S.: No.

G. J. P.: Is there any other representative of the Harvard chapter present besides myself?

(No response)

Then, Mr. Chairman, until the official delegate from Beta chapter arrives I will accept the official power myself, because I do not want Beta chapter to be not represented.

E. S.: All chapters have officially reported to me except Beta and Brother Musgrave will represent Beta until that delegate arrives. I expect him in some time this afternoon. He got stranded in Boston yesterday.

The list of delegates then, as officially reported, is as follows:

(Insert list)

G. J. P.: Now, gentlemen, in addition to this you understand under the constitution those who are present representing any other chapter may have their names enrolled in addition to these official delegates. In order that we may have an exact roll call of these I make this suggestion that the Secretary again call the chapter rolls and outside of these official delegates those who are present from each chapter will rise and give their names to our official reporter so that we will have an exact membership list of the men who are present. Mr. Secretary, if you will do that we will then proceed. Rise as the chapter is called so that the names of those men outside of the official delegate may be stated.

BROTHER KLUMP: There is an inquiry over on this side of the room as to whether or not you mean active members in the chapters or whether you mean Alumni.

G. J. P.: We mean both active and Alumni. Any man that is a representative of any chapter, whether he is an active member or alumnus, will be enrolled just the same. The purpose of this is merely to get a list of the names of the men who are here.

E. S.: G. J. P., do you mean present at this session? We have the official roster. That includes everybody.

G. J. P.: Well, all right.

E. S.: That will just take up time unless you want to

do it that way.

G. J. P.: Then will you do this: I suggest that in view of that fact that the number of men who are present be taken.

BROTHER KLUMP: What about the Credentials from the various councils?

G. J. P.: Well, the credentials from the various councils, let me say this, should be included and I am glad you mentioned that. I will take that up in the regular way, but you would be included in the other arrangement any way. Of course we want an official representative included in our list as far as we can.

BROTHER HOLDEN: The following alumni councils have reported to me these men, whose names I shall read, as their official delegates:

(Insert list)

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G. J. P.: I am informed there are seventy-five present. Now are there any other official delegates of alumni councils present that have not been listed?

BROTHER PISER: The Seattle Council has also authorized me to represent them.

BROTHER KLUMP: I have been authorized by the Milwaukee Council to represent them.

BROTHER I am representing the Portland Oregon Council as well as Psi Chapter.

BROTHER W. M. STEWART: I have been authorized to represent the Tri-State Council, Rock Island, Davenport and Moline.

G. J. P.: Now are there any others?

the next
Now, gentlemen, is the appointment of committees.

BROTHER PAINE: Mr. Chairman, before we go any further I move that the Chair be given the power of discussion of all matters from the Chair without relinquishing his Chair each time. That has been the custom heretofore in all conventions.

G. J. P.: You have heard the question. Is there any second?

(Motion seconded)

BROTHER JOGOCKI: Mr. Chairman, I think we should discontinue permitting Brother Musgrave to speak from the Chair without relinquishing it. I believe if he wishes to speak he should relinquish the Chair to some other

Brother in accordance with parliamentary procedure usual in these cases.

BROTHER HOLDEN: I believe it is quite contrary to parliamentary procedure to allow the presiding officer to speak from the Chair. I am aware this has been the previous practice in the Alpha Sigma conventions, but it has not worked out very successfully in chapters where such practice has been gotten away with, although contrary to chapter constitution. It is not a very satisfactory arrangement for parliamentary bodies, in my opinion, and I think you would do well to discontinue this practice, particularly at this convention, as there may be a great deal of discussion in which Brother Musgrave will participate. I think it will be more effective and more efficient if this motion be not passed.

G. J. P.: Is there any further discussion?

BROTHER KIRKPATRICK: Mr. President, may I ask the object of that motion seeing it is so contrary to parliamentary practice. Probably Brother Paine had some object that would facilitate the action of the body here.

BROTHER PAINE: Mr. Chairman, I had this strictly in mind, the saving of time. It saves a good deal of time not to have to relinquish that Chair and put in another Brother every time anything is discussed. It is a waste of time and

our time is very limited as it is, it seems to me. With the very short time to do the large amount of business that we have to take care of I think that it is a waste of time to keep going through that formal procedure.

BROTHER EATON: We come here several hundred miles to this convention. I think we ought to do it right. What is the use of coming here to a half-hearted convention. Let us go through the parliamentary practice the way it is done in the book and in all conventions of any size. Let us do it right if we do it at all.

BROTHER JAGOCKI: I think that if the Chairman is in the Chair and some remark is made which he objects to he can very easily interrupt that speaker and I know that this has been done in the past by Brother Musgrave and for that reason I am very strongly opposed to permitting him to continue; for that reason I ask that the motion be not passed.

BROTHER BEN CLARKE: I think it is only a matter of courtesy to Mr. Musgrave. In the first place, I think we ought to show him that courtesy. I think it facilitates matters, shortens our time and it is really a matter of personal feeling. I think it ought to be forgotten. I think as a matter of courtesy we ought to extend that to Mr. Musgrave.

G. J. P.: Mr. Jagocki, will you take the Chair?

(Brother Jagocki then took the Chair).

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G. J. P.: Mr. Chairman, I wish to discuss this matter for a few moments before the vote is taken, because I am personally interested in it. I have no desire to absorb nor to take up the time of this convention in useless discussion. I have not been considered heretofore in the matters of the arrangement of the program the time and place for the meeting or anything of that kind. I understand it very plainly. It has been approached to me that the purpose of this whole thing is to endeavor to emasculate me from my rights as a Chairman and to endeavor to put a "cloture rule upon my lips". I wish to say to you that you will not put a cloture rule upon my lips by the granting of any such motion as has been suggested to be voted down. If it is necessary to take time I shall take it. I shall not, however, endeavor to discuss each and every question as it comes up. I am well aware that parliamentary procedure requires that I should do what I have now done, but it is going to take a large amount of time if there is a heated discussion upon matters pertaining to these various questions. I feel that I have done a great deal in these last fourteen years in bringing about success out of chaos in this fraternity and I believe the success of a great many of the past conventions is directly traceable to the things I have learned while presiding therein, for I have pre-

sides over each one of them except one. Now, gentlemen, you can do as you please. I do not care which you do. If you accept this proposal as made I promise you that I shall be as brief in my discussion from the Chair as I possibly can and I shall not indulge in it where it can be avoided, but there are times, there are circumstances, there are conditions peculiarly within my knowledge which a single word from the Chair at the given moment might put you entirely at ease and on the right track where it would require a minute or more to make the change. I promise you one thing, if you attempt to put this cloture rule upon me, Mr. Chairman, that you will not succeed. As a member of Alpha Sigma Phi and as a representative of two of the chapters here I shall claim my privilege to discuss properly each one of these various matters, but I do not mean by that any threat. I simply mean that if you will permit me to do as a delegate, forgetting the fact for the moment that I am Chairman, that under those circumstances I will do everything I can to co-operate with you and I believe that we will succeed in accomplishing a great deal more and saving a great deal of time.

We have had our time shamefully wasted up to the present time. We have accomplished almost nothing today. In the entire series of conventions that I have presided

over this is the only one, Mr. Chairman, in which I have been ignored before the convention. It is the only one, Sir, in which I have had absolutely nothing to say as to the form of the convention, its program or anything of that kind and every one of the others began promptly on the first day at nine o'clock, when I did have something to say, and had I had something to say this time, sir, I can promise you we would have begun promptly at nine o'clock this morning. I want to say hereafter every day we will begin at nine o'clock in the morning and I shall expect at nine o'clock that every delegate will be in his position.

CHAIRMAN JAGOCKI: Do you wish to take the Chair, Brother Musgrave?

(Brother Musgrave took the Chair).

BROTHER HARTZLER: I think we are taking the wrong attitude toward the motion which has just been made. I do not think it was the intention of the mover to place any obstacle before our President in order to hinder him in any discussion that he might wish to make. I think we will have to admit that all of us here are human and in that statement I will include our Chairman. We all know that when discussion is going on from the floor things will come up with which the Chairman will not agree and will want it

some other way. If we are going to give the Chairman the right to sit in the Chair and enter upon the discussion whenever he wishes you will find out the discussion of the convention will be hindered and we will not get along as well as if we follow parliamentary practice and have him leave the Chair when he wishes to discuss some action. It will mean a few seconds more every time he wishes to say something but I think if this motion is passed and we follow parliamentary procedure we will get along much better and our work will be more satisfactory and I am in favor of it.

BROTHER R. H. KENYON: As I understand it, the motion is that Brother Musgrave should be given the right as is contrary to parliamentary rules, to interpose a word at any time he sees fit without relinquishing the Chair. With due respect to Brother Musgrave, I know and feel confident that he has taken the wrong attitude on this motion. We all respect him in every way. We all give him full credit for what he has done and in doing so he has been^{an} invaluable asset to the fraternity, but we are here as a convention. We are here as delegates from all parts of the country and if any one remembers the Minneapolis convention you will remember that it was broken into every once in a while. I therefore state it is the motion, as I interpret it, as it is now, that this rule of practice be done away with

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... that he be allowed to speak without relinquishing the Chair, and I feel that that motion should be defeated because we are here for a purpose and for the best of the fraternity. Let us conduct the convention as has been suggested, in a true, direct parliamentary way. A few seconds will not make any difference even though they may accumulate before the thing is over. We are not here more than four days and the few times that he has to relinquish the Chair he can do so if he wishes by calling some member to the platform beside him to take the Chair, so as to avoid the necessity of going clear up the stairs, and wasting that time. I therefore ask that the true parliamentary rule be followed.

G. J. P.: Are you ready for the question? Now I want only one vote from each official chapter delegate on this question and not a viva voce because I want to see where we stand.

BROTHER EATON: Mr. Chairman, are the unofficial delegates of the Chapter entitled to participate in the vote with official delegates?

G. J. P.: No.

BROTHER KIRKPATRICK: I understand that the constitution provides that the vote of the chapter shall be divided among all members of that chapter present.

G. J. P.: If the provision is followed that that is

the desire of the convention, yes; the convention, in other words, is the one who is the sole judge of the qualifications of its delegates. I have ruled so far that those unofficial delegates are not entitled to vote, but I do not mean to disqualify them from voting if it is the wish of the convention that they shall have the privilege of dividing the vote.

BROTHER HOLDEN: Mr. Chairman, I appeal from the decision of the Chair and ask the Convention to allow the constitution to be voted on and all members of the chapter participate in the vote.

G. J. P.: Pardon me. Just retain the floor, please. I shall overrule your motion upon the ground it is out of order. What you can do is to suspend the order of business for the moment and make your motion that that procedure be followed that you suggest. Then under those circumstances as soon as that is done it will be followed.

BROTHER HOLDEN: I so move, Mr. Chairman.

BROTHER KIRKPATRICK: Point of order, Mr. Chairman. The constitution states that each chapter shall be entitled to three votes, those votes to be divided as the chapter shall designate. In the credentials which each delegate brought the credential states that Brother So and So is the official delegate and then following are unofficial

delegates together with any active or Alumni member who may be present among all of whom the votes shall be divided. In other words, before Theta Chapter can vote on this motion or any other motion, if there is any difference of opinion within Theta Chapter the official delegate must take the roll call of Theta Chapter and the vote be divided accordingly.

G. J. P.: Pardon me, Mr. Speaker, you are correct in your interpretation. I stand corrected. Now then, you have heard the motion. Are you ready for the motion that is now before the house?

BROTHER KIRKPATRICK: I believe, under the circumstances, Brother Holden will withdraw his motion, inasmuch as it is unnecessary. Am I correct?

BROTHER HOLDEN: Mr. Chairman, I withdraw my motion. I understand all members of the Chapter present participate in the vote of that chapter. Am I correct?

G. J. P.: Well the Chair is really in doubt because the language of this clause is indefinite. In other words, Brothers, this is the point that I want to call your attention to especially at the present time. If we proceed literally to follow the constitution in the manner as suggested by the Brother over here you can readily see that each time we have a motion we have got to have 23 roll calls within the various chapters to determine

how we shall vote. Can we find a consistent sensible way out of that without it? If we can let us find it. That is all. It is immaterial how we do it. The only thing is, I want to save your time.

BROTHER ENGSTROM: I suggest that these men from each chapter be seated together in this meeting and they can talk over the motion and agree on the vote without interrupting the entire meeting.

G. J. P.; Well, perhaps that would be a good plan.

BROTHER ENGSTROM: And all can get their vote and it can be announced by the official delegate.

BROTHER KIRKPATRICK: Might I suggest also if there is no difference of opinion within a chapter there would be no necessity for that roll call. I suggest that in the case of your motion the vote be a roll call vote and that the official delegate cast the vote as he sees fit. If there is any exception to be taken within the membership of your chapter it can be taken at that time.

G. J. P.: That is a very practical way out of it.

BROTHER KIRKPATRICK: All right. One point further in that connection. We have attempted to avoid delay by getting from the chapters a statement of the different items that we expect to be brought up at the convention so that we might have some idea of what will come up and give a brother delegate the opportunity to find out what

the opinion of the chapter is. There will be a large number of matters to come before the convention and I suggest that before these matters come up in business session that he find out how the members of his chapter feel^{and} at that time he can cast his vote intelligently and without any delay.

BROTHER RICE: Mr. President, if you notice the language of that, it says that where a chapter must divide its three votes it may give it to the greater number, but in my case we nominated a number of official delegates but the whole three votes of the chapter were given to the official delegate or, if he were not present, to the alternate, and I am the alternate. I do not know that I shall ever disagree with Brother Holden on any motion, but it seems to me in my case the chapter has elected me to give all the three votes. Can there be any possible question about that?

G. J. P.: Now there you have one viewpoint. There are others as have been suggested by the Brother who was speaking.

BROTHER KENYON: Wouldn't that mean that the official delegate would cast those three votes as provided by the roll of the delegates present in your credentials? If I am correct it provides that there be an official delegate,

alternate and the unofficial as named, and any other members present as unofficial so it will mean anybody, if present, belonging to that chapter, would have a right to vote and the official delegate would cast those three votes in his official capacity.

G. J. P.: I think that is the proper interpretation, the legal interpretation of it. The only question about the matter is this, Gentlemen. Shall we devise some method of hurrying matters along? We are discussing a matter of procedure that you see is consuming a great deal of time.

BROTHER EATON: May I read Article 8, Section 3, of the constitution of Alpha Sigma Phi:

"Each chapter shall be entitled to three votes at each convention but it may allow those votes to be exercised by a greater number of delegates. If at any convention less than three delegates are present the chapter shall be entitled to a full vote divided by the number present to represent it."

BROTHER HARTZELL: It seems to me the only logical thing to do is to let the official delegate cast the vote. Each chapter is entitled to three official votes. You can't let each delegate vote. Some delegates will have to refrain from voting and let the three votes be cast

by the official delegate. The members of any chapter can split their vote. They do not need to cast all three in the negative or the affirmative. It seems to me that that is the best and most expeditious way.

BROTHER KIRKPATRICK: I think we are making a lot of trouble for ourselves because the official delegate would certainly cast three votes unless there arose a difference of opinion within the chapter, but I do not believe that is likely to occur. I think we should let the official delegate cast the three votes until such time as a division shall arise within a chapter and then we have got to stop for a moment and follow that line of procedure. I move the previous question.

G. J. P.: You have heard the question. The motion is still before the house, the previous question not having been seconded. Who made that motion? Was it you?

BROTHER HOLDEN: I withdrew my motion.

G. J. P.: What is the motion before the house?

BROTHER KIRKPATRICK: I rise to a question. Was my motion seconded?

G. J. P.: No, it was not.

BROTHER EATON: I second the motion.

BROTHER KIRKPATRICK: I moved the previous question and some gentleman over here seconded it.

BROTHER EATON: I seconded the motion.

G. J. P.: You hear the previous question. This ends discussion. Are you ready for the question. The previous question is this, gentlemen. You understand the purpose of the previous question, I hope, which means to choke off all further discussion. That is the purpose of it, to choke off all further discussion of the question that is pending before the house. Are you ready for the question? All in favor manifest it by saying "aye", contrarily minded "no". It is carried.

Now then we are ready to proceed upon the question, without further debate. Now then, what is the question?

BROTHER JAGOCKI: On Brother Paine's motion.

G. J. P.: There was another motion made as a substitute.

BROTHER *Holden* My motion was withdrawn.

G. J. P.: I think you are right from the statement made by the mover, but I do not think any of us understood it was withdrawn up to that moment. Am I right about the statement, gentlemen? I do not want to misrepresent.

BROTHER KIRKPATRICK: The motion on which I moved the previous question was the motion by Brother Paine.

G. J. P.: All right. Then I understand the situation. That is what the Chair wants to be clear on. You have heard the question. There is no further discussion.

Are you ready for the question?

BROTHER KIRKPATRICK: Mr. Chairman, I would like to see a roll call vote on that.

G. J. P.: Roll call. The question before the house, gentlemen, is: "Shall the Chair be entitled to discuss from the Chair or surrender?"

(The roll call was then taken, as follows:)

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E. S.: G. J. P., the vote stands 42 Yes; 27 No.

G. J. P.: That question is now decided.

Now the question of the appointment of committees; I will reserve the appointment of the standing committees of the fraternity convention until tomorrow morning and announce them then. In the meantime I will consult the official roll in order to determine how to spread those around.

BROTHER JAGOCKI: Mr. Chairman, since the Grand Prudential Committee is the highest executive authority of the fraternity in the recess of the convention and since the Grand Prudential Committee is charged with the conduct of this convention and has tried in all ways to facilitate the work of the convention, it has prepared for the convention a list of committees covering seventeen topics and it is proposed that these committees take up the matters and then report back to the convention. The Grand Prudential Committee feels that this is the proper procedure to carry out at this convention. Cushing's Parliamentary Practice also makes that statement, and I submit these committees for your approval or disapproval. May I read the names? The first is the Steering Committee. That is the committee that will take charge of setting the time when these various committees report back to the

convention and will see that they do report on time. I
will read these committees:

(Insert list of Committees, showing the Chairmen
and members.)

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BROTHER JAGOCKI: I move that these committees be appointed by this convention, by you gentlemen.

G. J. P.: The Chair rules that motion entirely out of order.

BROTHER HARTZELL: I appeal from the decision of the Chair.

G. J. P.: The reason that the Chair rules that motion entirely out of order is as follows: In the first place, the Grand Prudential Committee under the constitution has authority in the recesses of the convention but not in the convention itself, and it is attempting to project its own ideas of how to run the convention into the convention and upon it.

Gentlemen, you are the sole judges of that question for yourself. In addition to that the Chair has always appointed a small number of committees that are necessary. Seventeen different committees would not have time to report in the three days that are left and accomplish anything. No Now let us not fix a lot of machinery here that means simply an absurd proposition. We all know what the fight is about. There is not any question about that at all, but let us have it in such a way that the whole thing is not juggled. An appeal from the Chair has been taken. Will you sustain the Chair in its ruling? All in

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favor manifest it by saying "aye" ---

BROTHER KIRKPATRICK: I called for a roll call.

G. J. P.: A roll call vote has been called for. Those in favor of sustaining the Chair will vote "aye", those opposed "no".

E. S.: Alpha Chapter.

BROTHER RICE: I pass the vote for the present.

BROTHER KIRKPATRICK: Apparently some further explanation is necessary before this comes to a vote. I would like to say a word.

In the first place, I resent the statement on the part of the Chairman that the Grand Prudential Committee is trying to project its ideas of how the convention is to be run. The Grand Prudential Committee was charged with the responsibility of the preparation for the convention and the official delegates have received word of the various items that are to come up as best we could gather those from the various chapters with the idea of facilitating the business. In order that we could further facilitate the business and get a definite motion on each one of these items and a definite program worked out, the Grand Prudential Committee felt that it was necessary to have some committee go to work on it rather than go into endless debate on the floor of the convention. We have

been working toward that end and we felt the responsibility for providing some machinery for getting these items passed upon either for or against. We have not attempted to force any action on any of them, either favorably or unfavorably on any action whatever. We have not attempted to force these committees upon the convention. We have simply proposed and if the convention does not care to adopt these committees that is up to the convention. You can't hurt our feelings, but we felt called upon to provide machinery for the convention to operate. If there can be a better means proposed, all right. That is for the convention to decide, but that is the only incentive for providing these committees. The constitution calls for the selection of committees and we felt it incumbent upon us inasmuch as we were making the preparation for the convention and were by duty bound to do that. We felt we should complete our job and provide a complete program. It is not with any idea of trying to project our ideas upon the convention.

BROTHER PEYSER: Mr. Chairman, I call for those certain parts of our constitution which provide the respective powers of the G. J. P. and Grand Prudential Committee to be read. It is not clear to me what duties these respective parts of the organization have. This does not

sound good. It does not get the fraternity any place. I would like to see this personal conflict settled now.

(The sections of the constitution relating to the duties of the G. J. P. and the duties of the G. P. C. were then read.)

G. J. P.: I think that is all that is involved. I see nothing there, as I said before, authorizing this committee to take charge of this convention and I have so ruled.

We are now ready to pass upon the question of the appeal.

BROTHER KIRKPATRICK: Mr. Chairman, you are quite right. There is nothing in the constitution as to who shall appoint committees. The Grand Prudential Committee felt that the duty was placed upon them.

G. J. P.: I understand.

BROTHER KIRKPATRICK: I beg your pardon, Mr. Chairman, I have the floor. We did not attempt to force anything. We simply did our duty, performed our work as it was delegated to us. If we have done something which was unnecessary, let the convention pass it over. We do not claim that these are the best committees that can be made. Maybe the G. J. P., can make better ones. If that is the case we certainly can take the G. J. P. committees. We do not claim ours are better than those he can make up.

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BROTHER EATON: I would like to have the section relating to the duties of the Grand Junior President read.

(Sections 1 and 2 of the constitution were then read.)

G. J. P.: That means the Grand Junior President presides at the convention when the Grand Senior President is absent.

BROTHER EATON: That section does not say he has the power to appoint committees.

G. J. P.: The Chairman of the convention always has the power of appointing committees unless it is otherwise provided by the convention or the Association or organization or legislative body itself.

BROTHER JAGOCKI: I take exception to that.

BROTHER KIRKPATRICK: The constitution makes no provision for the appointment of committees. It does provide that we shall operate under Cushing's Parliamentary Law, which provides that there are three ways of getting committees, one of which is by appointment by the Chair, another is by election by the body, and under that parliamentary law either the appointment by the Chair or the election by the body is perfectly valid. It is only a question of which way the body wants to do it. I believe an appeal is undebatable, is it not?

G. J. P.: Yes, I think it is.

BROTHER EATON: Mr. Chairman, Article 13 of the National

^{stitution}
Convention, Section 11, says that special committees may be elected by the conventions of the fraternity as occasion may require. These are special committees.

G. J. P.: That is exactly the point I have made.

BROTHER EATON: It is within the power of the convention.

G. J. P. The Grand Prudential Committee did not give the convention the opportunity of electing those at all.

BROTHER JAGOCKI: You overruled my suggestion.

BROTHER EATON: The Grand Prudential Committee simply selected the committees it thought advisable.

G. J. P.: It does not give the Prudential Committee that power.

BROTHER EATON: The convention has the power to go ahead.

G. J. P.: The question is before the house.

BROTHER RICE: Point of order, Mr. President. I understand that the point of order is on this question that the motion made by Brother Jagocki in his personal capacity and not as Chairman of the Prudential Committee was that these committees be elected. Does the point of order run to the fact that that motion is not proper?

G. J. P.: That that is not the proper way of bringing the matter before the convention.

BROTHER KIRKPATRICK: I understand that the convention itself while in session has the power to do anything that either the Grand Junior President can do or anyone else.

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G. J. P.: That is true. The Grand Junior President hasn't any power that the convention does not give him.

BROTHER KIRKPATRICK: What I want to know is, if that is the point of order or whether Brother Jagocki's motion is made in a personal capacity. To my mind it would seem that he had a right to have the convention vote to elect his set of committees or your set of committees.

BROTHER KIRKPATRICK:

G. J. P. I haven't any set of committees./ I am saying I can get up and make a motion in the convention and read off a list and make a motion that those committees be appointed, and if the convention votes to sustain me, then those will be the committees.

G. J. P.: You arose, Brother Rice, for a point of information, and I will state it. The motion was made that these committees that have been appointed by the Grand Prudential Committee, which is the Executive Committee, when it had no authority whatever, should be the committees of this house; in other words, they are taking the reins entirely away from this convention to transact its own business in its own way and select its own committeemen. I have ruled that they have no such authority. An appeal has been taken from my ruling. Now then, we will decide this question of appeal first. That will then clear the entire record.

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BROTHER KIRKPATRICK: Then the rule is that the convention has not the power to authorize a particular set of committees. That is what I wanted to know.

G. J. P.: The ruling of the Chair is that the Grand Prudential Committee has no power or no authority to project its wishes upon this convention. Its power and its authority ended when this convention sat down to govern this organization. The new Prudential Committee will take charge as soon as this convention adjourns but this convention at the present time is the judge of its own affairs and is empowered to transact its business in its own way.

BROTHER KIRKPATRICK: Then if I should get up and make a motion those committees would be in order.

G. J. P. That would be in order. Let us pass upon this. It is not debatable.

BROTHER KIRKPATRICK: I would like to correct one misstatement that has been made there. This motion of Brother Jagocki's did not cover any appointment of the Grand Prudential Committee. The Grand Prudential Committee has not attempted to make any appointments whatever. It has simply attempted to lay before the convention the complete list of names.

G. J. P.: And I have ruled it out of order.

BROTHER KIRKPATRICK: I beg your pardon, Mr. Chairman, I have the floor. The convention might have nominated men from the floor. We have simply attempted to facilitate that by placing these up as our recommendations. If the convention wants to take them it can. If not, it is all right.

G. J. P.: The Chair --

BROTHER KIRKPATRICK: I beg your pardon, Mr. Chairman, if the convention wants to take that list, well and good. If it does not they can simply disregard it, and get committees any other way. I would like to ask the Chairman one question. Has any member a right to make a motion from the floor regardless of contents of that motion?

G. J. P.: Regardless of the contents of the motion?

BROTHER KIRKPATRICK: Yes.

G. J. P.: No, not regardless of the contents of the motion. If he made a motion out of order --

BROTHER KIRKPATRICK: May I ask the Chairman what the limitations are on a motion? When may a man make a motion that is legitimate and when may it not be legitimate? Brother Jagocki made a motion from the floor.

G. J. P.: I have ruled Brother Jagocki's motion is out of order. An appeal is pending on that ruling.

We will now proceed to vote on this proposition. A yea and nay vote has been ordered. We will start again.

Alpha Chapter --

BROTHER KIRKPATRICK: The vote is to uphold the Chair.

A "yea" upholds the Chair and a "no" vote overrules the Chair. The appeal is upon the decision of the Chair.

G. J. P.: I think that you are correct in your interpretation. I think perhaps there has been a misinterpretation of the application of the motion. We will begin again.

BROTHER HOLDEN: It is Brother Jagocki's motion.

G. J. P.: I have ruled it out of order.

BROTHER HOLDEN: What is the motion, Brother Musgrave?

G. J. P.: The motion by Brother Jagocki is that the appointment of these seventeen different committees shall be accepted by this organization.

BROTHER KIRKPATRICK: Mr. Chairman ---

G. J. P.: I have ruled that the Grand Prudential Committee had no power to appoint or nominate any such thing.

BROTHER KIRKPATRICK: I would like to ask the Secretary of the convention the exact wording of that motion.

(The motion was then read by the shorthand reporter, as follows:

"I move that these committees be appointed by this convention, by you gentlemen.")

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BROTHER KIRKPATRICK: Was there any mention in the motion of the Grand Prudential Committee?

THE SHORTHAND REPORTER: No, sir.

G.J.P.: The trouble was it was made stating it was the act of the Grand Prudential Committee. That is what makes it out of order.

BROTHER KIRKPATRICK: Mr. Chairman, does it make any difference that the men who drafted these nominations were members of the Grand Prudential Committee?

G. J. P.: I think it does. I think it means a great deal of difference.

BROTHER KIRKPATRICK: As a matter of fact the men who did that were not all members of the Grand Prudential Committee. It is not the Grand Prudential Committee doing it.

G. J. P.: Let us proceed with this vote, please. Don't let us consume so much time here. We are withinttwenty minutes of the time we should end. Now then, a vote in favor of the ruling of the Chair upholds the Chair and a vote against it reverses the Chair.

(The following roll call vote was then taken.)

G. J. P.: The ruling of the Chair is upheld.

BROTHER HOLDEN: Mr. Chairman, I move you that this convention elect its committees.

BROTHER JAGOCKI: I second that motion.

G. J. P.: The motion is made that this convention elect its committees. All in favor manifest it by saying "aye", contraryminded "no". It is so ordered.

BROTHER EATON: Mr. Chairman, I wish to make the following nominations and I will turn this over to the Secretary.

(Insert nominations)

BROTHER JAROSCAK: I move that a Nominating Committee consisting of Brother Musgrave, one Alumnus, two members of the active chapters and one of the Prudential Committee constitute a Nominating Committee which will present a list of names boiled down from the seventeen to the appropriate number.

BROTHER EATON: Point of order. There is a motion before the house.

G. J. P.: I think that point of order is well taken.

BROTHER JAROSCAK: I move that as an amendment to the previous motion.

(Motion seconded)

G. J. P.: It is moved as an amendment to the previous motion. Are you ready for the amendment?

BROTHER KIRKPATRICK: Before we vote on the amendment may we hear the nominations that have been placed before the convention.

G. J. P.: Gentlemen, let us have those again. This is the Nominating Committee for the purpose of selecting the special committees. That is what this is. Who are they, Brother Hall? Will you repeat that, Brother Jaroscak?

BROTHER JAROSCAK: Consisting of Brother Musgrave, one Alumnus, two members that are active, and one of the

Prudential Committee to constitute a Nominating Committee which will present names to the convention here. We can nominate the two actives and the Alumnus right here and vote on them. Of course, Brother Musgrave is also mentioned, so that the others will have to be selected by the convention at the present time, and that Committee is to report as soon as possible.

G. J. P.: Tomorrow morning.

BROTHER JAROSCAK: They are to report upon the men that are to be voted tomorrow.

G. J. P.: Are you ready for that motion as amended? All in favor of the amendment say "aye", contrarily minded "no". The amendment is carried.

BROTHER KIRKPATRICK: I call for a roll call vote.

G. J. P.: The Chair overrules that.

BROTHER KIRKPATRICK: May I ask the status of that vote?

G. J. P.: It was carried by viva voce vote overwhelmingly.

BROTHER KIRKPATRICK: Mr. Chairman, I appeal from the decision of the Chair.

G. J. P.: All right.

BROTHER KIRKPATRICK: Furthermore, I would like to ask, Mr. Chairman, how Beta Chapter voted.

G. J. P.: It is not necessary. You will find out in a

minute.

BROTHER KIRKPATRICK: Well --

G. J. P.: Wait a minute. I am going to order a roll call vote. Alpha Chapter.

BROTHER JAROSCAK: What are we voting on?

G. J. P.: We are voting on the amendment. We have only fifteen minutes until four o'clock. Is it not possible to clear this atmosphere and get down to something or other that will enable us to stop killing time. We have killed two hours and accomplished nothing. Don't let us waste three or four days on this matter. Is it possible to select the nominations of that committee -- in other words, does any one object to the form of the amendment?

BROTHER KIRKPATRICK: I do not object to the form of it, but it is not exactly clear to me.

G. J. P.: I understand your difficulty. You want to know the personnel of the men.

BROTHER KIRKPATRICK: Not that. I understand we voted to elect those committees that were given to us by Brother Jagocki.

G. J. P.: We are now selecting according to this motion, if carried, a committee of about five men, I think it is five or six, to nominate the necessary special committees and report them here tomorrow morning for the action of

this convention as a whole. That Committee will be composed of one member of the Prudential Committee, one Alumnus and two active members. What do you mean by the term "active members"?

BROTHER JAROSCAK: Official delegates.

G. J. P.: Official delegates and one Alumnus delegate?

BROTHER JAROSCAK: Yes, sir.

BROTHER HARTZLER: Mr. Chairman, we have on the floor a nomination to elect certain men whose names are on this sheet. We have as an amendment the nomination of a nominating Committee who will nominate the members of this Committee. We have two conflicting motions on the floor, one to nominate these men and one to nominate a committee to do the same work.

BROTHER RILEY: I think what is in the amendment is not anything that conflicts whatever with the motion.

G. J. P.: If you do not want the original motion out out all you have to do is to vote down the amendment. That clarifies that.

BROTHER CONDIT: Did the brother over here when he made this motion state how these members were to be elected in the amendment?

BROTHER JAROSCAK: I thought I said that with the exception of Brother Musgrave these members would be elected

right here, nominated at the present time. There are only three of the Prudential Committee to select one man from, there is only a handful of Alumni and then we have to select two actives.

G. J. P.: In other words, Brother Jaroscak suggests... this, that the Grand Prudential Committee nominate one and agree among themselves as to who that one shall be, as I understand the situation; that the delegates select two and determine among themselves who they shall be, and that the Alumni associations select the other. Now then they make their selections of this committee, and they get together to make their report on the nominations made in the preceding motion or any other that they may wish, if this is carried. Now do you understand the amendment? All in favor of the amendment manifest it by saying "aye", contraryminded "no". Do you still call for a roll call vote, Brother Kirkpatrick?

BROTHER KIRKPATRICK: How does the motion stand? What is the result of the vote?

G. J. P.: It is overwhelmingly in favor of the amendment.

BROTHER KIRKPATRICK: I do not call for a roll call vote.

G. J. P.: Now the original motion as amended. Now, an affirmative vote on this means carrying exactly what you did a moment ago. Just let me state again that the

Nominating Committee shall be composed of two delegates chosen from their number, one from the Alumni delegates and one from the Prudential Committee and myself as the presiding officer. The five of us so selected will then make up the Nominating Committee to report to the full convention. An affirmative vote means the same as the thing you actually carried a few moments ago. All in favor say "aye", contraryminded "no". The "ayes" have it.

Then under those circumstances, gentlemen, we have just ten minutes, I am going to ask the members of the Grand Prudential Committee to get together on this side of the room, the representatives of the Alumni councils to get together right over there, because I believe there is one delegate on the Alumni council who is also a member of the Grand Prudential Committee, and the representatives of the twenty-three active chapters stay right where you are. Otherwise a motion to stand adjourned will be in order. I do not think we ought to take up anything further tonight, fellows, if we can help it. We have exhausted our order of business.

BROTHER CARTER: I move we adjourn.

(Motion seconded).

G. J. P.: Those in favor of the motion will manifest it by saying "aye", contraryminded "no". It is so ordered.

A recess was then taken till nine o'clock Tuesday morning.

TUESDAY MORNING SESSION

September 13, 1921.

The meeting was called to order at ten o'clock A. M. by Brother Musgrave, G. J. P.

G. J. P.: The roll call is the first, Mr. Secretary.

E. S.: Grand Junior President, I first would like the Beta delegate seated, Brother Spellman. He has reported.

G. J. P.: I am very glad I am relieved of the responsibility of representing Beta Chapter.

The roll was then called showing all chapters present except Delta.

G. J. P.: Now, gentlemen, we have left over the Committee appointment from yesterday's session. Of course, before we can proceed further, that would be the next unfinished order of business on this morning. The Nominating Committee asked me to make the report to you as to what it had decided to do. We have decided on four general committees.

First, a Nominating Committee to be composed of three men as follows: McDonald, Jaroscak, Hartzler, with Jaroscak chairman.

The Auditing Committee to be composed of three men as follows: Eaton, Chairman, Gurney and Williams.

Committee on Resolutions: Rice, Kenyon, Frost, Paine, and Roberts, with Frost chairman.

Alumni Committee: Neff, Peyser, and Krause with Peyser as Chairman.

I may say that we discussed the matter of the methods of proceeding and this was the suggestion in reference to the modus operandi of getting things before the various committees. For instance, the Nominating Committee will simply have to canvas the general situation and it probably will not take more than ten or fifteen minutes to make up its report. The Auditing Committee, however, will have to look over the books, accounting, and so forth, that way, and that will be handed to them for that purpose. They will, of course, have to have more or less work independent. The Committee on Resolutions, however, is the big committee of the organization. The purpose there is to have you present to this Resolutions Committee your various recommendations that will be contained in the reports, your various resolutions as they may be prepared and handed to them, they will then take them and mull them into shape for the purposes of determining what to report out with their recommendations and what to report out without their recommendations. The purpose is not to stifle anything in this committee, at all. Even though the Committee does not approve it simply reports out without recommendation. The Committee of Alumni will, of

course, work very much in the same way except that that committee has in charge the actual framing of whatever the Alumni associations want. They will report out either with or without their recommendations and then as the various reports are called for, the work will then be presented to you as a convention.

Now, if, on the other hand, you want a committee on the whole to mull over further the work of the Resolutions Committee, for instance, or the Committee on Alumni Associations, you can easily enough arrange that situation and clarify the atmosphere there and save time. Then, when the Committee of the Whole rises and reports it will have put the things in pretty nearly the final shape that you want them when the acceptance of the committee's report or the rejection of certain parts of it, if you wish to reject certain parts, will arrange everything in good shape.

Now we put five men on the Committee on Resolutions because we felt that that was the big important committee which will, as a matter of fact, take your resolutions and put them into some kind of a workable shape. That is the purpose of that committee. It may approve them at the same time that it puts them into shape. I think with that explanation that we are ready. What will you do with the nominations of these committees?

BROTHER HOLDEN: Mr. Chairman, I move you, sir, that these

committees be elected by the Convention.

BROTHER CARTER: I second the motion.

G. J. P.: You have heard the motion. Is there any discussion? Any changes? If not, all in favor manifest it by saying "aye", contrarily minded "no". It is carried.

The next on the program is the reading of the minutes of the Minneapolis Convention. Any suggestions in reference to that, Mr. Secretary?

E. S.: Grand' Junior President, it was the intention of headquarters to have a copy of these minutes in the hands of each of the delegates, just the same as the other reports but the express company has failed to deliver the trunk that contains all of these reports and records of the fraternity. I suggest that we postpone approving these until this trunk arrives. I think it will be here today sometime.

G. J. P.: If there is no objection we will so postpone. The Secretary in the meantime will report the arrival of the trunk, and we will leave this Unfinished portion of the business for tomorrow to be called up again.

Now the program as made out calls for the reports of officers next, and the reports of standing committees. I think I shall digress from that and call for the reports of standing committees, if there are any such, first. Are

there any reports of standing committees that you know of, Mr. Secretary?

E. S.: Grand Junior President, we have reports of standing committee, one by the Song Book Committee, and one by the Committee on the Catalog, not a Committee on Catalog, but we thought that this was the proper time to bring it up. We have also the report of the Committee on the Revision of the Constitution and reorganization. This is a standing committee acting as a kind of a court. That report is in the trunk, by the way. We can't have that this morning. All other reports are here. There is also one that might be reported at this time by Brother Holden, Delta Beta Xi Committee. Those reports are all here with the exception of the one on reorganization.

G. J. P.: All right. We will call then for the report of the Committee on the Song Book. I believe that was the first.

Brother Tourison then presented the following report:

(Insert report)

G. J. P.: Mr. Chairman, just before you hand that in, I want to ask you one thing. Have you arranged to have the work as it comes from the press generally copyrighted in the name of the fraternity or in the name of Schermer & Co.?

BROTHER TOURISON: I will have to consult Brother Hall on that.

E. S.: No copyright has been secured. We took that up with Schermer. You do not mean to copyright each song individually?

G. J. P.: No. You would not have to do that.

E. S. : He suggestion that we copyright this pamphlet, but we had so short a time to do it, it was not done and he said under the circumstances because no one else would be using the song except the fraternity, probably of no interest to anyone else, he didn't think it was necessary to copyright anything except the final book.

G. J. P.: The reason I asked the question was I did not want through oversight to have the fraternity checked from publishing its own songs, which might happen. That was all.

BROTHER RICE: Isn't it true that after you issue the pamphlet and put it out it is impossible to copyright it afterwards?

G. J. P.: Yes, that pamphlet.

br BROTHER RICE: I think it ought to be kept very em-

phatically for the fraternity.

G. J. P.: That would be true of that particular pamphlet but the fact remains that they are copyrighting over and over again stuff that has previously occurred. Why it should be done in that way is more than I can understand except that there are sometimes one or two new things added to the new pamphlet. May I ask, Mr. Chairman, before action is taken on this, those various editions of the song book that you referred to, containing 18, 19 and 25 and so forth, were the same songs in the succeeding, that is nearly all of the same songs in the succeeding editions that had occurred in the preceding one or were they all new songs? Those older ones back in '67, that you referred to, do you recall that?

BROTHER TOURISON: I think that a number of them were used over and over again.

G. J. P.: I supposed likely, but I wanted the information was all.

BROTHER TOURISON: Would it be in order for me to make a motion at this time?

G. J. P.: In reference to the report?

BROTHER TBURISON : Perhaps it is just a suggestion, that at any time during the meetings if you, Brother Musgrave, could suggest that, we would intersperse the

meeting with the singing of one of these songs. It would be fine to try to get acquainted with them all.

G. J. P.: I think that would be a most excellent idea. I think that some action should be taken upon the work already done by the committee, and the Chair will entertain a motion.

BROTHER KIRKPATRICK: Mr. Chairman, I move that the report of the Committee be accepted and approved, and the Committee instructed to continue its good work.

BROTHER HARTZLER: I second the motion.

G. J. P.: May I make the suggestion -- is this a standing committee?

BROTHER KIRKPATRICK: I think it was appointed by the last convention.

G. J. P.: The question in my mind was whether this is a permanent committee or merely a standing committee of that convention.

BROTHER KIRKPATRICK: I think the minutes of the last convention will show that.

G. J. P.: Do you recall offhand about that, Mr. Secretary?

E. S.: The motion as finally adopted at the convention and subsequently ratified by the chapters was as follows: That the Executive Secretary be instructed to have compiled

a song book, and to draw upon the National Treasury for funds necessary to meet the cost of publication. Then there was a recommendation that went along with that, that we secure the co-operation of other musicians. I was subsequently elected Executive Secretary and in order to bring out such a song book and do it in the most efficient manner I proceeded to get a committee together. That is all about that.

G. J. P.: I think, then, that it probably would be better to leave it in the hands of Brother Hall just as it is, because exigencies may arise wherein Executive Secretary Hall may find it necessary to make changes from time to time in the personnel of this Committee and if we leave it as a standing committee he would not have that power. I think it would be better to leave it that way.

BROTHER KIRKPATRICK: I wonder if it would not be a good plan to leave the matter in the hands of Brother Hall not as Executive Secretary but as an individual.

G. J. P.: Perhaps. That would be an excellent idea, Brother Kirkpatrick. We will first dispose of the motion that is already before the house and then I will call on you for the other. You have heard the resolution. Any discussion? All in favor manifest it by saying "aye", contrary minded "no". It is carried.

Now, Brother Kirkpatrick.

BROTHER KIRKPATRICK: I will move that the matter be continued in the hands of Brother Hall as an individual as Chairman of the Committee with the understanding of course that regardless of who is Executive Secretary, that he will be at the head of that work.

G. J. P.: Yes. You have heard that motion. Any second?

BROTHER EATON: I second the motion.

G. J. P.: Are you ready for the question? All in favor manifest it by saying "aye", contrarily minded "no". It is so ordered.

Now, Brothers, I am going to ask that at this moment we follow the suggestion of Brother Tourison, and I will leave the matter in his hands for the purpose of selecting the song that we will now indulge in if the Convention is willing.

(The convention then sang two songs: "Wake, Freshmen, Wake", and "A Toast to Alpha Sigma Phi".)

G. J. P.: We will take up the report of the committee on Catalog.

E. S.: Grand Junior President, this report was written by Brother Phil Hudson, who has been assisting me in the office in the summer. He has done practically all of the preliminary work on the Catalog.

(Insert report)

G. J. P.: Any action to be taken on this report?

BROTHER HOLDEN: I move you, sir, that the report be accepted and approved, and that the Grand Prudential committee be instructed to carry on the work.

G. J. P.: You have heard the question, Any second?

BROTHER NEFF: I second the motion.

G. J. P.: Is there any discussion? Gentlemen, I am going to indulge my opportunity of discussing this from the Chair. I do not want to interfere and be misunderstood as attempting to block any progress on work that the committee has in charge. I compiled the last directory that was published, and I made there the one serious mistake that I sincerely hope will not be repeated in the forthcoming catalog. The method of geographical location proved absolutely aborted. It was worthless almost from the time that the publication came from the press, but it did actually increase the expense of the publication by just two times. The same will be true in publishing these men by chapters, so that instead of getting a catalog with three different parts, I would suggest in the manner of economy, and I believe it will be just as practicable, that the catalog contain the men's names alphabetically arranged in the manner suggested in the report with the addresses as given there, and let the man ferret them out. Of course,

some lazy fellow that wants to know the names of all the fellows in a certain locality won't find those names without looking through a lot of names, but when he starts down the list of the locality he will find that he will be up against the proposition where he can find but one or two per cent of the men's names that are actually located in that particular locality. I know from practical experience, and I sincerely hope that in view of the present high prices of printing, they have never been so high as they are at the present time, that we do not make that mistake, because we are going to need our money for an entirely different purpose, it seems to me. I do not want you to adopt this resolution as it stands, unless you do it with a deliberate purpose, knowing and having in mind just what the purposes are and what the results will be. Mr. Secretary, have you any estimate as to the expense of bringing this out at all?

E. S.: Grand Junior President, we are not far enough along with the work to take that matter up with the publisher. One reason that the Committee, speaking for the Grand Prudential Committee, did not take this matter up earlier in their administration, was because of the high cost of printing.

G. J. P.: I understand that.

E. S.: Costs are coming down slightly, and I think by

the time of the next convention when we expect to have this out, providing you approve the report, costs will be down sufficiently, and we can get it out and sell it at a reasonable price.

While I have the floor, I have a copy of the D K E catalog here which will give you a good idea of the kind of catalog we want to issue, not just like the D K E, following out their plan all the way through, but this will give you an idea. We are trying to get out a Who's Who. I have had a number of requests and I know the H. S. P. of one of the chapters wrote me about the matter and said, "I have got a faculty man who would like to come in, and he asked me whom we had in the fraternity that amounted to anything. I gave him the name of A. D. White and Cyrus Northrop and then he asked me what engineers we had in the fraternity that amounted to anything, and then I was stuck." I have had a lot of requests similar to that. We have these requests from the fellows who want to know whom we have got in the fraternity and what they have done. Now we propose in this catalog to give you that information, a little Who's Who, enough to be valuable to every one. That is the kind of catalog we want to issue. In the same connection Brother Hudson has prepared a list for Chi Chapter. That is also in the trunk. We took Chi Chapter partly because it would be of

more interest here than any other chapter could possibly be, but the main reason was because they have returned the largest per centage of questionnaires And we had more information. I hope to have that for you. I think until you can get to look over that and get some definite idea of the kind of catalog we propose it would be well to postpone final action on the report.

G. J. P.: I think that last suggestion is a most excellent one, because although I am anticipating another report I wish to say that the idea of a Who's Who in my mind was to be prepared for publication in connection with the history of Alpha Sigma Phi, so that unconsciously our two efforts apparently are crossing. Naturally we do not want to duplicate. Where you want to put it is immaterial to me. That is the reason why I have suggested these questions from the floor a moment ago, but I think that the suggestion of postponing it is a most excellent one. Any other remarks?

BROTHER JAGOCKI: Mr. Chairman, on the geographical end of the catalog, this is simply my experience with the last directory, I found that the geographical end of it was the most valuable to me.

G. J. P.: Could you find the men, Bob? That is the question.

BROTHER JAGOCKI: In this way: I am a practicing attorney.

I have a matter, we will say, in Detroit. I wonder who is in Detroit that I could send this to. I do not want to send it to a stranger if there is an Alpha Sig there. I look under Detroit, Michigan, and find a name and then I do not know whether he is an attorney or not, unless I write to a Theta man and ask him. In that way I have always used the geographical more than the alphabetic. I do not see the purpose of the alphabetical index except to complete the book, unless you want to know how many Browns are in the fraternity, or Joneses. You usually want to know who is in Detroit, or who is in Cleveland, or who is in Brooklyn. I think that the geographical end of it is a very important part of it, myself. That is the only reason I mention it.

BROTHER KIRKPATRICK: I move the matter be postponed.

BROTHER HOLDEN: I second the motion.

G. J. P.: That will take precedence over your motion.

BROTHER HOLDEN: I withdraw my motion.

G. J. P.: Any discussion? All in favor manifest it by saying "aye", contrary minded "no". It is so ordered.

Is the Committee on Delta Theta Xi ready to report?

(Report was then presented by Brother Holden).

G. J. P.: Incidentally I may make this suggestion, going further into the history of writing "Wake, Freshmen, Wake". I think you will find it antedates Delta Beta Xi by several years.

BROTHER HOLDEN: I might say in that connection that I have looked through all the song books we have been able to locate and "Wake, Freshmen, Wake" appears in no song book published under the name Alpha Sigma Phi. It is quite conceivable that "Wake, Freshmen, Wake" was written along in 1864.

G. J. P.: I think it was written before that.

BROTHER HOLDEN: Or in 1863.

G. J. P.: I think it was written back about 1857.

BROTHER HOLDEN: Well, it was never published in the song book. It is not in the 1860 song book.

G. J. P.: It was published, however, I think you will find on a little bit of a slip just about the size of this letterhead.

BROTHER HOLDEN: Have you any information as to who the author was?

G. J. P.: No, I have not, but he was an Alpha Sigma Phi. and the words Delta Beta Xi at that time appeared in the various songs. The man who gave me the information on that was this man Leonard Morse, now dead, and I had at that time the little sheet of "Wake, Freshmen, Wake", and it

was one of the songs at that time. I donot know whether that is still in my files, or whether it is in one of the files that I donated to Alpha Chapter.

BROTHER HOLDEN: That question will be interesting to follow up. It might be possible to locate the author of the song.

G. J. P.: Exactly.

BROTHER HOLDEN: I might state further in that connection that when Beta Xi was organized the faculty made a number of conditions. One of them was they were not to become the successor to Alpha Sigma Phi. Of course, they violated that proviso very directly, but Alpha Sigma Phi had a song, "^{du de} ~~The Du Deck~~" (?) and the faculty forbade them to sing that. They had to hunt up some other songs and it may be that is why "Wake, Freshmen, Wake" was used in place of "A Brotherhood Imperial" or the old Du ^{de} Deck song which has been recognized around college as being Alpha Sigma Phi.

G. J. P.: Now, gentlemen, what shall we do with this report?

BROTHER CONDIT: Mr. Chairman, I move that the report be accepted.

BROTHER JAGOCKI: Brother Musgrave, I wish to add an amendment to that, that the work of Brother Holden be officially recognized and that he be thanked in connection with his work in this matter. He certainly has done

wonderful work in digging out this information.

G. J. P.: The amendment, I suppose, is accepted. It seems to me, especially from the standpoint of Alpha, that this thing is of importance and that the matter as it goes on the records should be drawn up in fairly careful form. If it would be advisable I suggest, if it can be done simply by direction of the Chair, that the matter be referred to the Committee on Resolutions for that purpose.

G. J. P.: All right. There is no objection to that by the maker of that motion?

BROTHER RICE: Brother Holden can be asked about the way the thing should be drawn up.

G. J. P.: That perhaps is an excellent suggestion. No objection to that, is there, gentlemen? Then, under those circumstances we will so order that it be referred to the resolutions Committee.

Brother Holden, did you incidentally find out the exact number of Delta Beta Xi men?

BROTHER HOLDEN: I do not recall the exact number. I think that Brother Hall should be included in the vote of thanks, if any thanks are due for this work, because Brother Hall did a great deal of work, handled the correspondence, particularly the latter part of it, as I was unable to put in very much time on the thing.

G. J. P.: Do you recall the number of men approximately?

BROTHER HALL: The number of men, total, that we have found is 424 of whom 181 are now living.

G. J. P.: All right. Then that committee report will be referred automatically to the Resolutions Committee.

Is the Committee on the Constitution ready to report?

BROTHER HALL: The report is in the trunk.

G. J. P.: We will postpone that. Now, we are ready for the reports of the officers. Have you the report of the Editor of The Tomahawk?

BROTHER HALL: That is also in the trunk.

G. J. P.: I suggest that we take a recess until the trunk is unpacked.

BROTHER JAGOCKI: I have my report ready.

BROTHER KIRKPATRICK: It would be necessary to read that report any way. Even though it is printed and distributed we will have to read it. I wonder if we could not just as well have the report read. Then it can be distributed later for the review and study of any of the members.

G. J. P.: The report of the Grand Corresponding Secretary will be next.

BROTHER KENYON: Mr. Chairman and Brothers: First, I do not know but that I should offer an apology to the body for not having my report in written form. That would

have been rather a hard proposition and one that I deemed unnecessary in view of the fact that there are one or two things that afterwards will want to be more discussed than reported, but in starting this report I wish to state that previous to the last convention I endeavored as an individual entirely and as one who handled the convention at Minneapolis to have the representation of the Alumni there. In pursuance of that endeavor I sent out letters, between one hundred and one hundred and fifty in number to all the men I could locate all over the country who were in the larger communities and who have been interested in fraternity work. This letter was in the form of an inquiry and invitation, an inquiry as to what was pending as to Alumni organizations or Alumni relations among the individuals or anything in that line. The invitation was for them to send either direct or by proxy a representative to the Minneapolis convention. I received some six or eight replies only out of the number of letters sent out, and every one of these stated that there was no organization. This even included Chicago, New York, Philadelphia, Boston, New Haven, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and all cities around, even going to the coast, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Portland, and covering the entire country. Well, we had hoped to have not as we have gotten here but more for a business proposition in getting the Alumni

organized, as I have always realized ever since I was at Columbia that an Alumni council is one of the most valuable assets that a chapter can have. I say Alumni council in the form of an organization. Now that may take the form, as I will speak later on, of a chapter alumni association. Those are two separate and distinct organizations, and in this case I hoped that we would have something in that line.

So when the matter came up in the convention at Minneapolis and my name was suggested to be one of the officers I asked one of the delegates if he would suggest that something be done relative to Alumni work and they immediately took up the matter and at the request of the Grand prudential Committee who had the designation of the duties of the officers, I assumed the burden on the Alumni work. I believe that some idea of the work can be seen by the report that was made yesterday on the roll call of Alumni councils. Those being represented here at this time are Chicago, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, New York, Detroit, Milwaukee, Toledo, Portland, Cleveland, Seattle, Los Angeles, Twin Cities, Akron, Omaha, San Francisco, Boulder, Reading, Marietta and Tri-Cities. Minneapolis had none except the Twin Cities. We had a slight organization, just merely called, you might say, for the purpose of the

convention. Outside of that, from all records of any organization that has ever been formed in the history of the fraternity there are only six that are represented by a delegate at this convention, those six being Cincinnati, Columbus, New Haven, Boston, Hartford and Kansas City. I do not think there are any other representatives from any organization besides those at this meeting.

This shows exactly the importance of having Alumni work under some form of supervision. In Minneapolis I hold a position as being representative of Alpha Sigma Phi of the local Alumni fraternity organization. At the request of the men from Minnesota each chapter elected an Alumnus delegate to this meeting. We hold it at the call of the dean, and it is generally held at the athletic club. We hold these meetings about twice a year. We used to have two semesters, but we now have the four and it was the duty to take up anything that would be of interest or benefit to the fraternity men on the campus.

Two meetings ago -- that was last fall -- I made a little inquiry as to what was done relative to Alumni organizations and their relationship to the chapters at Minneaota, and was greeted with the reply that except as the chapter called a meeting at its house they had none, and we have some thirty fraternities at Minnesota, I believe. This rather opened my eyes. They did have a list of the

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Alumni that they used when they wanted to have a big doings at the chapter house or something of that kind. Then they sent out a notice to the Alumni, but they had absolutely no relationship, and this was true of every fraternity with the exception of Alpha Sigma Phi between the active chapter and the Alumni from other chapters, because unless they came to the house they were not on the list, and they claimed it was impossible and even Lee Nicholson, the Dean of Men, said they could not do it because when the Alumnus came there he was not going to be interested. I differed with him very much, and on the next report I gave a little statement of how we were standing and since then there have been three Alumni organizations organized in Minneapolis, and they are working it in the same way.

Now, relative to other things that have come into the office, I have received inquiries first from sororities and fraternities practically all over the country relative to Alumni organizations, as we have become known as one who fosters these alumni organizations. These come from the bigger fraternities and they call for a lot of detail, wanting to know how we accomplished it.

Another proposition is the inquiry from chapters all over the country as to where such and such an individual

is, such an alumni is, who lives in this locality, and things of that kind. That especially came from one, I believe, in Washington, who made inquiry in regard to one Henry Sanborn. It happened to be that I knew Henry very well personally and I could give him a detailed report, practically the history of his life all through the war down to the time of the letter.

Another thing that comes up in regard to inquiries as to fraternity matters is, who are the leading alumni in certain localities. Another point is, who are the men that have charge of certain things in the fraternity. I get inquiries from jewelers, people of that kind, who are referred, of course, to the proper place, the Grand Prudential Committee or the Executive Secretary in his capacity.

There is one big feature that has been developed or is being developed, I should say, and that is, I have a body of men writing to me -- take any city you wish, the one I have in mind is the Philadelphia Council, at the time that they started one of the boys wrote me, what can you suggest relative to having an organization and bringing them together. That is a hard question to answer because the locality, the status, the size of the city, and more than anything else the conventions of the city must be taken into consideration. What we would adopt in Minneapolis might not apply at all in Chicago and what they would adopt in

Philadelphia might not apply at all in Detroit. Nevertheless, there are certain fundamental things that must be developed on this. The first is to get an accurate list of all men regardless of what chapter they belong to and of all conditions and then to have as many of them present at each meeting through some means as you can. That is the fundamental of it.

The second is, if you have a chapter near there to have that relationship between the chapter and the organization so close that the men really never go away from the house but they think of the chapter house, even though it is not their own, even though it is not an affiliated one, in most cases it is not, but still they adopt it as their own.

These meetings are generally held, as I suggest, at the chapter house. Why? The atmosphere is the fraternal spirit, an opposite spirit entirely to what you get when you go to a down town hotel. You eat dinner at a hotel and you go to a show and so on, but at the house by having some little entertainment of that kind it will bring the individuals into close relationship that you can't get otherwise. This has been one of the things that I have tried to work out more than anything else, and that is the organization of the Alumni council. As you know, the Alumni council is a body of Sigs who have graduated or who have left college and have located in a certain locality. It

does not make any difference which college they come from or which chapter or anything as long as they are members of Alpha Sigma Phi. They may be there temporarily or they may be there permanently. That is the Alumni Council.

Now, as has been brought out, there is another form of organization which we will call for the time being the Chapter Alumni Association. For instance, the Rho Alumni Association or the Sigma Alumni Association, that is, as soon as a man leaves college, whether by graduation or quituation, he immediately becomes a member of this Alumni Association, no matter where he is in the country. We have Rho men in New York. We feel that they belong to Rho just as much as though they were under Rho's roof. This organization is for the purpose of keeping them advised as to the developments, interests. and so forth of Rho, and I feel that is the point in which Alpha Sigma Phi has been strong. Dean Nicholson at these meetings has stated that the average man does not care after he goes out what happens. He does though. He can't help it. I have been out for a number of years, nevertheless when I meet Charlie Hall or any of the new men as I meet them at the conventions I have a grand old gabfest about what happened, and it is something I would not give up for anything. It is the same with you boys, those who haven't gotten out and those who have, and all I can say is do not under any

condition allow yourself to drift away from it. You will lose one of the most valuable assets that can ever come in one's life.

Pardon me for changing back to the Alumni Council again, but there is one big feature that you will find and that is this, especially in the smaller towns or cities, we will say, so as not to distinguish, we found that truly in both Minneapolis and St. Paul, we say Twin Cities because there are not enough, I think there are only three members in St. Paul and eighteen in Minneapolis, and so we included them both, and that is a man graduating, entering business, has three or four main things which are liable to lead him away from the fraternal work. First, he gets his interest in business or in some profession, as it may be; second, he either is married or wants to be married or hopes to be married, and the girl question enters into it in a great deal more vital atmosphere and way than it does while he is an active, although I have seen some actives that were awfully hit. In other words, he feels he has got to devote himself to his home even at the sacrifice of his organization. Do not ever let that get too strong, I say, put it that way, because don't ever interpret me as saying I want to interfere with the home, but remember in every way that a Sig who is a Sig has one of the best assets that ever was.

I again say I wish to apologize for not having a report in written form, but I wanted to put a plea, an argument and a kind of presentation before you at this time. Gentlemen, I thank you (applause).

G. J. LP.: What shall we do with the report of the G. C. S.?

BROTHER ENGSTROM: Mr. Chairman, I move you that we accept Brother Kenyon's report and thank him for the interest he has shown, even though not an active man in one of our chapters, and for the advice he has given us to follow after we get through.

G. J. P.: You have heard the motion. Is there any second?

BROTHER JAGOCKI: I second the motion.

G. J. P.: It is moved and seconded that the report be accepted and that Brother Kenyon be thanked for the advice and council he has given. Is there any discussion? All in favor manifest it by saying "aye", contraryminded. It is so ordered.

BROTHER KIRKPATRICK: If it is agreeable to the Nominating Committee I would like to make a motion that Brother Kenyon be a fourth member of the Committee on Alumni Organization. I believe he has earned a place on that committee and I believe his advice and counsel would be very

valuable on that committee.

BROTHER KENYON: That was suggested at the meeting and I asked my name be kept off. I would be very glad to tender my service in an advisory capacity.

G. J. P.: Let us take up the report of the editor of the Tomahawk next. Mr. Secretary, will you read that report, and the Brothers will kindly follow it in order that we may know exactly what is in mind.

E. S.: Brother Holden will read it for me.

(Report read by Brother Holden as follows:)

G. J. P.: What will we do with the report?

BROTHER PEYSER: Mr. Chairman, I move the report be approved and accepted.

BROTHER HARTZLER: I second the motion.

G. J. P.: It is moved and seconded that the report be accepted and approved. All in favor manifest it by saying "aye", contrary minded. It is carried.

Now we will have the report of the Publication Manager.

The report was then read as follows:

(Insert report)

G. J. P.: Gentlemen, what shall we do with this report?

BROTHER HARTZLER: Mr. Chairman, I move the report be approved and accepted.

BROTHER RICE: I second the motion.

G. J. P.: Gentlemen, let me suggest that possibly it might be well to defer action on this for the following reasons: Later we may discover that we have a little additional fund that could be diverted to the publication of the Tomahawk and it might be well for us to consider seriously whether or not it would be wise to increase the active subscriptions, the subscriptions from the active member from \$1.00 to \$1.50, in other words, don't make fish of one and flesh of the other, not that I care anything about the 50 cents additional, but the principle of the thing involved is big. If the suggestion of the Chair is accepted we will defer action until later.

BROTHER RICE: Brother Musgrave, would that particular question that you bring up interfere with the acceptance of the report?

G. J. P.: No, it would not do that.

BROTHER RICE: The report can be accepted, and that motion put through later. Isn't it better business to dispose of the thing now?

G. J. P.: Yes, possibly that is better.

BROTHER HOLDEN: Mr. Chairman, if that motion passes I would

not understand that the recommendations in that report were thereby automatically legislated into existence. It simply means the report is all right.

G. J. P.: Yes, let us accept the report. All in favor of the motion as made manifest it by saying "aye", contrary-minded. It is so ordered.

Now, these other questions that I have suggested there can be taken up by the Resolutions Committee if found wise. We will call for the report of the Grand Prudential Committee.

BROTHER JAGOCKI: This is not in printed form and it is short because most of the details of the work are covered by the Executive Secretary's report. We simply discuss the general policies and problems rather than the details.

(Insert report)

G. J. P.: Gentlemen, you have heard the report of the Grand Prudential Committee. Is there any motion?

BROTHER KENYON: I move that the report be accepted.

G. J. P.: It is moved that the report be accepted. Is there any second?

BROTHER HOLDEN: I second the motion.

G. J. P.: Are you ready for the question? All those in favor manifest it by saying "aye", contrary minded. It is accepted.

BROTHER JAGOCKI: I move the report of the Grand Prudential Committee be submitted to the Resolutions Committee for their action.

G. J. P.: I think that would be done automatically without a vote.

BROTHER KENYON: May I at this time amend my report by extending my thanks to Brother Hall and to the Prudential Committee for the assistance they have rendered me during the entire period of my occupancy of said office. They have helped me a great deal both in correspondence and recommendations.

G. J. P.: There is no objection to that amendment.

BROTHER JAGOCKI: Mr. Chairman, may I say a few words. A very unfortunate thing happened yesterday afternoon and I do not think that anything like that will happen again. I simply wish to set the minds of some of the men at ease

on the position of this Committee. The members of this Committee elected at Minneapolis were not present at the Minneapolis convention and knew nothing about their election until they were notified a month later. Two of the members of this Committee do not wish to serve again, and will not serve again. I do not desire to be reelected. I am not a candidate for reelection if you would ever consider me, and neither is Brother Aydelotte, but I wish to recommend that Brother Kirkpatrick be retained on this Committee. I believe a system should be evolved by which one member, irrespective of his chapter or the section of the country he comes from, should be retained on the new committee to sort of explain to the committee how things should be done which is much the same system that is used elsewhere. I thank you for your attention and believe that I will be through for the rest of the week.

G. J. P.: We will now call for the report of the Executive Secretary.

The Executive Secretary then read his report as follows;

(Insert report)

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G. J. P.: Now, gentlemen, you have heard the report. What will you do with it?

BROTHER RICE: Mr. Chairman, as the representative of the oldest chapter, I hope I may be allowed the privilege of making the motion that this report be accepted in toto.

G. J. P.: You have heard the motion. Is there any second?

BROTHER HARTZLER: Mr. Chairman, I second the motion.

G. J. P.: It is moved and seconded that the report be accepted. Are you ready for the question? All in favor manifest it by saying "aye", contrary minded. It is so ordered.

Now I have just time enough to read a couple telegrams received and then we will have to adjourn for dinner.

The G. J. P. then read telegrams from the Los Angeles Alumni Council, Brother Ettinger, secretary, and the San Francisco Council, as follows:

(Insert telegram)

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G. J. P.: Now, brothers, it is five minutes of the time to adjourn. Shall we use this time in the discussion of the points involved?

BROTHER RICE: Mr. Chairman, may I make two or three suggestions? One suggestion is that we post here in this room the numbers of the rooms in the hotel where the different delegates are. One of the pleasantest features of other conventions has been the feature of meeting the other delegates where we have met in smaller hotels. I am wondering if something could not be done to overcome the handicap of being in a big hotel by having the list posted up here with the room numbers on it. It would help us quite a bit in being able to find out where a particular man's room is.

I also suggest that if we are going to smoke in the convention hall we ought to have a few ash trays so we won't ruin the hotel carpet.

While I have not had a chance to talk with Brother Frost, the Chairman of the Resolutions Committee, I make the suggestion that resolutions in all cases possible should be written and handed to a member of the Resolutions Committee instead of simply telling the Committee what is wanted. The mere fact of writing things out in the form of a resolution is a great help to the Committee.

G. J. P.: Brother Rice, I make the suggestion that you make a motion to the effect that any person having any resolution or matter to bring before the Resolutions Committee submit it in writing. Otherwise, you will have a lot of matters submitted to them orally. I suggest you make the motion.

BROTHER RICE: Mr. Chairman, I move that any resolutions or motions to be considered by any Committee acting under this convention or any committee appointed by the committee of the whole be submitted in writing to such committee.

(Motion seconded).

G. J. P.: It is moved and seconded that all resolutions and matters referred to committees be committed to writing and handed to the chairman thereof. Are you ready for the question? All in favor manifest it by saying "aye", contrary minded. It is so ordered.

We have now reached adjourning time and we will take an adjournment till one forty-five.

A recess was then taken till one forty-five P. M.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON SESSION

September 13, 1921.

The meeting was called to order at two o'clock P. M.
by Brother Musgrave, G. J. P.

The call of the roll showed delegates from the
following chapters absent: Beta, Eta, Mu, Omicron, Pi.

G. J. P.: Mr. Secretary, there was a report of a
committee on the revision of the Constitution held over.
We will call for that next.

E. S.: Mr. Jaroscak will read the report.

BROTHER JAROSCAK: This is a letter from John H.
Snodgrass, Chairman of the Committee on revision of the
Constitution.

(Insert letter)

G. J. P.: The Chair will entertain a motion with reference to this report.

BROTHER HARTZLER: Mr. Chairman, I move the report be accepted.

G. J. P.: The motion is made that the report be accepted.

BROTHER JAGOCKI: I second the motion.

G. J. P.: Any discussion? If not all in favor manifest it by saying "aye", contrary minded the same. It is carried.

BROTHER HOLDEN. Is it in order at this time to move that this convention go on record as continuing this Committee, or is that necessary?

G. J. P.: Well, I think that will come up under new business.

Gentlemen, is there anything else outside of the report of the G. J. P.?

E. S.: I have a couple messages I would like to read at this time.

G. J. P.: All right. Read them.

E. S.: I have a telegram from the New York Alumni council and I have here a message from our Grand Senior President which I shall read.

(Insert communications)

G. J. P.: Now, gentlemen, the time has come for me to deliver my report. I wish to say in justice to myself and in explanation to the other various members that I had prepared my report in two sections, one of which I had anticipated would be published in The Tomahawk as an exoteric contribution and the other would be esoteric, and would only be distributed among the chapters. However, after the display of fireworks yesterday afternoon and all the rest of us got together and got a chance to get our shirts back on and cooled down, I decided that in the interests of harmony and probably just as well for the benefit of our fraternity as a whole that it would be just about as well to suppress the main part of my esoteric report which had to deal very largely with personalities.

Now I wish to say without again stirring up animosities of any kind, that Brother Hall and myself have very seriously disagreed with each other, both as to personalities and as to policies. I have no doubt that we have probably both misunderstood each other. However, that may be it is perhaps for the best interests of the fraternity as a whole that whatever those differences are, that they shall be forgotten and, as I say, begin again and see if we can't go on in the same harmonious way in the matter for the development of our fraternity as we have done in the past (applause).

Brother Hall has his duties and they are just as independent and just as personal to himself as mine are to me. There is absolutely no conflict of the various fields in which our respective operations are and probably will be continued. There is, however, always the opportunity and always the chance of a certain amount of bickering breaking out, and it is going to be my purpose to try to eliminate every one of those in the future if we can.

I believe that in my report it will show you some things that many of you do not know, some things that a great many men in the fraternity do not know, and some things that for various reasons it is almost impossible with the machinery that we have had at our hand to have communicated to you in the manner in which I am about to communicate them. Therefore, I hope you will, with this preliminary, bear in mind what I have to say, and from time to time I shall probably supplement my report by a few verbal explanations in reference thereto.

(Insert report)

Before the paragraph headed "Pending Petitions"

Brother Musgrave added to his report, as follows:

Now since I have written those words I have had a talk with quite a number of the members in a sort of an informal way. They tell me that the idea seems to have gotten around in some unaccountable way that although we have near 3500 members, that there is but one man who passes upon the qualifications of the petitioning group in the fraternity, and that if he wants to pocket it it will never be heard of afterwards. Gentlemen, I never believed that any one could think that basely of me. I have been for fourteen years as your Grand Junion President in charge of these matters. I have never pocketed a single petition that came to me. I have never suppressed a single petition. I have advised in correspondence with the Ohio Normal University, at Ada, Ohio, some years ago, that we would not entertain a petition from such an organization. That is the first and the only responsibility of that type that I have ever taken, and I do not believe that any of you regret that I took that position.

Now then when a petition comes to me it generally comes in the form of something of this kind. Somebody gets busy with somebody else in a particular locality where they want a respective chapter. Correspondence is

taken up. It may result in nothing, sometimes does, and quite frequently does. Sometimes it goes along to the point where at last they ask for petitioning blanks and if I am in doubt as to whether or not a given petition would be acted favorably upon it has been my policy to ask the Grand Prudential Committee for its approval of that institution in advance of any negotiations. Now under the constitution and under the law of our fraternity I am not obliged even to submit a petition, strong as that may be, to the Grand Prudential Committee, but the Grand Prudential Committee is witness to the fact that I have invariably done that in the past, even at a time when we did not have the present Grand Prudential Committee for their endorsements. Therefore, for any one to say that I suppress even an application is unjust, absolutely unjust.

Now one of the members of the Prudential Committee said that he thought that I had not been frank enough with them in the last two years in reference to some of the pending negotiations. I did not think, as a matter of fact, that they were interested and wanted to know in advance whether or not I should negotiate with institutions that unquestionably came within our first rule. I thought that they were simply waiting or would be perfectly satisfied to wait until the petition had reached the point of the petitioning form, and if I have erred in that respect

it has been an error of judgment, not one where I wished to assert my authority or abuse^{it,} but one in which, as I say, the petitions have been of the kind, one that I will mention in a few moments, that I think there is not a single member of our fraternity would consider and I do not believe that the Prudential Committee would consider them but I did not think that they wanted merely to have a lot of futile inquiries submitted to them. I am perfectly willing to do it, understand, but I did not suppose that that was the policy that they wanted. Now, so much for that.

Before the paragraph on "Negotiations" Brother Musgrave supplemented his report as follows:

Since I wrote this the following letter upon this question has been received:

"Omaha, September 12, 1921.

"Mr. Wayne M. Musgrave, G. J. P.; Alpha Sigma Phi Fraternity, Hotel LaSalle, Chicago, Illinois, Greetings:

"I am enclosing a letter which I just received from Robert Reino, Dean of Men, University of Iowa, giving the scholarship of the Delta Kappa Gamma fraternity for the year 1920-1921. While this is not all that might be hoped, I believe that it is the result of the standing of a very few men. I know one man in particular who is a very

student, but unfortunately it was necessary for him to have three operations during the school year with the necessary absences from school resulting in very low grades.

"Last year while I was at Lincoln on business I met Mr. Wray, one of their members, a very fine fellow who confirmed the above opinion, and who stated while he did not know at that time what their grade would be, he was really dubious as to whether it would be a good one or not, His reason for feeling this way being, as stated above, that there were a few men who had a very poor standing. I also took it upon myself to suggest to him that a representative of their local go to Chicago during the convention when I was sure he would receive a hearing on their case.

"Please extend my greetings to any of the brothers whom I may know, and to the convention as a whole. I am sure this will be one of the most successful conventions. I wish I could be there to join in the tribute that I am sure will be given you after your report has been made to the convention. Please extend an invitation from the Omaha Alumni Council to all of the men passing through Omaha after the convention to stop here and visit us.

"Fraternally yours, in Alpha Sigma Phi.

"Harvey Winslow."

I may say that Brother Winslow was appointed by me

as the Chairman of the Investigating Committee that went to Iowa and made the personal investigation there. The other members were composed of an active student, Brother Lucas, from Xi Chapter, the same man who also investigated the present Phi Chapter at Ames, Iowa, last year, and two members from Phi Chapter that were appointed by the H. S. R of Phi Chapter, at my request, and their report while made in three different geographical locations, owing to the fact that they had separated before they reduced their report to writing, all were to the same effect. I am simply carrying out and pursuing the method they recommended.

Now I also submitted to Dean Reino a copy of my letter to this institution in which I told him that we would put them on probation for the next two semesters, one the closing of this college year and the next one for the next half year, and that if at that time they had brought their reports up to the proper standard that then we would consider them upon their merits. I received a very enthusiastic letter from Dean Reino in which he said if all fraternity men would take the same attitude that you fellows have we would certainly have some excellent results in our various institutions.

Now, the report of Dean Reino will be read here, because it is really a part of the special report of

Brother Winslow.

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"State University of Iowa, Iowa City, September 10, 1921.

"Mr. Irving D. Winslow,
"1419 Telephone Building,
"Omaha, Nebraska.

"Some time ago I indicated that we would send to you the scholarship record of Delta Kappa Gamma fraternity for the year 1920-1921. We have just completed our scholarship report, and find that their record is as follows:

"Average for all men in the university, 73.83.

"Average for the Delta Kappa Gamma, 72.2

"This leaves them 1.8 below the general average of men in the university.

"The average of all fraternity men is 75.4 per cent. This leaves the Delta Kappa Gamma about 3.4 per cent below the average of all fraternities. The average for the non-professional fraternities among the group in which they are placed is 73.91. This leaves them 1.8 per cent below the average of non-professional fraternities.

"Very truly yours,

"Robert Reino."

So, you see, what is the modus operandi that we are pursuing there. I am reporting this that you may know just what steps are before us.

I might say in that connection, fellows, that the report of this organization, for the first half of the year of 1920-1921, was even lower than the average for

the year. That was due, I understand, to something like five men who were dropped. They were very poor students, good fellows, but poor students. There were seventeen men who had an average above the average. That helped to lift the entire organization. Now they did not know at the time when they were preparing for this examination that gave them this record here what we were going to do with their petition. Therefore if there was any stimulus at all it came too late to do them any good this year. I am simply explaining that so that you may know that my prediction is that the result of this will be this: This fall when they select their men they are going to be very careful to select high-stand men, men of the average and above in standing at the school with the result that the high-stand men they already have will lift the average -- well probably above the average of the fraternity organizations. I made it plain to them and also plain to Dean Reino that if they cannot stand on the same basis of intellectual power with the rest of the fraternities there we do not want them. I think you fellows will approve that stand. I made it also plain to them that they were coming into an organization of generally high standing averages and that they did not want to come into an organization of that kind if they could not hold up their own end. I also pointed out to them that the things

we were requiring as a condition precedent to placing their petition before our chapters were the very things which would inure to their benefit individually and collectively, so that we were asking nothing of them that would in the end prove to be a real hardship. Now I will proceed.

Before the paragraph headed "House Mothers" Brother Musgrave supplemented his report as follows:

Now, gentlemen, I may say that the Inter-Fraternity Conference Executive Committee passed a very strong resolution last spring when it was found that some of the ~~TNE~~ ~~L~~ and ~~E~~ chapters were doing a lot of horse play in the various universities, particularly the south, where they were represented. We also had a very notorious incident of where one of the national fraternities' names was taken in vain by a local organization that proved to be a Brooklyn high school fraternity initiation on Fifth Avenue in which their men were dressed up in kaleidoscopic colors and finally arrested and taken up to the library in New York City there on a Sunday morning. They were run into the police court and finally discharged, I believe without a fine, but they were so small and mean and contemptible that instead of giving their own names they gave the name of a well-known national fraternity. Of course the newspapers took the whole thing up and

spread it broadcast but did not correct it in the same manner in which they spread it.

Now we are trying , and when I say we I mean the Inter-Fraternity Conference Committee, we are trying to get all these fraternities in line with the policy of cutting out all this horse play, this dressing in colors and all that, stopped, and we hope that you fellows will see the wisdom of combining scenes 1 and 2, so that the work that is done there may be all done inside, so far as the rest of the world is concerned. If you want to send a man out in the dead of night to get his secret package at a place you wish without making an expose of him and subjecting him to criticism in the fraternity, that is one thing. I do not suggest how you shall do it, but I merely do suggest that all the horse play that we have had in the past be entirely eliminated, and I hope that you will feel as I do about it. There are other points of the ritual that might well come under discussion for revision, but I will not attempt to burden you with those.

Before the sentence reading: "Perhaps a part of the directory fund" etc. Brother Musgrave supplemented his report as follows:

I did not know when I wrote this what was the policy or the purpose of the other committee working upon the directory as to the getting out of this catalog. I do

not believe still but what the part of the catalog for the Who's Who in Alpha Sigma Phi would be better transferred to the history as a supplement than to be put in the catalog but there is absolutely no use of duplicating it. So therefore I have brought the matter up that you may decide in which place you want it. It is absolutely immaterial to me. If it is transferred to the other it will then be available. If, however, we bring out our history by the early part of 1922 that part will be available undoubtedly long before the other will be, but I sincerely hope there will be no duplication of that part of the works. The 300 pages will need considerable financing as you can readily appreciate at the present high prices of printing and stationery, and I am frank to say, gentlemen, I do not see any immediate prospect of a reduction in either printers' wages or the price of paper. I doubt if we should wait two years to bring out these works as long as they are so nearly ready for issue.

Before the paragraph headed "Suggestions" Brother Musgrave said:

I realize some of you do not agree with my statement there, but with reference to the duplication of expense of course you will all agree, because we had to have the work all set up twice.

Before the paragraph headed: "The Inter-Fraternity White Book" Brother Musgrave supplemented his report as follows:

Now I wish to make a little comment there, fellows, The Inter-Fraternity Conference has had in the last year a very peculiar question brought up before it. Many of you are more or less familiar with the policy of expansion adopted by Lambda Chi Alpha previous to the convention in September, 1920. In other words, Warren A. Cole, of Chelsea, Massachusetts, was the individual who delegated to himself all the powers of Grand Master of the constitution, by-laws, Grand officers and every other thing. He went about making Lambda Chi Alpha chapters at sight and he also entered into a contract with Balfour to make his badges for him for \$8.25 apiece, and then delivered those in person or by mail to the individual members of Lambda Chi Alpha at \$22.50 apiece. His graft, in other words, was over \$15,000 a year. After he had developed it up to that point he left it. He had also succeeded in getting his hands into the national treasury and the local chapter treasuries of a number of the chapters to the extent of several thousand dollars, and that scoundrel has had the audacity now to start out and he is fathering no less than ten national fraternities at this moment, all of them of an

honorary character, in which he has designed the badges of honor and in which he is distributing on the same basis that he did Lambda Chi Alpha badges. He is also founding one new law national fraternity on the same basis as Lambda Chi Alpha was, and another general national fraternity each of which, at the present time, has two chapters.

The Inter-Fraternity Conference got wise to the situation and I happen to be the individual that uncovered the thing and laid it before the Executive Committee more than a year ago. The result of the whole matter was that at the National Convention of Lambda Chi Alpha held last September, I have forgotten where, they were just about ready to adjourn when somebody happened accidentally to stumble onto the method pursued by this fellow. He had been continued for another two years as high mogul, chief cook and bottle washer of Lambda Chi Alpha. The result of the matter was they took an adjournment for fifteen minutes. They did not reassemble until the next morning, but about five of the line officers of Lambda Chi Alpha went down to the hotel where the gentleman was and they brought back his resignation from the fraternity as a whole and from his office, as a result.

Now it is proposed in order to put a quietus on him and Lambda Chi Alpha intends to prosecute him for grand

larceny in the courts of the state of New York and the Inter-Fraternity Conference is backing it to the fullest extent, and we intend to put a quietus on that type of a man.

Now, fellows, you can readily appreciate the conservative policy that I have followed in expanding in the last fourteen years. You can compare it as to the man who goes about peddling badges. Now I do not care where you want a chapter. If you fellows will make up a list of where you want chapters I will do anything within my power to cooperate with you in getting them, but I do not want you to ask me to put a bag in my hand and go out to those chapters and to those colleges peddling Alpha Sigma Phi badges, and I do not believe any of you want me to do it.

Our fraternity occupies the most unique position, gentlemen, of any fraternity in the United States with the single exception of Sigma Phi, and their age and their ten chapters, of course, give them just the same kind of a high status that we possess. Our twenty-three give us a much higher standing numerically but I do not think we can claim to be any better fraternity, as a whole, than Sigma Phi, but it is unique. The old fraternities, many of them of fifty or sixty years continuous growth, many of them with nearly one hundred chapters will admit that we

have the finest aggregation of men, the finest chapter roll and the finest policies of any of the national fraternities. Therefore, I say to you, let us continue the policy of doing things in an intelligent way. The difficulty in many of the old fraternities is that there expansion policy was developed too late. Think of Sigma Alpha Epsilon, with something like forty dead chapters. It has, I think, ninety-three or ninety-six, and one of their men told me that he hoped that they would have one hundred and fifty chapters. Why, gentlemen, I hope that our little fraternity will never expand to more than thirty-five at the outside. When you men are as old as I am, or older, I hope you will never see more than forty chapters. We do not want any of this province business. It has broken up every fraternity that has adopted it, without a single exception. George Porter told me about his fraternity. He said, "In 1873, Musgrave, I originated that damnable policy for my fraternity, and it has grown up until it has come in my old age to curse me." He said, "By all means have one national organization, have a national convention. A national convention costs no more per capita than a province convention and a province convention is only and simply province A washing the back of province B in return for some political assistance." Now, we do not want that. We, today, stand as a harmonious, well-developed, well knit-together fraternity. For God's

sake, men, let us keep on the even tenor of our way. You may disagree with me oftentimes on policy, but if there is one thing that lies close to my soul it is my interest in your fraternity and in you, and I want to keep it so.

Before the heading, "Conclusion" Brother Musgrave supplemented his Report as follows:

I quite agree with all the Secretary said with reference to having better and bigger quarters. They need them. Fellows, we are paying pretty nearly money enough to have our own offices. Now, the question of putting the headquarters in with the National Club or a fraternity club, I hope will be considered very carefully by you. The D E Ks have done that, but their general Secretary told me not very long ago that he wished he had his headquarters somewhere else. His reasons were that they keep on coming in, bothering all the time, and they do not succeed in concentrating on their work in the manner in which they should. Most all other national fraternities have their national office as a business office and then have their club office in their club as a club, entirely independent. A movement is on foot there for the purpose of building an interfraternity club where members of all fraternities can get together, build one decent, respectable club house, and in that event it would be almost impossible for the head-

quarters of any national organization to be in such a building as that. That, however, is in the embryo stage.

Brother Musgrave then concluded the reading of his report.

BROTHER HOLDEN: I move you this report be accepted.

BROTHER CARTER: I second the motion.

G. J. P.: You have heard the motion. Are you ready for the question? All in favor manifest it by saying "aye", contrary minded. It is so ordered.

Now brothers, it is a few minutes after three by my time. I think this concludes practically all the work that we ought to take up this afternoon. I think we should put our committees to work, and incidentally I want to suggest that the committeemen themselves limit their time to suit their necessities for this evening's entertainment, and tomorrow morning I hope that you will have something definite to report out. Is there anything else to come before the convention before we adjourn?

BROTHER LEOPOLD: There is one important feature of this convention that I would like to take up at this time. I have been requested by the convention committee to have the thing threshed out and settled now for all time. What I have to say might startle a few on the face of it. After I go into the details of it and after everything is explained I think you will all agree with me.

I have had the matter up with the various members of the Prudential Committee and they all are in accord on the situation, and it is purely up to the delegates to pass the proposition on the floor of the convention, and that is

the question of the finances.

You boys all know you were stuck for twenty-five dollars. You probably felt at the time it was an outrageous sum to charge any one for four or five days' entertainment, even in Chicago. We thought the thing over quite a while. We decided that the only way to keep you fellows together and to keep you from spending money was to get you interested and show you a good time and entertain you as you want to be entertained. If you boys were permitted to venture out among yourselves and go to the different parts of the city it would cost you fifteen or twenty dollars every time you turned around, and we felt the only thing to do was to give you fellows some kind of entertainment that you would enjoy, and that would make you feel repaid and well satisfied and that you were actually having a good time. We figured on the basis of 175 men. That figure was not picked at random. It was selected after careful investigation and after we had received cards from practically that number telling us that they would be on hand to attend this convention. I do not know what has kept the fifty of them away, or more than fifty. So far there are about 115 who have signed up for the complete four days. We can't account for the discrepancy, but those are the facts.

You will all appreciate the further fact that in mak-

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ing arrangements for these things you figure on a certain number and you expect the overflow to take care of the few floating expenses and incidentals and things like that. We figured on the basis of 175 to take care of the finances and to take care of the arrangements for these four days. We have gone to the extent of getting this hall here, keeping you fellows centered here for lunch, so that everything has been properly taken care of. We have taken care of your luncheons and taken care of your entire entertainment.

Now the facts are these: We are about \$700 short. We have put in our time and efforts here for six months and the question is whether or not we are going to have to stand that \$700 individually. There are only eight men on my Committee, and I would have a hard time going outside of my committee to try to underwrite any discrepancy on this convention. Now I am putting it up to you fellows on the convention floor here as to whether or not we should be advanced a sum equivalent to approximately \$700 which is the closest figure we can estimate at this time that will be needed to complete the program of entertainment for the balance of the convention sessions. I understand there is some \$8000 or more in the national treasury which sum I also understand was accumulated for the primary purpose of putting on the convention, not to be

squandered on a convention, as some of you probably think we have done, but it is supposed to defray the expenses of a convention. I have never yet heard of a convention where they did not have to pay for a convention hall. This is a convention in a big city. You have got the use of the hall here for four days. I have made inquiry, and I find out that the rent of this hall is from \$100 to \$150 a day. There have been no bills rendered or submitted for this hall, and there won't be any. We are taking care of everything. All we ask is just to back us up and not let us go in the hole in the situation. We need \$700. I do not know how we are going to get it.

G. J. P.: Gentlemen, I suggest that the committee on resolutions wrestle with that, having in mind always the possibility of assessing each and every one of us the necessary amount to make up this deficit. I, myself, believe, and I believe the most of you agree with me that no money should come out of the national treasury for any such purpose. We never have financed the convention that way and I do not think we should be gin it now.

Now, fellows, shall we adjourn now and have our committee meetings so that we can get something done?

BROTHER KENYON: As a member of the Resolutions Committee may I ask a few questions of the Chicago Council as to how many members you have got in the council?

BROTHER LEOPOLD: You mean active, our complete list?

BROTHER KENYON: Your complete roll.

BROTHER LEOPOLD: Our complete roll runs to about one hundred men.

BROTHER KENYON: I would like to ask an additional question. The reason I ask this is I had the same proposition two years ago. I had eighteen men. What is your assessment?

BROTHER LEOPOLD: We have assessed everyone twenty-five dollars that we could get hold of.

BROTHER KENYON: How much has been paid in? I hope you will pardon these questions.

BROTHER LEOPOLD: As to the exact amount paid in, only those attending the convention.

BROTHER KENYON: What is the matter with the others?

BROTHER LEOPOLD: That is the mystery. What is the matter with the others? I can't answer that.

BROTHER KENYON: Our men contributed, even those in different parts of the country. We had checks coming from California, and some from New York.

BROTHER LEOPOLD: The situation is this: In a city the size of Chicago there are so many diversified interests that it is pretty hard to keep the boys interests and much less to get them out to a convention. You see we have only a limited number in this convention representing the

Chicago Council.

BROTHER KENYON: May I say something at this time on that? I would like to have you refer to the old council. The Tomahawk has been distributed and I would like to have you show the attendance of the Alumni Council in comparison. We had that same proposition. Now I grant one concession to you in this, and that is it costs a great deal more in Chicago than it did in Minneapolis.

G. J. P.: Pardon, me, Mr. Chairman, of the Resolutions Committee, our time is passing. I am going to suggest that you take this matter up with your small committee and talk with our Brother about it and get the details from him so that you can save the time of the entire convention, and at the same time conserve your own time.

BROTHER KENYON: The only thing I had in mind in this Mr. Chairman, was the fact that I would like to get these facts directly before the convention.

G. J. P.: I grant you that. Why not get the succinct facts in such a way that you can report them to the convention?

BROTHER KENYON: That would be all right.

G. J. P.: I am telling you what I am figuring on. You have got only forty minutes for committee meetings if you adjourn at four o'clock.

BROTHER KENYON: Are all the resolutions that you wish

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to put before the committee in? They must be in writing to be considered. I do not speak as the Chairman, but merely as a member of the Committee.

BROTHER LEOPOLD: I do not mean to be sidetracked on this thing.

G. J. P.: I do not want to sidetrack you. My idea is that you should take it up with this committee and explain to them the situation and thresh the matter out. Between the two of you, you may be able then to work out some kind of a succinct plan that can be referred back to the organization as a whole tomorrow morning, for instance, when the report comes in. In other words, I do not want to put the cloture rule on at all, but let us get this committee working, boys. We only have about forty minutes you see.

BROTHER LEOPOLD: Brother Musgrave, there is no objection to working till five-thirty or six o'clock. The formal dance does not start until after nine o'clock. This subject is of such importance that I have got to have it settled now, and there is time. If we can't get any funds or any support here we are going to cancel further arrangements. We are not going to stand a \$700 deficit and I can't wait until tomorrow or Thursday.

G. J. P.: What may I ask would you cancel?

BROTHER LEOPOLD: I have not cancelled a thing.

G. J. P.: What are they? Will you state what they are?

BROTHER LEOPOLD: There is the banquet for one thing.

That is a big, important issue.

G. J. P.: All right. Can you cancel the banquet?

If you can't cancel it, can you reduce the expenses?

BROTHER SHOBE: As far as the banquet goes, I think I have shaved off every cent of expense that can be shaved. I am trying to have it in keeping with the rest of the convention entertainment. There is not a superfluous dollar

that has been spent on that affair, or that we have agreed to spend. It is, I think, one of the most important features of our social entertainment at this convention, and I would very deeply regret any action on the part of this convention which would necessitate the cancelling of those arrangements, and as a matter of fact I do not know whether they can be cancelled or not. I can take it up with the Congress Hotel.

G. J. P.: Pardon me. You have answered the question.

BROTHER SHOBE: I just want to add to Brother Leopold's remarks that I think it is fitting that a question of this kind should be submitted to a vote of the Convention.

G. J. P.: I grant you that.

BROTHER SHOBE: I wish one of the Brothers who has a vote, who is an official delegate, would make such a motion and let the question be put, and then let it be won or lost

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so that we will know one way or the other.

G. J. P.: Well, may I make this suggestion to your committee? I think the whole bunch of us will agree it is the easiest and simplest solution. You have already assessed us twenty-five dollars; why not assess us six dollars more for the one hundred and fifteen men and get your \$700 right there?

BROTHER SHOBE: For this reason, Mr. Chairman, that twenty-five dollars is certainly enough for any man to pay for the entertainment of the week. If we had thought that you ought to pay more we would have asked it. We kept it down as closely as we could and still tried to get by without loss. We simply wanted ends to meet, with the hope that if there was a larger number than we expected that there could even be a refund. Therefore, I do not think it is the proper thing to ask for an additional assessment. The national organization is certainly obligated to this fraternity, for the men who have come to the convention, to furnish a place in which to hold its meetings. That has been done here by the local and the national reaps the benefit of six hundred dollars or seven hundred dollars that the committee is paying out here for luncheons every day and if the chapters are reaping the benefit of those expenditures I do not see why there should be any objection to paying a portion of those expenditures out of the funds

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of the national organization. Therefore that is the reason that I am anxious for a vote on this proposition on the convention floor. Let each delegate say whether or not the Grand Prudential Committee shall be authorized by the delegates of this convention to pay to the Chicago Council any deficit that there may be, and that it not be charged to entertainment, but that it be charged to hall rental and to the paying of luncheons which benefits the convention directly.

G. J. P.: Gentlemen, let us have a motion and then we will debate the motion. Let me suggest this thing to all of you fellows, that any resolution, any proposition that goes into the committee on resolutions has got to come out. It can't be clotured there. It does not make any difference whether they agree to it or not.

BROTHER SHOBE: This is a matter to be considered.

BROTHER KIRKPATRICK: In order to bring this thing to a head, I move that the convention authorize the payment from the national fund of an amount not to exceed \$700 necessary to meet the expenses.

BROTHER FROST: I second the motion.

BROTHER BEN CLARKE: Mr. Chairman, We do not want the men to go ahead and order this thing and that thing without consideration as to where we are going to get money from.

We sent out a good deal of literature, as you fellows all know. We got responses from a great many men. We got responses which indicated to us that we would have at least from one hundred and sixty to one hundred and seventy-five men here. Those were the actual responses, without figuring on the fellows that would come in here without responding to our request. On that basis we figured up what we could assess each man and what our expenses were going to be. Now we all know that in arranging for a dance you pay so much for your hall. You pay that much for your hall whether you have one hundred men or a thousand men there. If you fall down on the number of men your cost per man is that much greater. Take your banquet. You have your programs and your speakers. That expense is a fixed expense, and the cost per man varies according to the number of men you have. At the frolic last night we had music and we had other things in connection with that which are fixed expenses, that you can't get away from. If you have ten men or one hundred men those expenses would be the same.

Now I wanted to make that little explanation to you for the reason that I did not want the men here to feel, as I said before, that we fellows went ahead and arranged all these things, and just simply depended upon getting

the money out of the sky or somewhere else. We had a great many deliberations over it. We had two meetings a week. We took lunch together and for the last three or four months we went into all these things thoroughly, went over the cost of each and every item, figured out what it was going to cost per man, figured it all out very carefully, and for that reason I hardly feel that we ought to be turned down on this proposition because it is no fault of ours. We were simply doing it for what we felt was the best interests of everybody, and we did it in a spirit of the good of the fraternity, and for that reason I think we ought to be taken care of.

BROTHER JAGOCKI: I think it would be indeed unfortunate to assess the men that are here an additional five dollars which would have to be done to meet this \$700, but I do think that an amendment should be made to that motion, and that is that each chapter be then assessed the difference. That would mean about thirty dollars per chapter, about one dollar per man for two years. I make an amendment to Brother Kirkpatrick's motion, with his permission, that the chapters be then assessed the thirty dollars. It is their convention, and the chapters should be willing to pay at least \$700 for it. I make that amendment to Brother Kirkpatrick's motion.

BROTHER KIRKPATRICK: Mr. Chairman, I would like to sug-

gest that that amendment should be referred to the committee to decide whether to pledge the chapters or take it out of the National fund. The present emergency is to provide the funds, regardless of where they come from.

BROTHER JAGOCKI: With your permission, I withdraw my amendment.

BROTHER SPELLMAN: I would like to say on behalf of Beta I am quite sure that they would not be favorable to any assessment on the chapter and I think there are other chapters who are as hard up as we are. We are just barely scraping along. We have got to raise about \$1500 or \$2000 to buy a house. Thirty dollars does not sound like an awful lot, but it means something when we start to college, if we have got to pay it. Among my instructions they told me if I could possibly avoid incurring any assessments of any kind they wished that I would do so.

BROTHER JAROSCAK: I want to say the same thing as the Brother from Beta. We bought a house for \$30,000 and we had to get the very last cent we could scrape up and if I vote for any assessments the chapter will go up in the air. A good many of us just came from the army. We had a convention there and we taxed the fellows only ten dollars apiece, but we got every alumnus to dig up with the exception of four that we could not locate. We made

\$300 on that convention. We put that to the building fund. We felt justified in doing that because most of the money was furnished by our own men. Personally I do not see why, if they have one hundred Sigs here, I have always heard that the Chicago Alumni Council was the strongest that we have, with one hundred men, I don't see why they can't get seven dollars apiece out of them. I maintain that they ought to at least try to do that and let those fellows foot the bill. We want to help Leopold out of the thing. We do not want to do an injustice to him, but I do not see why the national headquarters should stand the expense of misjudgment on their part. If they have over-estimated the expense it is something that we can't help. If they have I suppose they will have to get the money from us but let the one hundred loyal Sigs here dig into their pockets, the way we did at Rho Chapter, instead of trying to put the bill on the rest of us. We did that. We can't do it, fellows. We have got a \$30,000 debt there, and we do not want to come back and report an additional expense on that chapter.

BROTHER KIRKPATRICK: I move the previous question.

G. J. P.: Previous question is moved. All in favor will say "aye", contrary minded. It is carried.

BROTHER KENYON: I move it be referred to the committee.

BROTHER KIRKPATRICK: As I understand it, after the

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previous question has been voted an amendment is not permissible. Am I not right on that point?

G. J. P.: Let us get the point clearly and then I can decide.

BROTHER KIRKPATRICK: There is nothing else to do but to vote on my motion now. In other words, my previous motion was to put a cloture on debate.

G. J. P.: You are right, absolutely, but I think it has the effect of leaving the original motion, however, subject to the action of the house in the matter that it may be referred, if desired. Otherwise, your motion is liable to be

lost entirely. This would merely defer it by putting it into the committee, and then it will have to be reported out.

BROTHER KIRKPATRICK: I believe you are wrong there. As a matter of parliamentary law I donot believe the amendment is permissible. It may be defeated and then the further motion can be made.

G. J. P.: If you defeat it that, of course, would clear it. I will rule you out of order for the time being and submit the question.

BROTHER PAINE: Mr. Chairman, --

G. J. P.: Unfortunately, Brother Paine, I will have to rule you out of order. The motion before the house reads how, Mr. Stenographer?

The motion was then read, as follows:

I move that the convention authorize the payment from the national funds of an amount not to exceed \$700 necessary to meet the expenses.

G. J. P.: Are you ready for the question? A vote in favor says "yes", a vote against it says "no".

BROTHER KIRKPATRICK: I ask for a roll call.

G. J. P.: A roll call of the chapters is called for. We will vote upon the proposition. Mr. Secretary, proceed.

E. S.: Alpha.

BROTHER RICE: I would like to explain my vote. I think the bill should be taken care of but I shall have to vote no on it. I was about to speak on it when the debate was shut off.

E. S.: Beta.

BROTHER SPELLMAN: I feel it ought to be paid for, but I do not feel --

BROTHER KIRKPATRICK: May I point out at this time that the passage of this motion is merely a means of getting the money now? The question of passing the assessment on to the chapters may be taken up later. This is simply assuring the Chicago Council that they will have the money.

G. J. P.: I understand the question now is as to whether we shall take it out of the treasury, Brother Kirkpatrick. Each member in voting "no" has merely explained why he is

voting no temporarily.

E. S.:	Gamma.	No.
	Delta.	Yes.
	Epsilon	No.
	Zeta	No.
	Eta	Yes.
	Theta	Yes
	Iota	Yes
	Kappa	No.

LAMBDA REPRESENTATIVE: Mr. Chairman, for the time being I will vote no on this because I think the question should come up before the committee and be given due consideration. I do not believe the Chicago Council should pay the deficit.

E. S.:	Mu.	Yes.
	Nu	Yes.
	Phi	Yes
	Omicron	Yes

PI REPRESENTATIVE: For the time being, Mr. Chairman, I vote no. I should like to have the action of the Committee.

E. S.:	Rho.	No.
	Sigma	No.
	Tau	Yes.
	Upsilon	Yes
	Xi	No.

XI REPRESENTATIVE: For the time being I vote no. I would like to have the committee consider it.

E. S.:	Chi.	Yes.
	Psi	Yes

The vote, Mr. Chairman, stands 36 yes, 33 no.

G. J. P.: The "ayes" have it.

BROTHER KIRKPATRICK: Mr. Chairman, I now make a motion --

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well, I guess it will require a motion in writing to submit this to the Resolutions Committee.

G. J. P.: This question already passed?

BROTHER KIRKPATRICK: I make a motion that the convention ask the Resolutions Committee to consider the question as to whether a special assessment should be levied on the chapters to care for this assessment or whether it shall remain an assessment against the national treasury.

G. J. P.: That could be done in the nature now of a new motion.

BROTHER KIRKPATRICK: I am making that as a motion.

BROTHER JAGOCKI: I second the motion.

G. J. P.: It is moved and seconded that the question as to the method of refund to the National Treasury shall be left now in the form of a resolution to be passed to the resolutions committee. Is there any debate? All in favor manifest it by saying "aye", contrary minded. It is so ordered.

Is there anything further now, gentlemen, to come before the meeting?

BROTHER JAGOCKI: Mr. Chairman, do I understand now that if a member of Chicago council should come to me and ask for a payment of \$700 that I should draw it?

G. J. P.: Well, I think you would better take your own

time about the matter. I think I shouldn't pay that until all the auditing and other matters are taken care of.

BROTHER JAGOCKI: Well, under this motion --

G. J. P.: Under this motion you might be authorized to do it, but I will say this. I suggest you defer this until Thursday morning because I believe there will be further action taken that will clarify the atmosphere and at the same time get the money. I think we all are working with one end in view, but the methods are where we disagree. That is all.

BROTHER KIRKPATRICK: Mr. Chairman, may I ask a question? Is it necessary that any resolution that is to be submitted to the convention be prepared for the Resolutions Committee for its session this afternoon?

G. J. P.: Not necessarily, but it would be, of course, better if it were done.

BROTHER KIRKPATRICK: What is their basis for working this afternoon? Is it things that have been mentioned in the reports that have been submitted?

G. J. P.: I suppose anything they may take up in a sort of hodge-podge way. That is all I can think of.

BROTHER KIRKPATRICK: Of course the Grand Prudential Committee sent out a list of items that they had collected. I suppose that would be used as a basis for their report.

G. J. P.: I suppose so, and certain other things.

BROTHER KIRKPATRICK: The reason I asked, my council had one proposal. I was wondering if it were necessary to prepare that for the committee this afternoon.

G. J. P.: How about that, Mr. Chairman of that committee?

BROTHER FROST: I would like to say we are going to have our quarters in this room, and that there will be a man here at all times up till six o'clock. Any resolution that can be compiled in that time can be brought here. Any after that time can be left with me or one of the members of the Committee. While I am on my feet I would like to make the suggestion here that some of us fellows have had a great deal of difficulty in getting acquainted with the official delegates. I do not like the idea of wearing a dog collar to indicate we are delegates, but why couldn't the official delegates wear their badge on their vest or some other way so that when we are around here everybody will be branded?

G. J. P.: I will say that we have absolutely violated our own provision, as I understand it, which provides that each delegate shall make a report. We have done that in the interest simply of conserving time, but I think it is a great mistake. I think we should have had time enough to have had every man make his report in the manner in which we have done heretofore. It is consuming time, to be sure, but there is nothing, gentlemen, that will give you the

personal touch with the men like hearing a man on his feet expressing himself. Is there anything else?

BROTHER FROST: I move we take a recess until ten o'clock tomorrow morning, Chicago time.

The motion was seconded and carried and a recess was then taken till Wednesday morning, ten o'clock.

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WEDNESDAY MORNING SESSION

September 14, 1921.

The meeting was called to order by Brother Musgrave,
G. J. P., at ten thirty A. M.

The Roll Call showed all chapters represented except
Tau and Phi.

G. J. P.: We will then proceed.

E. S. I have just received a telegram from Columbus,
Ohio, L. J. Morrill, which reads as follows:

(Insert telegram)

G. J. P.: There is a special communication that has been received, and I will recognize Brother McDonald to make a statement with reference to it so that we can take immediate action.

BROTHER MC DONALD: I have a telegram from the Secretary of Delta Kappa Gamma, the petitioning local at Iowa, signifying a willingness to come up here and talk before this body, but in view of the evidence which we have had yesterday, concerning the scholarship of Delta Kappa Gamma, and as we see the matter will necessarily be held over for over a year, it seems to me hardly worth while to have the man make the trip here. Therefore I would like to make a motion that this matter be held in abeyance until the scholarship of the petitioning organization has reached a certain standard.

G. J. P.: And that a reply that he does not need to come be sent to him.

BROTHER MC DONALD: Yes.

G. J. P.: Any second to that motion?

BROTHER NEFF: I second the motion.

G. J. P.: I do not want to cut out debate, but I think we would better get right down to work. Are you ready for the question? All in favor manifest it by saying "aye", contrary the same. It is carried.

Now, Brother Secretary.

E. S.: At this time I would like to hand back to the official delegates there credentials so that you may fill out the last page relative to your expenses, and I would like for you to fill those out and hand them back to me some time before noon or during the noon hour. They will be audited by the Prudential Committee, and we want to pay you off tomorrow so that you can get your money before you leave if you want it. We have made arrangements with the National City Bank here in this city to take care of you.

G. J. P.: Fellows, Brother Jagocki has just called my attention to one matter and I want to put you straight on this matter so that some of you will not make the mistake of including the assessment on your expenses. The expenses that are provided are as follows: Your railroad fare going and coming by the most direct route. Now that does not mean that you can't go out of the direct route as far as you wish, but if you do go out of the direct route you have to pay that excess yourself. We want to be fair absolutely on that. Your Pullman fare in the same, and your train expenses for eating while you are actually on the train on the basis also of the most direct route. Of course, if a fellow stopped two weeks on his way at some side resort he could not charge that up. He could charge just what his expenses actually were, and then \$3 per day while the

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convention is actually in session. That would be \$12. Of course, many of us are paying \$5 a day for our rooms alone so we are expected of course to eat at -- well, any where, and pay it ourselves. Is there anything else?

I wish to call your attention, Brothers, to a chart that Brother Holden has prepared. It is quite large and you see it here on the side showing a pictorial history of the rise and decline of fraternity movements in the matter of expansion, and some of them are extremely interesting, some of them going up for a long ways and then dropping suddenly. Sigma Alpha Epsilon goes way up and then drops clear down. It is almost a dead line. It only had one chapter. Today it has, I think, Brother Almy told me the other day, 108 chapters. You can find that over there and Brother Holden will take charge of it. This really is extremely interesting pictorial matter.

Now shall we take time enough to go over the official report of the convention up to date? The Secretary will read the resume that has been prepared for us. Now, Mr. Secretary, as you read these matters from the different sessions we will pass upon each individually by simply asking if there are any corrections. If not silence means that they are approved. I am going to try to shorten up our time, fellows, just as much as I can.

The resume of the proceedings of the first session of

the convention was then read and with minor corrections was approved. A resume of the two sessions on Tuesday was then read and with minor corrections approved.

G. J. P.: This is just an outline of what occurred. Brother Hall is going to fill in from the other reports so as to make up a complete report for the record. This is merely an attempt to get his minutes straight enough so that he can do this.

Now, gentlemen, there is one question that is quite interesting to me personally and, I suppose, to every one other man. Are we going to get through with this convention by tomorrow night, or are we going over further? Can we anticipate at the present time. It means a difference to every one of us of an extra day's registration at this hotel. Don't forget that. I know personally I am going to check out tomorrow morning because I am not going to stay here tomorrow night at all. If anybody else is in the same situation, now is the time to speak of it.

BROTHER JAGOCKI: I am going to check out tomorrow morning

G. J. P.: Can we get through tomorrow?

BROTHER KIRKPATRICK: Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the Chairman of the Resolutions Committee. I think he is in a position to tell us.

BROTHER RICE: Brother Frost just stepped out.

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G. J. P.: Brother Rice, do you know?

BROTHER RICE: I can say for the Resolutions Committee though that practically no resolutions have been handed in to us except two, and of those two one relates to the deficit which, for practical reasons, I think should go over until about the last thing.

G. J. P.: Brother Leopold has requested that that be done on account of the fact that he wanted to get in all of his financial statements so that he could make a definite statement.

BROTHER RICE: At the same time quite a number of constitutional amendments are going through, and if the Committee has time outside of the convention to go into that we probably can get through. We plan to put the resolutions in such shape that we will have all the arguments for and against them. I assume there will be about ten different matters and the time necessary to consider them will depend upon the time taken in discussion from the floor.

G. J. P.: If you had an adjournment for your Committee to work, how long do you think it would be before you could prepare a report?

BROTHER RICE: It would take about five hours.

BROTHER KIRKPATRICK: Mr. Chairman, might I offer a sug-

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gestion? I think there has been some misunderstanding. At least, my idea was that the resolutions Committee were not to wait for resolutions to be handed in, but to act on the recommendations of the various reports. That was the reason for my question yesterday afternoon.

G. J. P.: That was my understanding.

BROTHER KIRKPATRICK: Might I suggest to the convention, if you are willing to accept a suggestion there, that instead of one committee handling all the resolutions, that there be appointed a number of committees, and that the resolutions be split up and let a number of committees handle these things instead of just one committee trying to handle them all.

G. J. P.: Apparently, fellows, if they only have about ten resolutions it would seem to me they ought to be able to do that in less than five hours.

BROTHER HARTZLER: Mr. Chairman, there was a list sent all around to the official delegates several weeks before the convention, which included a number of suggestions that were made by delegates, by different chapters. It seems to me there were fourteen or fifteen suggestions in that list. I understood that the Resolutions Committee was to take that list and formulate those suggestions so that they could be presented before the convention.

G. J. P.: That is what I supposed was the purpose of this

committee to consider the suggestions in the various reports. Of course we can't criticise the committee because they had no chance last night to work, they were all dancing, but we have got to get to work, fellows, if we are going to accomplish anything. We have a program of a talkfeste here this afternoon that is going to break in.

BROTHER RICE: If the Committee had a half hour I presume a good many of those things could be brought up right now.

G. J. P.: Now, fellows, can't we actually save time by taking a recess right now until after lunch this afternoon and putting these committees to work? Isn't that the most practicable suggestion we can make. We all want to get through if we can. We don't want to kill time here.

BROTHER PEYSER: Mr. Chairman, if you wish, the Alumni Committee can submit their report.

G. J. P.: It won't help matters very much for you to submit your report at this time.

BROTHER PEYSER: If you want us to make the report before the recess we can get it over with.

G. J. P.: The point I am getting at, my boy, is this, I would like to have these various committees make their

reports together because some of the things that you may report may dovetail into the reports of the others.

We may then find it necessary to resolve ourselves into a committee of the whole, to discuss briefly some of these matters.

BROTHER KIRKPATRICK: Mr. Chairman, I have a feeling that a good many of the items to come up are items on which there has already been a good deal of discussion informally and I would not be surprised that we would find that the most of the men here have already made their decisions and if some of these matters are brought up right here it would not be a very difficult thing for someone to make a motion completely outlining the thing, and with a little discussion it could be disposed of without going to a committee. I think we could dispose of a good many of those things, possibly with the exception of three or four, which require a rather extended program to be laid out. I would suggest we start down the list, and see how many we can take care of.

G. J. P.: Well, all right. I haven't any objection. I haven't any idea what they are. These various suggestions may eliminate a great deal of work. How shall we proceed to act upon them.

BROTHER KIRKPATRICK: Mr. Chairman, you know what the

feeling is on a good many of those things. I would suggest that you pick out the ones on which you know there is very little difference of opinion and that we dispose of those first, without very much argument. I think you can do it.

G. J. P.: All right. I have not read them over, but we will take the first one, the pledging ritual..

Suggested Topic No. 1 was then read, as follows:

(Insert Topic)

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G. J. P.: Now, gentlemen, I think there is no serious objection to that. Wouldn't it be a wise thing if the formal part of the matter would be referred to a standing committee on ritual? If you feel that way shall we act accordingly?

BROTHER JAGOCKI: Mr. Chairman, I do not believe that the Ritual Committee could evolve a pledging ritual in the short time that we have at this convention.

G. J. P.: No, I do not think so either. I agree with you.

BROTHER JAGOCKI: I believe a motion is in order to send this to a standing committee which would be a ritual committee to evolve such a ritual and submit it. I make such a motion.

G. J. P.: The motion is made that a standing ritual committee be selected. I am going to regard everything as seconded, fellows, unless there is an objection to it, and save time. Are you ready for the question? All in favor manifest it by saying "aye", contraryminded. It is carried.

Now shall we refer this to this committee? All in favor say "aye", contraryminded. It is so ordered.

Suggested Topic No. 2 was then read, as follows:

(Insert Topic)

G. J. P.: Now, gentlemen, in view of the bringing out of our history in the early future that will present facts on which a workable machinery can be developed, I suggest also that this be referred to this ritual committee in the same manner so that when the thing is ready they could be prepared then to do something with it.

BROTHER HARTZLER: Mr. Chairman, I move that the examination question be referred to the Ritual Committee.

G. J. P.: All in favor --

BROTHER RICE: Just a minute. May I interrupt? I have had some experience in conventions. At the New York convention there was a standing committee on ritual appointed, also a standing committee was appointed at the San Francisco convention, and that standing committee was discharged at the last convention.

G. J. P.: Oh, was it? I had forgotten that.

BROTHER RICE: It was in effect two years. It has always been the trouble. The convention is not likely to appoint three men from the same town. You get three men from different towns on your ritual committee and absolutely nothing is going to be done unless you leave one man or some men that the Grand Prudential Committee can keep in touch with. You refer too many things to the Ritual Committee. It is the most effective way to pocket legislation.

G. J. P.: I agree with you on that.

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BROTHER RICE: I am not in favor of the examination business. I am saying that as far as the standing ritual committee is concerned, it is almost hopeless.

G. J. P.: Now, fellows, here is my suggestion. See if we can clear the atmosphere and save time there. We will have a standing ritual committee appointed or selected that are in or near New York City, composed of not more than three men. This ritual committee when it reports from time to time will report to the Grand Prudential Committee who, in turn, will act on its suggestion. If it approves those suggestions it will then send them out to the chapters, and if the chapters accept them they then become a part of our ritual. Now, isn't that the most practicable way to get something done ad interim?

BROTHER HOLDEN: Mr. Chairman, I see one objection to that. The pledging ritual is something that I believe the eastern chapters know very little about, and are very little interested in. It would be rather difficult for members of the eastern chapters or for members of the Alumni of western chapters or residents of the New York district out of touch with the conditions that make this pledging ritual necessary, to work it out, and I would suggest that it be referred to some chapter that is especially interested in the thing, say Theta Chapter.

G. J. P.: I am agreeable to that, but I suggest that

instead of taking our time we let the ritual committee appoint a special committee to work on that in that particular locality and report to them. Isn't that the most practicable way of doing it?

BROTHER KIRKPATRICK: I think that is the proper method of procedure. I would move to substitute and make the responsibility in the Grand Prudential Committee. I would move to substitute instead of ritual committee, in the previous motion, Grand Prudential Committee, with the understanding that they can appoint their own ritual committee, whether it is California, Minneapolis, or where it is.

G. J. P.: All right. There is no objection to that.

BROTHER HARTZLER: I will accept the amendment.

G. J. P.: All in favor manifest it by saying "aye", contrary minded the same. It is carried.

Now I hope we will get something done. Really and truly we have had six or seven years of standing committees and nothing has been done. We will put it up to the Prudential Committee and if they don't work we can boot them for it.

BROTHER SPELLMAN: I would like to say one word about that. Beta and some of the eastern chapters are not in favor of having too much in the way of examinations because there is so much of our outside time in college taken up with

other things and when the men from Beta read over this circular they spoke to me about it and said that they hoped that I would urge if anything is done that way, that it is not made too exacting, because, although it is important for us to know about this history, we can't really conduct an examination that is going to take a great deal of study, or we may lose the men, because the men have not got a great deal of time to give to it.

G. J. P.: Brother Spellman, I suspect that the examinations will be both before and after initiation, that the more intricate parts of the workings of the fraternity will probably be required of an initiate who is sort of put on the carpet until he passes the examination, perhaps deferring the conferring of certain paraphernalia, or something of that kind, until he gets a basis for passing such an examination. That, however, is a matter of detail that I think we would better not go into now. Your chapter will still have the right to correspond with the Grand Prudential Committee that is now the supreme authority that handles this whole situation, and it undoubtedly will act upon it intelligently.

BROTHER BEN CLARKE: Mr. Chairman, is the matter of examinations also referred to the Prudential Committee?

G. J. P.: Yes, that goes in. As I understand it, the Prudential Committee will of course select different mem-

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bers to take up different phases as amendments to the ritual, or as amendments to procedure, or something of that kind, and then report that when those parties have acted upon it. They will then take some action and then report it to the chapters for their acceptance. Is that your idea, Brother Kirkpatrick?

BROTHER KIRKPATRICK: Yes.

G. J. P.: Then I think we all agree. It is just a matter of parcelling out the work and getting the men to do it instead of having it left to indefinite committees to do something.

Suggested Topic No. 3 was then read, as follows:

(Insert Topic)

G. J. P.: As a matter of information to the convention I will say that we have had a standard page for all of these for the last eight or ten years, but they don't pay any attention to it. Practical reasons are the reasons they apply. What action shall we take there, if any?

BROTHER SPELLMAN: I do not see exactly what difference it makes about the size.

G. J. P.: The only difference the fellows thought they could gather the various ones and bind them in with their Tomahawks. That was really the only thing behind the whole matter. Shall we take any action?

BROTHER RICE: Yesterday while I was sitting here I took pains to go through the minutes of the last four conventions and I am going to read what I found. I found some thirty-five resolutions that had been passed by former conventions to which practically no attention has been paid. Among those resolutions is one which makes a recommendation as outlined here.

G. J. P.: The standard page, you mean?

BROTHER RICE: Yes.

G. J. P.: Yes, I know that. That was probably at the Detroit convention.

BROTHER RICE: It simply mentioned that it be encouraged, and the publications be the same size as the Tomahawk.

BROTHER BEN CLARKE: I would suggest that word be sent out by the Secretary or somebody that the convention suggests that the size of paper be such and such, simply by way of suggestion.

BROTHER KIRKPATRICK: The idea I believe of putting this on was to encourage these things by perhaps offering a prize, inducing some sort of competition among the chapters perhaps by establishing a board at central headquarters to co-operate with these publications and try to get suggestions from the various publications and pass them on to the others. I suppose that again has to be referred to the Grand Prudential Committee or some standing committee with power to do what they can to encourage those things.

BROTHER JAGOCKI: Mr. Chairman, I do not think that the usual standard size was seriously advocated. I think, myself, it is impracticable to impose such a rule on the chapters. Each publication has its own ideas. Some get it out in pamphlet form, some get it out as a newspaper, different sizes, and the Executive Secretary would like v e r y much to have it standard so he could file in a particular cabinet and also bind it at some time, but I do not think if thirty-five motions have been passed without effect, that we should pass another motion.

G. J. P.: He did not mean that, but among the thirty-five

there was one.

BROTHER JAGOCKI: I do not believe that such a resolution could be put into effect. Our idea was simply to have this convention go on record as recognizing these publications and encouraging them and leaving it to the Prudential Committee in its discretion as to how it is to foster them and encourage them. I move that this be referred to the Prudential Committee for its action.

G. J. P.: Any further discussion? All in favor of the motion --

BROTHER RICE: Just a minute. I do not want to take up any time here and I do not want to prevent the Prudential committee doing anything they see fit. I think it is very unnecessary to load up your minutes, giving the Prudential Committee power to do something which they already have the power to do. To my mind one of the best things about this fraternity is that there are different traditions in each chapter which are different from the chapter next to it. Yale has traditions and Leland Stanford has traditions. As soon as one chapter starts a new enterprise then somebody follows. Why? Just simply because we start to do a thing we put it in the national body. It takes half the sentiment away. The Grand Prudential Committee has power at any time to increase, foster and encourage the good

things in the fraternity. Why, it is just like the national government trying to get all the power it can. If they keep on they will be regulating the clothes we wear. Let us if possible keep away from mixing up with the national headquarters which ought to be simply administrative. Things which affect our everyday life in our own chapter should be handled by the chapters. Let us keep just as far away as we can as a national organization from purely local matters. Let each chapter in its own individual doings have its own rights and be encouraged, and be help^{ed}/all possible by the Grand Prudential Committee, but don't have them as our parents for everything.

G. J. P.: I rather agree with that sentiment.

BROTHER HOLDEN: I would like to agree with what Brother Rice said. I think it is purely a local matter, and I do not think the Grand Prudential Committee had any idea of interfering or of trying to dictate to the chapters how they should get out their publications. I do not think any thing more is necessary. It appears there already are motions on the books that the national organization shall further and propagandize in favor of those matters.

G. J. P.: All right. Shall we lay it on the table, leaving it in the hands of the Grand Prudential Committee where it is? All right. All in favor of that manifest it by saying "aye", contrary minded the same. It is carried.

The next suggestion is headed "Charter Fees".

The section on Charter Fees was then read, as follows:

(Insert)

G. J. P.: Have you any suggestions to make in reference to that?

BROTHER SPELLMAN: It seems to me that that is altogether too much of a jump. I should not be at all surprised that certain chapters, very deserving in other ways, would feel that they could not come in because of the expense. If you raise it to \$100.00, that sounds reasonable. I think \$40.00 is very low, but I do not think \$500.00 would help us at all. I think it would hurt us. It would keep very desirable chapters out.

BROTHER JAGO (KI): That was suggested by some one and it was simply put in. It is not the view of the Grand Prudential Committee that it should be raised to \$500.00, but that it should be materially increased from \$40.00. They do not set \$500.00 as the figure and have no arguments in favor of it. That was suggested and therefore was mentioned here.

G. J. P.: Gentlemen, by way of information may I make a statement in reference to that? The fee of \$40.00 was presented at the Marietta convention, as I recall it, the one where we originated in 1907, and that amount was fixed simply to cover at that time what we expected to represent the engrossing and so forth, that way. Later on when we found more chapters coming in we had a stone cut for

lithographing and then later on, after that had been exhausted, we had another stone cut, because the corporation that had cut the first stone had gone out of business. Then we had a supply made that you still have on hand there, I suppose forty or fifty more, haven't you?

BROTHER HALL: About thirty-five.

G. J. P.: Those were taken from that stone and then that was washed off again, so that now our expenses for the charter alone, of course, are relatively small. I am simply saying this by way of explanation. I think that you might well raise that fee, but don't get it up to \$500, fellows, because if you do you won't get another chapter in the next two or three years anyway.

BROTHER KIRKPATRICK: What would your suggestion be?

G. J. P.: I think the suggestion of \$100 is about where we ought to put it. I do not believe we ought to go higher.

BROTHER PEYSER: I move it be referred to the Grand Prudential Committee with power to act.

BROTHER KIRKPATRICK: I would rather see the convention fix the amount.

G. J. P.: I think you are right, Brother Kirkpatrick. I think the convention should do that.

BROTHER BEN CLARKE: I would like to inquire what expenses a chapter has in connection with the different things required.

G. J. P.: It amounts now, where you have about forty men, to about \$1,000, or \$1,200. That includes, however, the ten dollar initiation fee of each new man, his pin, and a plaque, I believe, also the number of gowns necessary for the installation of the chapter, the coffin, and all things of that kind.

BROTHER JAGOCKI: I make a formal motion to amend Section 1, Article 1, of the By-Laws, to read as follows:

"Each body making application for a charter shall forward with the application a charter fee of one hundred (\$100.00) dollars, which shall be retained by the fraternity unless the charter is denied."

BROTHER SPELLMAN: I second the motion.

G. J. P.: That is referred, now, automatically. That will go out as an amendment to the by-laws that the chapters have got to pass on. All right. One hundred dollars has been suggested.

BROTHER RICE: May I ask for the information of everybody here if anybody in the convention knows in a general way what the fees are of other fraternity? It seems to me that even \$100.00 is a little bit small, because it certainly ought to mean something to join a fraternity of this kind. At the same time, I think it ought not to be a great deal higher nor a great deal lower than the average of other fraternities. Some fraternities, I think the D E Ks

require \$500.00.

G. J. P.: I do not know what Sigma Alpha Epsilon requires, but I know they are growing very rapidly. I think you will find that the average will run somewhere between \$100.00 and \$200.00. I think \$100.00 is today practically the lower margin, and \$200.00 is probably on the upper margin.

BROTHER HOLDEN: Mr. Chairman, instead of having a charter fee so much and then all these additional expenses that a chapter has to pay, would it not be possible to set a single fee, say \$1200.00, and cover everything there?

G. J. P.: In reply to that, Brother Holden, the difficulty would be this: You take simply a statement of \$1200.00 to organize a chapter and they would say, "Oh, we can't do it. It is absolutely impossible. No use thinking about that." But when they find that they are paying the initiatory expenses for each man, that every man and every chapter comes in in the same way, that they are getting the pin the same as the other men, and so forth that way, then it does not look like they are paying quite so much, although in reality they are. The psychological effect is the one I fear. I think we would better leave it as we have it, but if you want to raise that amount, as has been suggested, do that. Any other point? Do we have any further discussion on the amount? If not, you have

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heard the resolution. All in favor manifest it by saying "aye", contrary minded "no". We seem to be agreed, and we will make it that.

The next suggestion is headed exclusion of Jews.

Suggested Topic No. 5, "Exclusion of Jews", was then read as follows:

(Insert)

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BROTHER PAINE: I would like to ask what the provision would be for any alumnus that is a Jew.

G. J. P.: Why, we couldn't make any provision against him. We couldn't fire him, but the point that is intended is to exclude all Jews in the future. I will say this, fellows, that if we are going to take action on this, and I hope we will, let us put it in the ritual instead of in the constitution, and let the examination there of the candidate be, "Are you a Jew or a descendant from Jewish parents", just the same as we do on the question of investigating as to negro parentage. Put them on that basis, because that is where they belong..

BROTHER KIRKPATRICK: Mr. Chairman, I move that the Grand Prudential Committee be instructed to insert that addition to the ritual, and that it be distributed among the chapters.

(Several seconded the motion).

G. J. P.: All in favor manifest it by saying "aye", contrary minded "no". Mr. Secretary, record that motion as carried by unanimous vote, please.

BROTHER HOLDEN: What is the objection to having it in the constitution? We have got the anti-nigger provision in the constitution.

G. J. P.: No. That is in the ritual.

BROTHER SPELLMAN: I wonder what Delta had in mind when

they advocated the exclusion of "Other undesirable races".

G. J. P.: They had in mind the Japanese, but I will tell you I do not believe we need to pass upon that because I think the sentiment of our whole fraternity is such that we eastern chapters who formerly would take Japanese are now satisfied to leave Japanese and Chinese out. Isn't that the general sentiment, boys? Now I know I myself was responsible for taking a Japanese into the Yale chapter. If I were back there, knowing the sentiment on the Pacific Coast as I do, I wouldn't choose that same man, although he was in every respect a very desirable citizen and turned out to be an excellent man.

BROTHER PEYSER: Mr. Chairman, I might state that action would be desirable on the Chinese question because at the present time at Mu chapter, although it may sound funny to some, we have a Chinese living as a guest, a very fine fellow, son of the President of China. He is really a wonderful man and is there as a guest simply for the mutual benefit gained from his association with us and the benefit we gain from our association with him. There is a strong sentiment among many of the boys of Mu chapter to initiate him. As a matter of fact, he is far above the average calibre. He is a wonderful fellow, although a full-blooded Chinese. If the fraternity as a whole

thinks it is undesirable to pledge and initiate him. I would like to see action taken on it.

G. J. P.: Fellows, pardon me for a moment. I will recognize Brother Clarke next. I want to say this in reference to that question, that what the Brother from Mu chapter has said applies in each one of these cases. I remember when I was at Harvard we came very nearly taking in a Chinese prince whom the D E Ks took in afterwards, and had we taken him in we would have had a club house, a fraternity house, built there immediately. He was a remarkable man. The man that we took in, the Japanese, at Yale, was a very remarkable man, and also the Filipino that we took in at Yale, the man who today in the Philippines is the Minister of Education and a member of the commission that selects the President and manages the University of the Philippines. So you see we were not dealing with ordinary types of Chinese or Japanese, and I am inclined to feel that a man, a superior man, of those particular races, ought not to be excluded. However, I defer my judgment to the other men.

BROTHER BEN CLARKE: My idea about the matter is that this Japanese situation is not getting very much better, and as long as there are a number of chapters on the coast where the feeling runs high, it seems to me it would be better

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to avoid trouble in the future to pass some such resolution. I know at Ann Arbor we were more than once to the point of very nearly putting men through, they were men of exceptionally high caliber, but I do not believe that the few men you would take in like that would do your Fraternity enough good to offset possibly the chance of trouble later on. I think we ought to have something of that kind in the ritual.

G. J. P.: Do we need it in the ritual? The sentiment is so high against it that it seems to me we would better leave it for the Chapter.

BROTHER KIRKPATRICK: I would like to see it passed merely as the sense of the Fraternity in convention, and if the convention is willing I will make a motion that the convention go on record as opposed to the initiation of foreigners.

G. J. P: What do you mean by "foreigners"? That is a pretty general term.

BROTHER KIRKPATRICK: Perhaps I would better specify Japanese and Chinese. What would the sentiment be about Italians? We refused to initiate an American born Italian. The convincing argument was that some fellow would be embarrassed at asking his girl to dance with an Italian, or that the girl might be embarrassed, but I will limit it to Japanese and Chinese and leave the Italian question open.

G. J. P.: Pardon the chair for a statement. The President

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of the University of Hawaii recently wrote me in connection with the interfraternity movement that I am working on there that they would like in that institution to have a few fraternities but that the intermixture of races there made their problem exceedingly difficult and he didn't know any solution and asked me if I had any. You can readily see how we were situated. A native Hawaiian might be objectionable for the same reason that a Japanese would be and I have found sometimes a sentiment against some races in South America the same way and, as Brother Kirkpatrick said about the Italians, although as a rule when you get these high-class men it does seem very pathetic that we should refuse them membership just because of their race. So far as a Jew is concerned he never amalgamates and, therefore, I want to keep him out. So far as the nigger is concerned he is simply impossible, although we all of us know some very high-class niggers.

BROTHER WILLIAMS: It seems to me these cases are very rare and I think it is properly within the sphere of each chapter's jurisdiction whether they will take in these particular men or not. I do not think we ever need to fear being overrun with Japanese, Chinese, Italians or any other, but I would like to see it left to each chapter.

BROTHER PEYSER: Pardon me for speaking on the same question again. I would like to see the motion defeated and

not
have the convention go on record as opposed to Chinese and Japanese. I think the cases are very rare if they are taken in at all. You may be sure if an oriental gets by he will be a real man.

BROTHER KIRKPATRICK: How would it be -- I do not care whether you defeat the motion or not -- if the convention specifies before one of these men can be initiated the proper chapter submit the facts to all the chapters and let the majority vote.

G. J. P.: The difficulty about the whole matter is, Brother Kirkpatrick, if we do that the man will be balled every single time. It doesn't make any difference if it were God Almighty Himself they would do it.

BROTHER ENGSTROM: I think that this thing is particularly in the hands of the chapter. When we select a man we have to live with that man. I think it is up to the chapter itself to decide whether they want to live with that man. I do not think that we on the outside should interfere.

G. J. P.: Brother Jagocki, I believe, asked for the floor.

BROTHER JAGOCKI: I do not believe the convention should go on record on this matter. I believe it is a local matter entirely.

G. J. P.: There was a brother over here that asked for recognition a minute ago.

BROTHER COATES: I think the last three speakers have said what I was going to say.

G. J. P.: All in favor of this question -- you understand the question -- say "aye", contraryminded. The "no's" undoubtedly have it.

I think it is very well that the discussion has come up, because it will show on the records that the motion was lost and you fellows will take the whole discussion of the matter in that way and consider it in your own chapters.

The next suggested topic is headed "The Tomahawk", which we will now have read.

(Insert Suggested Topic 6)

G. J. P.: Fellows, there is no one that has a keener or more sympathetic interest in any movement for the betterment of the Fraternity or the Tomahawk than I have. I have labored on that magazine and I think I may honestly say if it had not been for my individual labors long years ago on the question of financing it and getting the money subscribed we would not have the Tomahawk at the time we did later on. Now, this question of lowering the fees from \$25.00 to \$15.00 is a serious one.

BROTHER RICE: Brother Musgrave, may I interrupt you to say that the Committee on Resolutions has a very definite report to make on this Tomahawk.

G. J. P.: We will pass that for the time being. The next topic is headed "Definite Expansion Policy" which we will now have read.

(Insert Suggested Topic 7)

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BROTHER HARTZLER: Mr. Chairman, I think that that should go to the Resolutions Committee.

G. J. P.: We will defer it then. The next Suggested Topic is head "Chapter Accounting" which we will now have read.

(Insert Suggested Topic 8)

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BROTHER KIRKPATRICK: May I suggest, Mr. Chairman, that this whole matter be referred to the Auditing Committee.

G. J. P.: All right.

BROTHER JAGOCKI: Mr. Chairman, I think the Resolutions Committee could very well get the feeling on this point. I know that I have spoken to a good many of the members of some of the other chapters in regard to putting in a universal accounting system in each chapter, and I have not yet met a delegate who feels that there should be such a system, that each chapter should have the same system, and if the delegates would give their expression of opinion I think it would guide the Resolutions Committee on what it would recommend or how it should recommend. I know that some chapters have a very good accounting system at present. They feel they would much prefer to retain it. Others feel that they need one, but they do not see how the same system could work in all chapters. I am sure the delegates have opinions on it because this question has come up before.

BROTHER SPELLMAN: For Beta I would like to say that we have work out a very careful budget system which affects, of course, the house finance and restaurant finance, and we are running under that. We have a graduate committee who made up the budget and who practically are running our finances. They

really have charge of buying the house, and we feel that that system is the best we could get. We have tried two and the second seems to be working very well. We would rather, if possible, avoid adopting another system, at least, until we buy the house.

BROTHER MC MILLEN: May I ask as a matter of information on this point if a universal accounting system is adopted whether it will conflict in any way with the Warner system which is being used?

G. J. P.: It will not. When I say it will not I do not know what all the details of Brother Campbell's system are. I have had it submitted to me long before I formulated my own plan for the Interfraternity Conference. His plan has some defects from the standpoint of universal work. It is an excellent thing if you have a live man right on the job. The system that I have formulated is not designed to be an absolutely exclusive system at all. It is capable of adaptation in every sense of the word. The main part of the system that I have formulated is in the matter of the blanks only. The matter of the individuality of the chapters and conditions is left entirely to the situation as it exists, and the system is not designed to be used by an Alumnus committee having in charge chapter accounts at all. It is not designed for that. It is designed for the carrying on of the chapter affairs in the stewards'

department and the chapters department as a whole, although it is capable of carrying on both things.

BROTHER JAGOCKI: Mr. Chairman, as I understand it though your system will necessitate the purchase of a large number of supplies.

G. J. P.: No, you are mistaken. That is what I minimize. That is the thing I tried to get away from and I have succeeded.

BROTHER JAGOCKI: I take that from your communication that we would have to make an advance of about \$1,000.

G. J. P.: That was for the purpose of doing the ruling for the number of supplies. It is going to cost more than a thousand dollars to bring out the one that the Inter-Fraternity Conference is working on, but the individual supplies, the fillers, will probably cost about 70 or 80 cents a hundred sheets.

BROTHER JAGOCKI: Well, that means the national fraternity would spend about one thousand dollars.

G. J. P.: No, it means that the Inter-Fraternity Conference is simply going to advance the necessary money, whatever it may be, to rule up these books of account, and then they will simply be sold back to the different fraternities.

BROTHER JAGOCKI: Well, I think Brother Campbell's system does not deal with that phase of it, but simply the accounting end of it, and your own system would be probably

the best system.

G. J. P.: They will probably find that our systems are not very, very distinct, except in the matter of forms and I have adhered to the old forms of the Inter-Fraternity Conference for original books of entry as far as I could. You see I was handicapped in that one respect that I was not creating, but adapting the books of original entry. There were the receipt books and the account books, the bill books, I should say, and the vouchers. They did not provide a check, and that I supplied, and in that way I got the four different headings over income and disbursement in four books of original account, each of which runs seriatim. Then, of course, the matter of the transfer books is just simply a matter of ruling, pure and simple. The one thing that I do think my system has which makes it of a quality superior to any other system that I have seen, is that it provides a monthly trial balance sheet in duplicate, one of which will be filed in the books regularly, and the other sent to headquarters, if you have a headquarters, or an Alumnus association - if you have one supervising it, and then the annual budget is made up also in duplicate and the annual budget has at the footing a monthly summary, the one being compared to the other, so that if you have estimated on thirty men, for instance, and you have only got twenty-three, that you

will change some of the items in your budget before it is too late.

BROTHER JAGOCKI: What I was going to say was that Brother Campbell's system has actually worked for four years without a hitch, and that it has been put into other chapters, and other chapters have asked Brother Campbell to put it in, and I would like to ask if your system has been put into effect in other chapters.

G. J. P.: My system is of course only and simply an adaptation of other things and it has not come from the ruler yet. That is the answer to that.

BROTHER RICE: From reading a portion of the proceedings of the last convention I understand that the motion does not make it obligatory upon any chapter to accept an accounting system, but if one is gotten up any chapter may apply for it and use it if they so desire. I think every chapter should use a double entry system just exactly as is mentioned here, and that this provision is still in effect, and will be in effect. I therefore move that any further discussion be indefinitely postponed, leaving the motion that is already in there in full effect.

G. J. P.: In other words, fellows, here is the situation. At the present time we have no universal accounting system. We never intended to impose it arbitrarily upon any chapter against its will, and the Inter-Fraternity Conference does

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not propose to do it.

BROTHER RICE: May I have the floor? My motion was simply that if any appropriation is further needed in pursuance to this that it will then come up before the fraternity or convention. I do not see that any discussion here at this convention will help.

BROTHER JAGOCKI: The difficulty was, Brother Rice, that one chapter did apply to us, and only one. Therefore, we did not know that we should proceed with that thing, and we never received Brother Musgrave's report and did not know whether to go ahead, and our surprise came when he said there would probably be an outlay of a thousand dollars.

BROTHER RICE: Then you had no authority if you only had one chapter apply?

G. J. P.: I think there has been a misunderstanding on the whole proposition, for the universal accounting system for the Inter-Fraternity Conference is coming out irrespective of whether you fellows adopt it or not. Now then the best thing for us to do, I think, is just for us to drop this whole proposition and let the individual chapter decide for themselves what system they want and whose system they want. I do not care whether they take my system or Campbell's system or no system. That is up to them, but if we have something concrete before us, then under those circumstances perhaps some future convention

may work out some improvement of these or at least they will work intelligently. Now we talk about Campbell's system. As a matter of fact, none of us have it concretely before us. It is not before the entire fraternity, and neither is mine.

BROTHER KIRKPATRICK: Mr. Chairman, I think we are getting off the subject. The last convention instructed you to draw up a system. You have a report. Isn't the proper method of procedure for you to submit your report, your system to the convention? Brother Campbell has submitted his system. It seems to me certainly this convention should pass upon the merits. If Brother Campbell can supply a better system than yours, and the convention says it is better than yours, --

G. J. P.: I haven't any objection, whatever, but unfortunately my system is not in such shape that I can report on it, because it is in the ruler's hands.

BROTHER KIRKPATRICK: May I suggest then that you and a man from Omicron both meet the Auditing Committee and discuss the matter and let the Auditing Committee, if you can set forth your system, let the Auditing Committee decide. Now understand me, I don't care which system you adopt.

G. J. P.: I suggest we do not adopt any system, but leave that entirely to the chapters at the present time.

BROTHER KIRKPATRICK: I would much prefer to see the convention adopt a system and then see a strong effort put forward to get all the chapters to adopt it. You have got to sell it to them. You can't force them into it. I would like to see a single system sold to all the chapters. I don't care what system it is. I have not reviewed either system and I do not know the merits of them. I think Theta chapter has about as good a system as any, but I am pretty sure that Beta Chapter would not be perfectly willing for the sake of uniformity to try its system. I will move to amend Brother Rice's motion to read that this matter be referred to the Auditing Committee for a recommendation and if you can meet with them and discuss your system so that they can get the proper understanding of it, then they are in a position to adopt a system. If you can't do that, then they had better postpone action or make some recommendation for getting a uniform system adopted.

BROTHER RICE: I assumed that motion had already been passed. My motion was to postpone the question until they reported.

BROTHER KIRKPATRICK: We are in perfect agreement then.

G. J. P.: You have heard the motion. All in favor manifest it by saying "aye", contrary minded. It is carried.

The next Suggested Topic is headed "Traveling Secretary", which we will now have read:

BROTHER HOLDEN: Mr. Chairman, the way this topic is headed, you would think we were considering employing a Traveling Secretary to put in full time on the road. The fraternity can't do it, even if it were desirable, and the other scheme as proposed in there, to have the Executive Secretary make visits to the chapters and have somebody else carry on the work while he is away, would also require additional revenue. I think the entire thing would depend on this Tomahawk proposition as it is proposed to have a paid employe for the Tomahawk who will give part of his time to the fraternity, to keep things going. I think the whole matter would better be left until we find out how we come out on the Tomahawk. I would like to move, Mr. Chairman, that the convention go on record as recommending that where practicable and advisable, that is to say, where we have got the money and where it is worth while, that the Grand Prudential Committee be empowered to send out the Executive Secretary or such other officer as they may see fit, on a trip of inspection to the various chapters.

BROTHER FROST: In view of the fact that this involves a financial matter on which the resolutions committee is going to make a report, I would like to see this matter dropped.

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G. J. P.: Let us have some concrete problem instead of talking against time here, fellows. If you are agreeable we will drop the matter and refer it automatically to the Resolutions Committee.

(Matter referred to the Resolutions Committee).

Suggested Topic No. 10, "Revision of the Constitution" was then read:

(Insert)

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G. J. P.: I do not see that we can do anything with that until we get that through the Committee on resolutions.

BROTHER KIRKPATRICK: It seems to me all that is necessary is either to ratify the appointment of the Constitution Committee which reported yesterday, or simply kill the whole matter by not ratifying it. The idea was that the Grand Prudential Committee wanted the opinion of the convention on that subject.

G. J. P.: Wouldn't it be better to have this matter threshed out by this Resolution Committee and then be brought up again?

BROTHER KIRKPATRICK: I think everybody knows whether they want to have anything done on the constitution or not. It is merely a matter of yes or no. Of course by ratifying that committee the convention is not committing itself to any kind of constitution or any revision even. It simply means that they are recognizing a committee to go ahead and draw something up subject to final approval. I do not see why we can't ratify that without any trouble at all.

BROTHER MC DONALD: When this report was gotten out, for some reason or other the constitution revision proposed by myself was not included in the report, although we submitted our report to each of the individual chapters, to the executive Secretary and to the G. J. P., giving them individual copies on May 15th. We did this

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with the purpose in view that this plan could be gone over in chapter meetings and that the delegates could have some ideas about it, and it seemed to us that there were conditions that should be remedied, and it seemed to us that there was no need of wasting another two years in having them remedied. At the time our plan was gotten out we had received no information that a committee on constitutional revision had been named, nor that there was any provision for such a committee being named. Had we known such a committee was named, if it was named previous to the getting out of the plan, we would have referred the matter directly to them. We knew of no such committee until the standing committees were printed on the official program of this convention and inasmuch as every delegate must have some ideas upon this matter at this convention, because the plan was submitted to them sufficiently early, Brother Paine and myself have prepared a resolution and submitted it to the Resolutions Committee, and we earnestly request that this resolution be permitted to go through the hands of the Committee and be reported back to the convention.

G. J. P.: If there is no objection we will do it that way automatically.

BROTHER RICE: I think the question brought up by Brother Kirkpatrick is entirely different from the one

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Brother Mc Donald was talking about.

G. J. P.: Brother Rice, pardon the Chair for interrupting you, but we are wasting so much time -- I won't say that, we are losing so much time, it is a quarter after twelve now and this Committee still nebulous, its work is nebulous, let us get this thing down concretely so that when we get the things finally ready that we can thresh them out and dispose of them. We are not getting anywhere except killing time.

BROTHER RICE: That is my object, to save all the time possible. The Resolutions Committee has something but I understand Brother Kirkpatrick was not talking on the same question that Brother McDonald was speaking on, but the question as to whether this convention should ratify the appointment made by the Grand Prudential Committee.

G. J. P.: Let us have the report of the Resolutions Committee upon that question first.

BROTHER RICE: That is perfectly all right.

G. J. P.: Defer Brother Kirkpatrick's motion for the time being. I do not say that we will railroad it or that we will adopt it, but let us do it intelligently.

Suggested Topic No. 11, headed "Jewelry" was then read as follows:

(Insert)

G. J. P.: Do you want any action on that, or shall we refer it to the Resolutions Committee? That will be referred.

The next will be Suggested Topic No. 12, "Ritual".

(Insert)

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G. J. P.: That, I think, is a matter for the Prudential Committee, for this standing committee.

BROTHER SPELLMAN: G. J. P., I want to say I was asked by Beta to say that they felt almost unanimously that the ritual could be considerably shortened. I think possibly some people may have taken a certain amount of that into their own hands. It takes a great deal of time, and where you try to run eight men through together it is very difficult to do it unless you stay up till about four o'clock in the morning, and at Beta where you have the club initiation most everywhere except in Alpha Sigma Phi, because most every outfit is a club, the initiation is very short and we have to consider that fact. If it takes a long time it creates unfavorable comment. We can't very well get away from it. Beta is very much in favor of cutting the ritual down. There is a good deal in it that could be cut out, and still express the same general sentiment.

G. J. P.: Shall we refer this to the ritual Committee through the Prudential Committee?

BROTHER HARTZLER: I was the one that advocated this suggestion in here. Most of us at Lambda Chapter feel that our ritual does not come up to the standard which the fraternity occupies. One thing we object to somewhat is the trip overseas.

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G. J. P.: What is that? That is something new on me.

BROTHER HARTZLER: It is the scene where you take the candidates and beat them up. We feel a lot of unnecessary time is taken up in that. We feel that the candidate does not derive any particular good from it. He learns nothing about the fraternity and receives no benefit. We feel a lot of that stuff could be cut out. There are some things in some of the scenes that take place that really have no bearing on the work. We analyzed that rather carefully. We found out instead of adding to the effect in serious scenes that it really detracts.

Another thing we thought it would be better to arrange some kind of examination whereby the candidates might become better acquainted with the history of the chapter and the sister chapters and the national organization and things like that, instead of a good deal of foolishness which I think most of the chapters now have. I would like to see this put in the hands of the committee. I do not know whether it would be possible for them to formulate anything definite for this convention, but I think some action should be taken whereby our ritual would be revised, and make it more beneficial to the fraternity and more fitting to the viewpoint of the outside world.

G. J. P.: May I say that we have had a standing committee

on the Ritual for six years. We have accomplished nothing. Now we have left this matter in the hands of the Prudential Committee with power to act, and they can get the necessary machinery in motion to enact what you want. I think we do not need anything further.

BROTHER KIRKPATRICK: Except about the barrel stave. I think that should be decided here.

G. J. P.: How many want to eliminate the barrel stave and roughhouse? Those in favor manifest it by saying "aye" contrary "no". The motion is overwhelmingly lost. Any more discussion of the question? Is there any special action? I do not want to cloture the matter at all.

BROTHER HARTZLER: May I ask if this is just going to the Prudential Committee and lie dormant until the next convention, or are we going to hear something more in this convention? I would like to see some definite action arranged whereby we are going to decide one way or the other. You say we have been six years talking about this thing and nothing has been done. That is the trouble with all the conventions. It appears that is the trouble with this convention, and we are referring everything back to the Prudential Committee. It is going to be impossible for them to handle everything that is being handed to them.

BROTHER KIRKPATRICK: May I say I think that is the best thing that can be done, to refer it to the Prudential

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Committee. That gives the Prudential Committee authority to act which they would have done in the first place, but they hesitated to take that authority without some instruction from the convention, because there has been a feeling, you saw the feeling that arose at one time here when the Prudential Committee tried to initiate something and it was interpreted in the wrong light, but when the Prudential Committee is instructed to act on that question there is no doubt but that its action will be taken in perfectly good faith.

G. J. P.: I have reason to believe that the Prudential Committee will appoint someone who will work. The trouble has been we have had standing committees and they have not made reports even.

BROTHER DAVIES: It seems to me the three matters, the Pledging Ritual, the Examination and the other change in the Ritual, these matters will have to be turned over and practically shelved until this standing committee gets to work. It seems to me at this convention we should have a committee here bring in some report before this convention is completed, especially this matter of the pledging ritual, a very simple ceremony would be enough and they could work that out and go back to their chapters with it.

BROTHER HARTZLER: I think the Prudential Committee is the right committee to refer this matter to, and let them

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take final action on it. The suggestion which I previously made was that some committee be appointed, something done here to give the Prudential Committee an accurate idea to base work on.

G. J. P.: It appeals to me that the Prudential Committee will immediately get busy on that one question and have something on the Pacific Coast by the time college opens and that is all you fellows want on the Pacific Coast.

BROTHER HALL: It is open there already.

G. J. P.: You are right there. I will take that statement back. I was thinking they had their opening some time later, but they don't. I think we have got to leave the machinery to the Prudential Committee to act. I do not believe we can do it intelligently here and get anything done.

BROTHER JAGOCKI: I think that is the keynote of the convention, that you in the convention lay down the policies and then you have your committee to work out the detailed machinery. We are accomplishing things when we lay down policies and not actually getting something out. I don't think it can be done in a short time.

G. J. P.: I don't either, and incidentally, fellows, I feel that this is a matter that ought to require a lot of careful study by men who are deeply interested, who will look at it from every angle and work it out in the light

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of what has passed, what is and what is to come.

The next topic for consideration is the Grip, which
was read as follows:

(Insert)

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G. J. P.: I think that is a matter for the Prudential Committee to do.

BROTHER KENYON: I think it is more a matter of the individual. The caution has already been given. The caution is in the ritual itself. If the individual won't take precaution there is no way of making him do it. I do not see that anything can be done.

G. J. P.: I do not see that anything can be done, but I was deciding to pass the buck up to these fellows.

BROTHER KENYON: They have got enough bucks now. It is just like any other organization that we know. It is a matter of the individual himself.

BROTHER JAGOCKI: The idea in that was simply, ^{as} has been done, to mention it, and then each delegate would go back and remember that it had been mentioned, and bring about a little added pressure to cover it up.

G. J. P.: If there is no objection then to a resolution to the effect that greater caution be given in the matter of handling the grip, we might have such a resolution.

BROTHER HARTZLER: During the previous school year I think the Prudential Committee sent out a letter and they explained how the grip should be presented, and so on. During the last school year I am sure at least one other national fraternity had the opportunity to learn our

grip. It is always due to carelessness. I have seen men extend the grip right out in the open. Any one who has eyes can see. That letter was sent out but it did not seem to do any good. The different delegates ought to be instructed here and carry back to their own chapters the thought that they probably ought to be a little more careful and that the grip ought to be kept secret. If you don't want it secret, why, let it go.

BROTHER HALL: In that connection, I sent out the letter at the order of the Grand Prudential Committee, the same having been called to our attention by some of the chapters. I noticed it myself, being around Lambda House a good deal. We see a good many visitors there from other chapters. A lot of men come around there who are not members of the chapter, of course. I know that the grip has been exposed to these visitors, and I know one man saw it and he just made the remark about some people being a little careless in what they did, he being a good friend of one of the boys. He said he would forget about it, and I know nothing will ever come of it from that source, but the fact remains that the fellows are careless. We find in the old minutes that Delta was supposed to change the grip back in the 80's. The only thing they changed about it was the method of approach, because we know they never changed

the grip because everyone of the old Delta Beta Phi men and the one living member of old Epsilon uses the same grip we do. We know it has never been changed. So we started back with the old Delta method where they say they changed the grip but in reality only changed the method of approach that was to be given. The ordinary handshake was the first procedure. That was our instruction in the letter. That is the first. The next is the cover, and the next is to slide the grip and then break away. It may take a little longer, but there is no way in which anyone can discover it. Now I think the convention should approve of that method of giving it. I think that would be very wise. It has come to our attention right in our own house. I saw it occur down at Omicron house when a visiting brother who happened to be from one of the newer chapters came there, rushed clear across the room and had the grip extended before he even reached a brother. Well, I think we should avoid those things, and if we follow out the instructions as given in that letter sent out from the central office there will be no future trouble as I see it.

G. J. P.: What shall we do with this matter, fellows?

BROTHER HARTZLER: Mr. Chairman, I move that the convention approve the grip and way it shall be extended as recommended by the Prudential Committee and each dele-

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gate be instructed to advise his respective chapters to that effect.

G. J. P.: You have heard the motion. Are you ready for the question? All in favor manifest it by saying "aye", contrary minded. It is carried.

Suggested Topic No. 14, "Courts of Inquiry", was then read as follows:

(Insert)

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G. J. P.: What do you want to do with that?

BROTHER FROST: Mr. Chairman, there is no resolution on this. As you know, Robert Eberteizer was expelled last spring from Tau chapter and it was so far towards the end of the year that notification of the matter has not been sent to all the chapters as yet. We came in very close touch with this situation there and I would like to support our present system of expelling due to the fact that the length of time it takes under the present system makes a house sit down and think and makes those fellows get into the thing in a serious mind and forces them to do a little work on the proposition before they can throw a man out. A bunch of fellows can't get together and throw a man out of the fraternity in an easy way. We found we had a man to deal with who was of a very obstinate character and well up on details, a man who was going to study law and his father was a lawyer, and believe me, it would have been a bad proposition if we had had any loose system under those particular circumstances. In my own chapter, as I suppose in all chapters, there is an element of men, fine fellows but fellows that are lazy, that will sit by and let the other fellow do the work, and those fellows, every man in the house is forced to sit down and think on this proposition before he can throw this man out of the fraternity.

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A man has got to be weeded out in a certain legal form that we have to go through. A man is actually given a fair chance before he is thrown out and the house is given a fair chance in sizing the whole situation up. I would like to go on record as heartily recommending this proposition. We have had experience in it and I do not think any of the other chapters have had this experience.

BROTHER MAC FAIL: Mr. Chairman, I move this be referred to the Resolutions Committee.

G. J. P.: Well, what do you mean? What is there to refer?

BROTHER MAC FAIL: The action to be taken on the suggestion.

G. J. P.: In other words, there would have to be a repeal of the present constitutional provisions. All right. You have heard the motion. The motion is that action on this provision for revising the methods of expulsion be referred to the Resolutions Committee. All in favor manifest it by saying "aye", contrary minded. It is so ordered.

Shall we take a recess now?

BROTHER KIRKPATRICK: Mr. Chairman, inasmuch as both of these are questions of finance primarily, I would like to move that these be referred, not to the Resolutions Committee but to a special committee which would deal with this one

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subject only, call it the Ways and Means Committee if you like, and I will move that the Chair appoint a Ways and Means Committee to which this matter should be referred.

BROTHER HARTZLER: I second the motion.

G. J. P.: You have heard the question. All in favor manifest it by saying "aye", contrary minded "no". It is so ordered.

Suggested Topics, Nos. 15 and 16, were referred to the Ways and Means Committee, and are as follows:

(insert)

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G. J. P.: Now, Brother Kirkpatrick, have you any suggestion as to whom you would like on that committee?

BROTHER KIRKPATRICK: I am perfectly willing to leave it to you.

G. J. P.: I will tell you what I will do. I will confer with you and others who are directly interested in this matter during the recess and announce the committee at the next session.

BROTHER SPELLMAN: I was going to have something in the Resolutions Committee and they point out to me it is something that will bear on what we have to do right now. I would like to read this resolution and get discussion on it right now. I wish to move that the daily allowance for all official delegates be raised to meet our actual living expenses here in Chicago as they were raised at the last convention at Minneapolis. I suggest six dollars is a minimum.

BROTHER JAROSCAK: I second the motion, Mr. Chairman.

G. J. P.: Now, gentlemen, what shall we do with this motion?

BROTHER LEOPOLD: This is something that does not concern me directly, but merely by inquiry I want to know how they compute six dollars a day as expenses in Chicago here. We have taken care of practically all their meals, and I

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think the room does not stand them over \$2.50 or \$3.00; where there are two together we have arranged to have rooms at about \$6.00 a day. We do not want to have it stated on record that it costs \$6.00 a day. I do not think it is costing them that. More power to them if they can get it.

BROTHER JAROSCAK: Who paid the \$25.00?

BROTHER LEOPOLD: That isn't what he says. Expenses do not include entertainment. By the way, we have been giving you all your meals except your breakfast.

BROTHER JAROSCAK: Giving them? We paid you \$25.00 for that (laughter).

G. J. P.: I think that Brother Jaroscak has the floor in preference to you, Brother Hartzler. I will recognize you later.

BROTHER JAROSCAK: All I want to say, Brother Musgrave, is that we included that \$25.00 that we paid the gentlemen here of the Chicago Alumni Council and Chi chapter. Now four times six is twenty-four, and I would like to see the man that won't spend over \$24.00. Twenty-five dollars leaves you a dollar extra, and the additional expenses that we have here will bring it above that.

BROTHER HARTZLER: There is just one thing I want to correct in what Brother Leopold said. About the cheapest room at the Hotel La Salle is \$4.00 a day.

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G. J. P.: I am paying \$5.00 a day for my room, I know.

BROTHER JAGOCKI: I am paying five dollars. As a matter of fact it is costing nearly every man close to \$5.00 a day, I am pretty sure, and some of us more. Before we pass this resolution I think we ought to know something about the financial situation, as to whether or not we can stand it. I was going to ask the Secretary what he can inform us about that. Can you give us any information, Brother Secretary?

E. S.: I can give you the figures, the bank balance. In my report you will notice that the balance in hand on July 31st was \$6,974.74. That is the actual cash on hand. There was more money in the bank, but vouchers had already been drawn against it. Now the next thing is this, that we are not going to have revenue coming into the office in an appreciable amount until about January. We don't bill the chapters until December 1st, and there is not much coming in until towards the end of December. That means we have got to take care, out of this \$6900.00 expenses for September to January, and if we are going to pay for this extra convention assessment and our expenses for running this convention out of the treasury, I have estimated it \$3500, whether that is going to be a little high I am not sure, I thought I was a little liberal, but I can't say that I took care of the means when I made that estimate, that is,

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a sufficient amount to cover the meals on the train. So it seems to me that we will come out with about \$700.00 in the treasury, leaving enough to run the office and pay salaries and so forth. We will have about \$700 the first of January. Of course there will be some initiations to take place, and that will give us the only margin we have. That is not a very businesslike plan to run on.

G. J. P.: Pardon me, Mr. Secretary. This proposition that I want to get concrete is this: How much would this resolution mean if passed? Six dollars a day.

E. S.: That would be \$3 per man more.

BROTHER JAGOCKI: Two hundred and seventy-six dollars additional.

BROTHER KIRKPATRICK: And you have got your officers, too.

G. J. P.: The question is whether you want to take \$300 to \$325 additional out of the treasury. If you do you will vote yes. If you don't you will vote no.

BROTHER SCOTT: I would like to suggest to the convention that they pro rate the expenses of our delegates among the chapters so that the accident of the geographical location of the convention will not hit the chapters so hard.

G. J. P.: At the present time we take it all out of the national treasury so it does not hit the chapters at all.

BROTHER COATES: It seems to me that the rate should

be left exactly where it has been fixed, that is, \$4 a day.

G. J. P.: It is \$3.

BROTHER COATES: It seems to me then \$4 should be allowed you men who are delegates. I never attended a convention where I got my meals. You have got to eat any place whether you are at home or here in Chicago. If you get your meals that is just soft. You are having your way paid out here. I do not see where you should object to paying \$1 or \$2 more for your expenses. Personally I have come all the way from New York and I have paid every cent of it myself. Of course, I did not get any of this extra money, but I am speaking for what I consider the great body of men who are not delegates but who are members of this fraternity, and who wish to see the national treasury kept in as sound a position as possible. I think you are getting everything you are entitled to. I do not think it should be increased to over \$4. That is what I thought it was.

BROTHER C. CLARK: This \$25 assessment is for entertainment.

BROTHER : At our chapter last year the chapter passed an assessment and we paid our delegate's entertainment fee. I believe it was \$10 or \$15, something like that, and if each chapter paid for the entertainment of its delegate it seems to me part of that entertainment could be taken out of that \$25 and it would not be necessary to

increase the fee to \$6 a day.

G. J. P.: It is already spent, my boy.

BROTHER : Our delegate paid the \$10 out of his own pocket.

G. J. P.: Your chapter will have to do it or your delegates will have to do it. I know where my \$25 is coming from. No chapter can do it. The question is this: Whether or not you will increase the per diem from \$3, as fixed, to \$6 or \$4.

BROTHER COATES: Brother Chairman, I move to amend the motion to read that \$4 should be paid in place of \$6.

G. J. P.: You have heard the amendment.

BROTHER SPELLMAN: I do not accept the amendment.

BROTHER HARTZLER: I second the amendment.

G. J. P.: You have heard the motion as amended. The vote is on the amendment first. All in favor of the amendment, which is that the per diem be increased, from \$3 to \$4, vote "yes", all against "no". Are you ready for the question? All in favor manifest by saying "aye", contrary minded "no". The Chair is in doubt.

BROTHER JAGOCKI: I think we would better have a roll call

G. J. P.: A roll call has been asked for, Brother Secretary. "Yes" means \$4, "no" means that you leave the question still open.

BROTHER Hartzell: If you vote "yes" it adopts the amendment and makes it \$4, and if you vote "no" the original motion then stands and has to be passed upon.

(Secretary then called the roll and announced the following result):

E. S.: The amendment is lost by a vote of 21 to 48.

G. J. P.: Now, fellows, the question, the original question without the amendment is to be voted upon. If you are in favor of \$6 vote "yes"; if you are opposed to \$6 vote "no". We will call for a "yea" and "nay" vote once more.

BROTHER RICE: Can that be amended again?

G. J. P.: Yes.

BROTHER RICE: I think \$6 is too much. It is possible to get a room for \$3 or \$4, and the only expense you are put to is your breakfast, which you can get for 50 cents. I think somebody should make a motion that it should be \$4.50.

G. J. P.: You can make that motion.

BROTHER COATES: Brother Chairman, I move the motion be amended to read \$4.50 instead of \$6.

BROTHER FROST: In order to expedite this matter I think we could lay it on the table for a little bit. We are just setting arbitrary figures. We will have another vote and somebody will raise it a dime or lower it a dime.

BROTHER HARTZLER: The difficulty with that is the

Prudential committee would be out. If we are going to postpone the thing it will be impossible to get anything.

G. J. P.: There is an amendment before the house.

BROTHER SCOTT: I would like to offer a little information. If this is taken out of the national treasury, whether \$6 or \$4, then the chapters will get an equal burden, each one of them, because the chapters have to reimburse the national treasury in the long run. If you leave it so that the chapters pay the delegates and do not pay them the \$25 some chapters are going to have a heavier burden than others.

G. J. P.: My friend, kindly confine your discussion to the resolution. You are getting entirely out. We haven't anything about the \$25 in this resolution. I don't want to be technical, but I just merely call it to your attention to save time.

BROTHER SCOTT: The point is this, that \$6 takes out some of that \$25.00, and if you do that and then let the national treasury pay \$6, why it distributes it more equally on the chapters. My point is that the accident of geographical location should not burden some chapters more than others.

BROTHER JAGOCKI: I would like to make a plea not only for the national treasury, but for the Chicago Alumni Council. Much has been said about the Minneapolis conven-

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tion. As I understand it, the men who attended that convention were not so impressed with the wonderful success of it. I think that this is a much better convention than the Minneapolis convention was. I think that it is a privilege for you men to be here. I think you have got \$35 worth for \$25, and I do not think you should come here and be paid every item of your expense, and every \$25. You are here at a great convention. You are the members of this fraternity, and I think that a four dollar fee or a four dollar and fifty cent fee is all that you are entitled to and all that the treasury can stand. I hope that such a resolution is passed and passed immediately.

BROTHER SPELLMAN: I would like to say I donot deny that we are getting more than \$25 worth, but the thing I do not like about the whole procedure has been that, at least Beta understood, that all our expenses were going to be paid to this convention, that it was not going to cost us anything, or very little and it certainly has cost us a considerable amount of money. The delegates understood, at least I understood when I left, that if I had \$10 or \$15 with me, that that was all I would need to spend outside of what the fraternity would reimburse me.

BROTHER KIRKPATRICK: In order to settle an honest difference of opinion I move this matter be referred to

the Ways and Means Committee to consider all the arguments presented, and that the Ways and Means Committee be authorized to determine the amount to settle the question.

G. J. P.: In other words, let them make a report?

BROTHER KIRKPATRICK: No, not make a report. Give them authority to decide finally.

G. J. P.: I am afraid you are giving them too much power there, Brother.

BROTHER KIRKPATRICK: It is merely a suggestion.

BROTHER JAGOCKI: I call for the question.

BROTHER KIRKPATRICK: I withdraw my amendment.

G. J. P.: Now, that question is, shall we have the \$4.50 or not. I am going to call for a viva voce vote to see if we can settle it. All in favor manifest it by saying "aye", contraryminded "no". Then the "ayes" have it. We do not need a roll call vote. It is \$4.50.

Now, then, are you ready for the motion as amended? The motion as amended is \$4.50. Are you ready for the motion as amended? All in favor say "aye", contraryminded "no". It is now carried.

Is there anything further? If not, we will take a recess until one-thirty P. M.

A recess was then taken till one -thirty P.M.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON SESSION

September 14, 1921.

The meeting was called to order by Brother Musgrave, G. J. P., at two o'clock P. M.

G. J. P.: Brothers, I have the pleasure of introducing to you as the speaker this afternoon a man of national and local reputation. His local reputation on the campus at the University of Illinois is probably as strong as any single man connected therewith. Nationally we all know and love Dean Clark as a man who has been with us in Inter-Fraternity Conferences year after year, until we feel that without Dean Clark we could not hold a Inter-Fraternity Conference. He probably is one of the men that knows as much about the inter-fraternity movements and the collegiate movements as any man in America. He also is the educational director of the Inter-Fraternity Conference, a new office that was created especially for him which he is, I am glad to say, as he does everything else, creditably filling. Gentlemen, I have the pleasure of introducing to you Dean Clark of Alpha Tau Omega (applause):

DEAN CLARK: I am not an orator, as Brutus was, so I can't come back with the flow of language that he uses in talking about me. It is true that I have a reputation (laughter). I would hesitate on some of these acquaintances of mine over

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here to say just what that reputation is, but they may tell you after I am gone (laughter).

I was asked to talk to you for a few minutes this afternoon on the subject of expansion which, I believe, is a vital question before almost all of the fraternities of the country. As you probably know, if you have read the reports of the Inter-Fraternity Conference, the Inter-Fraternity Conference at its last two meetings has declared practically unanimously in favor of expansion. I have followed the proceedings of some of the conventions of fraternities since that time and I discover that expansion for some of them is a theory to be followed by all fraternities but their own, a good deal like the theory of prohibition (laughter) which is good for the "other fellow" but pretty darned poor for us. We like to have the prohibition, the theory as it applies to our neighbors, but we do not care so much to have it apply to ourselves.

Now I have advocated expansion, and as the president of a national fraternity I have also carried out my theories so far as possible in the conduct of that fraternity. So that I am not quite like the man who said he belonged to church but did not work at it very hard. I accept this theory and I have tried to carry it out in my own fraternity.

Why do I believe in expansion? Because it seems to me that the future life of the fraternity is depending a good deal upon expansion. The attendance at our colleges is growing more and more. If you have read the reports in the papers of the opening of the institutions in the country that have already opened or that have announced the attendance they are to have this year, you will see that in practically all instances, and especially is this true in the east, that the attendance is larger than it has ever been before. There was a notice in this week that Dartmouth turned away a hundred men who had applied beyond the number that it could accommodate. Practically all the institutions are growing and are going to grow because the high-school system is being developed as it has never been developed, and within the next four or five years there are going to be more people in college than have ever entered before.

I do not need to go into those reasons. They are not always very good ones. I do not know why you went to college. Probably because the boy you were acquainted with went-- or the girl (laughter). The reason is not always adequate, but sufficient to take you there, and boys are going now for the same reasons and will continue to go.

Now, we are all joiners. I can resist with greatest difficulty any invitation to join anything, and I am old-

er and steadier than you are. Many of the difficulties in college which some of you have had came because you could not resist joining when you were asked, even though the thing you joined was not the thing you were supposed to join, in fact was distinctly the thing you were supposed not to join.

I recall a young fellow to whom I was talking a year or two ago about fraternities. I am quoting his words. He said, "I don't give a damn to join, but I would like to be asked." Now he represents the attitude of the average man who goes to college. He wants to join. It is impossible and at the University of Illinois where we open next week the clans have all gathered there now, the freshmen are coming in by the hundreds. Certainly not a fourth of those freshmen will have any opportunity to join any organization, because there are not organizations enough to invite that many freshmen. Granting that there are forty-five national fraternities and ten locals, makes 55, and each one takes ten, that is 550 freshmen who will be given an opportunity to belong to an organization, and probably six hundred will be the maximum, and I presume we shall have more than two thousand new men entering this week and next week.

Now, that is the problem which expansion helps to solve

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and the thing that I have been doing in order that there may be peace and quiet and contentment is to encourage organizations where the men will take the responsibility and are serious enough to take it so that more men may have an opportunity to have the life which is a perfectly normal life, which young men want to have and which they ought to have the opportunity to have.

We have heard a good deal during the last two or three years about the opposition to fraternities. I have had a good deal, I have heard a good deal about it. I have had some official relationship to it. So far I have never known a man to lead the opposition against fraternities who ever was a member of a fraternity. The men who have opposed the fraternities are the men who are on the outside and want to get in and who can't get in, who have some sort of case against the fraternity for keeping them out and the man on the outside naturally sees the evils of such organizations, and there are evils and you know there are. There are in all organizations. He sees the evils and exaggerates those evils and he can make a fairly good case out of his exaggerations. If he were in he wouldn't do it.

So it seems to me that expansion is fairer, it is more democratic. It gives the other man an opportunity and it is

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going to be one of the greatest arguments in favor of fraternities in general that we can present. Now I know that each fraternity man sees his own problem, only he thinks his fraternity is perfectly safe. There is no reason on earth -- this is the undergraduate's point of view -- why we should expand because what is the danger where I am in not expanding? There are a few conservative organizations, there are not very many, who believe that expansion is a good thing for Sigma Alpha Epsilon, Beta Theta Pi, Alpha Tau Omega, and all those cosmopolitan organizations (laughter) but for the better class of fraternities it doesn't go very far (laughter). So my argument for expansion is that it means more organizations, a larger membership, a better general understanding of fraternities and less likelihood of difficulty which is as sure to come to fraternities as we are here. We have had to meet it. We shall have to meet this opposition very strongly.

The old conservatives-- I name no names, although I have talked to the officials in New York City -- say Well, it has always been our policy not to expand just as one of our near neighbors in Urbana who had never made any connection in his house with the water supply of the town or with the sewer system, when asked why he didn't have a bathroom in the house, he said, "Well, you know

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we built the house for our own use" (laughter), so it was not necessary to put in these modern appliances at all. Well, these fraternities are more or less of that type. They have been built for the use of a few conservative people, and they do not go farther than those few.

Of course we all know, if we have gone into the history of our fraternities that at the beginning most of them were associations of students near each other where the relationship between the chapters was a much closer relationship than can possibly exist now. Why change, they say. Well, a change should come, because of changing conditions, and these conditions are changing, and they are changing very much more rapidly, I think, than many of us feel.

I was very much interested last year in getting the reports of one of the conventions that met at Christmas time, I believe, in Kansas City or some of these places in the west, to hear the arguments which one of our own graduates used against expansion, and it is the argument which is used very freely by young people and other people who are ignorant (laughter). He argued that the type of man in the organizations that was applying for admission to this organization of his was not the type that men like himself would like to associate with.

I counted up this morning as I was coming up on the

train, and I have visited the chapters of my own fraternity in nineteen states from New York to California, and Washington, and Oregon, to Michigan and Wisconsin, and Louisiana and Georgia, to the remotest parts of the United States. I happen to have been fortunate enough to go from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the Gulf of Mexico not quite to the North Pole, but up in that direction, in seeing these various men. We have chapters in almost all the states of the Union. We have seventy-five chapters, and they are pretty well scattered.

I have been interested to see how much alike these men are. They do not speak quite the same dialect. The New Englander has a little different method of pronouncing a word from the man in South Carolina, and the Carolinian does not talk quite as a Michigander does. After they have been together for a little while they seem quite alike.

I have heard a good deal about the crudities of the westerner. That means anything west of the Mississippi River (laughter). I have heard a good deal about these rubes that come from the agricultural colleges, and the inadvisability of entering such institutions where the character of the men can't possibly be like that of the institutions from which most of us came. I have been entertained by most of these men. I made a list of these

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states and they are fairly representative states.

California, Washington, Oregon, Iowa, Colorado, Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, Virginia -- First Families, wonderful! (laughter) South Carolina, the bluest kind of blood, they admit. The grandson of one of the great governors of the states had me at his house. He is a nice boy. I didn't hold it against him at all. Pennsylvania, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Louisiana, Missouri, Kansas. The best dressed, the most polite men, the men with the most finesse socially were the men from Wyoming, Laramie. They could beat any group of men that I saw in the seventy-five chapters that we had, born on ranches, lived in the wild west, rattlesnake eaters, and all of this kind of thing, entirely different from what you are, from what the men are that come from South Carolina or from Massachusetts, they are gentlemen just the same as the rest of us, and the man who thinks that in going to another institution in another state, whether it is an agricultural college or not, he will find a different type of men, a type of man that is not his class, that is beneath him, does not realize the fact that the men who enter college now enter with just about the same sort of training. Four years in a good high school, a general course, gives the man just about the same experience no matter where he comes from,

so that you are entirely mistaken if that is the point of view you have with regard to expansion.

The men in Oregon and in Washington and Nevada and Wyoming are quite equal to the men in Illinois, and I was born in Illinois and educated there, and I have lived there all my life, and I believe in the University of Illinois and the men who go there. I think they are the finest type of men going, but they are no better than these other men, and you mix them all up and if they wouldn't speak you couldn't tell where they came from.

So that the argument that you are not going into a certain type of college or certain localities because the men there are different from other parts of the country, is not a tenable argument. The undergraduate too often sees his own institution only, his own chapter. He does not appreciate the fact that fraternities now are national institutions, that they are spread all over the United States, and that fraternity men are all over the world. If he would grasp that situation I think he would see the importance of expansion more than he is likely to see it as he looks out upon his own narrow horizon.

There is another argument which I think is a futile argument against expansion and is the one which men in my own fraternity, and I presume in yours, why not take care of the chapters that we have in a better way than we

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now are doing before we get others? If you will go back in the history of fraternities ten years and see just what was done then in the control and direction and help which the national organization can be to its chapters you will find that in the fraternities where expansion has come in the individual organization has one hundred per cent more attention and supervision and direction and control than it ever had then. The fraternities newest? that have the fewest chapters are the fraternities that are let go the most completely in most cases, because when expansion comes there is opportunity and usually money adequate to take care of these chapters in a way that has not been done before, and expansion has brought general secretaries and supervisors of districts, whatever you call them, I didn't look up your organization, I don't know how it is managed, to an extent which we have not had before, and I know my own fraternity is in a great deal better condition and has a stronger unity now with its seventy-five chapters than it did, by far, when it had twenty-five, because nobody paid any attention to it when there were twenty-five. If they wanted to go to the devil, that was their privilege. They were really independent organizations. That is not true now at all.

I was asked by your officer who wrote me and asked me to speak, to tell just a little in detail how in my

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own fraternity we do look into the petitioning groups, and how a group of men who wishes a chapter in Alpha Tau Omega, gets it. I will do that very briefly.

As I said to you, we have seventy-five chapters. These chapters are divided into thirteen districts, grouped in a way to make it as easy as possible for the -- we call these provinces and we call the man who is in charge of the province the chief of the province and he is selected for two or three reasons: For his interest in the fraternity, the fact that he is not too old to have forgotten that he was once young and not too young to realize that he will some time be old. Our chiefs of provinces run from thirty-five to seventy-five years of age, and the oldest man is the youngest one in the group, all of which is a paradox. We have this man visit each one of the chapters once or twice a year, twice a year if possible. He gets reports regularly with regard to the financial, scholastic and other conditions of the chapter, which reports also I get in duplicate, so that I know what is going on, and he knows what is going on. He has a certain amount of authority and control of the chapters and can direct certain things that are wrong or that should be done differently. We have tried to choose men that had the respect of the men and to whom the men would give their confidences.

I read your publication occasionally, and the publica-

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tions of twenty-five or thirty other fraternities and the letters that come from the individual chapters which contain, I suppose, as much bunk as any equal amount of literature that could be written. You put the bright side forward always. You tell of the men who have accomplished wonderful things, joined this organization or that, or that became engaged to several girls at the same time (laughter) or any particular achievement or honor which the man may have attained.

Now we try, when the chief officer goes to the chapter, to get at the actual facts, not these facts that are given through the publication, but the facts that you attempt to conceal from everybody, but those high up in the organization, I mean in your local organization. We try to get a man who can get at that. Well, now, that is our organization.

We have thirteen provinces, each with a man in charge of it who visits the chapters regularly and who makes the report. Now then if a petitioning group in any institution wishes to have a charter of Alpha Tau Omega, this group makes a request either to the head of the fraternity or to the chief of the province in which the college is located where these men live. If it comes to me I send it to him. He makes the investigation. The investigation has to do

very largely first with the character of the men, the length of time that the organization has been in existence, all these accomplishments which the men have been guilty of that they tell very freely. In addition to that, we should want to know a good deal about the character of the institution, the attitude of the officers of the institution toward fraternities, the stability of it. We have had, and I presume you have had, too many chapters that enlisted for a little while and then went to the bad because there was no place for a chapter in the institution where this chapter was located. We do not want to establish chapters at that sort of institution. We want to establish chapters where the income is assured, where the future of the institution is determined, and where the number of organizations now in existence is not so large that there will be difficulty in maintaining a membership.

We have not taken kindly to small colleges where girls predominate. There are two reasons, I think you can see, because the social enthusiast does not need encouragement anyhow, and if there are more girls than men the men become a little soft and flabby and sentimental, and if the institution does not have an adequate income to carry it through the men who go there are not likely to be strong, so we look into that. We get that information

usually through a printed application in response to a definite inquiry, with reference to specific things that we want to know about. We are influenced a good deal by the attitude of the organizations that are there, their attitude towards the men.

Before any definite action can be taken the five chapters of the fraternity nearest the petitioning group must vote favorably to the petition, and if they do not do that the matter is settled. That ends it, and I do not think that the officers of the fraternity have ever used their influence to get men to vote in favor of the chapter. We ask each one of the five nearest chapters to make investigation. They ordinarily send men there at some particular time during the year and see these men. Sometimes the men are invited over to meet the men, individual chapters, but until we get the vote of the five nearest chapters no action is taken. If the five nearest chapters vote in favor and the chief province officer is in favor of it, then it is sent to the headquarters of the fraternity, in this case myself, and if I am in favor of it it goes to the executive committee.

Now this is the actual situation. When the five nearest chapters, the chief of the province, and the headquarters of the fraternity are in favor of it that practically settled

the question, although it has to have the vote of the Executive Committee and it has to have the vote of 93 per cent of the active chapters. I think no charter has ever been turned down by the active chapters after it was approved in this preliminary way. They have a right to do it, but they have never exercised that right.

That, in detail, is the way in which we get the vote on the chapter. I send out to the chapters, before they vote, a rather detailed statement relative to the group of men petitioning, and relative to the institution and the conditions under which these men live, the standing of the college, the probable future of the college, its income, all of these things the men in the chapters learn about.

The chapters are not granted with us at our convention or congress. They are granted through this general vote which is taken as I have indicated. We have in our fraternity men who believe that that is extremely bad policy and who believe we have far too many chapters now, and men who think that anything, as I said, west of the Mississippi River is crude and not to be thought of. Thank God there are few of them, and so we are not going to expand unreasonably, but in state institutions, whether they are agricultural or otherwise, in colleges that are well established and that have a good endowment and where there are not too many fraternities already, by that I mean fewer than 50

per cent of the men belong, we have considered pretty favorably the petition of the organizations there.

We meet, as you will meet, the prejudiced chapter. For instance, I should not speak of it out of the family, I know that a group of girls has been petitioning for many years at the university of Illinois and have been regularly turned down by Northwestern because Northwestern feels that the character of the people who go to the University of Illinois is not the character of people that they want to have relationships with. Crude, vulgar, ill-trained people go to a state university, and I suppose these girls will never get their petition because in this case the regulation is similar and the people of Northwestern must vote for this. I know that the boys in Alpha Tau Omega will never vote for the petition of a group of students in an institution not so very far from us because they do not like the institution. I think they are wrong, but that is up to them, and so we find that many of the decisions will be made upon prejudices which are not well founded.

I think perhaps I have talked longer than I should have done. I say that I believe in expansion. I believe that it has to come in all the fraternities, it should be conservative, but if we are to live and prosper I believe we shall have to be willing that other men than ourselves

shall have the privileges which we have (applause).

G. J. P.: Brothers, Dean Clark has to go and I think we should all extend him a rising vote of thanks for his courtesy and kindness. I did not realize that he had such pressure, and incidentally, Dean Clark, I want personally to thank you for the honor which you have conferred upon us. All in favor of extending a vote of thanks to Dean Clark will please rise.

(A unanimous vote of thanks was then extended to Dean Clark.)

G. J. P.: Gentlemen, I have the pleasure of introducing to you Mr. Warner, a member of Chi Psi fraternity, and the author of the Warner system, who will briefly address you in response to the invitation extended to him. (applause)

(Mr. Warner then read the following paper:)

MR. WARNER: I would like to emphasize the point of sending the monthly report to your national office. I have had the fortune,, or perhaps I would better say the misfortune of being National Treasurer of my own fraternity for the past two years, and during that time I have most decidedly become in favor of a monthly report from the chapter to the central office. Everything that the national can do in the way of drawing the chapter closer to the national office is better, not only for the national office, but better for the chapter. I want to emphasize that point of getting in closer touch with your national office. (applause)

G. J. P.: Mr. Warner, we thank you for your courtesy in coming here and placing this matter before our boys, and we extend to you the thanks of the fraternity.

Now, fellows, I believe that the next thing on the program was to get these committees to working, was it not, and have the members of the committees make their appointments as to where they are to meet? Is there anything else to come before the general convention before we adjourn until tomorrow morning, or these reports?

I will appoint on this Ways and Means Committee Brother Ben Clarke, Brother Dunham of Theta and Brother Scott of Kappa. Brother Clark, you will appoint the time

and place to get your committee men together.

BROTHER KIRKPATRICK: I wonder if it would be possible to have the report of the committee on Alumni organization? I wonder if it would be possible to have that report while the Resolutions Committee is working?

G. J. P.: We can have it unless there is some reason why it should wait.

BROTHER KIRKPATRICK: I suppose, though, they are interested in this Alumni organization. I don't know but that we could let that wait.

G. J. P.: Is there anything else? Now I believe, fellows, the report of the Committee on Alumni organization is short, but the Chairman does not seem to be present and I think we will pass it. Is there anything else before we recess until tomorrow morning?

BROTHER KIRKPATRICK: I wonder if we could not keep this thing going. I would like to see something else accomplished this afternoon.

G. J. P.: So would I.

BROTHER KIRKPATRICK: The resolutions Committee is considering my report on the Tomahawk.

G. J. P.: Let us recess til four o'clock then. That will give us three-quarters of an hour.

BROTHER KIRKPATRICK: If you would not be afraid of hurting

their feelings I would be perfectly willing to make a verbal report.

G. J. P.: Suppose you do that. Anyway to keep things moving. What I want to do is to have intelligent work done so as to get through with our program.

BROTHER KIRKPATRICK: I will speak about the Tomahawk then.

We now have a life subscription of \$25.00 and you know we sold one life subscription. As it stands now each active member becomes a subscriber and we have between two and three hundred alumni subscribers with an alumni body of somewhere near two thousand that pay \$1.50 a year. We never have had any more than we have right now. In other words, there are pretty close to two thousand alumni who do not get the Tomahawk and it means every year we have to sell the subscription to these men. By the time you write two or three letters to an alumnus, using postage, stationery, not to mention the time, you have used up a pretty substantial portion of your dollar and a half, so Brother Hall suggested if we could get our life subscription price down to a reasonable figure, more reasonable than \$25.00 we might be able to sell more subscriptions and possibly make it compulsory with the active man and conduct a pretty active campaign among the alumni, and with that in view I started to work out a scheme. I did it somewhat upon the basis of

a life insurance company, compounding the rate for a life annuity, and the way I started was to start with \$15.00 as the price and find out how we were going to come out, if we started that way. Figuring interest at 5 per cent it would look like \$15 was a pretty reasonable figure. Then, of course, the number of subscribers you have makes a good deal of difference because there is a pretty substantial amount of fixed cost, and the more subscribers you have the less will be the cost per man, and I figured we would have to get our annual cost somewhere in the neighborhood of a dollar. I believe we can do that.

I reviewed the figures that Brother Hall made up of the cost since we have been publishing the Tomahawk, and on the basis of those figures I arrived at an estimated cost in the future, and I estimated the number of subscribers that we would have, I estimated our income on that basis, and then the fund which we would accumulate, and of course we would earn considerable interest. Now, on the basis of those estimates I have worked out the accumulation of the fund, the income, the expense over a period of twenty-five years.

Furthermore, I have assumed some expansion. My assumption was on the basis of taking in one chapter every two years until we had taken in eighteen chapters. I believe that was rather conservative. Of course that has con-

siderable bearing on the number of men to whom we will sell this subscription. If the figures worked out as I had estimated we would accumulate in the period of 25 years a sum somewhere in the neighborhood of \$100,000. And it would still be increasing at a rate of \$3,000 a year or so.

Of course, eventually I might point out here we would be putting out the Tomahawk and paying the expenses from the income of renewal subscribers every year, but you reach a certain point where your subscription list becomes so large that that won't pay for it. Then you have to depend upon the reserve that you have set aside from every man's subscription. In other words, out of \$15 you pay in you have got to furnish a subscription on the interest and a very few cents taken off the principal, so that at the end of five years the Tomahawk fund should contain in the neighborhood of \$13 or \$14 out of that \$15, the same as any life insurance carries a very substantial reserve based on the life expectancy, of course.

I have made a conservative allowance for mortality in this thing. Of course, once we go into this thing we have got to have it pretty carefully studied out, because we are putting ourselves somewhat in the position of a life insurance company where if our reserves were inade-

quate we would find ourselves with a subscription list of several thousand and no funds, but I believe that I have worked it out on a conservative enough basis so that we won't find ourselves in that position. One feature that makes it safe is this, that as long as we are initiating new men we have a very substantial income and if you can conceive a time when we are not initiating new men you would realize that in four years we would have no active chapters. We would have a purely alumni organization. When that time comes we will have a very defunct organization and will probably discontinue publishing the Tomahawk very shortly. At that time we will find ourselves with a fund of a good many thousand dollars which could be used in any way possible. That is very remote if it is at all conceivable. So that it appears that our \$15 subscription is ample.

Now, as to the possibilities of this fund that we accumulate, of course, it will have to be invested very conservatively. The possibilities of investing that are many. Suggestions have been made of using it in mortgages on chapter houses or using it in the purchase of a national home which will be rented to a New York club or to the national fraternity or both, but that is a thing entirely aside.

My recommendation is that this subscription of \$15

be approved. Now, in order to make that thing a success we have got to have a large subscription list, and I see no reason why it should not be made compulsory with all active men and initiates. If we can make every man who becomes active this fall automatically a subscriber and charge him \$15, to be paid within three months or six months, give him a little time in which to collect \$15, that would give us right off the bat a thousand subscribers, and I believe by a proper campaign among the Alumni we can get within the period of a year or two another thousand, and I hope we can do better than that before long so that entirely aside from the financial end of the thing we would have all of our Alumni or practically all of our Alumni receiving the Tomahawk, which in itself, I believe, would be the most valuable thing we could do in the way of making our fraternity a unit.

G. J. P.: Brother Kirkpatrick, may I ask, did I understand you to say that you intended to make this compulsory on all undergraduates or only just the new initiates?

BROTHER KIRKPATRICK: I would like to see it compulsory on every man that enters college this fall, the new initiates and the men who are already members.

G. J. P.: That would give you then, at the present rate, about 700 men in two years.

BROTHER KIRKPATRICK: That would give us about a thousand

active men. We have about a thousand active men a year, 700 men who come back to college and 300 initiates.

G. J. P.: I see what you are getting at.

BROTHER KIRKPATRICK: So that by spring we would have a thousand actives.

G. J. P.: In other words, the life subscribers would be limited, of course, to the 700, or whatever they might be. The others would take up the additional on the present plan.

BROTHER KIRKPATRICK: Well, there will be approximately six or seven hundred men enter college this fall and we will initiate three or four hundred men.

G. J. P.: Have you thought seriously of the problem of raising the dues of the Tomahawk to \$1.50 for the active members, the same as the Alumni are now paying?

BROTHER KIRKPATRICK: Well, this, of course, would do away with the necessity for that. That is, a man would pay \$15 and that would do away with the annual subscrip-

G.J.P.:
tion./_I mean in reference to all the active members up until this thing becomes automatic.

BROTHER KIRKPATRICK: No. If my memory serves me correctly we had not taken that up as a definite proposition. We have not considered that seriously.

G. J. P.: Did I not note yesterday in the report that

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you think you need something like now a thousand dollars to keep this thing going, more than your present income, approximately that?

BROTHER KIRKPATRICK: You men to keep the Tomahawk going on the present basis?

G. J. P.: Yes.

BROTHER KIRKPATRICK: I do not believe there was any mention made of that in the report.

G. J. P.: I do not think specifically, but I think that was the inference.

BROTHER KIRKPATRICK: Last year there was quite a substantial loss on the Tomahawk, that is our first year. This last year there was quite a substantial gain. Over the two years there was a loss of \$100 or \$200, isn't that right, Charlie?

BROTHER HALL: Yes.

BROTHER KIRKPATRICK: If anybody has any questions to ask or suggestions to make we would be glad to hear them.

G. J. P.: One other feature. You are at the present time and I believe you have financed this without any compensation to the publication manager, is that right?

BROTHER KIRKPATRICK: Yes.

G. J. P.: There, you see, is a big item that ought to be taken care of.

BROTHER KIRKPATRICK: There is a thing I didn't mention. In estimating the expenses, I have allowed \$2,000 for the administration in addition to the cost of printing and mailing. Heretofore we have had a cost in the neighborhood of \$100 which would be simply office incidentals. I have split that up. I allowed \$1200 for office, clerical help. I can't figure out how we can afford to pay a man for full time on that job. It may be that after a few years, when we get a large enough list we can do that, but certainly not for the present. Now my proposal in that connection would be this: \$1200 is more than we need for ordinary clerical help, that is, we can hire a first-class clerk and a first-class bookkeeper, use each one half time on the Tomahawk and half time in the national office, so that \$1200 is more than we need to pay for clerical help, but I believe we can well afford to pay \$200, \$250, something like that to the publication manager or the editor in chief, I do not know as it would be well to pay the editor in chief but to the publication manager, the man who does the bulk of the work any way and make it worth his while to put in his evenings or spare time, so that this job won't go begging as it has almost done during the last two years. I have allowed \$600 for office rent, which is \$50 a month, which, in

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connection with the national headquarters will pay its way practically. The Tomahawk has never paid a cent for office rent, I believe.

At the present time all jewelry profits, which, last year amounted to \$1500, have been given to the Tomahawk, and even with that the Tomahawk has stood a slight loss during last year. I figured in these twelve, and six, and then there are \$200 for other incidentals, so there is \$2,000 fixed cost.

G. J. P.: Brother Kirkpatrick, just as a suggestion, do you not think it might be wise for us not to take too radical a step on this question of compulsory life subscription at this time in this way, in the matter of reducing the amount? What I have in mind, in other words, is this, requiring all initiates who come in to take a life subscription, leaving the price at \$25.00 and requiring them to pay \$10 along with us initiation fee at the time they come in, and \$5 for each of the other three years while they are undergraduates, until they have paid in \$25: After you have got the thing started, if you find your sum is too large you can then reduce it. What do you think of that scheme?

BROTHER KIRKPATRICK: Then you would not compel the men other than initiates to come in?

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G. J. P.: No, I would not.

BROTHER KIRKPATRICK: The only objection I can see to that offhand is that the first year we would certainly have in the neighborhood of 400 Initiates who would be compelled to join the thing. It would depend largely upon the actives as to how many of them got it. It would call for a considerable campaign among them.

G. J. P.: You probably do not quite understand. My purpose would be not to change the present plan of assessment, that is, for those men, in other words, you would get your \$1.00 or \$1.50, whatever we set as the price for all the active men, and the \$10 would go into this fund for the initiates and then from that you would draw, of course, whatever would be necessary to make that up. Then every year up until the time it would keep constantly increasing.

BROTHER KIRKPATRICK: That would make the job a little harder. If the convention will compel all the active men to become life subscribers this fall they would eliminate about 700 men to whom they would have to sell the thing. I do not know how the feeling would be among the active men to cough up \$15.

G. J. P.: I do not mean that that refers to active men, only initiates that come in.

BROTHER KIRKPATRICK: That is simply made to compel them.

I would rather not see them forced to pay \$25. I think \$15 is sufficient.

G. J. P.: The only difficulty I am considering is reducing it later on, when you have got the thing in working order.

BROTHER KIRKPATRICK: If you ever reduce your subscription price in all fairness to the men who have taken out a life subscription at the higher price, you would have to refund.

G. J. P.: The fellow who goes in on the ground floor on a new thing always has to cough up a little bit harder than the other fellows. We all did when we instituted our own chapters.

BROTHER KIRKPATRICK: Would you make the price \$25 to the active men?

G. J. P.: Leave it \$25 to the active men, and make it voluntary on their part.

BROTHER KIRKPATRICK: Wouldn't you be up against this \$25? Now there is a possibility of its being reduced to \$15, at least the men who have heard this discussion would know that there was a possibility of reducing it to \$15. That information would get out.

G. J. P.: You might have a little trouble, but having been publication manager so long, and knowing how this thing works, you have only got one life subscription,

up to the present time and I doubt if it is left voluntary whether you will get a very large number at \$15 or \$25.

BROTHER KIRKPATRICK: I believe we can there.

At \$15 I believe we can get quite a number of Alumni. I have given some thought to ways and means of getting our Alumni subscriptions. One proposal was this, perhaps offer a prize to the chapter who will get the largest percentage of its Alumni to subscribe and perhaps do the same thing with the Alumni council. We might make it well worth while, that is, you could afford \$50 or \$100 in that kind of a game. You would still be far ahead financially and if we would not gain anything financially by it we would have the advantage of getting the Tomahawk to our Alumni which, after all, is the most valuable thing we could do.

G. J. P.: Well, incidentally my experiences with the Tomahawk all those years as publication manager, I remember so many times when the men, when the actives became just recent graduates, say we will take last June, the August number, the vacation number which came out after they had left college, and every year I had nearly one hundred of those on my hands that they never even sent for. All they had to do was to send me their addresses in order to get them. I am not a particularly strong advocate of life

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subscriptions, that is, a believer that life subscriptions are going to solve your problem. At the same time it perhaps would solve the financial problem and that, to my mind, is the most important thing to the fraternity. You will find a certain amount of indifference anyway, I do not care where you go.

BROTHER KIRKPATRICK: I believe the answer to their not sending for those things is largely due to a lack of information on the part of the initiates. I did not know when I graduated how I happened to get the Tomahawk. I did not know that I had paid along with the initiation fee for the Tomahawk. I did not know why the thing stopped. It never occurred to me that I was not getting it, because I had not subscribed, and I simply forgot about it. In other words, you have got to push it all the time. I think if you make it worth reading they will take an interest in it and look forward to it. As long as they don't have to take any steps to get it and it is simply sent to them, I believe they will read it.

G. J. P.: What I was thinking of, when I suggested \$25, Brother Kirkpatrick, is that you can induce the average initiate to come across with \$10 more while you could not induce him to come across with \$15 or \$25 more, but he would if he knew he had to come across with \$25, five dollars a

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year, and so on that way.

BROTHER HALL: There is the bookkeeping item.

G. J. P.: I realize the bookkeeping. I know Sigma Alpha Epsilon has a compulsory method, a \$10 life subscription and they every year appropriate from their general fund to make up the deficit of between \$7,000 and \$9,000.

BROTHER KIRKPATRICK: That is largely a matter of bookkeeping. They must have a large fund accumulated.

G. J. P.: No, I do not think they have any.

BROTHER KIRKPATRICK: Their fund is actuarially hopelessly insolvent. If they were anything but a fraternal order putting out a magazine, that is, if it was like a fraternal life insurance company, the state insurance department would put them in the hands of a receiver. May I suggest that we hear discussion from some of the other men as to what they think about making this thing compulsory, I would like to know how that is going to set with the chapters.

G. J. P.: That is, you mean on new initiates?

BROTHER KIRKPATRICK: New initiates, I think that is easy. I do not think there is much question about that. I would like to hear the opinion on that and particularly on the men who are already members.

BROTHER SPELLMAN: Mr. Chairman, I think you might encounter some difficulty in an extra \$15 initiation fee.

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G. J. P.: I do not think you quite grasp it. The idea was not to make it an extra \$15 initiation fee.

BROTHER KIRKPATRICK: It would increase the fee \$11.

G. J. P.: You intended to have that paid in installments, didn't you?

BROTHER KIRKPATRICK: They can pay it in installments over a period of six months. You could do that very easily.

BROTHER SPELLMAN: I was just going to say it would increase the initiation fee of every chapter by so much, and I do not know how favorably that would be received. I know that I have got our initiation fee as high as we dare to go. We do not want to keep men away, we are pretty hard up.

G. J. P.: That is our practical difficulty.

BROTHER HOLDEN: Mr. Chairman, I have been talking with Brother Spellman, and it seems to me while the idea is a fine one and I think we will have to come to it eventually, I wonder whether it might not be that further study will show that the amount can be reduced, or will have to be increased, one way or the other. Brother Kirkpatrick seems to feel that \$15 will do it. Is there any possibility that less than \$15 will do it, if we have a larger chapter roll, a larger membership and a larger initiation, and what effect would paying it in installments during a man's active membership, that is, saying increasing the national

dues \$4 a year, to \$9 a year, thereby getting in the \$5 in three installments each and providing where a man was active less than three years, he would have to pay the sum total during his period of active membership any way, what effect would that have? There are a great many points in that thing that will probably stand further working out. I have been talking with Brother Hall about it. He seemed to think there were possibilities of working the thing out further. He says the present survey, as I understand it, is intended rather as a preliminary.

BROTHER KIRKPATRICK: So far as I am concerned I have made as full a study as I think is necessary.

BROTHER HOLDEN: You made a full study starting on \$15, but have you worked it through?

BROTHER KIRKPATRICK: I can answer that this way. You can't tell what the cost will be in five years. It might fall to a third or it might keep on going up. It might be ten dollars, it may be \$15 will not be enough. I think perhaps we might strike a compromise, \$12, but I have taken the position that any actuary takes, in that kind of a case. He figures out what he thinks is enough, and then he tacks on a little bit of leeway, because you can't afford to run too close to the margin. If you do find you have got a little more than you need you can use that in improving the quality of the Tomahawk.

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BROTHER HOLDEN: Isn't it true in the case of the actuary that he deals with certain expenses or a certain stated amount of money whereas in this thing we are dealing with the cost of producing the Tomahawk. Now the cost depends upon the stability of the currency.

BROTHER KIRKPATRICK: It is just an estimate of future costs in either case.

BROTHER HOLDEN: You can estimate how much you are going to have to pay out in order to pay \$5,000 but when it comes to the Tomahawk here, the thing that you are paying out depends so much on the cost of printing and the cost of materials, and nobody can tell what those things are going to do in the future. We probably will have a period of declining prices. I wonder perhaps if the situation as worked out is based on a continuation of high prices for the next five years.

BROTHER KIRKPATRICK: I can say I have figured in my estimate on a decline in prices. I did not anticipate that we would have to pay as much as we have paid in the last two years. We have felt practically no decline in the cost of putting the thing out. I think we can reasonably expect over the period of the next few years to feel some declines. It is a guess as to how much that will be. I figured I believe 90 per cent of last year's cost running for a period of two years, then 80 per cent, and

I ran down as low as 60 per cent. Our cost is more than double. If I figured on prices going back to the old level we could run it down to 50 per cent, but I think I have figured as much decline as we would dare figure. In other words, I have run as close to the margin as we dare go there.

BROTHER HOLDEN: You would not feel, if the thing was suspended for a year, that it would be a good idea.

BROTHER KIRKPATRICK: There is no harm in letting the thing run along on the old basis until this time next year and if by that time things have worked up satisfactorily and we submit it to the chapters --

BROTHER HOLDEN: What things do you mean worked out satisfactorily?

BROTHER KIRKPATRICK: Well, all the details of the system. I believe there are still some questions.

BROTHER HOLDEN: Well, of course, as to the actual operation that is something that will have to be worked out when you start. That is a matter that can be worked out as you go along.

BROTHER KIRKPATRICK: Then next spring just before college closes, if it looks all right the Grand Prudential Committee could authorize a referendum vote on it. You will have to vote on that anyhow.

G. J. P.: Another feature^{that} came to my mind simply as a

practical suggestion was this: Will the added burden of the Tomahawk, assuming that we make it obligatory even upon initiates, would it so curtail your general fraternity possibilities in the matter of its income, that it would interfere in any way? You are asking for more money there, and that is to my mind a very practical question. In other words, don't let us allow the Tomahawk to so interrupt our financial arrangements for our fraternity at large as to make the less important the more financial burden than the other which I consider very much more important.

BROTHER HOLDEN: I think one thing that we had in mind in talking this over with Charlie Hall, and I talked it over somewhat with Brother Kirkpatrick, the fraternity at the present time has a source of income which it turns over to the Tomahawk, that is to say, profits on jewelry. Your profits on jewelry are on the increase and they will continue to increase as long as our active membership and our rate of initiation for a year continues to increase, so that I think that the question of added revenue to the fraternity can be solved if the fraternity, for a time at any rate, could be relieved of the burden of the Tomahawk in the manner proposed by Brother Kirkpatrick. Brother Hall, what were the jewelry profits

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last year, \$1300?

BROTHER HALL: Yes.

BROTHER HOLDEN: I think that extra \$1300 would take care of a good many expenses.

G. J. P.: Well, fellows, you are up against this practical problem. We who are Alumni can talk about things abstractly but you fellows who are in college find a great deal of difference in a jump in annual dues from \$4 to \$9, and keeping them there for some two or three years. That is the practical problem you are up against.

BROTHER DUNHAM: In that connection I would like to know if it would be possible to have a ruling or something of that nature to find out the initiation fee and annual dues charged by the various chapters. I know at Theta when I was initiated I paid \$70. I know the fee now is \$100. I don't know what it is at other chapters. I know that we pay \$20 annual dues. I do not know what it is in other chapters.

G. J. P.: Suppose we call for volunteers on that matter, somebody who knows. I do not know whether all these present in the room are delegates or not, but as the roll is called will somebody rise and simply state the initiation fees first and the annual dues, whatever they may be, \$100 and \$15, or whatever it might be.

E. S.: Alpha.

BROTHER HOLDEN: The initiation fee at Alpha is now \$110. The annual dues I do not know. I believe they are about \$40 a year, but I wouldn't want to be positive on that.

E. S.: Beta.

BROTHER SPELLMAN: We have annual dues of \$50 a year, and an initiation fee of \$10 to the National. If a man comes in a half year, not directly at the beginning of it, he pays \$15 of the \$25 annual dues, but there is no large initiation fee.

G. J. P.: You have no initiation fee then, at all?

BROTHER SPELLMAN: Not that I know of.

E. S.: GAMMA CHAPTER.

GAMMA DELEGATE: Our initiation fee is \$40 a year, and the dues are \$20, \$10 the first term and \$5 the other two terms.

E. S.: Delta.

DELTA DELEGATE: Our initiation fee is \$40 and our dues \$32.

E. S.: Epsilon.

EPSILON DELEGATE: Our initiation fee is \$40. I do not know what the annual fee is.

E. S.: Zeta. (No response)

E. S.: Eta.

ETA DELEGATE: Eta, \$75 and \$30.

E. S.: Theta.

THETA DELEGATE: Initiation fee \$100 and annual dues \$30.

E. S.: Iota.

IOTA DELEGATE: \$100 and \$40.

E. S.: Kappa.

KAPPA DELEGATE: \$50 and about \$25, or \$30.

E. S.: Lambda.

LAMBDA DELEGATE: Initiation fee is \$75; annual dues \$72.

E. S.: Mu.

MU DELEGATE: \$75 and \$25.

E. S.: Nu. (no response)

E. S.: Xi.

XI DELEGATE: Initiation fee is \$35 and I really do not know of any local dues. Just \$4 national dues.

E. S.: Omicron.

OMICRON DELEGATE: Our initiation fee is \$75 and our annual dues are \$54.

E. S.: Pi. (No response). Rho.

RHO DELEGATE: Initiation fee is \$50, dues \$5 a month, \$60 a year.

E. S.: Sigma.

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SIGMA DELEGATE: Our initiation fee is \$40 and our annual dues are \$47.

E. S.: Tau. (No response) Upsilon.

UPSILON DELEGATE: Our initiation fee is \$60 and our annual dues about \$40.

E. S.: Phi.

PHI DELEGATE: Our initiation fee is \$75.

E. S.: Chi.

CHI DELEGATE: Our initiation fee is \$60 and our annual dues \$36.

E. S.: Psi.

PSI DELEGATE: Our initiation fees are \$30 and I can't say what the other dues are.

E. S.: Now, fellows, you see the practical problem before these various chapters. What do you want to do with this proposition? Shall we take any action on it?

BROTHER FROST: I have a report here from the Resolutions Committee. We have just gone over this thing for the last time and I will read this report:

RESOLVED that the plan outlined by Brother Kirkpatrick for life subscriptions to the Tomahawk be adopted by this fraternity to commence with the college year 1922-1923, provided that by October 1, 1922, 1200 paid subscriptions will have been in, with a guarantee that in the event this plan is not consummated, these men paying in this sum

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of money will get subscriptions for twelve years following.

G. J. P.: Are you ready for the adoption of that report or do you want to discuss it further?

BROTHER KIRKPATRICK: Does that 1200 include either active or Alumni?

BROTHER FROST: No. That includes Alumni.

BROTHER KIRKPATRICK: Twelve hundred Alumni subscribers. I had hoped to get a thousand of course and I had rather counted on that. I think perhaps we could get 1200. I would hate to have the failure or success of the scheme depend on that. For instance, if we started a campaign on that basis, that \$15 is based on the assumption that we have a mailing list in the neighborhood of a few thousand to start with and increasing at the rate of around 400 a year. I am afraid if we started off and got, say, four or five hundred of them, our \$15, in that case, would not be adequate. We would be stuck there a little. You cannot sell life subscriptions on the basis of \$15 without a large mailing list. If you do not provide the means to get a large mailing list your \$15 is hopeless.

G. J. P.: Do you think that we could arbitrarily raise the initiation fee \$15 on new initiates and get away with it?

BROTHER KIRKPATRICK: It would be a raise of \$11 because they are already paying \$4 to the Tomahawk, that is, a

dollar a year, so that we would be adding \$11.

G. J. P.: Only one dollar?

BROTHER KIRKPATRICK: One dollar a year. It would be increasing it \$14. We might as well consider it \$15. I do not believe we would dare to spread that over on the installment basis more than one semester for the reason at the end of the semester we would have some men leaving school and they would not have their Tomahawk. We ought to avoid that if we can.

G. J. P.: A lot of men would not pay it at all.

BROTHER : Suppose you spread it over four months. That would be nearly \$4 a month.

BROTHER KIRKPATRICK: In answer to your question, I believe we could get away with that. I do not believe any man going to college, I do not care whether he washes dishes to pay his way through or what he does, will be so short of funds that if he can afford to join a fraternity and pay anywhere from \$40 up to join, I do not believe there are ^{any} such men who could not raise \$4 a month for four months to get their Tomahawk. I would like to hear from some of the other men who have got anything to say about it.

BROTHER SIPPEL: I believe the very best way is to postpone it for another year and possibly appoint a committee, Brother Kirkpatrick, Brother Holden and the Chairman, and

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let them prepare a detailed report for next year with their recommendation. In the meantime let the present editors of the Tomahawk provide some means of trying to get the Alumni to subscribe for life subscriptions and see what success they have, and then report at the convention next year, or any time during the next year.

G. J. P.: You see the difficulty about your problem is that we probably won't have another convention inside of two years or possibly three.

BROTHER SIPPEL: Can't this matter be brought up some time next year?

G. J. P.: It probably could be brought up as a referendum matter to the chapters.

BROTHER SPELLMAN: It seems to me a little unstable right now to make any definite plans on that basis.

G. J. P.: I think we are all agreed that we want to get this if there is any practical possibility of putting it over and doing it in the right way.

BROTHER HARTZLER: I think the plan suggested to refer it to a committee and postpone action on it is advisable. I know as a delegate of a chapter here I would not want to bind my chapter and compel every one to subscribe for the Tomahawk.

G. J. P.: In other words, your idea would be to put it up to the chapters on a referendum vote?

BROTHER HARTZLER: I think it would be better to arrange for a detailed report of it and send it to the chapters and let them take it up in the chapter meetings and decide by a vote. I do not think a delegate here would be willing to bind his chapter to any agreement.

G. J. P.: What shall we do, fellows? Shall we entertain a motion now along the line suggested? There is not any motion on the floor at the present time. We have just been discussing the matter informally.

BROTHER SIPPEL: Have I the privilege of making that motion?

G. J. P.: Yes.

BROTHER SIPPEL: I make ^a motion that the committee be appointed, consisting of Brothers Kirkpatrick, Holden and the Chairman, to make a detailed report on the future policy of the Tomahawk and report that back to the chapters for referendum vote as to what shall be done not later than one year.

G. J. P.: Pardon me for suggesting, but I suggest along towards the latter part of this college year that is coming. Let them take action so that it will take effect, if it is adopted, on the first of the college year a year hence. If we put it over another year we won't get any action until it is too late. You referred

to the end of the year and I would suggest that you make it not later than the first of April, 1922.

BROTHER HALL: That is too late for the California chapter to get it.

G. J. P.: How about February 1, 1922.

BROTHER SIPPEL: That will be all right.

G. J. P.: Is that satisfactory, gentlemen? All in favor manifest it by saying "aye", contrary minded "no". It is so ordered. What is next, fellows?

BROTHER PEYSER: The Alumni Affairs Committee has had a recommendation in regard to the Tomahawk which has just been covered and which I will not read on that account. The important question before the Alumni Committee which we took up was fully as we could by asking as many Alumni who would come to us as possible, was the chartering of Alumni councils. Now for the purpose of putting this clearly before you I want to make a distinction now between the council, which is a geographical unit, say the Council in New York City, which is composed of members of Alpha, and any other chapters, and the chapter Alumni associations which would be the members of Alpha wherever they are. We had several resolutions submitted, two by Brother Holden, which I will not read unless he insists for the committee has hashed them over and embodied

them in the resolution which we will refer to you. We have embodied his suggestions in that resolution. The first is the Chapter Alumni Association which you remember deals with the members of Alpha, wherever they are.

WHEREAS a uniform plan of organization of Chapter Alumni Associations is needed

BE IT RESOLVED that a committee be appointed by the Grand Prudential Committee to work out a definite plan of organization of Chapter Alumni associations to be submitted to the chapters.

As you will see, this is simply a general plan for uniform organization and encouragement of chapter Alumni associations. We submit this to the Secretary to be refused or accepted by you.

G. J. P.: Pardon me. We will act on this right now. The Chair will entertain a motion on this suggestion.

BROTHER JAGOCKI: As I understand it, the committee considered in this regard such a chapter Alumni organization as is now in existence, we will say Omicron and Rho and chapters of that kind.

BROTHER PEYSER: Yes.

BROTHER JAGOCKI: The thing is to make it uniform.

BROTHER PEYSER: To encourage them to be formed in the same way.

G. J. P.: Any motion?

BROTHER DUNHAM: Mr. Chairman, I move you that this resolution be adopted.

G. J. P.: You have heard the motion. Any discussion? All in favor manifest it by saying "aye", contrarily minded "no". It is so ordered, Mr. Secretary.

BROTHER PEYSER: This is the matter of the Alumni councils. This is a rather important thing, because it involves the matter of Alumni councils being represented with a vote in the convention. This has been agitated in various forms, and we will read to you three resolutions which I think for practical purposes you can consider one at a time and adopt whichever one you like. The three resolutions carry the extreme views on the subject. The first resolution I will read to you is as follows:

WHEREAS the growth and strength of the fraternity depends upon the degree of the organization of the alumni thereof, and

WHEREAS there is no definite general plan for the organization of Alumni groups,

BE IT RESOLVED, first, that all encouragement be given by the Grand Prudential Committee in the organization of chapter Alumni associations and councils.

You will see that is a very weak resolution. That simply means encouragement. Mr. Chairman, I would like to read these three resolutions.

hours in a committee meeting. Then if the Grand Prudential Committee or any other Committee under that decides a certain council in New York or Chicago has efficient men that are sufficiently active to deserve a charter, then they will determine what their obligations shall be in the matter of dues.

BROTHER KIRKPATRICK: That does not give the Grand Prudential Committee power. That simply authorizes them to investigate. That will require a referendum of the chapters.

BROTHER PEYSER: No, that would give the Grand Prudential Committee the power.

BROTHER KIRKPATRICK: Aren't you placing them in the hands of the Grand Prudential Committee the power to authorize alumni councils, to organize and to give them a vote in the convention?

BROTHER PEYSER: The Grand Prudential Committee would have to draw up legislation and submit any necessary amendments to the constitution to provide that but their recommendations would practically be final.

BROTHER KIRKPATRICK: That gives them only the power to investigate and recommend.

BROTHER PEYSER: Yes. This resolution, the third, is the extreme one, and involves Brother Holden's proposal that the Grand Prudential Committee be authorized and ordered to work out plans for the chartering, a definite con-

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vention voting power of Alumni councils. The committee wants to recommend the second resolution which I read, giving the Prudential Committee the power to investigate and if they deem advisable, take such steps as may be necessary in a legislative way, to give the alumni councils a charter.

BROTHER HOLDEN: Mr. Chairman, I move the convention adopt the second resolution.

BROTHER JAGOCKI: I second the motion.

G. J. P.: You have heard the motion. Is there any discussion of the question?

BROTHER KIRKPATRICK: Mr. Chairman, I am in perfect agreement with that, but there has been considerable argument as to the advisability of giving the Alumni councils a vote in the convention. I would like to hear that discussed on the floor here before or after this thing is passed, and I think that that discussion should be a matter of record so that the next Grand Prudential Committee can review the record and find out what the sentiment is in that regard, and be guided accordingly.

G. J. P.: Gentlemen, you have heard the suggestion made by Brother Kirkpatrick. He wants, in other words, to sense the opinion, if he can get it, largely of the official delegates, I take it.

BROTHER KIRKPATRICK: Anybody here, if they can speak

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for the chapter.

G. J. P.: In order to find out if there is any sentiment one way or the other in reference to a definite policy of admitting or declining admission of voting power of alumni councils, I think that is the purpose, isn't it?

BROTHER KIRKPATRICK: Yes.

G. J. P.: Now, fellows, as we call the roll let us hear what the different ones have to say.

E. S.: Alpha Chapter.

BROTHER RICE: I will pass my vote.

E. S.: Beta Chapter.

BROTHER SPELLMAN: I do not know as I understand exactly what is desired.

G. J. P.: The design is to find out whether there is any sentiment in favor of or against, strongly, one way or the other, so as to guide the Grand Prudential Committee in determining what course to pursue in this resolution.

BROTHER SPELLMAN: Well, I should say that if you had an alumni council that was very interested they should, without doubt, deserve some say, but an alumni council that had not any particularly good organization, certainly should not be given a vote. I think it would depend entirely on the individual case, that is, the organization and the interest which is shown. It is a difficult thing

to put through, I should think, because it would have to depend entirely on that.

E. S.: Gamma.

GAMMA DELEGATE: It is immaterial to me, either way.

E. S. Delta.

DELTA DELEGATE: I believe the second proposition is the most logical one to adopt but I feel that our Alumni would desire to do anything that would be of benefit to the fraternity as a whole that would bring closer harmony between all the chapters. That is what they need. That is what has been agitated down there for several years. I feel sure Delta Chapter would be highly in favor of that.

E. S.: Epsilon;

EPSILON DELEGATE: I do not believe the Epsilon chapter would object to giving a vote to an alumni council provided the Alumni Council is active.

E. S.: Zeta. (No response)

E. S.: Eta.

ETA DELEGATE: I think that if the Eta chapter alumni should have a representation it would be favored by the chapter. They are backing us in that new house down there. They are co-operating a great deal more with the chapter than they have been. I am sure that the chapter would heartily favor that.

E. S.: Theta.

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THETA DELEGATE: We have received quite a bit of help from our Alumni Council. I think it is a very good plan to have the different councils scattered throughout the country informed as to what is going on at national headquarters. Of course if they are relieved of the power to take a part in the activities of the national fraternity they are liable to get a careless attitude. Unless this power is given them they will say: "Well, we have nothing to say as to how the fraternity should be run" and that is maybe one reason why we have not such strong Alumni councils, but if they are granted this power to vote it may help a great deal, and I think it will help a great deal to stimulate a more active alumni association and I am pretty sure that Theta would be highly in favor of the second resolution.

E. S.: Iota.

IOTA DELEGATE: Iota Chapter is strongly in favor of this. There was a great deal of pressure brought to bear upon us by our Alumni this past year concerning this very matter. They are all in favor of putting through such a matter.

BROTHER KIRKPATRICK: Mr. Chairman, I wonder if the last three delegates have misunderstood us. I wonder if they understand we are speaking now of the Chicago Alumni Council and not of the Theta Alumni Association.

G. J. P.: That is what I was wondering, if they were confusing those two. The two points are very distinct.

IOTA DELEGATE: Our men are scattered throughout the country and I think wherever they are, with whatever council, they are affiliated, they desire the same thing.

E. S.: Kappa Chapter.

KAPPA DELEGATE: I can see no objection to giving an active alumni organization a vote. I would make a suggestion. I do not know how extensive the growth of those associations might be, but I would suggest that the voting power of all the Alumni associations combined should never exceed that of the active chapters.

E. S. : Lambda Chapter.

LAMBDA DELEGATE: Lambda chapter is heartily in favor of a strong Alumni organization. I think it is the making of the fraternity. As far as the influence in the convention is concerned, I think it can be handled in two ways. The Alumni should have influence enough over the active men that they could guide them and govern their vote in that way. Another way to do that, of course, is to give the Alumni organization a vote. Lambda chapter, I think, is in favor of that to a certain extent. I will go on record as not being in favor of giving them a vote equal to the vote of the active chapter. I do not think that would be right, because I think we want the majority of

the fraternity in the active chapters. I do not just understand what you mean by Alumni council and Alumni chapter. Does this mean organizations in any city where there happen to be alumni or are these alumni chapters corresponding to the chapters we have now?

G. J. P.: Apparently they have both in mind.

LAMBDA DELEGATE: The danger there is, if they have both in mind, there will be no limit of the number of such organizations that we might have. The time might come as the Alumni increase and so on that those organizations would surpass in number the organizations that we have in the fraternity. That might give them a majority fvote in the convention and they could predominate and run things. I would not be in favor of anything like that.

G. J. P.: Get the thing you want but do not overload your delegates expenses.

BROTHER PEYSER: I think I can clear up that question. The question we are discussing now is simply Alumni councils located in the various cities. The chapters' alumni associations we were not considering giving any vote. As far as Mu chapter is concerned, Mu chapter is strongly for the Alumni council having votes on the theory that the strength of other fraternities is in their alumni. We are likely to find them so provided, however, that there should not be

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taxation without representation, and inversely there should not be representation without taxation. Therefore the Prudential Committee has got to use considerable wisdom in providing for the exact tax, the exact dues that the Alumni councils will have to pay the National Treasury, because, of course, they will have to keep up their end of it financially. With that proviso we are strong for it.

E. S.: Nu chapter (no response). Xi chapter.

XI DELEGATE: I am very much in favor of the proposition. I think, as many of the others have said, there is danger in this and I think great care should be taken to see that no council is given this privilege unless it is very highly organized and is actually active. Perhaps the active chapters might have something to do about that. Give them a chance to decide as to the qualifications and qualities of the council that is desiring this privilege.

E. S. : Omicron.

OMICRON DELEGATE: I think Omicron would be heartily in favor of allowing a vote to the Alumni council, but I think we ought to watch that the vote of such Alumni organizations does not exceed that of the active chapters, because the active chapters primarily are interested in the work of the convention and have more first-hand information, the Alumni on such occasions standing second,

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but they should have a vote, and I think Omicron would be heartily in favor of it.

E. S.: Pi. (no response): Rho.

RHO DELEGATE: I feel the same thing as the sentiment expressed by the last few men. We favor anything that will tie the Alumni councils and the active chapters together, provided the control remains in the actives. I do not see any objection to giving the Alumni council a vote where they are a strong, active bunch of men.

E. S.: Sigma.

SIGMA DELEGATE: I believe that the sentiment of Sigma chapter would be to let the Alumni councils have representation in the convention. At the same time I believe that each one of these councils, if they are to be represented, should have a membership not less than the average chapters enrolled. I believe if we allowed the Alumni councils to a vote equal to the chapters, say, with a membership of eight, ten or twelve, that that would be unfair to the chapters as a whole.

E. S.: Tau chapter (no response) Upsilon.

UPSILON DELEGATE: I think the opinion of Upsilon chapter would be that any group of Alumni that would show proper interest nationally and who are willing to organize and form themselves into such an organization, that they

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would be worthy of a charter, and certainly worthy of a vote in the convention. However, I think the vote should be cut down, say, to two votes instead of three votes as the chapter has, that is, the active chapter. I think that any group of men who are willing to interest themselves in fraternity work to such an extent that they go after a charter and attend meetings and take a financial interest in the fraternity, are certainly worthy of representation in the government of the fraternity.

E. S.: Phi.

PHI DELEGATE: I feel that Phi chapter would be willing to grant an alumni organization representation in the convention providing they met certain requirements, the same as a chapter. I would not give them the same voting power as the active chapter.

E. S.: Chi.

CHI DELEGATE: Chi chapter feels that the Prudential Committee should be authorized to investigate alumni councils and those councils which are acceptable should be given a vote in the convention; those councils that show sufficient interest in the fraternity to send a representative to the convention should be given an opportunity to express their interest in the affairs while at the convention.

E. S.: Psi.

PSI DELEGATE: Psi chapter appreciates the strength and importance of the council. I believe any legislation that would strengthen their organization would meet with the entire favor of our chapter. We can say that our strength now lies in one or two strong men at the head of our council. If they had some definite organization I believe that they would be a whole lot stronger and a whole lot more useful to the fraternity.

E. S.: That completes the active roll, Mr. Chairman. I would suggest that we call on the representatives of alumni councils. We have about twelve or thirteen here.

G. J. P.: No objection.

E. S.: Chicago Council. (no response) Pittsburgh council (no response). Philadelphia.

BROTHER GAGOCKI: I believe the alumni themselves would be less liberal with themselves than some of the chapters have been. Some one of the speakers said he would allow the Alumni council to vote, I think, as compared to three with the actives. I think the Alumni Association would be satisfied with one vote as compared with three of the chapters, so that they would feel that they at least would have some little say in it. The Alumni realize that they are more or less out of touch with the problems confronting the active men, but still are very much interested in the

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general policies of the national organization and would very much like to have at least one vote as compared with three of the active chapter, and they are very anxious to get it provided the active chapters give it to them.

E. S.: New York.

BROTHER KIRKPATRICK: Why, the New York Alumni Council went on record this spring in favor of a vote for the Alumni council in the convention.

E. S.: Milwaukee. (no response) Portland.

PORTLAND DELEGATE: I am representing the Portland council too. I know that they would favor any legislation that would give them a chance to have some active work. In talking to them they told me what their views were on this and they mentioned that thing of having no voting power.

E. S.: Toledo (no response). Cleveland.

CLEVELAND DELEGATE: That problem has never been discussed in meetings of the Cleveland council, but I have been active there in the council for a little over a year, and the first thing I found was that the alumni in Cleveland knew very little of what was going on in the fraternity. There are various causes for that, but it is my opinion, and I think it is the opinion of the Cleveland Alumni, that giving them a vote in the affairs of the fraternity, especially the convention, would be a benefit to the fraternity, because it can't help but make the

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Alumni interested in the fraternity.

E. S.: Seattle.

SEATTLE DELEGATE: Seattle is for it.

E. S.: Los Angeles (no response). Twin Cities (no response). Omaha.

OMAHA DELEGATE: The way the Omaha council feels about it is that they would be very glad to have a vote. We have a fairly large organization there. We have regular meetings, and the fellows are always glad to keep in touch with what the fraternity is doing, in fact, glad to get all the literature, and we always have some of the activemen up to if possible. our meetings. I know if they had a vote it would increase their interest, as they have said several times when they have been considering these things, that they would like to have a vote in the convention.

E. S.: San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO DELEGATE: San Francisco is in favor of it.

E. S.: Boulder.

BOULDER DELEGATE: Boulder is for it. In that territory the Alumni is in favor of representation and have manifested their interest by sending a delegate.

E. S.: Reading.

READING DELEGATE: Why, the Reading council, though small, discussed this matter very thoroughly and they thought that if a small Alumni council was active that

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theyought not to get the same vote as the larger council and that was read in this resolution. If there is going to be a change, why could not the men on the committee take this into consideration, to increase the voting power of the active by say two to five and limit the Alumni to three and then according to the size of the council give them the votes, one, two or three, and also give them the voting power only according to the activeness of the council. It will be readily seen that in days to come you are going to have more Alumni councils than you are going to have chapters, because they are increasing on the average, ten, twelve or fifteen men a year from every chapter, and you have got at the present time only twenty-three chapters. The average size of the chapter is only about forty. Well, you see in some of these cities, industrial cities, you are going to have quite a few men, and if you are going to give every Alumni council the same vote there is going to be a little friction.

E. S.: May I ask you how many members you have in Reading at present?

READING DELEGATE: Twelve.

E. S.: Two of them are here, fellows remember that. Marietta.

(no response)

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I believe we have a representative from the Tri-Cities.

TRI-CITIES DELEGATE: The Tri-Cities council is in favor of it, provided the council is active and is active enough in order to have a charter and will send a representative to the convention.

E. S.: Has the newly formed Columbus Council anything to say through the Zeta delegate? (No response). Chicago Council.

CHICAGO DELEGATE: I have not heard all of the discussion on this matter, but I understand it is not only a question of the method but whether or not they should be given a vote. I personally, and I believe the council as a whole do not believe in giving the council a vote. In the first place, the council organizations, whether you change the method of organization or not, cannot in my opinion, be made very substantial. You men who are in the council are men who are busy through the day, have other matters on hand to take care of, and only give the matter of the council very slight consideration except in particular cases. The men are not like themen in school who have a certain stated time in college. They are taken away, out of town on business, and move out of town, so that your organization cannot be a substantial organization. Then your repre-

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sentative sent from your council is not a representative of the council necessarily. You all know a man would be inclined not to carry the views of his council, but the views of his particular chapter, so that if you have a council in Chicago and you sent an Eta man or you sent a Theta man or a Beta man you might say the chances are ten to one that his vote would line up with Eta or Theta or Beta chapter or whatever particular chapter he happened to come from, so that the vote would not be a fair vote because the chapter that that man came from would be simply carrying that much weight in the convention and the affairs of the fraternity are really the affairs of the active men. Of course, the Alumni are interested, but I think they should only be interested and only should act in an advisory capacity. I am strongly of the opinion that it is inadvisable to give the council a vote.

BROTHER HALL: Are there any of the Alumni chapters that I have missed?

DETROIT DELEGATE: There is no Detroit delegate in here and I would like to say a word or two as to my experience with the Detroit council. I have only been there a year. I have heard in the last five or six years that the Detroit council was very active, but the present status --

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and this is no criticism of Brother Gurney -- it seems to me whether or not there is any pep in a council depends upon its officers. Years ago they used to have a meeting at least once a month. They used to have a party every time there was a newly wed, a royal send-off. It seems they have stopped doing that, and it seems that the only way to get back some of the old pep is to give the council some authority or some representation in the fraternity. Somehow we have to get the old pep back, and it seems to me that the experiment is worth trying, at least and that we ought to give the council a vote, of course not equal to the chapters, but give it some vote, and they ought to pay some money into the national treasury, and they are willing to do it if when they pay that money they will get something back for it. Their interest is going to be more keen and they are going to come around. Therefore I am heartily in favor of giving them a vote.

E. S.: Any other council to be heard from? If not, I believe the delegate from Pi has arrived.

PI DELEGATE: Well, I think the men would be pretty generally in favor of giving them a vote in the convention. It seems to me that it is a small matter that the Alumni council has to ask. Another thing is that we are trying

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to stimulate their interest all the time. I know in our chapter it is probably the same as all the others, that is, work is continually going on to try to get these Alumni councils interested, take an interest in the fraternity and in the chapter. I think one means and one method would be to give them the vote in the convention. I can say there would be no harm so far as I can see, because I almost feel once a Sig, always a Sig, whether he is in school or out of school. I know in our chapter we appreciate the advice and consideration of the older men.

BROTHER JAGOCKI: I call for the question.

G. J. P.: You have heard the question. It is called for. Are you ready for the question? The question is whether we shall adopt the second resolution. It has been seconded and discussed, and the information given. Any further discussion? All in favor manifest it by saying "aye", contrary minded the same. It is so ordered.

The second resolution will be considered and referred to the Grand Prudential Committee for working out some scheme. Now what is next? Anything further from the Committee on Alumni?

BROTHER PEYSER: There was just one other thing that we discussed in the council, and that was the possibility of some higher degree being conferred upon a man when he

left college something like the S A E have, to stimulate interest in the fraternity by giving a man some sort of a degree after he leaves college, making a sort of alumni fraternity within the fraternity. That was just discussed in a general way. If anybody has any ideas I think he should express them at this time. That is all, Mr. Chairman.

G. J. P.: Do you want to make any motion or discuss the question? I am not going to stand on technicalities here. You can discuss the question without a motion if you want to. Has anybody any remarks to make upon the question?

BROTHER ENGSTROM: I wish somebody would give us some idea of these degrees.

G. J. P.: Here is a brother who wants to know something about these degrees? Does anybody know anything about it who is willing to talk?

BROTHER JAGOCKI: I guess you can tell more about it than anybody else.

G. J. P. : I do not know that I know very much about the details of it. I have heard of it just as some of your fellows have. I have never talked the matter over with any one. I have always regarded it as one of the closed books in their own affairs, but I can see that there might be some advantage, and there might be some disadvantage. As to how it has worked out, I can't say. I had no idea the ques-

tion should be involved here, or I would have asked my 275
friend Almy and he would have told me it was none of my
business or he would have told me the whole story. After
a man becomes an alumnus he would then become eligible to
initiation in this extra degree, some what on the order of
some of the degrees of the regularly established lodges.
I think that might well be taken up and discussed in-
formally by correspondence, and one thing and another, that
way, unless there is some motion or some other disposi-
tion wanted.

BROTHER KRAUSE: I think that the spirit of this sugges-
tion is really in that first motion that that would be
referred through the chapter Alumni organizations to a
committee to investigate that question at the time they
were taking up the general scheme.

G. J.P.: Is there any other question to come up now?

BROTHER KIRKPATRICK: I wonder if we could get some
member of the Resolutions Committee to come in and pre-
sent something that they have prepared for us.

G. J. P.: It is now twenty minutes to five.

BROTHER JAGOCKI: I think the Auditing Committee is
ready.

BROTHER EATON: The Auditing Committee have had an informal
meeting this afternoon, but they are not ready to report.

G. J. P.: Is there anything further that we can take up? Any Unfinished Business? Any New Business? Anything miscellaneous, or anything to fill in this time?

BROTHERHALL: Mr. Chairman, I would like to say one thing. We do not have very much secret work in our fraternity and I think what little we do have we should keep secret. We took up the matter of the grip this morning. There is one other thing that has come to my attention and that is the names of our chapter officers. I think we have an some record of one of our conventions that the names of the chapter officers are never to be written out and I think about ~~every~~ nine out of every ten of these questionnaires that came in on the question relative to chapter officers the H. S. P. wrote it out, and that applies equally well all the way down through the seven officers. Now, I think it is just a misunderstanding, generally, that the brothers do not understand that they are not to write that out. You must remember that there are other people besides our members handling those questionnaires and we often show them to members of other fraternities who ask us how we do certain things. If we happened to pick up that one they might find out something. It does not amount to so much, but, as I say, we have so few secret things anyway, let us keep secret what we do have.

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G. J. P.: In answer to that, aren't we trying to make a mountain out of a mole hill? There was a time forty or fifty years ago when esoteric matters were made great mysteries. You can recall the time when nobody outside of a fraternity member or a novitiate was allowed in a fraternity house. Under no circumstances were men of different fraternities allowed. They were scarcely allowed to speak to each other on the campus. But those days are gone. Now I am perfectly frank to say that the titles of practically all of the national and local officers are easily distinguished by the representatives of almost any other fraternity. I have had young women quiz me on what H. S. P., and H. J. P., meant. I smiled and said, "That is a secret," and then they would immediately tell me what they were (laughter). Now I did not admit to them that they were right but I just simply smiled and looked wise. Now, isn't that so? Now I am inclined to think that the time has passed when we should pay very much attention to the esoteric value of the titles of our officers. I do not know how the rest of you feel about that but I believe that we are simply making a matter a mystery that does not belong in that particular phase. I think that has been one of the great tendencies of the fellows and in the years gone by a great deal of opposition to fraternities has grown up over just such things as that,

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small, immaterial matters, but they were regarded, you know, as one of those mysterious things that the mysteries of Isis of Egypt were not to be compared to. If you want to discuss this, or if you want to make a motion, or anything of that kind, the Chair is perfectly willing to listen to you, but I do not see what we can do on these matters. Even if we published our resolutions, somebody is likely to make fun of them. I think that the time has come when those titles might just as well be abandoned, so far as their esoteric value is concerned. Maybe you think differently. I don't care. It is a small matter to me. Has anybody any resolution to offer on the subject?

I can remember the time when I called down upon my devoted head the condemnation of the National Committee for daring to print the name of the fraternity and the place where I got my mail upon envelopes for the purposes of putting the fraternity mail in so that it would go out and if necessary be returned, the theory being that by doing so I only invited other fraternities to steal the mail when the fellow happened to receive it on a particular campus. That was their objection and I got a fierce rap over the knuckles for it, and of course I stopped it. I do not think that any of us would think of anything like that, in other words, I do not believe that anybody

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would feel like rapping the present executive officers for using stationery with letters and envelopes that would be returned to their office if they were not properly delivered. Is there anything further?

BROTHER WILLIAMS: Mr. Chairman, there is just one thing I want to get an interpretation or expression of opinion on and about which we are somewhat in doubt at the University of Colorado. Since the war they have made a particular runing that applies to soldiers and sailors, men who were disabled. We have a great many men who were sent there by the Government on account of the climate. You know they can go to school there and build up their health. Some of these men are classed as vocational men, and others are classed as Federal Board men. The vocational men do not always have highschool credits or high school diplomas showing that they have graduated, and they are not candidates for a degree at the University, although they come in there in the capacity of a special student. They take up engineering work in the engineering school. Some of these men are very fine men and we have discussed pledging some of the men. We have been considerably in doubt as to whether we could pledge them or not. That is the question on which I wish to have an interpretation, the question whether those men will be eligible to be pledged.

G. J. P.: Well, gentlemen, I do not know how the rest of you feel about it, but much as I regret refusing membership to those men, I do not think that we ought to take them in with our present standard. Perhaps there would not be enough to make any great effect. Perhaps we have in some low-stand men, men of even poorer intellectual qualifications than some of these fellows have, for all I know, but the difference is, one has been matriculated and the other has not.

BROTHER WILLIAMS: It is immaterial to us, but we would like to know if we can pledge them.

G. J. P.: How many are there, Brother Williams?

BROTHER WILLIAMS: Oh, there is a very small number. I do not suppose there are over a hundred in school. We have never pledged one and the question merely came up if we could.

G. J. P.: How many would you want to pledge there?

BROTHER WILLIAMS: That would depend upon the men.

G. J. P.: Can you give me any kind of a definite idea offhand?

BROTHER WILLIAMS: Not offhand. There would probably not be over one or two a year, a very small number, as you know. As a matter of fact, there never was but one man even considered and he happened to have his high school

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degree and had started to take college work.

G. J. P.: He is matriculated, isn't he?

BROTHER WILLIAMS: Yes.

G. J. P.: Then isn't he eligible?

BROTHER WILLIAMS: I think you do not quite understand.

There are two classes of these students. Those in this vocational class are not eligible to a degree from the University.

G. J. P.: In other words, such a student is very much like an unclassified student at Harvard or like a man who is working in some other institutions in the east have simply what they call a certificate, but not a degree.

BROTHER WILLIAMS: That is about what it amounts to.

G. J. P.: I do not think in any of those institutions that I have mentioned, that there has been any real distinction made. I think about the place where we generally drew the line was on the agricultural colleges and schools having agricultural departments who otherwise, if we did not hold the lines up pretty well, might possibly think a real prosperous farmer who came there for a short series of lectures would be a very valuable addition to Alpha Sigma Phi on account of his bank roll or something of that kind. As a matter of fact, we have not had anything of that kind in our fraternity from any of these institutions that I have mentioned at all, but I do know that there are some

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other fraternities that have had it and have had it very seriously. Some fraternities, I think it was at Iowa State College, some years ago, went to work and actually initiated some of those fellows that had simply come down there for a two or three weeks, lecture on something that was connected with the agricultural course, good fellows, but they were men that really did not even have a common school education, many of them, they were not college graduates at all, and they put their foot down on it very seriously.

BROTHER WILLIAMS: I merely wanted an interpretation along the strict lines of the constitution and not any concession or anything else.

BROTHER KIRKPATRICK: May I ask how long those men are there for? Are they there subject to the will of the Government or until they complete the course?

BROTHER WILLIAMS: They are there until they complete their course, subject to the will of the Government.

BROTHER KIRKPATRICK: Are they likely to be picked up and moved at any time?

BROTHER WILLIAMS: No, unless their health breaks down or something like that.

BROTHER KIRKPATRICK: Of course it would not be advisable to take in a man if there was a possibility that a couple

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weeks hence he was going to be moved.

BROTHER WILLIAMS: Nothing like that.

BROTHER KIRKPATRICK: Well, I would suggest, under the circumstances that they be governed by Section 2 of Article 4, which reads: "No chapter of this fraternity shall ever initiate any person who is not of unblemished reputation, fair scholarship, good intellect, high moral character, and likely to prove socially a valuable acquisition to the fraternity." I would suggest that if they can qualify under that section it be the sense of the convention that they be allowed to come in.

G. J. P.: I do not see how we can legally exclude them under that interpretation.

BROTHER CONDIT: We have those Federal Board men and it was taken up and our regulations will not permit us to pledge them.

BROTHER JAGOCKI: I think the section just before the one just read covers that too. It says: "Active membership in this fraternity shall be limited to male students regularly enrolled in the college or university in which a chapter may be created. No chapter of this fraternity shall discriminate against any prospective member on account of his enrollment in any department thereof, but nothing herein contained shall be construed so as to pre-

vent any chapter from requiring enrollment for a definite period of time as a prerequisite for admission into the fraternity."

BROTHER LINEBACH: I should like to ask what are the views of the other fraternities at the University of Colorado.

BROTHER WILLIAMS: I think one of the fraternities pledged one man. I think two or three other fraternities have. We merely wanted an interpretation along the lines of the constitution. You can see the constitution can be construed to cover these men.

G. J. P.: Well, I would rule, if I am correct in my interpretation of it, that they can be pledged legally. That would be my ruling.

BROTHER MC GINNESS: That paragraph Brother Jagocki read refers to regularly enrolled students. As I understand it, the vocational students are only special students.

G. J. P.: I think a broad interpretation there would mean regularly enrolled in that sense of the word.

BROTHER HOLDEN: Mr. Chairman, along that same line it occurs to me that Lambda chapter at Columbia University have considered the question of initiating extension students, that is, extension students not regularly en-

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rolled and not candidates for a degree. It seems to me that those students would not be eligible.

G. J. P.: I would say that probably a very strict interpretation of our constitution would exclude extension students, but there is this matter to be considered in Columbia with your very broad ability to elect and your ability also, if the extension student has done the certain work prerequisite, he then qualifies and he may take the regular course although he may, as a matter of fact, not take it for some years hence, I would say that that extension student, under those conditions, if the chapter would be a little bit conservative in the matter of selecting them, that there would be no serious objection. I do not think they ought to take somebody, for instance, who merely intends, we will say, to attend a night session for one semester, or something like that. I think that what we are aiming to do, fellows, is to keep the membership up, and I believe that the chapter pride is of that type everywhere that we all want to be conservative rather than radical on that question.

BROTHER LINEBACH: I understand that these vocational men have a course of only two years. We have a course similar to that in the school of agriculture and students taking that course do not get a degree. I under-

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stood we were not allowed to take anyone in who was not a candidate for a degree. Therefore we did not consider them.

G. J. P.: As our Secretary well suggests, if we let down the bars we are going to have a lot of trouble. I think we would better interpret our constitution rather conservatively and allow the matter to be put up to the committee, the Grand Prudential Committee, for a ruling upon the individual case if you are in doubt. I think you will get somewhere with it then. They are the individuals who pass upon the question in the last analysis. Of course, if you have conferred membership before there is nothing to pass upon.

Brother Secretary, had you not better read this letter of Professor Shephardson?

ES: I have a letter here of Dr. Shepherdson, President of Beta Theta PI. We had anticipated having him here today to speak to us and just at the last moment he was called to North Carolina on business. His letter is as follows:

(Insert letter)

G. J. P.: Brothers, I very deeply regret that Professor Shepherdson could not be with us, because he is a most excellent speaker, a man who has the qualifications of getting right hold of his auditors in the right way, a very interesting speaker, a man who always has a message to deliver, and knows how to deliver it. I have heard him upon dozens of occasions. He is not only President of Beta Theta Pi but he has been president of the Acacia Fraternity and Secretary of the Inter-Fraternity Conference two or three terms, and its Chairman for one term, and he is really a big man in the fraternity world. At the present time he is also editor of Beta Theta Pi and is the successor of the late William Raymond Baird. So you know what they think of him, as well as other fraternities.

Is there anything further?

BROTHER JAGOCKI: Mr. Chairman I believe the reading of the minutes of the Minneapolis convention has been laid over since yesterday. It is in printed form and I believe it is authentic. I move that the minutes as printed in the August, 1919, number of the Tomahawk be adopted as official and accepted.

G. J. P.: You have heard the motion. Are you ready for the question? All in favor manifest it by saying "aye", contrary minded the same. I suppose we ought to read into

that motion that the reading of them be dispensed with.

BROTHER JAGOCKI: Yes.

G. J. P.: That motion is now carried. Now, gentlemen, what next?

I thought possibly at this time we might be able to ascertain whether we would have to go over another day after tomorrow for the convention. In view of the fact that these committees still have these problems, these momentous problems that we are all interested in. I do not know exactly what propositions are on, or how long it will take to dispose of them. I do not see that we can do much else than drift along.

BROTHER JAGOCKI: I do not know what Chi chapter has doing tomorrow night. It seems to me we might have a long session and even take up part of the evening, if necessary, to get through.

G. J. P.: Can some member of Chi chapter advise us about that?

BROTHER ACKLEY: Chi chapter was planning to give a reception at eight o'clock at the chapter house, but in case it was necessary to carry the session over to a later hour than was expected, we could either delay the reception or dispense with it. Of course, we would hate very much to dispense with it entirely.

G. J. P.: Without wishing to inquire the nature of the program, if it became necessary to dispense with the reception and continue in session here tomorrow evening, would it seriously interfere with anything but your social arrangement?

BROTHER ACKLEY: That is very much the situation. Of course, we are very desirous of having you.

G. J. P.: Under those circumstances, fellows, let us do the best we can tomorrow. I think we are all working now, earnestly and honestly to get things threshed out and to find out where we are standing, in other words, like the populist of Kansas, some years ago, to find out "where we are at". Now, if we succeed in finding out in the early evening that we can adjourn and go out to Chi chapter we can tell you, and if we don't get through we can stay here till midnight, if necessary, and thresh the matter out.

Now, I do not see that there is much else to do except to take a recess. We have to be at the Congress Hotel at seven o'clock, and we have to have some time to get ready. Incidentally, I wanted to get a conference with this committee that has charge of that accounting system. I do not see very much of an opportunity to do it this evening.

BROTHER KIRKPATRICK: Mr. Chairman, I move that we recess until tomorrow morning.

BROTHER SCOTT: I second the motion.

G. J. P.: Now, fellows, you have heard this motion. Of course, it is not debatable. That is not the purpose, but this morning we set our time arbitrarily at ten. I think we got down to work about eleven. Yesterday morning we set it at nine o'clock and we got to work about ten. When shall we meet tomorrow morning, at what time?

THE DELEGATES: Nine o'clock.

G. J. P.: All right. Nine o'clock. Let us start on time.

A recess was then taken until Thursday morning, September 15th, at nine o'clock.

B A N Q U E T

September 14, 1921.

SPEAKING PROGRAM.

BROTHER SHOBE: Brothers, When I invited myself to a place on the program tonight and accepted the invitation, I decided that the best place for me to have my little say would be right after the dinner, because possibly you might be in a little more amenable mood at that time than you will be later on.

I want to make an announcement before I proceed to introduce the Toastmaster, and that is concerning the little ash trays. I expect this is as opportune a time to make it as any. Those trays belong to you men, as you perhaps have already surmised, and it is fortunate that we had a considerable quantity made, because we thought we were going to have a large number of Sigs at this banquet. There are almost one hundred more of them. They cost us about 75 cents apiece. If any of the men care for them and care to pay that much for them, we would be very glad to distribute them in that way, or if any of your brother Sigs care for them after you return to school we would be very glad to forward them at that price.

Relative to our speaking, I want to say that one of the speakers asked me how long I thought an afterdinner should be. After a little thought I told him that I thought

it ought to be as long as an ideal dress for a girl on Fifth Avenue, long enough to cover the subject and yet short enough to maintain one's interest (laughter). I hope that you will enjoy the speaking tonight. The speakers have been selected after considerable thought. They were not selected in the manner that the wife selected her husband. When her little girl asked her if her father was the first man that ever proposed to her mother, the mother said, "Why, yes, he was." The little girl, after some mature reflection, said, "Mother, don't you think you could have done just a little better if you had shopped around a little bit?"

The Toastmaster tonight, Mr. Heilman, a former member and now Alumni member of Kappa chapter of Wisconsin, I think, is especially fitted for the task before him. After leaving Kappa in 1911 he has for several years since that time been a Toastmaster at the annual banquets of the Alumni Association of Kappa Chapter, and we thought at the suggestion of Brother Sippel, that it was proper to let him broaden his field a little bit and step another round up the ladder and act in our behalf tonight. Brother Heilman is a successful attorney and a member of a firm of attorneys in Madison, Wisconsin, and for some time was one of the district attorneys in Wisconsin. Gentlemen, I

take pleasure in introducing to you, our Toastmaster, Brother Heilman (applause).

THE TOASTMASTER: Chief Master of Ceremonies and Brothers in Alpha Sigma Phi: It is needless to say it is a very great pleasure for me to be here tonight to act as Toastmaster at this banquet, which is more or less the culmination of one of the most successful conventions that I have ever attended, and speaking of conventions reminds me of the time back in 1912, when Brother Musgrave and, I believe, Brother Rice, of Alpha, and myself, and also other gentlemen who are gathered here tonight, were present at the convention held in the city of Detroit, of this fraternity. When we look back to the time when we were in active participation in the fraternity affairs and think of the strides which the fraternity has made and has taken since the year 1912, and I look around the room here tonight and see the faces, many of whom are very familiar to me and many of whom I did not know at that time, I take a great deal of pleasure in coming here and enjoying such a bountiful repast that was prepared under the able direction of our Brother Shobe.

I also take great pleasure in being here for the reason that I know that I am among friends. I know that I am with Brother Sigs who have fought the battles of the

fraternity during school and since we have left the college, and I know that I am talking to and am in the company of men who have the ideals of Alpha Sigma Phi at heart, and who are doing their utmost to make the standards of Alpha Sigma Phi the standards of their college or university.

I need not extol the virtues of our fraternity. It needs no praise, and praise will not aid in extending its growth or in making its prominence more noticeable, but at a time of this kind it is well to look back over the period through which we have passed and really examine the statistics of our growth, see how we have developed from one chapter at Marietta, when our national re-expansion began, in 1907, until today. We have twenty-three chapters with over 3500 active members and alumni living, with twenty-three alumni councils and I believe about ten or twelve alumni associations in various parts of the country. I think you will realize with me, when you look back over that period, that there must have been some motive force, some power that caused this expansion to develop along proper lines.

I will avert at greater length upon that subject a little later in the evening, but in speaking of the growth of the fraternity. we must bear in mind that

Marietta College, from the years 1860, 1861, through the Civil War, down to 1907, was the cradle in which Alpha Sigma Phi remained, and we have with us tonight one of the early members of Delta Chapter at Marietta who has kindly consented to tell us a few things about Marietta College, and Alpha Sigma Phi, in particular, at an early day. He has requested me to say that on account of his rather feeble health he will be unable to speak at great length, but I take great pleasure in introducing to you the Rev. Ezra B. Chase, Delta '69. (applause)

BROTHER CHASE: The baby has gotten out of the cradle. Fifty-two years ago I was initiated in Delta Chapter at Marietta. It was a royal brotherhood, a royal fraternity. It was a day of small things. We had passed the civilization of the cliff-dwellers and the mound builders, who left their relics at Marietta and whose works were one of the particular places that we always introduced the candidates to, taking them upon the mound in the cemetery and trying to strike terror through their hearts.

Your Worthy Master of Ceremonies at the banquet, Brother Shobe, sent out to the house this afternoon to make inquiry of my wife if I could be here tonight, and she very graciously said that Brother Shobe was determined to have the curiosity there (laughter), and so he is here, a relic

of antiquity (laughter).

I look at the past, and looking into your faces I behold the future, the prophecy of great achievements that I feel you are to win in the years opening before you, this magnificent showing of young manhood that I know has at heart all the principles of Alpha Sigma Phi.

While at Marietta their enterprises were very narrow perhaps and very simple, our materials were very limited. The one thing that we aimed after was scholarship, and since that Marietta has broadened out into the sports and other enterprises that are making for itself a record. As I think of those brothers back there fifty two years ago my heart is touched with deepest joy that they deemed me somewhat worthy of becoming a member of that blessed fellowship. I have called it blessed fellowship. It was a blessed fellowship, as you realize in your chapters the blessedness of the fellowship, and if you will permit me, as I am not able to speak, to leave just one sentence with you, in the words of another, "God give us love, apt love, that we may shape a brotherhood of grace, and out of the chaos of troubled hearts may weave a seamless robe, a living creed, to wrap about the great struggling heart of our race, till fellowship becomes the law of hearts." I thank you, Brothers (applause).

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THE TOASTMASTER: I am sure that I express the thought and the pleasure of Alpha Sigma Phi fraternity in extending our grateful appreciation to Rev. Chase who symbolizes so much of the past to us in our fraternity, and I hereby extend to him our gratitude in that regard.

A part and parcel of the past always brings up the subject of the future, and in order that our future may be well ordered it is necessary that we give a fair and full consideration of what has gone before. The history of an organization is the background upon which its future is founded. We all know there is a great movement in this country today to try to get at the facts of American history, the history of this country, so that the school boys and school girls in the primary grades and in the higher institutions of learning may receive the proper and exact and truthful facts in regard to our history. It is the same with our fraternity. It is advisable that we know all the things that are for the good of the fraternity, as well as some of the things that may be to its disadvantage. We should know the facts, face them, and then strive in the future to avoid our mistakes and start forward with a hope that in the future no mistakes will be made.

We have with us tonight one of the brothers of our

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fraternity who is a member of Alpha chapter, and who has made an investigation of the history of our fraternity and who, I am sure, is very competent and able to characterize our past events in such a manner that our future conduct and future course will be well guided. One of the great characteristics of the next speaker which indicates to me that he is a man of considerable ability is the fact that his physical frames likens itself considerably to my own (laughter). Further than that I have had occasion during the last hour to watch him consume food and his general characteristics are such that I have come to the conclusion that we could find no more able historian than Brother W. H. T. Holden, of Alpha, Yale. I call on Brother Holden (applause):

BROTHER HOLDEN: Brothers in Alpha Sigma Phi: I rather hesitate to speak on the subject of the history of the fraternity in the presence of one whose work on the history has been so much greater than the little I have done, Brother Musgrave. However, I trust Brother Musgrave will pardon me for speaking on it. I am not going to try to go into the evidence and the sources of evidence for what few facts we feel reasonably sure of about the history. I will simply try to tell the story of Alpha Sigma Phi as it looks from what evidence we now have.

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Before I begin on that, I perhaps would better say a few words about the class society system which existed at Yale, which began its development in the foundation of the first senior society of Skull and Bones in 1832 and which reached its full development about 1840 when the first of the freshmen societies appeared and which ended in 1888, in its complete form, at least, with the abolition of freshmen societies and which finally went out of existence altogether, to give way to the present system in 1903, when the faculty finally abolished sophomore societies, but the description that I am going to give of the class society system in no way applies to Yale at the present day but it applies to the years 1840, 1850, 1860 and 1870, when Alpha Sigma Phi existed as a sophomore society at Yale.

When a man came to college he sometimes was already pledged to his freshman society, having been pledged while at preparatory school. If he was not pledged he did not have much chance to escape because the freshmen society members, that is, they were then the sophomore, haunted the station, the road, the trains and scouted around for every possible freshman in order to pledge him to a freshman society, and practically every freshman in the freshman class was pledged to one or the other of the three freshman societies, and a week after the opening of

college he was initiated into the society to which he had been pledged. Whereupon the freshman class took over the management of those societies and the sophomores became inactive, and as we would now term them Alumni members of the freshman society. In the literature of that day the active members are termed acting members, and what we would call alumni are called honorary members.

Then along in the spring, shortly before commencement, shortly before the end of the college year, the time for sophomore society elections approached, and although there was considerable pledging in advance, there was still a great element of uncertainty as to who would be chosen to the honor of membership in the sophomore society, but the sophomore society was the reward for the man who stood forth among his fellows in the freshman year, just as the senior society was and still is the reward for the man at Yale who stands forth among his class throughout the first three years.

The sophomore society elections were usually given out late at night by the members of the society marching around in a body from room to room, offering elections to the men whom they had chosen to succeed them, and about a week after the night on which the elections were given out the initiations took place and the sophomore society was

turned over to the new initiates who, during the succeeding year, were the acting members of those societies.

In the junior year, at the end of the sophomore year, the sophomores went into the junior societies and at the end of the junior year the lucky ones were chosen to the senior societies.

The nearest approach to the old system at Yale was the Harvard club system. Unfortunately, I believe the Harvard club is not very widely understood, so that the comparison does not help us very much, except perhaps the brother from Beta.

In 1843-1844 there was but one sophomore society and but one freshman society. The members of the class of 1849 determined to organize a new freshman society and in the fall of 1845 they organized the freshman society of Delta Kappa. Now it appears that some of these men, perhaps fearing that they would be denied election to the regular sophomore society of Kappa Sigma Theta because of their boldness in founding a new freshman society as a rival to the already established Kappa Sigma Epsilon, sometime in December, 1845, the tradition goes, I have never seen it in writing anywhere, they organized the Alpha Sigma Phi, the Alpha chapter, at any rate, in 1846 when forty-nine became sophomores. Alpha Sigma Phi was

a going institution and a bitter rival of Kappa Sigma Theta, and so successful a rival that in 1858 Kappa Sigma Theta died and went out of business altogether, leaving Alpha Sigma Phi alone in the field of sophomore societies.

Alpha Sigma Phi, as the only sophomore society during the late 50's and early 60's was able to take in the very best men of the sophomore class and the fact that these men were the best of the class is shown by the marks they made in the world as graduates from college, but the junior societies pledged the men to the junior societies through the first two years of the course, and junior society politics to strengthen the particular junior society was the cause of the downfall of old Alpha chapter, and Alpha Sigma Phi.

Through some cause or another, the D K E pledged men were in the majority, and very far in the majority, in the class of 1866, and one of the class of 1867 who was pretty sure of election to Alpha Sigma Phi and D K E conceived the idea of barring out all the Psi U pledges from Alpha Sigma Phi the D. K E pledged men were in the majority in the class of '66, and one of the class of '67 who was pretty sure of election to Alpha Sigma Phi and to D K E conceived the idea of barring out all the Psi U pledges from Alpha Sigma Phi and make Alpha Sigma Phi a

purely D K E proposition which would greatly strengthen D K E but it didn't work out that way. It led to a bitter strife which attracted the attention of the faculty and as Alpha Sigma Phi stood none too well with the faculty because of various things that had occurred, the faculty was rather anxious to suppress the society and finally did so in the spring of 1864 and forbade the members of the class of '67 to join the society. Nevertheless, the D K E faction initiated them secretly and during the summer after, Alpha Sigma Phi at Yale was supposed to have been suppressed but it still existed subrosa.

In the fall of 1864 the Psi U crowd decided to start a new Sophomore society and succeeded in getting the faculty to consent. They came out as Psi Theta Psi. Alpha Sigma Phi still existed subrosa, and then following the example of Psi U they decided that they could come out openly but they were not allowed to do so because the faculty would not allow any sophomore society to take the name or become the successor too obviously of the late Alpha Sigma Phi. So the crowd of Alpha Sigma Phi men decided on a very simple scheme. They would change the name of the society and they would call it Delta Beta Xi, and they did, but Delta Beta Xi was Alpha Sigma Phi, and one secret of Delta Beta Xi as we heard in New York about a year ago from one of the

members of that society, was the fact that it was nothing else but Alpha Sigma Phi, and under that name it continued until 1875 when the faculty, aroused by an unusually large display of drunkenness at the time of giving out the elections to the class of '78 by the class of '77, abolished sophomore societies altogether, or attempted to, and as far as Alpha Sigma Phi was concerned they were abolished, because that was the end of any Alpha Sigma Phi at Yale. They were retired from the sophomore societies but they were organized independently and were in no way the successor or descendant of Delta Beta Xi or of Alpha Sigma Phi.

Now, the class societies at Yale were in every sense a fraternity. They were not a club. They had the secret characteristics of a fraternity. They had a ritual, a constitution, a motto, a grip and all the things that go to make up the fraternity as distinguished from a club, and the freshmen societies and the sophomore societies which all originated at Yale determined to attempt to expand and actually found chapters outside of Yale where the junior societies, with the exception of D K E, came into Yale from the outside. The freshmen societies when they went into the colleges went into them as freshmen societies and they did not last very long, because you can see for yourselves what chance a society exclusively composed of

freshmen would stand in a college today. The freshmen would be absorbed by the regular fraternities, and the freshmen society if it did not admit to membership the members of the regular fraternities would stand no chance to exist whatever, or if it did the interest in it would be very slight because the interest of the men would soon be directed to a more worthy organization. So that freshmen societies outside of Yale were very unsuccessful except at Dartmouth where essentially the same societies as at Yale prevailed and also at Amherst for a short time. The sophomore societies of Kappa Sigma Theta and Alpha Sigma Phi were also determined to expand and were also unsuccessful for the most part, except that Alpha Sigma Phi planted two chapters which were not sophomore societies but which were general fraternities in the colleges in which they were planted. One of these is the Delta chapter at Marietta which existed continuously from its chartering by the Yale chapter in 1860 until the present day, and the other was the Epsilon chapter which was founded by one of the charter members of Delta, Lyman Strong, and which was initiated by Delta in 1863.

I should state that throughout this period in Alpha Sigma Phi the Government of the fraternity was by the parent chapter. The delta chapter reported to Alpha chapter in the same way that the different chapters today

report to the national organization, but when they founded Epsilon its relation to Delta was so close that, instead of reporting direct to Alpha, Epsilon arranged to report to Delta.. When Alpha chapter died or was suppressed and went under cloud for a time, the relations between Delta and Alpha were not very good for some reason. I imagine they were largely due to the fact that the sophomores at Yale were not particularly interested in what the students in a college out in Ohio were doing, but were thinking more about what they were going to do when they got Psi U or D K E as juniors. When the news of the suppression of Alpha came to Marietta the Delta chapter began to look around for another home, for another connection, and for a period of years the Delta chapter was considering what national fraternity it should attempt to secure a charter from, and actually did attempt to secure a charter from Alpha Delta Phi, and Psi U, but was refused by those societies, although they had many offers from other fraternities. They were determined to have none but the best. It is very fortunate that Psi U and Alpha Delta Phi would not take in the Delta chapter.

The Epsilon chapter was not very favorably influenced by this ^{dis-}organized condition in 1864 and further the fraternity situation at Wesleyan was very bad. The

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number of students fell off and there was a great question as to how many fraternities could survive. Sigma Chi was also in a disorganized state at that time and the members of Sigma Chi Epsilon and Alpha Sigma Phi were on fairly good terms, which seemed to be unusual for members of different fraternities in those days, and after much discussion it was finally decided that Epsilon of Alpha Sigma Phi should abandon its charter and that the members should go into Sigma Chi. It was first proposed that both abandon their charters but as Sigma Chi was a going institution the Sigma Chi Alumni were able to persuade Sigma Chi not to do that, while Epsilon had no particular Alumni, no national organization, so that Epsilon did, as I have said, The members at the college went into Sigma chi and carried in with them three of the Alumni, so after an existence of a little over a year, Epsilon ceased to exist as a chapter of Alpha Sigma Phi.. Delta went on as a local. Delta Beta Xi at Yale, when it blossomed forth again in the fall of 1864, affiliated in the membership a man who had been initiated at Delta, Charles S. Walker, but apparently had no other relation with Delta. Some of the members of Delta Beta Xi in the 70's had never heard of the Delta chapter at Marietta, others knew of it, and said there may have been a connec-

tion once between the Delta chapter of Alpha Sigma Phi at Marietta and Alpha Sigma Phi at Yale, but it was never kept up in their day. On the other hand, at Marietta, some of the members of Delta chapter knew or appeared to have known their relation to Delta Beta Xi, but they did not keep up any connection either. So that from 1864 to 1875 Alpha Sigma Phi consisted of two independent locals.

The history of Alpha Sigma Phi is the history of Delta chapter from 1874 to the present date, and it is very interesting to read through the old minute books. I do not believe we would gain anything here by discussing the various trials and tribulations that the Delta chapter had down to the time in 1907 when it was determined to revive the Yale chapter and received the petition from the Yale five. I thought I could name them. There was Brother Musgrave, Waterbury, Ely, Waldron and Renshaw.

Delta existed all those years as a local without attempting to expand. There were attempts to expand. It was considered at one time whether Delta chapter could not plant chapters outside. In 1901 a petition was actually received from a local out in the University of Iowa, but for some reason these things never seemed to have gotten very far and Delta never did succeed in establishing another chapter until after the rise of Yale chapter in 1907.

In conclusion, it may be interesting to note that there are only two fraternities existing today that originated at Yale. One is Delta Kappa Epsilon and the other is Alpha Sigma Phi. There were other national fraternities that originated at Yale. They were these class societies but not one of them lived past 1880. Alpha Sigma Phi is now the sole survivor of the old class society at Yale. Of course, we are not a class society because we descend directly from the sophomore class. Every one of us here tonight has been duly initiated in Alpha Sigma Phi by one who was initiated by other men, and all power to those men who initiated the old Yale chapter. (applause)

THE TOAST MASTER: I am sure that we have enjoyed very much these facts about the early history of our fraternity. We are now going to be favored by a song or songs by Mr. Charles F. Hutton.

(Mr. Hutton then sang several songs.)

THE TOASTMASTER: To resume the more serious business of the evening, I have always been impressed with the fact that there are three reasons why we attend a banquet or social function. The first reason is vanity. We like to see each other and be seen. The second is food. Man requires food, but the third and probably the most potent cause of our attending a function of this kind is

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curiosity, and that curiosity is heightened often by a feeling that you desire to know what there can be in the world that you yourself do not know about.

This evening we are favored by having with us a speaker who is the principal speaker of the evening, and whose duty it is to satisfy this curiosity by telling you about things that you yourself will have to admit you know nothing about. The man who will do this has been a member of Eta chapter at Illinois for quite a few years, has been an instructor and professor at that institution since 1909, received a doctors degree of philosophy at Columbia University in 1906 and the honorary degree of doctor of letters at the Syracuse University. He has been an editor, translator and author of matters concerning the subject which he will dwell upon this evening. He has been a delegate to South America at the instigation of the Carnegie Institute, in regard to educational matters in the so-called Hispano-American relations and, by and large, is a figure in our letters and educational system who has become conspicuous enough to have his name in bibliography and his biography published in Who's Who. I take great pleasure in introducing to you Brother John D. Fitz-Gerald II (applause).

PROFESSOR JOHN D. FITZ-GERALD: Mr. Toastmaster and Brothers in Alpha Sigma Phi: How do you expect me to stand up to such an introduction as that? (laughter) I do not mean to find fault with it, from the point of view of its kindness, but a send-off like that leaves a man usually with a feeling of terror that he can't measure up to it.

Before I begin with the topic that has been assigned to me I have a debt to perform to those of the old Alpha Sigma Phi members from Eta who, for some years past, have had a sister in Alpha Sigma Phi. I suppose you thought this was only a fraternity; but this is a fraternity with a lot of sisters. When the delegates from our chapter at Illinois came over to my office and asked me about my connection with the fraternities I had to admit I was only a Phi Beta Kappa. Of course that didn't court for what they wanted. My wife at that time was going to their dances as their chaperon and of course they had to ask me to come and bring her, and they finally decided they wanted her for a sister and so they came over and asked me if I would join (laughter). The last thing my wife said as I was going to the train was to tell all the old boys that she sent them her love

and that she wished she could have been with them last night.

Now Brother Shobe didn't tell me that story about the length of the speech being short enough to suit modern styles. In fact, I believe the newest styles call for longer skirts. Now you know what you are in for, since I do not have to make a short speech.

Hispano-American ideals are a thing that we in the north need to know more about than we do. International relations are always subject to a lot of personal and national prejudices. We do not think much of the man ordinarily called a greaser. You know we don't. If you live down along the southwest border, where I spent the last two summers, you know it means worse than you think it does before you go there. Well, now, the Mexican thinks just about as much of us when he calls any of us a gringo. When you call him a greaser and he calls you a gringo he thinks he is just about square (laughter).

We had down at our university a student, a young man who did not quite realize the necessity for the international amenities, and he said to one of the Orientals: "Which one of the 'ese' are you, Chinese or Japanese?" Quick as a flash the Oriental said, "Which one of the keys are you, Yankees or monkey?" (laughter). Well,

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I think we must get rid of some of that if we are going to make the progress that we ought to hope to make.

Now at last, despite our separation from the world at large, we realize we really are not separated, and that we have a man's job, not as an isolated nation but as a nation that is associated with others. The seas still exist but they are not the same seas for duration of time that separated us from Europe when Washington made his memorable speech. Still less are they the same seas, in this time-sense, that separated us from Europe when Columbus made the trip across. I hope some of you saw the little caravels that were exhibited here in Chicago at the time of the Columbus Exhibition. I hope you took duly into account the courage it must have taken to man those ships and bring them across unknown seas, even the courage it must have taken to man those ships in 1903 and bring them across known seas. Now we are nearer together and we must learn to get along together.

I presume we have more in common -- I am speaking of now of all/the western hemisphere -- than we realize that we have. I shall come back to that statement a little later; but during the war John Barrett, who occupied a position of strategic importance for finding out what South America thought on the war questions, sent around

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a statement to hundreds of papers in Southern America, giving what he thought were the ideals that America stood for, America north and south. Nine hundred papers printed them. Eight hundred and fifty-two of them gave favorable editorials to his presentation of what were common American ideals, north and south, Latin and Anglo-Saxon. Don't you think that it is a little staggering that a man who was the international officer of the Pan-American Union should be able to make a statement that nine hundred South American newspapers would print and display, not put it in the waste basket, and concerning which 852 newspapers would give favorable comment? Doesn't that indicate something in common that perhaps you did not realize we had?

There have been various boundary disputes in Latin America. One of them has had an interesting history that I want to give you later. Another one has had a more recent history that you know something about, because the papers are full of it, the Costa-Rica Panama boundary dispute which originally started as the Colombia-Costa Rica boundary dispute in the days before Panama existed as a separate country. Of course Panama's northern boundary is what was Colombia's northern boundary, whatever that boundary was or is, so when the state became independent there came a new boundary dispute in which Costa Rica

dealt with Panama as an independent state and no longer with Colombia. There had been an award which both parties decided to reject on the ground that the arbitrator had gone outside his instructions. Both countries agreed that he had. Both countries agreed to reject the decision of President Loubet of France. Then they decided to have another arbitrator, our own Chief Justice White, and the case has been hanging for several years. I think it was in 1910 that I came into relation with the case; as translator of the Costa Rican brief. Later Chief Justice White decided that he would have all the briefs submitted in the original and that he would then have his own translator translate them. Previously each side had been having its own translation made. So I lost contact with the case when it reached that stage. You know what has recently happened. There has been some friction, but on the whole the award has gone through, and there has not been the kind of situation that there might have been.

If you know South American geography you know there is a place called Ecuador on the west coast. As you look at it you see that it sticks into the mainland in a funny shape, and that shape varies according to whose map of South America you are looking at, whether it was made by an Ecuadorian, or a Colombian, on the north, or a Venezuelan on the northeast, or a Bolivian on the south,

or a Peruvian on the east and south, or a Brazilian on the east entirely. Each one of those countries claims this piece of territory. That boundary dispute has not yet wholly been settled.

The simpler one between Peru and Ecuador likewise has not been settled, but they have not been fighting about it. They chose as arbitrator, way back in 1904, the King of Spain. He sent over an expert and each country submitted all the documents it could to prove its contention. The man sent over reported to the King his findings, and for some reason they are not wholly satisfactory, but still the people of Ecuador and Peru are not fighting about it. They are handling it in some way that is not way.

At the Second Pan-American Congress in 1915, at Christmas Time, each one of the delegates had to make a speech of greeting. There were twenty-one delegates. Of course they spoke in their own language, or in English, as they chose. The Bolivian minister was finally called on, in his proper order in the rank of embassies and legations then in Washington. He spoke in English without notes. He made a beautiful speech; beautiful English, beautiful sentiments; and among other things, he said, "I can't help thinking deeply of the appropriateness and significance of our holding the Second Pan-American Scientific

Congress just now on the 27th of December, when we have just been celebrating the birth of the Prince of Peace."

There ~~a~~ were twenty-one delegates, including the North American Delegate, and the Bolivian minister was the only man who had thought of that Congress as doing Christ's work and of the appropriateness of our holding that congress and beginning its sessions just after we had been celebrating the birth of the Prince of Peace.

In discussing with you Hispano-American ideals, I must remind you that they have some ideals that we do not quite realize that they hold, but which are like our own. At the dinner of the Secretary of State to all the delegates at the Second Pan-American Scientific Congress I was placed between a Colombian -- and you know that at that time we were not on the best of terms with Colombia -- and a Haitian. The Haitian was a white man. Two of the other members of the Haitian delegation were negroes, who talked exquisite French. So did this man. Early in the course of the dinner cigarette boxes were passed around to every guest. I do not smoke. I took mine and put it in my pocket and told these two gentlemen at my sides that while I do not smoke I always take all the smokes that come around at a banquet and send them to my father. (Incidentally tonight is my father's seventy-sixth birthday.)

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birthday. I have the smokes in my pocket and I am going to send them to him with an account of this occasion.) That was early in the dinner. You know what a Secretary-of-State-banquet is likely to be. You know what a It lasted at least two hours before we got to the speeches. Just before we got to the coffee cigars were passed around, and instead of handing over the box to you, as is the usual thing, two cigars were placed at each man's place. I proceeded to put mine in my pocket. Although it was two hours after the cigarette story, both of these gentlemen, simultaneously turned to me, offered me a cigar and said, "Send this to your father with my compliments." Neither waited for the other. The thing was done simultaneously, each man speaking in his own language, French and Spanish, "Send this to your father with my compliments." Now with all the varied matters that we had been talking of in that international group, those gentlemen had remembered my little story and there was enough of the father in them, or son, I do not know which, to couple up with the story, and each wanted to send his greeting to my father. Do you think they are such cannibals or such heathen if they have such sentiments as that? I don't. The man on my right came from a country with which we were having a very serious discussion on account of the recognition we had

given, rather speedily, of the independence of Panama. The man on my left was from Haiti, and you know we had been having some trouble with Haiti, and yet as human beings they could get on the same plane and share the same sentiments that we have towards our fathers and towards our children.

You will be interested in business matters, as I presume. On my trip to South America in 1914 I met a business man who was not entirely without importance. He carried a letter of credit for 25,000 pounds sterling and American Express checks for about \$50,000. He told me this story of an experience he had with sending some goods to South America. He asked a certain dealer whom he saw with a stock of French calicoes. "Why don't you buy American calicoes?" We make better calicoes than the French do." The dealer said, "I know you do." -- "Then why don't you buy them?" The dealer said that he had a few reasons that he thought were fairly good. In the first place, the French dealer comes in here and he has with him an interpreter or he knows Spanish himself and he proceeds to talk to me in my own language. Your agent comes down and the first thing he does is to make me understand in some way or another that I ought to know English and when he finds out that I can't speak English he makes me understand in some fashion that I should send out for an interpreter because he wants to sell me a bill of goods.

The second reason is that you don't furnish me the designed I want. You have a fine line of goods, delicate figures, delicate colorings, but I can't sell them in a month of Sundays to the people that want to buy calicoes here. Your man asks what I can sell and I point to the parties walking down the street showing him the sprawling figures that our people like. I don't mean our society people, I mean the people that buy calicoes. Your man has nothing like it and so he packs up and leaves. The Frenchman comes along with a group of samples a little bit more ornate than yours but not much different in color, a little bit brighter, but nowhere near what I can sell. I tell him just what I tell your man, that I can sell goods like what you see on the streets on the backs of these people. The Frenchman sketches that thing as it goes down the street and he sends that sketch back to France. His firm makes up a combination of colors, makes new dies, and they bring me stuff that I can sell. Those are two reasons why I don't buy American calicoes.

The third reason is that you send your stuff down in bolts, packed in cases. The cases contain an irregular number of bolts; the bolts contain an irregular number of yards, 110, 105 and so on. Every bolt is properly tagged, but when I want to know how much my duty is, I have to open every case and take out every bolt and find out how

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many yards it contains, add it all up, compute it in meters and then find out what I owe. The Frenchman sends me my calicoes in bolts that contain 100 meters, packed in metal cylinders. I can count up what I owe as the goods roll down the gangplank.

The fourth reason is that the French house gives me six months' time after the goods are delivered here to me. Your house wants the money when the goods are put on board ship in New York. Those are perfectly good reasons for not dealing with you and buying American Galico.

Another reason is the matter of shipment. The South American dealer knows what climate his stuff has to come through. He tells how he wants it packed. If it is rubber goods it will get ruined as it passes through the tropics if it is not hermetically sealed.

A man in Colombia wants 150 pound packages. The American dealer thinks that is a funny figure and so he makes it 200 pounds. Now the Colombian knows that this stuff has to go by mule back or burro back for miles and miles. One hundred and fifty pounds is just exactly half a mule's load. You can swing two barrels or two boxes of 150 pounds each on the two sides of the mule and he is loaded. If the package weighs 200 pounds it has to be put on top of the mule and he is not loaded, but is top-heavy.

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Therefore the transportation charges go up.

The Y. M. C. A. have taken quite a prominent place in South American affairs, despite the fact that South America by and large is Roman Catholic and the Y. M. C. A. is not. Peru, Chile, Argentine, Uruguay and Brazil have all gone into it because of the campaign of physical cleanliness that the Y. M. C. A. preaches. They have gone into it officially, and send annually delegates to the conference at Piriapolis in Uruguay. Uruguay holds this annual conference because a certain very rich man down there has given to the Y. M. C. A. for this purpose an enormous camp out of his own private estates and the Uruguayan Government issues the invitation to these nations to send their delegates and from the time they reach Montevideo they are the guests of the Uruguayan nation. They are sent up the river in gunboats of the Uruguayan navy. They are in camp for the whole two weeks in full army equipment of the Uruguayan army. That shows you how the governments have gotten behind the Y. M. C. A. movement because of its campaign of moral cleanliness.

Well, there came a time when they felt in Montevideo that they ought to have a drive for the Y. M. C. A. (I saw that Y. M. C. A. when I was there, and made them an address on a Sunday evening. I was leaving that night,

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but they guaranteed to get me to the ship before she left. I had a very nice talk with the boys.) They had this drive and they were afraid that they might not get across with it, because South America had never before had a movement put to them personally that way. They take care of their hospitals and things of that kind through taxation. The idea of coming to you personally and saying "here is a hospital that we want you to build" was new. They had never done it. So they went to some of the ~~and~~ leading citizens of Montevideo, bankers, lawyers, men of affairs and university professors, to get behind this movement, and in two weeks they put it across.

Rio watched Montevideo and they decided they wanted to have a drive for the same purpose, and they got statesmen, ministers of finance and leading citizens of all types into it and in nine days, not fourteen, they had instead of \$100,000, \$115,000 and called the campaign off. This was at a time when the war was already on. The campaign took place after we had gotten into the war. They had a celebration after this nine day campaign during which time they raised \$115,000, where they had intended to get \$100,000 in fourteen days, and at the banquet was present the greatest orator in Brazil,

a statesmen whose name you know. He came straight from the Congress to this banquet and was asked to make a speech. He said, "Gentlemen, I am very glad to be here today because with the successful completion of this drive for humanitarian purposes, which is the first of its kind we have had in this country, we have proven twice today that Brazil has found her soul. The first time is the occasion we are celebrating here at this banquet, and the other, gentlemen, is an incident I am going to tell you of right now. I have just come from the Congress, and I want to tell you that Brazil has declared war on Germany". I want you to stop and think what it means to have that statesman coupling in his mind the declaration of war on Germany for reasons which seemed good to the Brazilian authorities and the success of the humanitarian drive for Y. M. C.A. purposes, both of which are so connected with the life of Brazil that he said they proved she had found her soul.

No nation is better than its leaders, of course, and I presume no nation is better in some respects than some of its newspapers. The greatest newspaper in the western hemisphere is not The Chicago Tribune nor the New York Times, nor the New York Sun nor the Boston Transcript, nor any of the others that you may happen to like best. The greatest newspaper in the western hemisphere is

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La Prensa of Buenos Aires. That newspaper is an institution.

I will sketch just a few things it does aside from carryong on the best newspaper service there is in the western hemisphere. In the first place it has all sorts of advantages for its own employees, night schools, lunch room, rest room for certain hours. They leave the office at twelve and take their lunch and then rest till one. It has a gymnasium and all that sort of thing for its own employees. It has a free consultation bureau for agriculture. It has also a free consultation bureau for legal affairs, that evolved out of the fact that shyster lawyers were fleecing the poor fellows that came in from the country and La Prensa put a stop to that. It has a free consultation bureau for medical affairs. That arose because they found out there were certain doctors who, if a farmer got a scratch out on the farm, or a laborer got a wound in an accident, would treat it and have him come back the next week and keep the wound open and charge the fellow right along. As soon as the Prensa found that out, it decided to kill the system by establishing free consultation. Then they moved it over to dentistry. Then they built a great big suite of rooms which is where the most celebrated guests of the nation have been entertained. Then they built a great big concert hall with tapestries

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along the wall, so exquisite that anybody would pay a dollar to go to see them, and the ceiling is decorated correspondingly. That hall is absolutely free for the use of any eleemosynary institution. All you have to do is to arrange for a date that is not yet booked and you can give your entertainment in a place where the surroundings are such that the people will go to see it anyhow without your entertainment. Don't you see how much it would enhance the attractiveness of any program you wanted to put on? It doesn't get state; not any more than does your own museum over there. Now that is what La Prensa represents. We went there at two o'clock in the morning and met the editor. He did not expect us. He greeted us, but he did not ask us to sit down. He just began to chat with us. He chatted for half an hour and when he wound up he apologized for not having asked us to sit down. We were discussing the Monroe doctrine, a certain interpretation of it, and he said: "Anybody who knows your history and ours -- when I say ours I don't mean Argentina, I mean all of us in the south -- ought to recognize that you can't get along without it and that we can't get along without it. Now I want you when you go home to preach in season and out of season that you people ought to study Spanish more than you do, the Spanish language, Spanish

literature and Spanish history of the motherland, and of these eighteen daughter nations of Old Spain; and I pledge you that I will keep up the campaign which I have already been waging for years, that we, here in the south, should study more than we do the English language, and literature and English history of the parentland, and then ~~xyaw~~ the literature, history and institutions of you in North America, because we must learn to know each other better." That was this editor's attitude in an informal talk at half past two in the morning, when he did not expect us at all.

The opera house in Buenos Aires belongs to the city and is one of the greatest opera houses in the world. The late lamented Caruso used to say that he would rather sing to the audiences there which I am going to describe to you in a moment, than to the audience in any other theater in which he had ever sung anywhere in the world. What was the audience that he wanted to sing to? The opera house belongs to the city and is turned over to the public on certain occasions; but the doors are not thrown open for the mob just to pile in. The city sends out agents to the poor districts and finds a washwoman trying to earn money enough to get an education for four or five children. "How many seats do you need, Madam?" She is given the number of seats she requires, and she does not have to

get there any sooner than the usual holder of a box seat. Along with the rest of the house, the boxes of the Mayor and the President are turned over to the public. The President has a proscenium box and the Mayor's box is right in the center of the golden horseshoe. That box is given to some little seamstress and her family. On the days that these free performances are given the whole house is thus given away by ticket to the people who are going to use the tickets on that occasion. Caruso says that there is no audience in the world to whom he has ever sung that responds as does that ~~poor~~ poverty-stricken audience that loves music. We shall have to travel a long way in this country before we can equal that ideal of furnishing the best music to the public.

In Argentina they have one of the finest immigration bureaus that I know of in the world, whereby a man is taken care of before he leaves the other side. He registers on the other side, and he is advertised on this side of the water. Do you want a farm hand? Do you want a laborer of this type? The Government gets him the job before he gets here. If they don't get him the job, they take care of him until they do. When they do get him a job this is what happens: They don't give him any money; They don't let him get into the congested districts. They take him to the railroad station and they give the ticket

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to the conductor and they say to the conductor: "You are responsible for delivering that man ~~to~~ at such and such a place to so and so, who has agreed to pay him so much wages. We have the agreement in our office." Every two or three months they go around to see whether it has been done or not. They go around and inspect and find out, and they do not have any peonage. Do we do that? Those are institutions, aren't they, that show ideals?

Dr. Nelson, who was the leader of the delegation that received our delegation in Buenos Aires, talks English as well as you do. He studied four years at Columbia University. He was in 1914 Inspector General of Special and Secondary Education for the whole of Argentina. They had no dormitories at their universities down there until he put one in. I went through it. I took dinner there. They were a fine set of youngsters under the leadership of this man Nelson.

We were entertained later by the Minister of Public Instruction at the Jockey Club, the most magnificent club in the world. The sculptural lines of the building itself are made to harmonize with the architectural lines. The sculpture that is loose has been chosen not only for the value of its own beauty but with a view to the place in which it is to be put. For example, there stands a perfectly wonderful white marble statue of Diana on the

landing at the head of the grand stair-case. The paintings that are in the building are themselves gems and works of art.

After the dinner was over, we were taken to see this luxury, not the luxury of the nouveaux riches but the luxury of taste. They took us down to the cellars. I do not believe that in the days before the Eighteenth Amendment was passed any hotel in New York had such a stock of the finest vintages as was to be found in the cellars of the Jockey Club. It was like going through a library, with narrow aisles, stacks seven feet high, a regular library of the finest wines in the world. Dr. Nelson put his arm through mine and, his voice shaking, his arm trembling, said to me, "I wonder when this country of mine will have progressed so far that, instead of being proud that we have such a stock as this of stuff that creates so much ruin and damnation in the world, we shall be proud rather that all our children of school age are properly clothed and properly^{ly} schooled." When he was up at the Pan-American Congress I reminded him of that. He said, "Did I say that?". I said, "Yes, you said it, and it was not so much what you said as it was what I felt going through your arm that told the story of what was inside of you." Now that was the Inspector-General of Secondary and Special Education. If you will remember that

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the prohibition movement in this country all began with that kind of teaching in the primary school thirty years ago, you will see that there is hope for Argentina with a man like that as an important factor in the educational system.

Doctor Wilmart was another member of the delegation that received us. I sent him my Christmas greetings, hoping he would be up here to attend the Pan-American Congress. This is a post card I received from him (and I am reading you his English):

"Much obliged for your kind card. I do not see when I shall be able to go to the States on account of the war. What a dreadful thing! How can a few men, even one alone, throw nations and nations into such slaughter? When will 'the other' nations, when a war is going to be started, instead of stupidly and mechanically declaring that they will 'strictly observe the duties of neutrality' unite and say that they will see into it and help by all means they may think fit the party that has been provoked? An international economic boycott on the part of the neutral nations against the culprit would keep this one quiet without an army and navy. Monroe's doctrine and Drago's doctrine have cost practically nothing and they have prevented many wars. Their extension to all cases would not cost money. The neutral countries owe justice

to the world, and should not keep the warring ring so sillyly and cruelly."

Now, if you stop to analyze that card there are three of the four planks that figured in the platform of the American League to Enforce Peace, which was formulated in Philadelphia, in June 1915. This was written on the first of February, 1915. Now if their statesmen have such ideas that they can formulate three out of our four before we get the four, why, we are not so much ahead of them are we? That same thought appeared in an article in the January, 1915, number of the Revista Argentina de ciencias Politicas wherein this same statesmen said that if the United States got into the war she would find that there were certain South American countries willing to help her efficaciously in the defense of the Monroe Doctrine. Was that prognostication in 1915 made good later? You know it was.

Galvez is an educator of Chile. After the Pan-American Congress he made a speech at our university, his subject being "Removing the Barrier of Language". He spoke in Beautiful English, and without notes. Later he made an extempore speech at a reception that was given in his honor. Among other things, He said: "You of the north and we of the south have much more in common than we

think we have. For example, we are all hero-worshippers. You, of the north, have your Washington, Lincoln and Grant. We, of the south, have our Bolivar, Sarmiento, and San Martin. And we, of the south, have also Washington, Lincoln and Grant; but I am afraid that you, of the north, do not know as much as we wish you did about our Bolivar, Sarmiento, and San Martin. Was he right? Then he added; "But we all have one hero in common, Jesus Christ; and if mould our lines in accord with His, you of the north and we of the south, we shall come to forget our differences and think only of the things we have in common, and we shall reach peace, not merely a peace that does not mean war but a peace that means community of interests and of work."

One evening during the Pan-American Congress, President Wilson made a formal address to the Delegates. His peroration would up with something like this phrase: "If Pan-Americanism is going to mean anything it must come to the point where we of the north shall feel just as sure that if we are attacked you of the south will defend us, as you of the south now are that if you are attacked we will defend you, by virtue of the Monroe Doctrine, and all that must come about without treaties and with mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty." Wilson spoke with great deliveration that

evening and he said this so slowly and distinctly that they all caught it. For an appreciable moment there was no applause at all, and then from all over the house (not a scattering from here across the house but from all over the place) came a perfect thunder of applause. I walked out with Eduardo Monteverde, one of the Uruguayan delegates, who said to me: "Fitz-Gerald, what our countries in South America need is Christ in our lives working out, not a Christ . . . that we accept and pigeon-hole, and forget, but a Christ who is working in us all the time." What do you think of the ideals of that man?

Now just two more instances, and then I am through. We had declared war on Germany, and several countries in Hispano-America followed our suit. Uruguay under its then Minister of State, who is now its president, Dr. Baltasar Brum, put before the Congress this edict, "The navy of no American power g that gets into this war will be considered a belligerent in Uruguayan waters." Then they proceeded to invite our fleet down there for a two weeks' visit. I meant to bring you the speech that was made at the farewell banquet by their leading writer today, Dr. Juan Zorrilla de San Martin, who was the Chairman of the Civic Committee that prepared this entertain-

ment for our boys, but I shall have to content myself with telling you what I shall tell you about him. This Committee entertained our boys two thousand at a time. They collected money for this kind of purpose. They told their Government: "We want a building for this fleet. We must take care of them. We must provide good sleeping quarters when they knock off between hours." The Government turned over to the Committee a newly acquired building and told them to remodel it to suit their needs. Then the question came up as to who was the man to do this and somebody said, "See Conard" and those of you who are Eta members know who Conard is. He is a graduate of Illinois and the Secretary of the Y. M. C. A. work on the East coast of South America. The Uruguayan government sent the committee over to Conard to ask him to tell them what they needed to do to that building to make it fit to take care of two thousand men. They remodeled the whole building, put it in shape according to plans outlined by Conard. The boys had been there seven days and the money was all gone for entertaining. No booze. There was plenty of booze in the city but there was no booze in this place for our boys. The Committee had gone to the War Department in the first place; and now they went to the Department of Public Works. When this Department learned how much it would cost they said:

"Send the bill to the Department of Public Works." The police captain reported in the official police report that the red light district had never been so little used. We had two thousand men on shore all the time. Later the Committee wanted to have a grand ball for the men, not the officers. "How are you going to run the ball?" They were asked: "How are you going to get the women?" The finest women of society chaperoned the ball and the best of their women employes were picked by the proprietors of the great stores; they pulled that ball off for the men in wonderful style.

Then they had the farewell banquet to which I have referred; and I have never read any more spiritual address than the address delivered on that occasion by Dr. Juan Zorrilla de San Martin. Nor have I read anywhere a greater tribute to American manhood than he paid to the sailors of our fleet.

Chile and Argentina had a boundary dispute. They were going to settle it in the usual way; fight. They got their armies all massed and ready. Then some unseen power got hold of them and they decided that they would arbitrate. They chose Queen Victoria. While they were marshalling their evidence, the Queen died, and they had to choose somebody else. They chose King Edward. His

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award was accepted. That was fine. We are proud of the fact that we settled our boundary dispute with England without war. The Chileans and Argentines are proud of having settled their boundary dispute without a war. But they went further than did we. They took the cannon of the two armies and they got a great sculptor and they proposed a plan for a monument to be on the boundary line; and the sculptor decided he would make for them a bronze statue of Christ. It is called the Christ of the Andes, and on the base of that statue they put themselves on record as we have not. "Sooner shall these mountains crumble into dust than that the Chileans and Argentines shall break the peace that they have pledged each other at the feet of Christ, their Redeemer." They have had the courage to put themselves on record as no other two nations in the world have done in the matter of keeping peace. There that statue stands in solitary grandeur, amid towering peaks of the Andes, in the blazing brilliance of their everlasting snows, a constant reminder to them and to us that international affairs can be settled according to the principles of the Prince of Peace (applause).

THE TOASTMASTER: I am sure that I express the feelings of the gathering when I say that we are glad that the modern styles call for longer skirts.

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It is always necessary, not only necessary but proper and fitting and imperative that at any function of our fraternity the motive power, the electricity, the dynamo from which flows the current which has enabled our fraternity to develop from the Delta chapter at Marietta to the twenty-three chapters that we possess today, I say it is necessary for us to receive words of advice from one of our brothers whom we sincerely honor and who honors us by his presence here this evening. I refer to Brother Wayne Montgomery Musgrave. Brother Musgrave (applause).

BROTHER MUSGRAVE: Mr. Toastmaster and Brethren of Alpha Sigma Phi: The past rises before me like a dream. Years fall back and I am sitting once more in that little coterie around the early council table of Alpha Sigma Phi. Whatever we are today, whatever we hope to be, at least in a large measure, was influenced upon that occasion by men who were my contemporaries in the work that we then laid out.

I believe, sir, Mr. Toastmaster, I am the only man present of that crowd. Two or three of the loved ones have passed away and it is with the deepest regret that I pay my tribute to them. Dear old Dewey, you men of Delta, how much you loved him and how much he did for all of our ideals. There was Ely of Yale, poor fellow, lying down by the wayside and using his burden for a pillow,

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dropped into that dreamless sleep. There was red-headed Waterbury, with his shocky head and his clear brain, and his brave eye, looking the future square in the face, a better friend and a nobler inspiration for men to pattern after has never lived. There were others whom I will not mention because they were numerous, but their ideals, their hopes, their thoughts, their sentiment are with us. That was in the beginning.

Fellows, that was not all the beginning we had. Can you go back with me for fourteen years, if you please, to the time when our convention met in Marietta, and there in June, 1907, just twenty-six men gathered, twenty-two of whom were from Yale and four from Delta chapter. We did not know, and we gave the credit to our friends from Delta chapter, how near the lamp had burned low and how much it needed trimming. There were only four members there, but their Alumni made us believe that they had about twenty-eight or thirty active members and they put it across mighty well. We did not discover it for nearly five years afterward. Now I am telling you a little secret, but we worked ahead just the same. Do not think for a single moment that I say these words in an upbraiding way. I only want to point out to you how much the inspiration of those particular moments and those particular days and events meant in the life of

our fraternity.

Then we went back and took up our every day course of life at college and began our process of building. It was announced to the work that a new national fraternity, known as Alpha Sigma Phi, had been born at Marietta, and forthwith the entire fraternity press, with hardly any exception began to throw, not bouquets, but brick bats, at us. I remember Waterbury wanted to jump on William Raymond Baird of Beta Theta Pi. I said, "Waterbury, I do not want to counsel anything but what is the best for our fraternity, and I know you do not want to do a thing that will injure us. But keep your shirt on now and we will pass the buck to Baird in such a way that he will know he has got a prize package, and don't you forget it", and we did. Baird and his bunch through the under-channels that were then working, tried to get Psi Upsilon at Yale to get our old men to repudiate us, and had it been successful, gentlemen, we would have had a great deal harder task than what we had. How did it succeed? The letters came in. I happened to be in the position that I still hold. The letters were brought to me. I remember old Brother Homer Backster Sprague's letter. He said, "I don't know what to do. I wish you would let me know whether I should repudiate you or not. I do not know much about you, but I do remember that in

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the old days I had a good time at Alpha Sigma Phi and I had a lot of good friends there then." I took up the work. I said, "Brother Sprague, don't forget one thing, and that is that you are big enough for both Psi Upsilon and Alpha Sigma Phi, but also don't you forget we were at Yale before Psi Upsilon, and don't you forget that they thought you were not good enough for them." Then we proceeded to elect him Grand Junior President of Alpha Sigma Phi, and when we announced that fact William Raymond Baird, and all the rest of the crowd were ready to fly at our throats. Then Waterbury said, "Musgrave, I am glad we did not go off half-cocked, just as you advised us not to do in those days a few months ago."

Our beginnings are of real importance, but they did not begin there. That was not the real beginning. The ideals of our fraternity undoubtedly extend away back to the very days of the foundation at Yale. They have extended and broadened out through all the chapters because the spirit that means so much to us and means so much to us was that spirit of brotherly love and wisdom and of truth that we tried to inculcate in our rituals and I hope live in our lives. If we are not and do not do what we pretend to do, then our pretenses become but mockers, but let us see.

I have been attending these banquets year after

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year. I have grown gray among you boys. I know that lots of times you think I am a damned old fogey and perhaps I am, but I have never lost track of the faith I have in the splendid character and manhood of the boys I call my own. I haven't any wife or child. Alpha Sigma Phi has taken the place in my life that most of you hope to secure in marriage and home. You have been my boys, and I have lived for you and have given you all I had to give. If I have succeeded the success has been yours. If I have failed it is because I did not have any more to give, for I have given you all I had.

Now, fellows, that is the past, but I can remember back in those early days when I sat there talking to the fellows back in Yale. Harry Jackson, one of the most brilliant men, that ever left the University, told me as he shook his head, "Musgrave, I am sorry I ever joined. There is nothing to it." I said, "Harry, circumstances do not look quite as dark to me as they seem to to you. There is not the slightest doubt, my boy, that we are going to win." He said, "Why do you say that?" I said, "Because a fraternity that is based upon the principles of honesty and decency in its representations and in its treatment with each other and with the world, a fraternity that rests itself and rests the institutions to which it is related, upon that foundation is bound to succeed. We

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have today only two chapters, but don't worry, the time is not far distant when we are going to have a great many more. There are those among us who feel that we have not made as much progress as we should. Fellows, I believe if we had made greater progress in the number of chapters that we have taken in in these fourteen years that we would have failed, we would not have succeeded in influencing the rest of the fraternity world, and commanding that respect which our fraternity in its uniqueness occupies today.

I will tell you a little incident that causes me to think so. It seems to me we have a parallel exactly in the rise of this institution and in the rise and the decline of the average life as is illustrated in the story itself, told to me by a gentleman in Columbia, South Carolina. He said, "I asked an old darky, a man who was an unlettered and untutored man, but who at the same time always seemed to be able to express himself clearly on questions in such simple, homely language that all of us could understand, I asked him this question: 'Rastus, have you got a philosophy of life?' 'Philosophy of life? Sure, boss, I got a philosophy of life, I have. Life is just a going up and up and up and then arestin' there at the top, and then agoin' down on the other side.' 'Well, all right, but Rastus, how long do you stay at the top?' 'Boss, that all depends on how fast

you go up'."

Gentlemen, think it over. We are going up gradually, but we are going, and a fraternity is not necessarily great simply because it has a large number of chapters or a large number of members. A fraternity, like every other institution that is worthy of respect and confidence is one in which the quality of its manhood is the thing that is the criterion upon which and by which it will be and is judged, and measured by that I have looked down these tables year after year, I have seen you gather at these various conventions and I have looked at the men from the Pacific Coast, from the Atlantic, from the middle west, from the south, from the northwest, and I find the same type everywhere, Men whom I have associated with in these conventions, distinguished as they have been, have remarked the same thing.

Now there is a cause for it. Like begets like. Men of a certain type ordinarily attract men of a certain type. I could go on and mention numerous fraternities, but I have no desire to do any injustice to any other fraternity whatsoever. All of us are striving for certain ideals. Not all of us actually achieve what we aspire to. Probably that is true, more or less, of our own fraternity, but I believe that it is truer in the sense of much more than it is true in the sense of much less. You

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attract the men around your various chapter organizations because the germ upon which we are working calls for the type of men that are here tonight. You fellows who go out or who sit here representing the chapters know that back home there the boys that sent you are the same type as yourself. I have seen it over and over again. I have looked in this crowd of delegates. You can take our twenty-three official delegates and put them altogether and call them one chapter and you would say they are an ideal type, and yet those twenty-three are represented by the other six, or seven or eight hundred, back in the various chapters.

Now then there is one other matter about the past I wish to refer to, and that is our influence upon the Inter-Fraternity Conference. I shall never forget the time when it seems to me that there was a breaking up of the frigidity and the type of mutual mistrust that dates way back in those what we may call prehistoric days. We had been organized for two years, I think it was the third convention, and they had been talking to each other and the air was actually frigid, surcharged with electricity that was liable at any time to strike lightning and make an explosion. The organization was largely in the hands of a very few fraternities. The smaller fraternities, ours included, were only simply a part of the fringe, I have

sat and listened to these various speeches, the apologies that were being made by the presidents of state universities that were there present at that time, the President of the University of Iowa, and the President of the University of Vermont. President Benton is one of those splendid men that I have since had the opportunity of serving on the Inter-Fraternity Conference with. He had said that he felt that it was always necessary for him to send out an announcement to the various clubs on his campus that he was coming or to ask if it would be possible for them to meet him before he was sure that he could get a welcome in the various chapters of the organization there. The other man had stated about the same. The various speakers had arraigned the faculties and the administrative officers of colleges in that they needed to be educated in the ideals of the fraternities. I listened to it until I was tired, and I got up. The Chairman said, "I am only going to allow you, sir, to speak the required two minutes." I said, "That is all the time I need, sir, and I will occupy that time and see what I can say."

I have heard it said here, gentlemen, today, that the faculties and administrative officers of the college need educating. Gentlemen, they are already too well educated about the faults of you fraternity men, and the men whom you represent, and you know it. I have heard President

Benton say that he had to ask whether or not he could have a welcome, but let me say to him that I regret that I have not a chapter on his campus, but I have a number of chapters at other universities, and if he will go to any of those and simply knock at the door of any of our chapters he will find a welcome there and he does not need to send his name in advance to get it.

I have myself appealed to the President and administrative officers of universities upon a number of different occasions when we had something to smooth out, and I have always found those gentlemen gave me a cordial, kindly reception and a sympathetic hearing. I nearly always got what I wanted if it was within my reach, and I have gotten it, sir, because my fraternity, wherever it goes, has absolutely refused to stand for college sedition. My houses are not hot beds of sedition or places where plots are arranged to break faculty rules. We may not agree with the faculty rules, always, sir, but we will at least uphold them as men should, and then agitate for their repeal.

The result of the whole matter was that because we had taken that stand and were living it we had already begun to command the respect of the faculties where we were represented, and these men knew that I was telling the truth, and it was because I felt that

those were our ideals, gentlemen, that I spoke those words, and from that time on the Inter-Fraternity Conference has been a real conference, one in which the get-together spirit has been everywhere prevalent and it is going on and on.

Now for The Present, there is not much that I need to say about the present. We command the respect of the college world, of the fraternity world and last, but not least, of ourselves. I ought to say that first. The first thing, the most important thing, is our own self-respect, for no man, I do not care who he may be, who does not respect himself, can ever hope to command the respect of any other human soul. We have tried, honestly, earnestly, consciously, to direct you, to appeal to you, to inspire you in those things that mean so much for manhood, and that, I believe, is the reason why today we do command the respect that we have, both of faculties and fraternities and people generally in the world at large.

Now a word as to the future. You are all tired and want to get home and to bed. At the present moment we stand looking into the future with an entirely different aspect from what we ever have had before. You hope for greater expansion. You are going to get it, gentlemen. I do not care who may be the instrument that may

carry it to you, it is coming, but we want to be very careful that we do not make any mistakes in the future. Fourteen years have passed since we first began the present system of expansion, and we have not got a single failure to look back upon or a single chapter or man we need to apologize for. Now that is a record that we want to keep up, and we can do it. It is within your reach, your power to do it.

Remember this one thing. We have not been hit and miss, here and there. In my administrative work of the extension work I have always endeavored to be politic. I had to occupy the position, if you please, of minister extraordinary for the purposes of bringing you in contact with these organizations. I could not, in many instances, say, "We do not want to have anything to do with you." We had to be politic, in order that we would offend nobody. We were not seeking enemies, and you would not have had me say, "We wouldn't even entertain your petition." I have invariably said that every man and every petition should have a fair and square hearing upon the evidence he presents. If it is good, we will grant it. If it meets our approval and in our wisdom we decide in its favor, we grant it. We have made some mistakes, I believe, in refusing petitions and some of you who have felt that there was no policy of expansion may lose sight of the efforts that I put forth in behalf of those chapters

that were lost, and that would have made a splendid addition to our present sisterhood. We would have had at least twenty-five today instead of twenty-three. However, I have accepted the results of those representatives earnestly, honestly, fairly, and have not sulked in my tent.

But, fellows, I think we are doing pretty well if in fourteen years we can add twenty-one to our sisterhood. That is one and one-half a year. If we keep it up about ten or fifteen years more at the same rate we will have quite a respectable number of chapters. We may be able to get a number of very good and very desirable ones in the near future, for, as I have already told you in the convention, the Bureau of Information which will all go through my hands, which is going through my hands at the present time, we are going to classify all the locals wishing to nationalize, we are going to classify all the nationals wishing to expand or fill up gaps, and we are going to put our hands upon those old few nationals that want in turn to become the nucleus of new fraternities. The Inter-fraternity Conference is going at this work systematically, consistently and persistently, and they have chosen me as the medium through which all this is going to flow.

Another thing, I consider it a very great honor to have been chosen as the editor of their new book, that

is to be published this coming year, the Inter-Fraternity White Book. I was chosen for that after a great deal of effort had been put forth to get others to take up the work. Professor Shephardson was one of the men who had been considered, Billy Levere was another, simply because Billy Levere had already gathered some data that was to be used as a nucleus, and Shephardson commanded a very extraordinary position in the inter-fraternity world. Both men, however, had other duties, and then after they had canvassed the field the committee finally said, "Well, Musgrave, it is up to you." I said, "Well, gentlemen, if it is up to me you know what I will do." I never undertook a job yet that I didn't deliver the goods in some kind of a form. The packages might not be well packed in some instances, but I have generally done the best I could, and so I am going about it.

I am accused by members of some of the fraternities that are trying to block the work I am doing, of an intention to revise William Raymond Baird's book on "American College Fraternities". I am also importuned by the other fraternities who have not had a square deal, to go ahead and, for God's sake, revise it. Now, gentlemen, I am not going to revise William Raymond Baird's work at all. I am working along entirely original lines. for certain things that I am bringing out. I am not attempting to conflict

with Mr. Baird. There will be one or two chapters of my book that will contain some statistical information that I can't get away from. For instance, when I go to a legislature and say "This is our Inter-Fraternity White Book". That gives the definition of American college fraternities and tells why they are justified," and he says, "Where are your representatives?" if I cannot turn to a chapter and show in what colleges our fraternities are represented, whether national or local, then my book will be lacking very severely, and because I am bringing that down to date and not accepting something that is eight or ten or fifteen years old, because it has not been thoroughly revised and insisting upon getting this work absolutely perfect with the fraternities from the locals and from the college sources, I am accused of trying to undermine Baird. You know how much influence that is going to have upon me. You fellows who know me know that when I make an assertion, that I mean what I say.

I had the man who was the publisher of Baird's manual tell me in spite of the fact that I had written him a letter to the effect that I had told you, that he still fooled himself as one who believed that I was trying to undermine Mr. Baird. Well, there is no use arguing with a fool. I am not going to. I am simply going on with my work, and when I lay it on the table they can

then tell me where I have conflicted with Mr. Baird.

I have given authentic information here for the purposes of defending fraternities with state legislatures and other attacking them, and I am giving it for the purpose of telling the truth about American college fraternities, and you will find it there, not glossed over, nor opinions, but the facts. There are some facts about American college fraternities that would probably be just as well glossed over, but why tell a lie when the truth is a great deal better.

You remember there was one man who had quite a scandal in his life who was a candidate for the United States presidency some years ago and when the story was finally published in the newspapers the National Committee came to Mr. Cleveland and said, "What are we going to do about this story?" His answer was, "Tell the truth." They did tell the truth and you know what the result was. The people elected the man simply because he had the courage to say what was the truth.

Fellows, I want to tell you there is a lot in American College fraternity that can be defended. We do not need always to be on the defensive. We do not need to be. We are going into this work to win and I have the united backing of the Fraternity Conference and the men

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who are the real leaders behind me, and I am going, if I can't, possibly do it physically, on the 30th day of November, 1921, not figuratively, but literally, lay upon the table of the Inter-Fraternity Conference, the entire manuscript of the Inter-Fraternity White Book, ready for the publisher. That is how I am working.

Now then as to the future of our own fraternity, and I am through. Gentlemen, for my own part I know that my own connection with my fraternity as its administrative officer in the capacity which I have occupied in the last fourteen years is passing. I know the time is not far distant when I shall have to give up the work and when I shall pass on just the same as others, although you remember at Minneapolis a couple years ago Brother Northrop had the kindness to say that Musgrave never retires. Well there will come a time when Musgrave will retire, but I do not want to retire until the work that I have laid out is through. I want to see our fraternity so well entrenched, both in its inter-fraternity relations and in its own future that there can be no mistakes, at least that we will be in a position where we can command the situation at all times.

I realize this one thing, and you must realize it, that the reason why our fraternity has forged ahead so

remarkably in the Inter-Fraternity Conference is not due to my personality or to my ability so much as it has been to the wisdom of your organization in keeping me at the helm and staying there until I did command respect and recognition. That is all there is to it. Other fraternities have constantly changed the personnel of their representation and have gotten nowhere. They are just exactly today where they were twelve years ago. I could name a half a dozen of them, some of them worthy of as much or more recognition than we have commanded and yet getting none.

I realize that my work on the Inter-Fraternity Conference Executive Committee is one of the most potent influences in my career. It is a delightful occupation because I come in contact with some of the biggest men in the United States and our work is going out and out and percolating from the central headquarters in New York, out upon every college campus in the United States.

If there is one thought that I can convey here to you young men who are the active delegates representing the active chapters, it is this: Convey it to your boys in no unmeasured terms, convey it to other men who are members of other fraternities upon college campuses to the effect that it is the active men who are being judged today, not the alumni. Therefore, if the American college fraternity

as a system is on the defensive or has to defend itself against its enemies, do not forget that you are the ones that are being judged, and make your line of conduct such that they cannot rightfully criticise you, remembering this one thing, gentlemen, that we will constantly have to enhance the number of fraternities and the number of chapters if we are going to hold our own upon the campuses of the colleges today. There is a demand, widespread, for more fraternities, so as to give the men an opportunity I do not think we all want to come to the situation that has been described by Brother Holden in his speech tonight that applied at one time at Yale when every man on the campus was taken into the freshman fraternities. I think the most of us would agree that there is a large number of men in practically every college today that we would not want to take into our fraternity home. They are not fit for it. They, of course, are going to be the bitter enemies of college fraternities in the future. They have been in the past.

The man who defeated our efforts to repeal the South Carolina law was a man who, when he was in the University of South Carolina, had been refused membership to one of the local organizations there, I think the Sigma Alpha Epsilon. He has been bitter. One little incident that occurred shows how tense the feeling was.

The law would have gone through, but when the Secretary of the Inter-Fraternity Conference in South Carolina happened to be passing through the rotunda of the state capital this old senator said, "You get out of here, young fellow," and looking at him this man said, "Who are you talking to, Senator?" "I am talking to you. Get out of here." He said, "Don't you know, sir, that I am a citizen of South Carolina and just as much entitled to occupy my position in this rotunda of the capital as you? You don't own the state of South Carolina nor do you own this capitol. You go to hell." The result was a little bit of a scrap there and they defeated the bill in South Carolina upon that little bit of a thing. Now you can see what we are up against. I am now reorganizing the South Carolina Inter-Fraternity Conference and I am putting it on such a basis that I hope it is going to become a real potent force.

We are trying to repeal also the bill in Mississippi. We know that we can't do it at the present time with the present Governor of Mississippi, who was the author of the bill that barred the universities of the south out a few years ago but he goes out of office the first day of January, 1922, and we are all of us very busy.

Now, we are working in various lines. When the organization had to take charge of the situation at Stanford University only a year ago we were asked to come into it

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and to explain the situation, and we got President Wilbur clear across the continent there to New York to come and sit down among us who were in the Inter-Fraternity Conference Committee and discuss the whole question. We ironed out all the differences, and then we sent the results of that back across the continent, and we got those alumni from Stanford and in San Francisco and in and around Palo Alto at work. The result was that they worked out a plan that has been approved by President Wilbur. I am not so certain that everything has been done or will be done in accordance with the plans out there, but we at least have made progress and so we are doing it all the way through.

Gentlemen, you cannot appreciate the pulse that we feel there in New York in the control of the entire Inter-Fraternity situation throughout the United States. When last year Wisconsin was threatened we knew the situation and had it thoroughly in hand. We know what is going on just now in Ohio. We also know what is going on in Louisiana. We have a regular Bureau for these things. We are not trusting to hit-or-miss methods or pot luck as the fraternities used to do.

You know it is just like it used to be at Yale. The tomb had its windows well up towards the roof and they also had some iron or steel bars across and those were placed there not for ornamentation at all. They

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were days when fraternity men used to raid each other's tombs but thank God that day is passed. Today there is an effort to get together and to stand together, for after all is said and done, the ideals of nearly all fraternities are the same.

Just one more word and I am through. Once more I pay my tribute of praise to the splendid spirit of the fraternities of the United States, my own included. They sent their boys by the hundred and by the thousand when the call to the colors came and among the whole crowd of those splendid men that went out in defense of human liberty there was not a single craven coward that ever wore the badge of an American college fraternity. A wonderful tribute, but how about that bunch of craven cowards that did not belong to college fraternities, that had an antipathy towards war, who were too proud to fight, who had conscientious scruples to cover up their dirty yellow backs? Yellow all the way through, cowardly, miserable pro-Germans and foreigners of the institutions that we call American. The American college fraternity men in the years that they had had the opportunity of selecting their members had refused membership to these miserable craven cowards, and I thank God, boys, that you had the wisdom, the foresight, the God-given foresight to see what types of men they were. Remember

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that the men who are opposing the American college fraternities are the types who also had those conscientious scruples, not all, to be sure, but most of them. They can have all the glory that they choose, so far as I am concerned. I am thoroughly in accord with the principles of peace. I am thoroughly in accord with the teaching of the Prince of Peace, but I am not one that believes, and I do not believe that the majority of you do, that the time will ever come when we will entirely abolish war. I believe it will always be necessary for men to stand by their homes and to defend them if it is necessary and lest there should come a time when the liberties of the nation and of mankind will be threatened, in our civic life, in our religious life, in our military life, in our national life, we must at all times be wide awake to all the things that are going on. Eternal vigilance, they say, is the price of liberty, it is also the price of progress (applause).

THE TOASTMASTER: I think the applause well shows the appreciation which we all feel toward Brother Musgrave. The hour is getting considerably late and we have yet three speakers on the program. They have all promised however that their talks will be short. We are therefore going to call on Brother Stitt, of Delta, class of 1922,

who will be the H. J. P. of his chapter next year, and who is official delegate from Delta, to say a few words.

BROTHER STITT: Mr. Toastmaster, it truly has been a great pleasure to attend the convention here and I feel sure with what report I am going to hand in to the Delta chapter, that Delta chapter is going to broaden out and keep pace with every chapter in the fraternity. The Alumni of our chapter desires us to keep it and we have to do it.

Some day there must be a change. A change is coming and I fear that it is coming within the next five years. Our chapter is broadening out in numbers very rapidly now and within a few years the pressure that is coming to bear against the kind of initiation that we have out there is very large. Several brothers have told us that they were radically opposed to the initiation we have at Delta chapter. Of course, it is one of those old traditions and we still have it. Delta is the chapter that kept the lamp burning for Alpha Sigma Phi. It has thrown its beams all over the continent and it is going to continue and the national fraternity of Alpha Sigma Phi will continue to throw its beams farther than it has now (applause).

THE TOASTMASTER: The Master of Ceremonies has thought

it fitting the proper not only to hear from the oldest chapter but also from the youngest chapter. I will therefore call on Brother W. Porter Burley, of Chi chapter, Chicago chapter, if he will kindly give us a word or two (applause).

BROTHER BURLEY: Mr. Toastmaster and Brothers assembled: As the speaker for Chi chapter I wish to tell you how happy we are that the convention was held in Chicago and how proud we are that Chi chapter was prepared for the convention. I am one of the members of the old local organization known as Washington House. Washington House was founded in 1898 and in the period of time between 1898 and 1920 Washington House was the nucleus for national fraternities. In 1901 Phi Gamma Delta split off of Washington House. In 1903 Sigma Alpha Epsilon, and in 1904 Phi Kappa Epsilon, and in 1913 Washington House sent her first petition to Alpha Sigma Phi, but we were advised to withdraw our petition before the vote, and so we did so. Again in June of 1919 we sent in our second petition to Alpha Sigma Phi and we were finally granted our charter in May of 1920. So you see it was a period of seven years that we hoped and really prayed for our chapter in Alpha Sigma Phi, and after waiting seven years I assure you that it was a God-send to get the Chi charter. When this wonderful news came that we had been granted our charter, I was deep in the

jungles of Venezuela and in the same letter that brought this wonderful news there was a paragraph which said that checks were in order for the new home drive, so you see we started to work right away.

Chi chapter has endeavored always to honor and to uphold the standards of Alpha Sigma Phi, and in one year Chi chapter initiated seventy-two men. She has purchased her own home and has furnished the home, and in spite of our aggressive progress we have made not a single enemy on our own campus. We stand the highest socially, we stand well in scholarship and fair in athletics.

Chi chapter is very fortunately located geographically. We are sort of in the center of the United States and hardly a week passes but what at least one member from some out of town chapter drops into our chapter to say how do you do, And Chi chapter wants to extend an invitation or rather she wants to make it obligatory on your part to drop in to see us when you are in Chicago. There is always something doing that will interest you, whether you are in college or whether you are an alumnus. There are college activities, both athletic and scholastic that will interest you. There are always chapter activities, dances, or parties that we would be all glad to have you enter into. So if you ever are in Chicago do not forget Chi chapter or we will be insulted.

Tomorrow night Chi chapter wishes to hold an informal reception at the house. However, we will not be quite as informal as Fatty Arbuckle's parties, but if possible we want you to come around, if you have the time to come out to the house for an informal reception tomorrow evening at Chi chapter. Thank you (applause).

THE TOASTMASTER: I had hoped that we might escape during this banquet any mention of the Arbuckle affair, but I suppose in view of the fact that the newspapers are here it is excusable. We have still one speaker who is a member of class '22 at an institution which has come to be quite a rival of Wisconsin. During the past few years it was our good fortune while I was in college at the University of Wisconsin to have a member from this University affiliated with our chapter and whenever any question arose as to the methods of procedure in a certain case he would say "Do it this way, that is the way we did it at Illinois, and that is the right way" and immediately an argument arose, but I presume that the men of Illinois are as forceful as this affiliated brother and that accounts for the number of orators that have been made by Eta Chapter, and I am going to ask Brother Tom McGinness to tell us about it (applause).

BROTHER MC GINNESS: Mr. Toastmaster and Brothers: First I wish to invite Kappa chapter en masse down to the foot-

ball game this fall to see their defeat (laughter).

I wish, first, from Eta chapter to add a few words of appreciation to the Chicago council and to Chi chapter for this wonderful convention. It is one that will stay in our memory and remain with us always. It has given me a better idea of the city than I gathered from a story which I heard a little while ago, of a young lady who was in Chicago and who got onto a car down in the Loop. All the seats were taken and a young gentleman got up and offered her a seat and it so surprised her that she fainted. When she was revived she got up and thanked the young gentleman and it so surprised him that he fainted (laughter). The courtesy that has been extended to us has been nothing like that.

One of the biggest features on the campus at Illinois this year is that Alpha Sigma Phi is going into a new home with new furniture, and this is due to the efforts and co-operation of our alumni and our active chapter. This is the message I would like to bring to the other chapters in Alpha Sigma Phi: Cooperate with your Alumni, as Brother Shobe said, who is president of our Alumni organization. If you will give us something to do we will stand back of you. I would like to impress that upon all you active men. Give your alumni something to do. They are glad to work with you and glad to be with

you. It is because of this hearty co-operation that we can get along and progress. Alpha Sigma Phi at Illinois extend a welcome to all you delegates an invitation to come down and visit us at Eta chapter immediately after the convention if possible, and any of the other brothers who at any time are in that locality near the University of Illinois we will be more than glad to see, and we extend you a hearty welcome. I thank you (applause).

THE TOASTMASTER: As is always said on these occasions, the hour is drawing late and hence we will be leaving, but before doing so I want to thank the Master of Ceremonies on behalf of all the members of the fraternity for the very magnificent and pleasant time we have had here this evening, outside of the speeches of the toastmaster. I think we have been entertained. I think our craving for food has been satisfied. I think our curiosity has been aroused and then put to sleep, and I think that we have had the fill of enjoyment.

We will now sing a toast to Alpha Sigma Phi, led by Brother Paine.

After the singing of the song the meeting adjourned.

THURSDAY MORNING SESSION

September 15, 1921.

The meeting was called to order by Brother Musgrave, G.J.P., at ten-thirty A. M.

A roll call by the Secretary showed all chapters represented with the exception of Nu, Xi and Pi.

G. J. P.: Now, gentlemen, we will attend to the reading of the minutes of yesterday's session. Incidentally, is it your purpose to include in the minutes of the convention any reference to the various social functions that we have had, like we used to do in the old days? I think there should be. BROTHER HALL: A short write up of the social functions, a kind of synopsis.

G. J. P.: Just a little description of what it was. If there is no objection we will ask that the Secretary be instructed to include a brief reference in the official minutes which he will have printed and sent out, or however they are to be sent out, to the social functions. Is there any objection to that? It is so ordered then.

Will you kindly read the minutes of yesterday's session, or if you wish somebody to do it at any time ask anybody else to do it.

Brother Minnis then read a resume of the proceedings on Wednesday.

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With reference to the reference in the resume to the proposed increase in charter fees the following occurred:

G. J. P.: Pardon me, just a moment, Mr. Secretary.

Now this has been carried, but I suppose it is understood by you all in the voting that this means that if the present organization that has petitioned or if petitions are really being formulated, that the old rate of \$40 will have to apply to them. That is understood, isn't it?

THE DELEGATES: Yes.

G. J. P.: Are there any corrections to these minutes of yesterday morning's session as read? If not they will be accepted.

(The minutes of the afternoon session were then read, by Brother Minnis)

G. J. P.: Now, fellows, do you want any corrections to these minutes as reported? If not, they will be approved as read.

Now is there any unfinished business before we take up the reports of committees this morning that should be handled? Is the Committee on Resolutions ready to report?

BROTHER FROST: The Secretary of the Committee on Resolutions is ready with a great part of our data, but we are not ready with all our resolutions.

G. J. P.: Perhaps we would better take those up that are

ready, and then if there is any further discussion on any of those they can go on with other things.

BROTHER FROST: We will report on what we have.

G. J. P.: Then we will call for the report of the Resolutions Committee as far as it has gone.

BROTHER RICE: I will just read off one of these at a time so that they can be acted upon.

G. J. P.: First of all, let me suggest this to you. Have you any comprehensive outline of what those resolutions as a whole are that you could just simply give an outline of them, and then the details.

BROTHER RICE: That will be done as they come up.

G. J. P.: All right.

BROTHER RICE: Most of them are unrelated. This is one that has been suggested, that in addition to the jewelers already licensed that the G. P. C., be authorized to license an additional jeweler to furnish the official badge and official sister pin, and any other jewelry of the fraternity. It is so recommended by the committee.

G. J. P.: What is that, may I ask?

BROTHER RICE: In the minutes of the last convention they were authorized to license four jewelers. This is for a fifth jeweler for the sister pin and official badge. This is an additional one.

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G. J. P.: Are you ready for that question?

BROTHER PEYSER: Is there any provision where that jeweler shall be, what locality in the country?

BROTHER RICE: That is left to the Grand Prudential Committee.

BROTHER PEYSER: I would like to move an amendment to that resolution to the effect that that jewelry should be to the west. The reason for that is, as those who are from the chapters of the west understand, we have considerable difficulty in getting responses from the jewelers in the east because of the distance. We will send our money in, or our pins, possibly six weeks before an initiation, which is difficult you see, because sometimes we won't know whether we will initiate a man at that period of time ahead of the initiation. It seems to me that it would be advisable to have that jeweler in the west, if it is practicable, and for that reason I would like to move that that amendment be made to the resolution, still leaving it in the hands of the Grand Prudential Committee, provided it is not practical to have a jeweler in the west. I so move.

G. J. P.: You have heard the resolution. Are you ready for the question as amended? All in favor of the amendment say --

BROTHER RICE: Did he say a jeweler in the west or one

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who had a branch in the west?

G. J. P.: I understood him to say a jeweler in the west.

BROTHER PEYSER: Mr. Chairman, it would certainly be all right if they had a branch in the west so that we could get the jewelery in the west.

G. J. P.: Let me ask the brothers as a matter of information how the official insignia could be ordered from a jeweler in the west when the orders all have to go to the central office. Have you thought of that as a practical problem? I realize technically that the Grand Prudential Committee may ignore this if it wishes to, but don't you think, gentlemen, you should make it directory so far as fraternity jewelry is concerned and cut out the allusion to the insignia. Undoubtedly the central office is interested in keeping that in the hands of one man and the fraternity as a whole, rather than spreading it out, whereas the fraternity jewelry problem is not quite so serious. I have been all through this for the national fraternity myself, and also for the Inter-Fraternity Conference, and I know the slimy methods of these fraternity jewelry concerns. We had one of them here yesterday, and you may possibly have overheard some of the peppery conversation between myself and him. Now do you want to include insignia in this matter, fellows? That is the question. We are all

interested seriously in this matter. What do you want to do?

BROTHER FROST: Mr. Chairman, it is the object of this motion, I believe, to bring about the results that Brother Peyser wants here, of having a distributing point on the coast. That takes care of that. As far as the insignia is concerned, there is the feeling in the west that we do want another official jeweler. I might explain this now, that our constitution only permits one jeweler to manufacture our official badge and sister pin. Four others do manufacture all other insignia and paraphernalia. We want this thing extended to include another official jeweler for the reason that we feel that competition is a good thing in any business, and it is not good business to give the whole proposition of manufacturing our official badge into the hands of one jeweler, and have it forced upon us to buy through this one jeweler, as it has been in the past, and which it is now. We are now forced to buy through one official jeweler these badges. There are other jewelers in the field manufacturing equally good products. We feel as though competition in the proposition is certainly to be considered.

G. J. P.: In answer to that, fellows, do you not realize the difficulty that you are putting up to the Grand Prudential Committee who have to place your orders anyway

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irrespective of where you put them. I want to say this most seriously, fellows, that it is a serious mistake ever to divide the manufacturing of your official badge and your sister pin, and I would not advise it.

Let me suggest another way to our western brothers which will get away from their difficulty of getting their pins back in six or seven weeks. That is really what is back of this whole thing.

BROTHER PEYSER: That is the whole difficulty.

G. J. P.: Yes. My suggestion is this, fellows, that each chapter provide itself with a few -- you do not need very many -- blank, unengraved pins to be worn temporarily by the initiates until their official ones can come back properly engraved. I remember when I was handling the central office work on this that quite a number of times mistakes were made by the men ordering the badges and then their being engraved and afterwards having to be planed off, which, of course, thins up the badge as you can readily appreciate. Now if you did not place these orders, you fellows who are so far in the west, until the initiation was made, or until you were absolutely sure about the man, then, under those circumstances you would avert any mistakes of that kind. That, however, is a small matter. I am only bringing that up as an incident

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but the difficulty in having to wait so long has to be considered. Now, if you had five or six unengraved badges at your disposal that your men could wear until their pins came, it would be just as good for the express purpose. Isn't that the practical way out of it? Let me say this, gentlemen, at the present time, from our investigations as the Chairman of the Committee on Insignia of the Inter-fraternith Conference, we found it absolutely true that there were only two official jewelry manufacturers in the United States that could be relied upon to give good service. One of those was Tiffany & Company, of New York City, and the other was L. G. Balfour Company, of Attleboro, Massachusetts. The slimy things -- if you could see the things coming into that office you would never vote to have your insignia taken away from a perfectly respectable and reliable manufacturing jeweler. The men that had it before, the D. & L. Company, that had our contract, absolutely went to work and distributed a lot of badges towards the latter part of their contract that they had planed down in thickness just about one-half of the gold out of the back and then they filled it with lead and passed the thing off for 14k gold. These are facts. We do not want to deal with a jeweler of that type, I

do not believe. and incidentally, of course, you want to have an official jeweler. You do not want every Tom, Dick and Harry to be allowed to do this, and if you continue placing your orders through the official fraternity I think that the Grand Prudential Committee would even be willing for those chapters that needed that sort of thing to purchase and hold on call a certain number of these badges to help you out, which would help you over your difficulties. Then, of course, they could be returned from time to time, you see, to be subsequently engraved. Now isn't that the simplest way out?

BROTHER PEYSER: Mr. Chairman, we want to be reasonable and I realize that we can solve the problem in the way you suggest. However, since that resolution provides for the selection of another official jeweler I simply added that amendment to it, that provided the resolution carried we were to have a jeweler in the west. We are not moving that an official jeweler be in the west but if you decide to have another official jeweler that you consider somebody being in the west.

G. J. P.: When you mean official jeweler, you do not necessarily mean that he is to manufacture the insignia do you?

BROTHER PEYSER: No, not necessarily.

G. J. P.: In other words, he is classified with these

other three or four, the three or four or five, whatever you have at the present time, I have forgotten, isn't that the purpose?

BROTHER PEYSER: No, Mr. Chairman. We would want to go the limit so that we would be able to get our badges at the time of the initiation, just as that resolution calls for.

G. J. P.: Again I want to call your attention, especially to the point, how would you get your badges any quicker from the Pacific Coast on an order you had to send to the Central office before it could even be filled? That is the question that is very important. You see previously we had orders filled direct from the factories but now they are filled through requisitions, as you know, to the central office, and then sent to the factory. I can't see how that is going to help you. It is going to take just as long for an order to cross the continent and be sent back to San Francisco to be filled as it would to be sent to Attleboro, Massachusetts, and then be sent to San Francisco after it was filled.

BROTHER FROST: Mr. Chairman, I would like to clear up that point about that second official jeweler. These seems to be a misunderstanding here. We certainly do mean that we want a second official jeweler. We want the opening of competition. It does not look like a fair proposi-

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tion to place it in the hands of one manufacturer. The poorest badge we have ever had is the badge we are buying right now from Balfour. We have had trouble in the west. That is why we are bringing the thing up. The badge is thin. The boys are objecting to it constantly out there. I can bring up some of those things in detail if you want, but we have certainly had poor satisfaction from Balfour & Company. Why can't we open up competition and let another company in to manufacture and compete with Balfour & Company as our official jeweler. Let us have two of them so that there can be competition in prices. There are other jewelers who have offered the same proposition as Balfour & Company and they are putting out better pins than the Balfour Company is at the present time.

BROTHER HOLDEN: I see no objection to an official jeweler on the west coast or anywhere else in addition to the one we now have, as far as getting quick service to the chapter is concerned, unless the chapters want to go to the expense of telegraphing their requests for a badge and telegraph the money accompanying that request, and then having the central office telegraph it to the jeweler. If that is done the telegraphing expense will have to be borne by the chapter, and will run into money because telegraphic money transfers are not so

cheap, so I do not believe that the chapter on the west coast would be justified in going to that expense when they can adopt the plain badge suggested by Brother Musgrave, and get entirely satisfactory results. I think a lot of the trouble is due to carelessness and due to the fault of the H. C. S. of the chapters very often. The chapters may not appreciate it, but I believe that Brother Musgrave will bear me out in this that sometimes somebody writes in and says, we are going to initiate Jack such and such tonight, or next week, Send us his badge. No money with it. No mention of his class, and the exact date of the initiation sometimes is not specified.

G. J. P.: Sometimes not even his name.

BROTHER HOLDEN: Sometimes the name is not right, just the request for a badge, and then there is delay as there is bound to be. I think if the chapters have a blank badge system, there ought to be some check on it to make sure that the initiation will be properly authorized from New York before the initiation is carried out, in any case.

G. J. P.: Oh, yes.

BROTHER HOLDEN: As far as competition is concerned, there is only one other jeweler, Brother Musgrave says, one other firm that is not a bunch of crooks, and that is Tiffany. So if we open competition at all, it will be

between Tiffany and Balfour. The other firms are simply not to be considered.

G. J. P.: I would not want to see them considered by our fraternity at the present time for the insignia work.

BROTHER RICE: Mr. Chairman, at our last convention our constitution was amended so as to provide that the placing of the orders for official jewelry was in the hands of the Grand Prudential Committee. That will clear that point up. We merely want to recommend that we have another official jeweler and the placing of that contract for another official jeweler is already taken care of. That is now in the hands of the Grand Prudential Committee.

G. J. P.: All in favor of the question manifest it by saying "aye" contrary minded "no". It is so ordered.

BROTHER RICE: I understood Brother Jagocki wanted a motion to verify increasing the dues four dollars. I did not understand it that way.

G. J. P.: How is that?

BROTHER RICE: At the Minneapolis convention the Grand Prudential Committee were authorized to increase the dues any amount to five dollars. In the report of the G. P. C. it was stated it had been increased four dollars. Some of the members understand that that should be ratified by the convention.

G. J. P.: I don't so understand. I would rule in addi-

tion that having approved the minutes yesterday we have already ratified it.

BROTHER RICE: That is the ruling which we will accept.

It is hereby recommended to all the chapters that the H. C. S., be elected for not less than a half year, and that he be retained in the office for a longer period if he proves competent and prompt in his duties.

G. J. P.: You have heard that resolution. Are there any discussions?

BROTHER SPELLMAN: I would like to ask how many chapters there are who do not elect their H. C. S. for at least a half year. I think you will find the average chapter elects their H. C. S. for a year. I may be mistaken.

G. J. P.: I think you are mistaken. I think Delta chapter has three of them a year. Am I not correct, Brother Delta Representative?

DELTA DELEGATE: Mr. Chairman, we elect the H. C. S. once a year.

G. J. P.: You have changed it then. I suppose that the executive Secretary at headquarters has fallen upon your necks and wept over that.

BROTHER KENYON: Some of the colleges have been going on the semester system. There have been cases where they have been elected for just three months. They have been working on the quarter system, in which case the man

no more than gets into office until he has to get out. I know in corresponding with the different chapters that it comes out. You get in touch with a man and before you get a reply back to the second letter somebody else is in the office and your letter goes astray. I believe the object of this motion was to provide that they shall elect a man for at least six months. Then in case he is delinquent in his duty they have a chance to remove him, where if you have him in a full year you can't, but if he is good that his term of office should be for a whole year. This is just merely a recommendation to the chapter, not to interfere with any chapter in itself, but merely a recommendation.

G. J. P.: Are you ready for the question, fellow ? All in favor manifest it by saying "aye", contraryminded. It is so ordered.

BROTHER RICE: Here is a resolution which was handed into the committee but which the Committee is not in favor of and does not recommend. If anybody from the floor wants to make a motion that it be recommended, it can be done.

It is hereby proposed that the present sister pin be changed so far as the square gold back is concerned, or in other words, to be a miniature of the regular pin as it is used by most of the other fraternities. Our opinion was that it should be exactly like the pin and smaller.

G. J. P.: In other words, the proposition is to reduce the badge to a miniature badge for a sister pin, instead of the one we have. You have heard the resolution. Are you ready for the question?

BROTHER RICE: I beg your pardon. The committee does not recommend it.

G. J. P.: I understand. I am trying to help to put it right on the floor. We understand the Committee does not make any recommendation. Now it is up to the convention. Are you ready for the question? All in favor manifest it by saying "aye", contraryminded "no". It is lost.

BROTHER RICE: RESOLVED that the plan of the catalog or directory outlined in the reports of this convention, including the chapter, alphabetical and geographical lists, be approved, and that the G. P. C. publish such catalog as soon as reasonably possible, and at a price per volume which will cover at least the cost of the publication.

G. J. P.: You have heard the proposition. Are you ready for the question? All in favor manifest it by saying "aye" contraryminded. It is so ordered.

BROTHER RICE: That the committee on constitution and by-laws appointed by the G. P. C. be continued until the next convention, but it is the sense of this convention that said committee shall not undertake to generally rewrite our constitution and by-laws, but that special at-

tention be given to the matter of the creation of new chapters, in other words, the routing of petitions.

G. J. P.: Are you ready for the question?

BROTHER KIRKPATRICK: Can you place a limitation on what that committee is to do. You say they shall not undertake a general revision of the constitution.

BROTHER RICE: It says that it is the sense of this convention they shall not undertake to generally rewrite. In other words, our intention was not that they should sit down and make a new constitution. If they want to make some changes in it, all right, but not to rewrite it.

BROTHER KIRKPATRICK: You say the sense of this convention. That is merely a recommendation and not binding in any way. In other words, there would be nothing to prevent them from putting up anything they want to the next convention.

BROTHER RICE: I think it is probably well to state, it is my personal view on the matter, that whatever defects there are in the constitution they are mostly on account of the personal equation but to my mind and I think to the mind of a great many it is a great improvement over our system before, and there are so many small points that come up in every convention which nobody that is sitting down could write into a constitution. There are so many things which appear in our constitution which would not appear on second

thought and which if it was written would be entirely forgotten and it would be a great mistake to sit down and make a new organization, because no organization can build up a constitution except by experience, but there are a good many things which can be improved.

G. J. P.: Are you ready for the question? All in favor manifest it by saying "aye", contrary "no". It is carried.

The next one.

BROTHER RICE: That the chapters may be known by the name of the institution where located in addition to the present Greek letter name. The committee thought that should not be put in the constitution but simply be a recommendation, simply be legislation passed by the convention.

G. J. P.: I wonder if that would bind us? How about that, fellows?

BROTHER RICE: There is nothing in the constitution that refers to that, I think.

G. J. P.: I think you are right about that. The proposition is whether or not this resolution is in the form of a resolution and not as a constitutional amendment, that the nomenclature of the chapters be that of the institution to which it is related in addition to that of the Greek letter. I understand this is simply in the form of a resolution and not as an amendment to the constitution. Now,

you have said nothing in this resolution as to whether or not you would make the one more emphatic than the other.

BROTHER RICE: That was the point. I think the convention really ought to decide that. You really ought to use both names but by using the other in addition you can refer to the chapter as the Harvard Chapter or as the Yale Chapter or the Stanford Chapter.

G. J. P.: Which method shall we pursue here? Now, the suggestion has been made that we either have it Harvard Chapter and Beta Chapter or Beta Chapter at Harvard University or we would put it Harvard Chapter and then for the official organization and work it would be known as Beta Chapter. Now, there are practically three different methods there, one just as legal as the other. Now, which shall we have?

BROTHER BEN CLARKE: I would like to inquire when you speak of which you shall have, which you shall use, what have you reference to? In what way? As far as referring to them in conversation and that sort of thing, the fellows will do as they see fit. You can't govern that by any resolutions.

G. J. P.: No.

BROTHER BEN CLARKE: Do you have in mind, stationery, ritual or what?

G. J. P. : No, not in the ritual but on the stationery

and particularly in the Tomahawk and the Exoteric magazines with the idea of gradually growing into it, in other words, that the men would gradually get the nomenclature of the chapters. For instance, Illinois Chapter instead of Eta Chapter, Michigan Chapter instead of Theta Chapter, and so on that way, but officially you would always work by your Greek letter name. That would be simply in correspondence with the Executive Secretary.

BROTHER RICE: Mr. Chairman, may I suggest that was the purpose in mind. The way it reads now you could read it any way you like. If we leave it as it is, if there is any difficulty at the next convention it can be easily changed.

G. J. P.: I think perhaps it would be well to leave it as a motion rather than as a constitution^{al}/amendment.

BROTHER RICE: In the language used you can almost read it as you like, either together or separate. We can tell by experience what is going to come of it and save time.

G. J. P.: Is there any further discussion of this resolution? All in favor manifest it by saying "aye", contrary-minded "no". I do not think that is a very strong expression. Now, fellows, I would like to have a vote on that. I do not want to have it lost by simply one voice. That is not right. You must have some opinion on this matter. Do you want it one way or the other? The question is, will you pass the resolution? All in favor say "aye", contrary-minded "no".

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The Chair is in doubt. I will ask for a rising vote by chapter delegates. All who are in favor manifest it by rising. (Fifteen stood up). It has been carried.

BROTHER COATES: Wouldn't it be better to take the other vote? That is usually a check on the vote.

G. J. P.: Well, all right. I have no objection. All opposed, then, official delegates, rise, please. (Seven stood up). I was merely saving time, that is. Apparently one is not voting.

BROTHER RICE: The following recommendation is made, not for the purpose of having long discussion but to have the matter simply brought up and I hope it is not discussed too much. The recommendation is not necessarily the unanimous recommendation of the committee, but it is to bring the matter up.

RESOLVED that it is recommended that petitions be received from the University of Southern California and from Carnegie Tech. I mean provided such petitions are tendered.

G. J. P.: All right. You have heard the proposition. Is there any discussion?

BROTHER HOLDEN: Mr. Chairman, I would like to amend that. I do not think we ought simply to limit it to those two colleges. I think we ought to decide whether or not

this fraternity is willing to go on record as being opposed to entering technical schools of high standing, as Brother Musgrave has repeatedly stated, that he is now opposed to the entrance of this fraternity into technical schools and was opposed to our entrance into M. I. T. and into Carnegie Tech. I believe a good many of us are of the opinion that Carnegie Tech is of such standing that any fraternity ought to be willing to enter that institution, and that we ought not to refuse to enter it simply because there are some technical schools we would not want to enter, such as Stevens Tech and Armour Institute. I do not believe the fact that there are some weak technical schools ought to keep us from entering technical schools of high standing. I do not believe we can draw a line against technical schools as such, and the same thing is true of agricultural colleges.

G. J. P.: May I make this statement in reference thereto Brother Holden has stated my own personal opinion in reference to Technical schools. I do not mean by that, however, fellows, that I would not entertain a petition from a technical school. I don't mean that at all, and it is only simply my own opinion and my reasons for it are that a technical chapter almost always produces a lopsided chapter. That is the only reason that I have. I know various fraternities have chapters at M. I. T., and they

are having a lot of difficulty. We, however, are not opposed to entering agricultural colleges. Therefore, that would be eliminated.

BROTHER KENYON: Mr. Chairman, I think those who have been around the different schools will agree with me when I state that schools, whether they be technical schools or agricultural colleges, if you get the best grade of those schools you will find the men in there are of very high caliber, and especially technical schools. Now, that is one of the things that the fraternity is looking after. It wants to get men of high caliber. These schools in the east and any others of the country of the better grade, as the Colorado school of Mines, and any of those schools that are supported, amply supported, either through endowment or through different means to such an extent that they compare favorably with any schools in the country, as far as finances go, it seems to me ought to be considered. If one has had any occasion to look over their curriculum, to look over their standing, scholastic standing, you will find that they also stand high. I think any of you who have had anything to do with the entrance examination at Massachusetts Tech know that they come up with any of them. I can't see any objection to our going in. These other fraternities do, and are successful, and if we have a good

petition that would pass as those coming from a first-class state university, I cannot see any reason why we should not entertain it though it is a technical school.

G. J. P.: Let me ask the Brother one question. There is no doubt about the standing educationally of Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia, and yet it is a purely technical school, just as much so as the Massachusetts Institute of Technology is. Would you entertain a petition from the Jefferson Medical College assuming that one was proffered?

BROTHER KENYON: May I ask you one question in answer? What is the enrollment of Jefferson?

G. J. P.: I don't know.

BROTHER KENYON: If there were no academic fraternity on the campus I would hesitate. In view of the fact that it has not been recognized by other fraternities would make me think there might be some reason that we are not familiar with, but that is not the case. In other words, I would look over the fraternal situation at that college. If there were successful fraternity chapters there and the enrollment was such as to insure a number, and if the financial standing of the college was all right I would say, Yes, entertain it. I would also say one thing, and that is, the medical fraternities are the strongest. The law fraternity is not strong, and after you leave college

it does not amount to much. However, the medical fraternities hold their members.

G. J. P.: In answer to that, Brother, I might state that I was told by the President of one of the medical fraternities, I have forgotten which one, at the recent Inter-Fraternity Conference, that the medical fraternities as such did not amount to a damn. Those were his words. He said they were almost invariably made up of a few fellows who did the things and the rest of them were simply on the outskirts.

BROTHER KENYON: I think that is true of any professional fraternity.

G. J. P.: That is the reason, gentlemen, I have tried to keep our fraternity out of the professional schools, as such. Now a few years ago we had a man that went from Delta Chapter, to Johns Hopkins University. We all want to get into Johns Hopkins University very much if we could get there in the right way. He was in the medical department. The rest of the college was so far away that the only way we could get there would be to take all medics, and I advised him not to make the application. He said it was very doubtful if they could get enough men any way. That was the attitude he took. In other words, when we went into it we wanted an institution that was universal.

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I think the difficulty with an institution like Jefferson Medical college is that it is not universal. The same rule probably doesnot apply to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology because there are many branches along technical lines, just the same as there are in many other universities. I have always felt the reason we never happened to have a petition proffered us from M. I. T., was that the relationship between the MI I. T. chapter and the rest of the fraternity is somewhat like at Yale of Delta Kappa, Alpha Delta Phi, and Psi Upsilon, to their respective fraternities which is not so very cordial. That is what I have in mind. We do not care for that class of chapters, I do not care where they are located.

BROTHER KENYON: I think those who are familiar with the fraternity situation will agree with me when I state that the majority of the medical schools are graduate schools.

G. J. P.: Yes.

BROTHER KENYON: Now some of the other schools are not.

G. J. P.: The Massachusetts Institute of Technology is.

BROTHER KENYON: Yes, but there are some who are not.

Also when you come to the medical schools, since you brought that out, it is well known that it is a graduate school, that the man who is a prospective member has been through

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college and in the majority of cases he has been through where they have had fraternities, in other words, passed through the first sieve when he comes to you. That is what we found at Columbia, that is primarily a graduate school, and the members who are not fraternity members when they come there have had a chance, and we look at it also that his first love is the strongest.

G. J. P.: Another difficulty, fellows, is this: At the present time our great competitors in some senses of the word -- when I say "our" I mean general fraternities such as ours is -- are considering very seriously passing a ban upon allowing our graduates to ever pass into a professional fraternity at all. They claim it destroys that splendid fraternity interest that the man takes ordinarily as an alumnus into his professional fraternity. Another thing, in regard to these professional fraternities is that often they take in the type of man that has failed to pass through any of the general fraternities before he enters this professional school.

BROTHER KIRKPATRICK: We cannot settle an honest difference of opinion by a discussion here today and inasmuch as this amendment does not prejudice the rights of any chapter or any member, I would suggest that it be put to a vote without further discussion.

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G. J. P.: The purpose of this was to bring forth a little discussion. I think we have cleared the atmosphere now. The question is, shall we entertain a charter, providing it is proper, from the university of Southern California, and Carnegie Institute of Technology? I think that is the way we limited it, did we not? Are you ready for the question? All in favor manifest it by saying "aye" contrary "no". The "ayes" seem to have it.

Incidentally, I want to say that when we had an opportunity two years ago to go into the University of Southern California and the petition was being formulated there, that group having since gone into Sigma Alpha Epsilon, the opposition was so great that we asked them to withdraw the application because there was no chance whatever of their receiving the required number of votes. We have never received any petition from the Carnegie Institute of Technology and I do not think that I have had any direct correspondence in reference to that institution. That is my recollection, but I may be wrong about it. My files are pretty large now on these various institutions.

BROTHER RICE: There are a few changes in the constitution which I will now read, one by one. Article 12, Section 1, I will read as amended and indicate where the new addition begins. "Section 1. The G. S. P. shall preside at all meetings of the national conventions, and represent the

fraternity in its external relations as its chief executive officer. He shall make bi-monthly reports to the G. P. C. of all his doings, if any, as such officer."

The amendment is the addition of the sentence: "He shall make bi-monthly reports to the G. P. C. of all his doings, if any, as such officer."

The changes we make in here in our opinion are made from what the committee so far has gathered seems to be the consensus of opinion of what should be done. This is the first of a series of amendments by which the G. S. P. and the G. J. P., in whatever capacity acting, shall make bi-monthly reports to the Grand Prudential Committee and that the grand Prudential Committee shall send out to the chapters bi-monthly, a brief resume of all the doings of the Prudential Committee itself together with the reports of the G. S. P. and the G. J. P.

G. J. P.: Is there any discussion of this matter?

BROTHER COATES: I can't see what the President of this fraternity is going to make reports on twice a month. As far as I can see at the president is more or less an honorary president. He would have absolutely nothing to report under our present system.

G. J. P.: That is exactly the point I had in mind. Fellows, I think that one of the great things that has caused Alpha Sigma Phi to command a very commanding position

in the Inter-Fraternity Conference, in the inter-fraternity world, in general, has been the strength of the men we have had as Grand Senior President. We have never had a man who was less than a national figure. Even Dewey Follette our first one, was a man of more or less national prominence. He had been in Congress, as I recall, but he was not as prominent as some of those afterwards, but as we kept on rising we have been absolutely gunning for the biggest men in our fraternity who could hold these jobs. That is my feeling that we should continue that situation or that form of government, but to require a man like Baldwin or President White or President Northrop or President Homer Backster Sprague to make bi-monthly reports of their doings, if any, would simply be to eliminate them entirely, because I do not think any one of them would live up to the constitution. I do not believe any of them would accept the proposition with that attached to it. Undoubtedly, if the connection of Delta Beta Xi is as strong as has been outlined, they undoubtedly will furnish us with some excellent material. There is some excellent material left still in Delta Chapter and the two or three men that I have in mind of Delta Chapter as possible Grand Senior Presidents are men who would not want to make these bi-monthly, or any other type, of reports, but they would be the type that would want to do things that were referred

to them from time to time, and make their report on it. I hope that this resolution, so far as the Grand Senior President's duties are concerned, will be voted down.

BROTHER KENYON: I think it is one of the ideas that the power may be directed by the Grand Prudential Committee to any of its officers, no officer holding any offices except as may be directed, except the G. J. P. The object of that was to have them report, if any such duties were assigned, and also the fact that the G. J. P., who does sit in the position of Grand Senior President, in case of his absence should have a report at the same time.

G. J. P.: Why not then make it obligatory on the Grand Junior President to make his report and leave the Grand Senior President untrammelled?

BROTHER KENYON: What if certain powers are delegated to him?

G. J. P.: Then it would be expected. In other words, I say this, fellows, with all due respect, let us leave the constitution so far as the Grand Senior President is concerned, right where it is, if the only idea is to require reports.

BROTHER RICE: I do not know whether you noticed the language very carefully. In case of the Grand Junior President he is obliged to make reports bi-monthly. That is on the ground he

would in most cases assume the duties of Grand Senior President, but in this language I give you there I put in the words "If any duties were performed," whereas in the case of the Grand Junior President --

G. J. P.: Wouldn't he have to make a report whether he performed any duties or not? That is the question.

BROTHER RICE: He does not have to make a report if there are no duties.

G. J. P.: I am afraid the way you have got it worded, it would be just the other way.

BROTHER RICE: He is to make a bi-monthly report to the Grand Prudential Committee of all his doings, if any, as such officiaal. In the case of the Grand Junior President we left out the words "if any". That was the distinction we attempted to make.

G. J. P.: Fellows, I think we are splitting hairs over a matter that we would better leave alone, unless we are going entirely to revise the office of Grand Senior President, a thing that I hope seriously you won't touch. We want big men in that place. Now I have been working this fraternity game, as you know, for fourteen years. I belong to the Acacia fraternity also. There is an institution that has had the chance to have attracted the same attention in the fraternity world that we have

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and yet it has absolutely sunk. Why? Because their grand presidents have, with the exception of one or two, been the type of men that did not amount to anything. They had the chance to take William J. Bryan, Theodore Roosevelt and William Howard Taft as their senior president, what we would call our senior president, and absolutely threw it away in order to pick up some nincompoop and put him into some place where he did not belong, in other words, to make a Grand individual out of nothing, and they have not succeeded. I give this as an illustration, and I am very anxious that you vote this resolution down, so far as the Grand Senior President is concerned.

BROTHER RICE: Mr. President, if you vote this down it is going to vote all the rest of them down. Our idea is that the Grand Senior President is given certain duties in regard to the Inter-Fraternity Conference. Those are things the chapters want reports on. Practically, as it works out, the Grand Junior President performs those duties.

G. J. P.: The Grand Senior President, Brother Rice, has never exercised the Inter-Fraternity Conference relations. That has always been delegated by the convention to me and I have been --

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BROTHER RICE: That is only by resolution.

G. J. P.: I know it, but leave this as it is.

BROTHER RICE: It says, "Shall represent the fraternity in its external relations as chief executive officer" and the G. J. P. shall succeed to those if he does not exercise them and shall also exercise the duties and obligations of the G. S. P. Now unless we want to put in the constitution that if the G. J. P. is exercising those duties he should make the reports, we can do that. That is part of the duties of the G. S. P. There seems to be no other way out of it. Our attempt was to relieve him.

G. J. P.: I will tell you. I do not think the purpose of the constitution as now constituted is this: Assume for the sake of argument that matters are just as they are today. Assume Grand Senior President Baldwin should die tomorrow morning. I do not think that automatically I become Grand Senior President of this fraternity at all. In the event the Grand Senior President was not present at the convention, then, under those circumstances, his duties would devolve upon me temporarily. I do not think it was ever designed that I should ever represent the fraternity in its big extra-relationship to the world. In other words, we are now going over the various things we had back in the convention in Detroit

many years ago. The boys tried to have an assistant Grand Senior President, first, and honorary, and so on. Their purpose, they said, openly, was that they wanted me to be the Grand Senior President. They did not mean it in the sense in which they attempted to confer it at all. I told them very frankly that I did not consider myself qualified by my position or my standing in the world for such a position, and I am frank to tell you that I would not accept such an honorary job at all. I want the man who is Grand Senior President of this fraternity to outrank the dignity of every other man in it, and, therefore, I want a man who will command the national respect of everybody. That is why it is I am so insistent upon this fellows. I think this is the crux of our success. Don't let us change it. Are you ready for the question, or is there any further discussion?

(Question called for)

G. J. P.: All in favor manifest it by saying "aye", contraryminded. It is voted down. Thank you.

Now, Brother Rice.

BROTHER RICE: The G. J. P. shall in the absence or incapacity of the G. S. P. perform the duties of his position, his means Grand Senior President, and perform such other duties as are specially delegated to him by this constitution. He shall also have charge of the extension

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work of the fraternity. We have added this to that: He shall make bi-monthly reports to the Grand Prudential Committee of all his doings as such office. In other words, whether he is acting --

G. J. P.: Now, I understand the matter, fellows. I do not have any objection whatever to doing that. I have had some talk with the members of the present Grand Prudential Committee. I do not know whether you all understand the modus vivendi that we have finally adopted as our future working model, assuming that you do not want to make any radical changes in the constitution. It is as follows: Let me explain it so that you will understand the situation. Leave the Grand Prudential Committee as the present executive which is in charge of the executive work of the fraternity, the editor of the Tomahawk, and the Grand Junior President, let them confer with them and have an opportunity to sit in their meetings, make whatever suggestions they may wish, make motions, if any, and make reports to them, but will have no vote. I do not want a vote myself. I do not want to be obliged to go there upon every occasion when they have a meeting, but I do want the privilege of making my reports to the Grand Prudential Committee and have them acted upon and then have these reports go with the minutes of the Prudential Committee meetings

out to the chapters automatically. I hope that that is understood by this committee on Resolutions, that these reports, together with the proceedings of the Prudential Committee meetings, every meeting that they have, that there shall be copies of that struck off and sent to individual chapters so you fellows may know what is going on at headquarters. I believe we are getting all of this stuff that charged the atmosphere here for the last two years, and came to a climax last Monday, eliminated. I think we all understand each other. Isn't that about your understanding of it, Brother Kirkpatrick?

BROTHER KIRKPATRICK: May we have that resolution read again?

(Resolution reread)

G. J. P.: The only question I am going to ask is this: I have no objection to making even monthly reports but I want to be perfectly plain about this matter. Some of you fellows are probably wondering why it was that you heard so little of me during the last two years except when we had some scrap on at headquarters. Now I am going to tell you. I am going to put it up frankly to you. Probably most of you think I have a hide as thick as a rhinoceros. Well, I have in some places (laughter), but there are other places where it is as vulnerable as Achilles' heel. Up to two years ago I made an honest effort to keep you advised

of what was going on at headquarters. The letters were verbose, oftentimes, upon many questions and quite numerous. I know that in more than one chapter, in fact I know that it took place in nearly every chapter, the H. C. S. would get up and say , "We have a communication of Musgrave's, or from Muzzy" and they would say, "Aw, put it up on the bulletin board. We don't want to hear it." Now that went on. I kept it up in spite of that fact, and in spite of the fact that they went up on the bulletin board. Now I realized down deep in your souls you did not mean any disrespect, but I made up my mind I was not going to flood you with a lot of letters, and that is the reason you have not heard from me more frequently during the last two years, but we have gone now the other way. Now you are kicking because you don't hear from me. Now, then, in view of the changed relationship and the attitude of where we are going to get together and work this thing out for the best interests o f the fraternity, I am thoroughly in accord with this requirement that I shall make a report at least every two months. I want it understand that that report does not necessarily need to be in writing, but will be perhaps a verbal report that will be a part of the minutes of the Prudential Committee, is that satisfactory?

(Some of the delegates said "yes" and some

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said "no")

BROTHER COATES: It seems to me, Mr. President, whether the report is verbal or written is up to the Prudential Committee. If this is adopted it simply means such a report is required. If they are satisfied with a verbal report that is up to them.

G. J. P.: Incidentally, have you provided that the minutes of the Prudential Committee meetings are to go out to the chapters?

BROTHER RICE: Yes.

G. J. P.: Then we understand each other.

BROTHER KIRKPATRICK: Does that motion provide that the minutes of the Prudential Committee shall be sent to the chapter?

BROTHER RICE: Not their routine matters, authorizing the payment of certain bills, and so on, but the resume of the business.

BROTHER KIRKPATRICK: It provides for a bi-monthly report, which, of course, would include all such doings.

BROTHER HARTZLER: I can't see the objection to making a written report. If the report is so short that it could be made verbally it would take but a minute or so to write it. On the other hand, if the report is so long that it would be laborious to write it I don't see how it could be made

verbally and be sent to the chapters.

G. J. P.: I did not have any idea of dodging the issue. My idea was that perhaps I might simply make a verbal report of the negotiations on such and such a thing and that would appear in the minutes or the reports of the Grand Prudential Committee to the chapters, something like this: "Brother Musgrave being present stated that he had negotiations on such and such a matter." On the other hand, if we had an important matter in such shape that the Prudential Committee should take some action, some the chapters should know about, then I would make the formal report and then of course it would be mimeographed and sent out along with their report as a part of their report. It is just a mere matter of detail, I think. Is there any further discussion?

BROTHER HOLLEN: Does this leave the G. J.P. entirely independent of the Prudential Committee or is it designed to insure his working in co-operation with the committee?

G. J. P.: Why, I think the design is that he has simply got to sit back and stay out of the circle, and do nothing that would not be satisfactory to the rest of the fraternity, isn't that your understanding of it?

BROTHER KIRKPATRICK: I didn't get that.

G. J. P.: I say, in other words, the purpose here is to

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force the hand of the G. J. P. so he has got to co-operate. That is the purpose. We all understand what it is for. I have no objection. I don't think any man who succeeds me should have. All in favor manifest it by saying "aye", contrarily minded "no". It is so ordered.

Now, Brother Rice, proceed.

BROTHER RICE: This is just a formal one. I want to make a motion that Section 7 of Article 12 of the constitution be numbered Section 7 A, instead of 7. The same section is to remain, except after the word "fraternity" in the fourth line there shall be added the words "have charge of all funds belonging to or entrusted to the fraternity." In other words the present section gives powers to the Grand Prudential Committee that they shall perform the duties of a national executive committee, have charge of the administrative and recording work, have charge of the publication of the Tomahawk and so on, but when that was drawn up nothing was said about their having charge of the funds and paying out the funds. So there was some doubt, although they were authorized to have a depository there is nothing in the constitution which authorizes the Grand Prudential Committee to really have charge of the funds of the fraternity. I have also discussed with Brother Musgrave the funds which he has, special chapters and the committee thinks that should also be in the hands of the

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Grand Prudential Committee, and so we have suggested this slight paragraph that all the money shall be turned over to the Grand Prudential Committee which belongs to or is entrusted to the fraternity.

G. J. P.: May I make this explanation? So far as I am personally concerned, I do not have any particular desire to retain funds in my possession, that are entrusted to me, that should belong to the fraternity, but under the constitution and by-laws under which we are working all the funds that are put in my hands at present by these petitioning chapters have been deposited in the First National Bank of New Haven, Connecticut, to the order of the Alpha Sigma Phi Fraternity, Special Account, Wayne M. Musgrave, G. J. P. Now the object of that was this, years ago when we had very little money I made two funds in order that the trust fund would not be used up pending some action on a petition and we would not be able to refund in the event that the petition was refused. We did have to refund something like \$3000 during this time. The bunch at Miami, the bunch at Cincinnati, and the bunch at Franklin and Marshall had their funds refunded. Now, gentlemen, as long as that is a trust fund I do feel earnestly and honestly that it should not be in the hands of the Prudential Committee as anything but trust fund and I cannot see the purpose of requiring the G. J. P.

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who is under bond just the same as the Prudential Committee and the Executive Secretary not being entrusted with this money. I think I have succeeded in the last few years in demonstrating the fact that I have been able to control trust funds successfully and honestly, but I have no objection to the matter being transferred, but I do not want the matter to come up so it looks as if you were suspecting that something was wrong. I can see no reason in God's world why the G. J. P., should not do as he has done in the past and keep this fund until the charter has been granted, and then turn it over to the Executive Secretary and Grand Prudential Committee, but in the meantime do as I have done in the past. I do think that it is up to me to see to the proper installation of the new chapter. In other words, if I am good enough to occupy the position of G. J. P.: to go out and angle for these fellows, negotiate with them and all that sort of thing, it seems to me that my jurisdiction should be continued up until the time that they become an active, installed chapter, and then that the funds left in my hands for this purpose should then be turned over. Now I have, as a matter of fact, been doing as follows: As soon as the charter has been granted I would then check out of this fund for the number of licenses that I needed, sending that to the Grand Executive Secretary just the same as if it was a chapter, the

same way with the pins, and the badges and the plaques and all that sort of stuff. I have looked after the actual distribution and purchase of the gowns, engaged a woman sometimes. I have had to advance the money for the purpose, buying materials, and sometimes having them made up several months in advance. Now that is a part, it seems to me, of my duty and seems to me if those are my duties I ought to have the funds so controlled that I can handle them. It is a small matter, but I do not like a lefthanded compliment that amounts to a slap in the face.

BROTHER KIRKPATRICK: Mr. Chairman, I do not think there is any such intent on the part of the Resolutions Committee. The object of that is to produce unified control as far as the fraternity is concerned. I do not see that it makes a great deal of difference who holds the fund. It does produce a uniform control and it relieves you of one duty. You will remember that was a point that produced the first friction. If this resolution had been in force at that time you would have avoided that.

G. J.P.: Not necessarily avoided it, because I will tell you --

BROTHER KIRKPATRICK: Of course, it is understood that that must be a trust fund.

G. J. P.: I will tell you, Brother Kirkpatrick, you will

recall one thing. I offered to turn those checks over to you people even before the trouble started.

BROTHER KIRKPATRICK: I don't recall that. It may be true.

G. J. P.: That was a fact.

BROTHER KIRKPATRICK: I think that is for the best interests of the fraternity that that resolution be passed and that the control be uniform and you should not take it as a slap in the face.

G. J. P.: Let me ask you one thing. Take, for instance, in a matter of this kind. Money is deposited in my hands for the purpose of investigating the petitioning chapters. The money is held in trust. It is necessary for me to make an investigation, and appoint members to do it. I do not want to have to hunt up the Executive Committee to send those fellows authority to go. I do not want to have to hunt them up to pay out of that particular fund their expenses.

BROTHER KIRKPATRICK: Well, Mr. Chairman, you don't have to hunt up anybody. The national headquarters is there all the time.

G. J. P.: I know.

BROTHER KIRKPATRICK: I believe you have the authority, have you not, under the constitution, to incur the necessary expense to make the investigation? If that authority

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is granted, as I believe it is, it should be the idea that any expenses incurred by you should be paid and all that is necessary to do is to turn over the bills to the national headquarters and they will be paid.

G. J. P.: I haven't any objection. I do not care what you do. I am simply pointing out the fact that this is a trust fund and it should be kept, it seems to me, in the hands of the man who has charge of the whole thing up to the time it becomes actual fraternity property, and when it becomes fraternity property, then I am perfectly willing it should be turned over at once.

BROTHER COATES: May I ask about the money on deposit in New Haven, is that a trust fund?

G. J. P.: Absolutely.

BROTHER COATES: Who for? What body?

G. J. P.: Well, it is held in trust for the organizations that own it. It is held of course in our name.

BROTHER COATES: For the petitioning bodies who have paid in the money?

G. J. P.: Oh, yes.

BROTHER COATES: I did not understand that.

G. J. P.: Don't you remember the Delta Kappa Gamma?

BROTHER HOLDEN: The history fund was turned over to the Grand Prudential Committee. You never had any difficulty,

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did you, in securing money?

G. J. P.: The history fund was part of the general funds any way.

BROTHER HOLDEN: Yes, but you spoke of the possible difficulties of getting money. There was never any difficulty getting the money in the history fund, was there?

G. J. P.: Not a bit. I have not any complaint to make whatever. But in the one case it is a trust matter, and in the other case it is not. Here is the situation. Things may sometime come up in the administrative work of the G. J. P. where he needs these funds instantly, not that I care a continental, but he needs them. I have only one of two alternatives. One is to advance the money out of my own pocket and the other is to telegraph for it, something of that kind, whatever may be necessary, and draw upon this fund where it is, for that trust fund purpose. That is all. I have never touched it for anything but the fund for which it was intended. That is the way I have always done it.

BROTHER KIRKPATRICK: I call for the question.

G. J. P.: All in favor --

BROTHER BEN CLARKE: It seems to me it is usual and customary in any organization to keep the funds in the hands of one man, that is the Treasurer. It seems to me

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that the funds which you need immediately could be readily taken care of by simply anticipating your needs. In other words, you can tell the Grand Prudential Committee that you are expecting that you are going to send men out within a month or three weeks, and that you would require about so much money, and ask them to advance to you so much money and then when you used the money you would account to them what you used, but I really believe the entire funds of the fraternity should be held by one man and that man the Treasurer.

BROTHER RICE: Mr. Chairman, the Resolutions Committee absolutely intended no reflection. In our next section we provide that once in six months a financial statement of all the finances of the fraternity which they would make up in any case and which ought to include the Tomahawk and any other funds shall be sent out. That is the specific reason we put this in. The other reason was that the Grand Prudential Committee, as we now believe, have no power to take these funds. We think they should have all the money. If they do have all the money, it seems to me that if they are not capable of devising a system to take care of such matters as you speak of, that a new system should be installed.

G. J. P.: The only question about the whole matter is

this: I stand ready, able and willing to turn over this money at any instant it is wanted, as far as that is concerned. I am under bond. If I am no longer to handle the funds I want to be relieved of that bond. I have been under a two thousand dollar bond from the American Surety Company for at least ten years. All in favor, manifest it by saying "aye", contrary minded "no". It is so ordered.

BROTHER RICE: Section B shall be as follows: The Grand Prudential Committee shall hold meetings regularly. The Grand Senior President and the G. J. P., and the editor of the Tomahawk shall be notified by the Grand Prudential Committee of all regular and special meetings of the Grand Prudential Committee and shall be privileged to participate in the discussions and deliberations of said meeting, but shall have no vote in the decision of such Grand Prudential Committee.

G. J. P.: You have heard the motion. Are you ready for the question? All in favor manifest it by saying "aye", contrary minded "no". It is so ordered.

Next.

BROTHER RICE: The next resolution is not in the best shape, but I simply want to read it. If there is a mechanical change made we will pass it again, but I wanted

to have all these things passed through at this time if possible. I will simply read it and we will pass it later this afternoon. The Grand Prudential Committee shall send to each chapter during each two months period of each year, excepting July and August a report containing a resume of the business done by the Grand Prudential Committee or reported to it by the Grand Senior President or G. J. P., since the last report, a copy of any contracts entered into, each six months a financial statement of the assets and liabilities, income and expenditures, including the Tomahawk, shall be included in the report next after the six months' period, and shall in addition to the usual items contain a detailed list of the accounts receivable and salaries and wages.

In other words, we tried to make it comprehensive and not make it too much work except the regular work which would have to be done by the Grand Prudential Committee in any case.

G. J. P.: What is the objection to making that committee make reports every month to the chapter instead of every two months?

BROTHER FROST: We considered that matter and the amount of material we are asking for in this resolution would bring a tremendous amount of work on the executive Secretary at that period.

G. J. P.: I can't see it that way. I think it would give him no more trouble. You would have only one half as much each month as you would have at the end of two months.

BROTHER FROST: Well, there would be the compiling.

G. J. P.: In other words, gentlemen, here is what is in my mind. I assume the Grand Prudential Committee is going to have a monthly meeting. I also say and I feel that this should be reported in full to the chapters and that the chapters should then have the right to bring a referendum vote on those propositions so that at all times the Grand Prudential Committee will have a check upon itself in not being too arbitrary. We are tending towards a very strong, centralized government, which is very proper, but at the same time I want to warn you fellows of one thing. You used to kick like the devil at Muzzy because he had the arbitrary power given him under the old constitution. You wanted to be a part and parcel of it. You objected to the centralizing of power. Now then I have no objection to the centralizing of power if there is a proper check. I say this, fellows, with all due respect, that the proceedings of the Grand Prudential Committee should be reported at the end of each and every meeting, sent out to the twenty-three chapters, and that they

should have the right of a referendum thereon. There will at least be much better satisfaction if they know that they are getting reports up to date. A thing that is two months old is too stale, and if we haven't got enough help at headquarters for Executive Secretary Hall to do it we will get some more help.

BROTHER FROST: As a suggestion here the Secretary of the Resolutions Committee said that we had not completed it and it was those very details that we wanted to take up, and I would offer a motion to lay this matter on the table and bring it up this afternoon.

G. J. P.: All right. Go ahead and bring it up this afternoon.

BROTHER RICE: Article 14, Section 4, which provides for the petitions of new chapters and refers to the referendum vote. The committee recommends that in place of the words "two-thirds of the number of the chapters" that that be changed to "not more than two adverse votes"; on the second ballot instead of having a two-thirds ballot voted through to grant a chapter that if a petition receives more than two adverse votes it cannot be passed.

BROTHER HOLDEN: Two chapters out of twenty-three is not such a bad percentage at the present time, but that will have to be changed in the more or less immediate future. As the

chapter roll increases be "two chapters" are going to be a much smaller percentage. I think, however, the two-thirds vote, at the present time, is rather objectionable. As I remarked before, it merely takes the power of the deciding vote out of the hands of the chapters, unless the petition is terribly rotten, and puts it into the hands of the national officers, because, Brother Musgrave, it was in the power of our national officer, yourself, to discourage a petition, that is, the real decision of whether a chapter came in or not, came in the negotiations that led up to the petition.

G. J. P.: You are absolutely wrong there, Brother. It is your misunderstanding. Let us clear that up so that there will be no feeling of misapprehension. Now the constitutional arrangement as we have it at the present time is the outgrowth of an evolutionary situation growing out of the petition for Epsilon chapter. Previous to that time we had a unanimous vote required. If any fraternity or any petition received one adverse vote it could not get in. Our Zeta chapter took a rather arbitrary stand at that time, which it has since discovered, because there were influences at work there that the present personnel was in no way to blame for. I am simply stating this matter historically so that you can draw your own conclusions. We had at the time thirteen chapters,

twelve of whom were just as insistent that this chapter should come in as the other was insistent that it should stay out. There were about four men in Zeta chapter that controlled the matter and they stood out absolutely as adamant as could possibly be, so we changed the constitution and then after that we brought forward this reballoting proposition. Now the reballot provides as follows: When the petition comes in in the formal way it is investigated, an investigating committee is sent out. You, all of you, know or should know the method by which a new chapter is created. The investigating committee is sent out and makes its report to the G. J. P. who, in turn, has that typed and put into the petitions, one for each chapter, you remember, with his recommendations also typed and put into it. He then refers it to the G. P. C., who passes upon it and if it receives their approval, or whether it didn't receive their approval, or if for instance the petition did not receive the approval of the G. J. P. it would go out just the same. It does not make any difference about that. There might be a certain moral influence there, but otherwise it would go out. Then assuming, that it has now got past all of these officers successfully, it has been pretty well sifted out already. Some chapter, we will say, for cause or arbitrarily, either

one, votes no, just one chapter is all that is necessary to write a reballot. Now then within a certain limited time, fixed by the constitution both parties must submit, the objecting chapter must submit in writing, its reasons to the G. J. P., who is in duty bound to see that that in turn is typed and sent out together with a statement of what that further investigation refers to to all the chapters. Then they have got the whole thing before them. They are the ones that make the decision, you fellows. You remember how many times you have overruled me. You remember I was enthusiastic for the bunch that went to Lambda Chi Alpha at Franklin Marshall College after I had gone down and personally investigated it. You also remember that you overruled me on the Miami bunch, an excellent petition in every sense of the word, so that when you say that I am the man that makes the decision you are very badly mistaken. I never made any decision. All that I have done is to decide that the thing would be in the proper form, and when it was then I either recommended or I didn't recommend.

Now the bunch that petitioned us at Cincinnati, we sent out the petitions and I recommended that they be rejected. We did not have a Prudential Committee to help me at that time. Of the investigating committee one reported adversely and I believe two favorably on that

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Cincinnati proposition, and you canned it. Now it was up to you. You have got to remember the entire thing, all the information that you can get. Now, for God's sake, fellows, if two-thirds is not a safe number for us to protect our fraternity on it will do away with this arbitrary voting. Now then I do not believe that any petition that receives a real genuine reasonable opposition from one chapter would ever get by. I actually don't. You take when Chi chapter came in here, you remember we had one chapter that stood out against them. They stood out against them and they intended to stay out against them, and if this sort of resolution had been in force they could probably have gotten one more chapter to have stood with them and we would have lost this splendid chapter at the University of Chicago. Now it seems to me that we decide our questions here in the convention with a bare majority vote. Don't you think that two-thirds of the entire fraternity is safe? It seems to me so.

BROTHER HOLDEN: Brother Musgrave, may I continue my remarks? At the present time we have twenty-three chapters. As I take it, this would mean that if seven chapters were opposed to a petitioning local, that that petitioning local would be admitted on a rebalot.

G. J. P.: You are right in your interpretation.

BROTHER HOLDEN: You can figure out for yourselves what

effect that might have on the fraternity. It might lead to very serious dissension if there were seven chapters utterly opposed to a local and yet that local were forced in by the remaining sixteen chapters.

G. J. P.: But, Brother Holden, if the opposing chapter, we will say only one chapter voted "nay" on the start, to start the whole ball rolling that way, it would be brought up and if that happened to be and then the other six came in behind, don't you think that the reasons that would be advanced by that chapter, if absolutely good, thorough, and reasonable, would not only be responded to by the six but probably by sixteen?

BROTHER HOLDEN: They might be and then again they might not.

G. J. P.: I do not think there is any doubt about that. I have been working this game too long, my boys are too reasonable to be fooled on anything of that kind. I believe the present rule is absolutely safe.

BROTHER HOLDEN: It is probably safe. We have not had any trouble with it. It does not look very well to state that our fraternity will admit a new chapter on a two-thirds vote. Let us have something that sounds a little more respectable, that sounds a little better. It won't make any real difference in getting the chapter in if we cut it down to four-fifths, but it will sound a great

deal better.

G. J. P.: I don't think it will sound better, either, gentlemen.

BROTHER FROST: I would like to bring this up a little more. We will just take, for example, a college out on the Pacific Coast, say it is a regular one-horse college. Suppose that the extension officer saw fit to go into that college. Suppose that seven of our chapters on the Pacific Coast, the seven nearest chapters opposed that. They are able to see certainly the situation out there and if seven of them were to oppose the Occidental College, we will say, coming into this fraternity, it could be railroaded through, and we would have in our fraternity a one-horse institution.

G. J. P.: Brother, do you --

BROTHER FROST: Pardon me a moment, Mr. Chairman. We are taking in the human equation a little bit too much, Brother Musgrave is a fine extension officer, we will grant you that, but suppose Brother Musgrave is not our extension officer, tomorrow, the next day or a year from today. We have got to make a constitution that fits "every man and we are taking in the human equation entirely too much to leave that matter in that way.

G. J. P.: Let me ask you one question there, Brother.

Do you believe that if seven chapters on the Pacific Coast opposed a petitioning local there that there would be any chance of that petition ever being granted?

BROTHER FROST: Provided that the extension officer was strong enough in the east, there is a great possibility.

G. J. P.: I do not believe it.

(Question called for).

G. J. P.: All in favor of the question as proposed favoring two votes instead of two-thirds --

BROTHER RICE: It is more than two.

G. J. P.: Well, more than two.

BROTHER RICE: To give the history of the thing, at the convention at San Francisco this amendment was passed by the convention, at the previous convention also, at the convention in 1913, this same amendment was passed by the convention. At the convention in San Francisco an amendment was passed by the convention to read "three-fourths". With both of those amendments when they were sent out to the chapters, as I recall it there were arguments sent out and those amendments were defeated. The same thing was brought up at the Minneapolis convention at the very last moment, and also defeated, but the fact that at all three of these conventions these have been passed it seems to me is a mighty fine argument that this should go through. If not more than two, at least four-fifths. To

my mind I know from actual experience that chapters have voted "no" on a thing thinking it won't make any difference. They say if two-thirds will put it through we might as well vote no for the fun of it.

G. J. P.: Give me a single place where that has been done.

BROTHER RICE: I know it has occurred up at our place. The attitude of ^{the} of/chapters is that if a two-thirds vote passes it any way, is that the vote of a single chapter is not so important. It doesn't get out the vote, isn't that true? true? G. J. P.: If Alpha chapter has ever been so lax in its duty to the fraternity as to vote "no" on a proposition to admit a chapter in the manner you have described Alpha chapter ought to have its charter taken away right away.

BROTHER RICE: Let me tell you this: At least two chapters which have come through, we have received the petitions about one day and received a telegram from Brother Musgrave asking us to vote on the same day and pass it back.

G. J. P.: That was on a reballot, was it not?

BROTHER KIRKPATRICK: Mr. Chairman, I move the previous question. I will withdraw it and save the necessity of a vote if they will grant the vote on the question right now.

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BROTHER HARTZLER: Mr. Chairman --

BROTHER KIRKPATRICK: Mr. Chairman, I call for my motion.

BROTHER COATES: Wouldn't you submit to an amendment?

BROTHER KIRKPATRICK: I will withdraw it.

BROTHER HARTZLER I would like to strike out "more than two negative votes" and substitute in place of the two-thirds which we now have in the constitution "four-fifths".
(Motion seconded.)

G. J. P.: You have heard the motion as amended. All in favor manifest it by saying "aye", contrary minded. Carried.

Now the motion as amended. All in favor say "aye", opposed say the same. "The "ayes" have it and it is so ordered.

BROTHER RICE: I think that is all we would better bring up now.

G. J. P.: All right. What other committees are ready to report? How about the Auditing Committee? Is it ready?

BROTHER EATON: Mr. Chairman, we will have the report immediately after lunch. We were considering your statement this morning and have not had time to prepare the report.

G. J. P.: Any other committee ready to report?

BROTHER CLARKE: Your committee, Brother We are ready.

G. J. P.: Your committee, Brother Clarke, is what?

BROTHER BEN CLARKE: Ways and Means.

I might say that this report is not the report I would like to have, but I think this is a proposition that is pretty difficult to get a line on unless you are able to get some real facts, and the facts are rather hard to obtain in a short time.

The first question referred to this committee, as I understand it, was the question as to additional funds to meet general expenses and the upkeep of the national organization in New York. The present sources of income as I understand it, which are estimated figures, are: First, the initiation fee of every man that is taken into the fraternity through the various chapters, \$10 apiece, and annual dues from each active man of \$4. The annual dues is not collected from the man in that first year that he is initiated, so that these are the only two sources of revenue that the national organization has except the profit on jewelry besides a little matter of signs and a little interest on their funds.

On an estimated figure 350 men are initiated a year, and an estimated figure of 600 active men, and at the various chapters during any one year the total income from those sources would be approximately \$5100. Now when we talk of the figures in dollars and cents and realize that an organization of this size is trying to operate on a figure of \$5000 per year we can all realize

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that we are operating on a very small sum of money. You can realize we have twenty-three chapters and those chapters ask each man to pay thirty dollars to forty dollars a year in annual dues and they turn over to the general organization \$4 out of that \$30 and ask the general organization to operate on \$5000, which is a pretty small figure. I know when I was in school every time the national organization asked us for any money we thought they were robbers. We could not understand what they wanted the money for, and our viewpoint was it was all humbug, and that they didn't need any money, just sitting in their chairs down there, sending out a few letters and that there weren't any funds needed.

Now in addition to that, about \$1300 comes in from the profit on jewelry which is turned over to the Tomahawk. That, of course, does not go to the general expenses of the national organization but they must be taken care of from the money which is turned over for initiation fees and annual dues. There is also paid to the Tomahawk one dollar per man. In other words, figuring on the basis of the number of men that we are working on here, out of the initiation fees turned in of ten dollars \$900 per year is turned over to the Tomahawk and out of the annual dues there is \$300 which is \$1200 out of that fund that is turned over to the Tomahawk and is not used

in the national organization.

G. J. P.: Brother Clarke, haven't you made an error there? You point out there is one dollar paid for each initiate and you only have three hundred initiates, and you are reporting \$900.

BROTHER CLARKE: Well, I got my figures confused.

G. J. P.: There should be \$300 and \$600 for the other, a total of \$900.

BROTHER CLARKE: What I meant to say was there was \$900 from your initiation fees.

G. J. P.: I see what you are getting at.

BROTHER CLARKE: Taking the total from the initiation fees, 350 men --

G. J. P.: You figured on three hundred, did you not?

BROTHER CLARKE: It figures out the net total is \$5000. Now the expense in connection with the organization is about as follows: The office rent and maintenance is about \$1000, salaries and wages \$3000.

G. J. P.: It is going to run more than that in the future.

BROTHER CLARKE. They expected and should have had a stenographer the entire time, and they have not had. They have had a girl there part of the time, and the expense last year was about \$2800 for salaries. Brother Hall is receiving the small sum of \$1800 a year, which to my mind is in-

significant. We all are working hard and are willing to work for Alpha Sigma Phi but when a man is putting in his entire time and attempting to live on it he ought to be well taken care of. You can all realize that that figure is way low. The printing, postage, miscellaneous expenses amount to about \$500, so the total expenses amount to about \$4500 which leaves the national but \$500 or \$600 above their own expenses. Now take into consideration that we ought to increase the wages and the salary of our secretary, and take into consideration the fact that we are expecting or hoping that we are going to expand, and expansion, we all know, means additional expense, we certainly have got to find a means of increasing the revenue, and the only source of revenue, as I have stated, is from the chapters. That is the only source of revenue we have today. It is the only source of revenue that I can see that we can count on in so far as taking care of our general expenses are concerned.

The recommendation the committee makes is this, that the initiation fee of each member be increased from \$10 to \$15, that the annual dues of each member be increased from \$4 to \$10.

Now that of course is a large figure, but take into consideration, gentlemen, the fact that your local chapters are asking their men to pay annual dues from \$30 to \$40. They say, here we will give the national

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organization \$4 and we will keep the balance. Is that a fair proposition? Is it of any value to your chapters to have your national organization a going proposition with plenty of funds to enable them to employ a traveling secretary and visit the chapters occasionally and create an interest, stir up the interest there which we have never had before -- when I was at school we knew practically nothing of the national organization, practically nothing of how it operated and very seldom received any communication from them. That was the reason, gentlemen, why we at Ann Arbor, when I was there, had the feeling that the national headquarters did not need any money. We begrudged every cent we sent, I can tell you, because I was the treasurer all the time I was there. With that increase in view --

G. J. P.: Brother Clarke, have you overlooked the source of additional income from new chapters as the result of expansion.

BROTHER CLARKE: I am coming to that. It is the only possibility we have got to take care of this thing.

G. J. P.: You have mentioned them as an expense.

BROTHER CLARKE: Now that would result in an income of \$5350. My previous figures were wrong. The total income previously was \$5100. I thought I had this thing lined

up. The increase would be as follows:

The figure of 350 men who are initiated a year, the increase off \$5 would result in an increase of \$1750. The annual due increase would be \$6 per man, figuring on a basis of six hundred men in the school would be \$3600, so that the total increase in revenue to the home office would be \$5350 which to my mind should give the national organization opportunity to at least pay their employees sufficiently and possibly have a man whom they could send out occasionally and spend a little money on the road. In addition to this increase we have the further possibilities if the Tomahawk plan works out that the money which is now taken from these initiation fees and the annual dues, would be turned over to the national organization and would result in an increase of \$950. I believe, Brother Kirkpatrick, that your plan is entirely self-supporting.

BROTHER KIRKPATRICK: Yes.

BROTHER CLARKE: Then in addition to that the jewelry profit which is turned over to the Tomahawk and estimated at \$1300 a year, would also be available, but those two items are merely possibilities, and the national organization has got to be taken care of between now and the next convention. We need immediate action, and while your Tomahawk plan may work out there is no assurance of that,

so that you have got to get immediate relief, and I believe that a relief to the extent of four or five thousand dollars at the National Headquarters would take care of the immediate necessities. Then with this increase on the basis of this Tomahawk you would be able to extend a little further, and then take into consideration the fact that we have a number of new chapters in view to organize you would increase the revenue that much more, so that those two things, the Tomahawk and your new chapters, would probably take care of the gradual increase in the course of another year or two, but we must have immediate relief, and that is why we suggest and recommend this increase in fees.

That is all that I have to report on the matter of general expenses. Then we were also requested to take up the matter of the endowment fund. It is the opinion of the committee that this question of the endowment fund cannot be seriously considered at this time, that is from the standpoint of an actual effort to raise funds, for the reason that we have not a proper organization of our alumni, and our suggestion is that that matter be deferred until the alumni organization, which I think the committee has worked out, is a real organization that you can go to and rely on for funds.

As to the building fund I think the same applies as to the endowment fund. Until you get your alumni lined

up and make it a real organization where you can call on them and know you can count on them, it is really inadvisable to attempt to raise a building fund, because, further, I believe we will get very little response, and taking into consideration also the question of location it is not the opinion of the committee that the location should necessarily be New York city.

G. J. P.: Shall we defer action on this until after luncheon? (No objection and action was deferred.)

I want to make an announcement, fellows, that there will be no smoker or program at Chi House tonight. They have abandoned that in order to give us the opportunity of having an evening session, if necessary. If it is not necessary, the convention, of course, will be over within that time.

BROTHER KIRKPATRICK: I think you will make a mistake if you let this report go over while it is fresh in our minds.

G. J. P.: All right. Let us proceed then to consider this report, but we will have to be very brief.

BROTHER KIRKPATRICK: In order to bring things to a head, I will move that the report be accepted and their recommendations be adopted.

(Motion seconded)

G. J. P.: Are you ready for the question?

BROTHER HARTZLER: Mr. Chairman, I don't want to upset the whole plan, but a reason given for raising the dues of the

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National to \$10 was the size of the dues that each chapter was paying locally. I do not think that is a very good reason. It is true the dues of each individual chapter are pretty high, but I know in the case of Lambda that we have a hard time getting along on that money that we collect. Last year it was necessary for us to make some improvements and so on and we had to go and borrow money to do that, and that is the reason why the local dues are so high. Personally I think the increase from \$4 to \$10 is too much, especially in view of the fact that we may have a \$15 assessment on the Tomahawk. Our local dues at Lambda are \$72 and that is really insufficient to meet the expenses which we have in New York City.

G. J. P.: Any further discussion?

BROTHER HOLDEN: Mr. Chairman, it seems to me this jump from \$4 to \$10 is putting the load onto the active chapters a little too strong. Of course, the chapters are getting a great deal of benefit from the National Fraternity, but at the same time I do not think the active chapters can carry as heavy a load as \$10 or more per year at the present time, particularly when a number of our chapters, such as the Beta and the Rho and the Eta are devoting all their funds and raising all the money they possibly can to pay for their new houses, and the Alpha chapter will probably do that same thing

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in a short time. I would like to suggest that the amount ought to be cut down to some other figure, let us say \$6. Let us raise the dues only \$2, \$4 to \$6, and that will give us some added income, anyway.

BROTHER KIRKPATRICK: Mr. Chairman, you have got to pay the money some way. Of course, it is going to be hard, but you have got to provide adequate facilities for the national association and provide the funds. Now I do not believe that anybody goes to school on less than \$500 or \$800 or \$1000 and I do not believe that \$6 in a year is going to ruin anybody, and it is a case of our having to have it.

G. J. P.: Well, fellows, I want to call your attention to one thing, and that is this: Whatever resolution you pass here on this proposition cannot be enforced until after the chapters have passed upon the question as a referendum. Therefore you would better be careful what you pass up to them, because the question with them will be simply yes or no. They will have no compromise whatever. Now as I interpret the proposition it means they have made an estimate, the Committee has made an estimate of three hundred initiates and six hundred active members in addition thereto, a total of nine hundred a year. Am I correct in that? The proposition is to increase the initiation fee from \$10 to \$15. That would make a difference at \$5 apiece for three hundred men of \$1500 a year.

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BROTHER BEN CLARKE: We figured on 350 initiates.

G. J. P.: All right. That makes \$1750, whereas the proposition is further to increase the annual dues of six hundred men by \$6 per year, which would be \$3600 or a total of \$5350 in addition to what they now have. Now they are able at the present time to just barely get through. There is not very much left, to be sure. There will be additional expense, but I do not think that we should pass seriously upon this resolution until we have threshed out whether or not we are going to have a traveling Secretary. Personally I believe that a traveling secretary is a nuisance, and I will give you the reason why when the time comes, but I think we should not be hasty in passing a resolution of this kind that will probably draw down upon your heads the refusal of the chapters to ratify it. You see this is a matter of changing the constitution and by-laws and you can't do it except by a vote of the chapters.

BROTHER KIRKPATRICK: Mr. Chairman, may I inquire for information? Does that have to be unanimous by all chapters?

G. J. P.: Oh, no. Twelve would pass it. I am saying this frankly and with no malice or anything further than the deepest interest of the fraternity at heart. I have very great doubt in my mind whether you would find twelve chapters that would vote in favor of this reso-

tion or referendum vote, and if it was voted down your Prudential Committee would be left high and dry with only the income it has got at the present time. Hadn't you better seriously consider this proposition before you put it up in a resolution that may be passed here almost unanimously and then reversed.

BROTHER COATES: It seems to me that the proposition presented by Brother Holden is quite a jump. If you figure a \$5 increase in the initiation fee for 350 initiates, that would bring in an additional revenue of \$1750, and if you raised the dues from \$4 to \$6 you would have \$600 more and that would give us \$2350 increase. That is quite a substantial increase, and I think in the next two years would about carry the expenses.

G. J. P.: You are mistaken. It would be \$2950.

BROTHER COATES: That would be better yet!.

G. J. P.: In other words, at the present time we have about \$700 margin..

BROTHAT COATS: Besides this there might be a little income from the Alumni counsel. That certainly should be enough without getting \$5000 more. It seems to me you can't put too much of a burden on your active men. You see \$6 does not amount to much. When you take into consideration all the other fees and charges that an active man has the \$2 raise would not be much of a burden. We can get

along on this raise for the next two years and then two years from now if we have to raise it to \$10, that is different.

G. J. P.: Let we ask you one question while you have the floor. What is your opinion with respect to increasing the initiation fee \$5? Will that make any difference?

BROTHER COATES: I do not see that that makes so much difference, because the fees are around \$60 and \$75 and \$5 more wouldn't make any difference. I am pretty safe in saying that I think most of the chapters in the east would vote down that \$10 raise.

G. J. P.: I am inclined to think so. That is what I pointed out there. How do you feel, frankly, Brother Kirkpatrick, about the proposition of \$6?

BROTHER KIRKPATRICK: Well, of course \$6 is better than \$4, but this year we are up against a proposition. Our convention expense is the largest single item this year. We are up against an increase in the neighborhood of \$1200 or \$1300, which will come out of the funds that will be paid during next year, that will have to be made up during the next year, and that will eat up nearly half of the increase. Of course this increase would not touch the expense of a traveling secretary, what is left over. By the time you provide an adequate salary for an executive Secretary and pay the increased cost of the convention and

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increased office rent, which is absolutely necessary, it will eat up the \$2900.

G. J. P.: What are you figuring on in the way of office expense? You are paying \$62.50 now.

BROTHER KIRKPATRICK: I think we are paying \$75. It makes a good deal of difference what kind of building you get in. I had not figured out just exactly what it would cost us for office rent. I guess you know about as much about that as I do.

G. J. P.: I expect it will run close to \$125. You might possibly be able to do this way, fellows, I don't know, to take a little larger space than what you need at the present time, and then sublet a portion of it by letting some other private individual have some use of it, but that is not desirable if it can be avoided.

BROTHER KIRKPATRICK: Just the ordinary expenses are going to completely eat up the \$2900 and leave absolutely nothing for the traveling secretary and leave no leaway.

G.J.P.: Well, incidentally, fellows, hadn't we better pull this thing up gradually? We have gotten along without a traveling secretary up to the present time and have done fairly well. I know that some of you would like to have one, but can't we get along without him until the next convention and then by that time perhaps enough

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chapters will come in to help us out so that that can be provided for.

BROTHER KIRKPATRICK: Let us provide now for the necessary running expenses. When we discuss a traveling Secretary, if we decide that that is a good thing we can find out what the expense will be and we would have to come right here to get the funds. Let me move to amend, instead of six make it seven. Then that will provide a little leeway there. I will move to amend.

G. J. P.: It will increase your present leeway over your absolute liabilities as reported here, of about \$4250 a year.

BROTHER KIRKPATRICK: Thirty-five hundred dollars, it is only adding \$600 more.

(Motion seconded)

BROTHER EATON: I do not want to cast any dampness on this at all, but looking over the year, last year, and remembering business conditions, \$1200 or \$1500 is a bare estimate for getting through the college year, and maybe a \$5 or \$6 increase in your dues is not much but it adds on. We could probably get along with the increased initiation cost of \$5, but I doubt very much if we can go much above the increase of \$2 to \$6 in the dues. I am afraid Omicron will certainly turn it down.

BROTHER RICE: Mr. Chairman, as I remember the language

of the by-laws, it is that the Grand Prudential Committee shall have authority to levy a tax not exceeding seven dollars. It has not been raised to five, and it does not necessarily mean that if you say seven that it will actually be seven.

G. J. P.: It does not necessarily mean that, but I think it does now mean that it would be seven. I think that is what it means.

BROTHER RICE: If you are going to use the same language and make it not exceeding seven -- was that your intention?

BROTHER KIRKPATRICK: It does not make any difference. I think it is going to be \$7 anyway.

BROTHER RICE: It might have some effect in going through the chapters.

BROTHER KIRKPATRICK: I will make my amendment "not exceeding \$7".

BROTHER RICE: I think a great many economies might be effected in order to offset some of that.

G. J. P.: I want you to consider very seriously this matter. We do not want to leave this prudential Committee up against this proposition it has got at the present time with only the present income. On the other hand, we don't want to be a burden to the active men and defeat our object.

BROTHER ENGSTROM: This report does not include money that may come from new chapters.

BROTHER KIRKPATRICK: Mr. Chairman, might I point out that so far we have taken in an average of one and one-half chapters. At \$60 a chapter that would be \$90 a year revenue which we could count on from new chapters.

G. J. P.: Yes, but there are the initiation fees of each man that comes in there.

BROTHER KIRKPATRICK: I believe that is included in the 350 initiates.

G. J. P.: The 350 was the present number of initiates.

BROTHER BEN CLARKE: Yes, that is estimated at the present time.

BROTHER KIRKPATRICK: But that includes the initiates of the new chapters as well.

BROTHER BEN CLARKE: It does not include the increase, and you can't pay bills on possibilities.

BROTHER SIPPEL: I do not believe \$7 is any too high for a national organization. I do not know how many of us have been in New York to visit the national headquarters. I know when I went there I found an office in a building and when three men came in the office it was so crowded you couldn't walk around. It is hardly consistent to listen to this talk of the various chapters buying their new homes and then have the national headquarters sit

back in a small cubby hole with hardly enough funds to keep going. I do not think you have seriously considered the question of the salary of your secretary. I hardly think that any college graduate with any spunk -- I admire Brother Hall for doing it but I do not think it is fair to expect him to do it. I think he would not consider it as a life long proposition and be satisfied to continue at that salary. I think we ought to give him an increase, and you have got to get that additional revenue. I do not think that \$7 is any too high.

BROTHER PEYSER: Certainly the delegates here know the actual need at headquarters. I believe you can go back to your chapters and put it up to them in the right way and get it. The only reason they object to paying money to the national headquarters is that they do not realize its dignity and importance. I think we can go back and put it up to the chapters in a way to put it over. If we can't we ought not to be here as delegates. The need is there and we ought to meet it.

G. J. P.: I want to save time here. There seems to be a little division of sentiment on the question of \$6 or \$7. That is about the only thing that is before the house now. Suppose we order a roll call of the chapters and as you vote say \$6 or \$7 and then whichever is recommended

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will be regarded as having passed. Is that a satisfactory way of doing it?

(The roll was then called and the vote taken.)

G. J. P.: Twenty-one to two in favor of \$7. It will be reported as \$7.

Is there anything further fellows? Can we have our luncheon. It is now five minutes after one.

BROTHER RICE: We have not voted on that question. I move in the by-laws that the word "ten" be changed to "fifteen" and the word "five" be changed to "seven".

G. J. P.: All in favor of the question manifest it by saying "aye", contrary minded "no". It is carried.

BROTHER JAGOCKI: On this question of the official delegates there are two matters I wish to present. We received all of these blanks back except from Alpha and of the twenty-two received, twenty have been approved, and there is a question as to two of them which your Prudential Committee would like to be instructed upon.

In one case a delegate arrived here on a railroad pass, and he has put in a bill for his railroad fare. We do not know whether we should allow that or not. The other case is the question of the Chi delegate who has put in a bill for hotel expenses at \$4.50 a day and for his railroad fare and his pullman fare from Rock Island,

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Illinois. We are undecided about these two questions, and we ask instructions.

G. J. P.: How does the constitution or by-laws read in reference to the question of the computation of mileage? That would have some bearing as to the Chi chapter's delegate.

BROTHER JAGOCKI: It says "The expenses to the national conventions of one delegate from each chapter, of the G. J. P.," and so forth "shall be paid by the fraternity," the necessary railroad expenses by the shortest route.

BROTHER RICE: It does not specify whether it means from the home of the delegate or from the chapter.

G. J. P.: We have always interpreted it from the chapter.

BROTHER JAGOCKI: In some cases you make money on that. For instance, if you were to get money from Philadelphia, and you came from Buffalo, why we would give you more than you actually spent.

G. J. P.: In a case like this we have always interpreted it from the chapter.

BROTHER JAGOCKI: This man has to come to college any way.

G. J. P.: I think we will have to interpret the constitution as opposed to allowing railroad fare to the Chi chapter delegate. I do not think we could get away

from that.

Now, the next question is in reference to the brother who came here on a railroad pass and then charges railroad fare. The Chair will entertain a motion on that proposition in order to instruct the Prudential Committee.

BROTHER JARSOKAK: Mr. Chairman, I move he be allowed that money. As long as he got the pass, it is no reason why Alpha Sigma Phi should take advantage of it. On a plain business basis he is entitled to it. If he wants to make a gift of it to the fraternity, all right. If not, we have no right to take it.

(Motion seconded)

BROTHER RICE: Doesn't it say "actual expense"?

BROTHER COATES: I do not see why any man should make any money on the fraternity. If he is able to get a pass, that is all very nice, but it says, as I understand it, just as Brother Rice suggests, that the fraternity shall pay expenses, and there is no actual expense in that case, there is no railroad expense.

G. J. P.: I think you are right in your interpretation there also. Fellows, I am going to look this up at luncheon. We will pass on this after lunch, because I can't seem to find where it is.

BROTHER SCOTT: Is there a second to that motion.

G. J. P.: Yes, but we will defer it until after lunch,

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in order that we can look up the actual phraseology of the law. Now, fellows, we will recess until two o'clock.

A recess was then taken till two o'clock P. M.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON SESSION

September 15, 1921.

The meeting was called to order at two o'clock P. M. by Brother Musgrave, G. J. P.

A roll call showed the following chapters not represented at the opening of the session: Zeta, Iota, Lambda, Mu and Upsilon.

G. J. P.: There was a motion pending on the question of the railroad fare just before we adjourned. Now let us try to get right down to business here this afternoon. We are going to run over our time in spite of all we can do. There is a lot of work ahead of us. The matter of the pass with Brother Stitt has been fixed up so that that matter has been withdrawn. The question as to paying Brother Ackley's expenses are such that we will have a resolution passed in order to assist the Grand Prudential Committee. The circumstances are as follows: He had to give up his work. He is a boy that is dependent upon himself to a large extent, and he has come here about three weeks before the college opened in order to be present here today, or else he had the other alternative of staying in Chicago all summer and paying board. He decided to go home and work. Now then he is here in Chicago in order to attend to his duties at this convention. He

will have to pay his board for the next two weeks, and that is the reason he has put in his expense account. Now the Chair will entertain a ny motion you want to make on the matter.

BROTHER SPELLMAN: Mr. Chairman, I move that this gentleman, I have forgotten his name, be given his railroad fare, and that the Prudential Committee be ordered to pay it.

G. J. P.: You have heard this motion. All in favor manifest it by saying "aye", contraryminded "no". It is so ordered.

BROTHER JAROSCAK: In order to be through by six o'clock I understand from the Chicago delegates that we have to check out before six or we have to pay an additional hotel bill. I move at this time that debate upon any question be limited to five minutes.

G. J. P.: I agree to that. I am very glad to do that, but in addition to that let us try and not even take five minutes on the various matters. I do not believe we will have to, if we will confine ourselves right to the facts. Let us get right down to discussing the matter before us. In other words, we may make a poor literary effort in our speaking, but we will get what we want. All in favor of that cloture rule of five minute limitation say "aye", contraryminded the same. It is so ordered.

Now I am going to call upon the Auditing Committee to report. I think that was the one that required extra time this morning.

BROTHER EATON: Mr. Chairman and Fellow Members --

G. J. P.: Pardon me, Mr. Chairman, just one moment. I am going to make this suggestion. Let us work along until say four o'clock. If we see that we can get through by that time we will take just a recess long enough for you fellows to check out immediately, and if necessary bring your grips up here. That is what I did this morning. I have got to find another roosting place tonight. We will now hear the report of the Auditing Committee.

(Insert report)

BROTHER EATON: I will say the accounts were audited by a Sig who is a C. P. A. and they were made up in modern style. There is no reason why we should go and check up every item. We looked them over and found they were mathematically correct and they were up in modern form. I do not think it is necessary to read the rest of the report.

G. J. P.: Mr. chairman, is that very long? We would like to know what it is.

BROTHER EATON: The recommendations cover a couple pages.

G. J. P.: Shall we have them read, fellows? I do not like to approve something we do not know anything about, although we have no desire to reflect upon the committee in that statement at all. Can you boil it down and tell us the substance of it without formality?

BROTHER EATON: Well, one is accounts receivable. We strongly recommend that each chapter be induced to pay up more quickly. We also recommend that the chapters adopt some kind of a universal system so that they will be able to make better comparisons. We also recommend that each chapter submit to the national headquarters a semi-annual financial statement of their chapter including all the reports, balance sheet, trial balance and profit and loss statement of their chapter, for six months, at the

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time they make their audit, and if they do not make their audit that often that they shall be asked to make an audit every six months and report it to the Executive Secretary's office, so that comparison can be made and the executive officers can know the value of all the houses throughout the country and different items which such statements would give them.

G. J. P.: I may say, fellows, in furtherance of this report made by the Auditing Committee, for your information if you are uncertain about it, that the Inter-Fraternity Conference has already approved and adopted the system that I have now in process of publication. I may say in addition to that that you could use my trial balance sheets and the budget, if you wish, so that you could have instead of a semi-annual, a monthly report to headquarters, without interfering with any individual chapter at the present time, whatever your system may be, as long as it is the double entry system, so that if you wish to use it at any time you can get those forms as soon as they come from the press without in any way adopting the Inter-Fraternity Conference universal accounting system at all. It will fit in.

Now you have heard the report of this Committee. What will we do with it? Are you in favor of the report? Is there any debate? All in favor manifest it by saying

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"aye", contraryminded the same. It is received and approved, and I may say with the thanks of the convention.

BROTHER HOLDEN: Does that mean that we have adopted the requirement that the chapters submit these?

G. J. P.: No. I think that that means that we accept the report and discharge the Committee with out thanks.

BROTHER HOLDEN: I therefore move that the active chapters of this fraternity be required to submit a statement twice during each college year to the national headquarters of their financial status, at periods to be determined upon by the Grand Prudential Committee.

G. J. P.: May I suggest not less than semi-annually, so if you do wish to adopt the monthly system of trial balances you can.

BROTHER RICE: Any further debate can only be a recommendation because it is not passed upon by the chapters. It is an internal affair with the chapters. Of course, the recommendation may have the same effect but it would not be obligatory unless it was put in the constitution.

G. J. P.: I realize that, but I believe we will effect it all in this way. Don't let us put a club over these boys too hard. They would rather be led than driven. All in favor of this motion manifest it by saying "Aye" contraryminded the same way. It is so ordered.

What other Committee have we that is ready to report outside of the Committee on Resolutions?

BROTHER RICE: I have this one resolution left over from this morning.

G. J. P.: Proceed, Brother Rice.

BROTHER RICE: I will change just a couple words.

The G. P. C. shall send to each chapter during each two-months period of each year, except July and August, copies of any contracts entered into by it, and a report containing a resumé of the business conducted by the Grand Prudential Committee or reported to it by the G. S. P. or G. J. P., since the last report and financial statement of the assets and liabilities, income and expenditures, covering all the financial records, including the Tomahawk, which shall be prepared at least every six months, and a copy of such statement shall be sent to each chapter in the next following report. Statements shall include in addition Alumni interests and an itemized list of accounts receivable and salaries and wages.

The reason this report was not made more often was simply because of the vast amount of work which it would entail upon the grand Prudential Committee and also because a good amount of the business of the Grand Prudential Committee would simply be the payment of bills and those routine items which would not need to be in the

report, but it should contain all questions relating to the petitioning chapters, status of petitions, inter-fraternity work and especially the work which the Committee was doing with regard to the preparation of directories or any other special items that came up. We thought two months was enough to carry that out. The question of referendum would not come up to the Committee at all, but it would seem that ought to be handled in a separate manner, because from past experience every time a letter is sent around some question comes up with which somebody might not agree and if a chapter had a right to call for a referendum it would take about three months to get a report passed whereas the same thing could be accomplished by a letter from the Grand Prudential Committee, or probably a simple explanation would answer. I should suppose any disputed point which comes up could always be gotten through in some way by simply making any amendment to the constitution which has to go around, if it comes to that point. It seems to me an absurd way of referendum by which on any single report a chapter can call for a referendum on any question. It would open a great body of negotiations and we would never be able to get any one to serve on the Grand Prudential Committee under such circumstances.

G. J. P.: Gentlemen, you have heard this suggestion with

reference to a resume of the action for each two months.

BROTHER RICE: A resume of all business conducted. That would mean whether it was meetings or something else. It does not mean to impose a burden on the Grand Prudential Committee, but if reports are given to the G. J. P. or G. S. P. they should be submitted. If they are too long it should be a resume.

G. J. P.: Now, gentlemen, I want to make this suggestion to you. Are you endeavoring to concentrate in the hands of the Grand Prudential Committee as much absolute power as you can, which is absolutely all right from the standpoint of efficiency. That is excellent as long as that committee does not abuse the discretion which it has, in exercising the authority imposed upon it. This is not personal in any sense of the word with any member in the past or in the future, so do not let anybody get the idea that I am throwing clubs at any one else. The great difficulty is that the first thing you know our Prudential Committee is going to get brickbats in its direction just the same as I used to when they used to call me the Czar of 51 Chamber Street. I have been through it all, and I have a good deal of sympathy for these fellows who are the targets of those brickbats and unjust criticism. I think that it is only proper that the ideal method of government

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of this fraternity would consist of the following: Let the Grand Prudential Committee have all the power and authority that efficiency will give it, but let the reports of its meetings go on record, not only in its own office, but be reported by the Executive Secretary, every meeting to the chapters. The chapters then know absolutely what is going on or if they don't know they can't blame the Executive Committee for having kept them in the dark. It is a protection to the chapters in this respect: If the Executive Committee has passed something that the chapters don't like they will hear from it in mighty quick order. If they do like it there will be silence and everything will be all right. It will also have a check upon any abuse of power by the Executive Committee, and men are human. If you could hear some of the stories that I have heard about the method of the malfeasance in office of some of the executives of fraternities in this country you would be absolutely amazed. I could tell you something about Alpha Tau Omega that would open your eyes. One man committed suicide to get out after he had spent all their money, about \$8000. No come-back for the fraternity at all and they could not very well afford to lose that much money, There are other fraternities. Sigma Chi today is in the control of a little coterie that do absolutely as they wish and the boys can't shake them loose. Now we do not want

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to build anything of that kind up here, and I know the Prudential Committee does not want to build up that sort of thing but the present Prudential Committee may not always be here. We may have men of a different type. As you get more power, more authority, more wealth, and everything of that kind you are going to find that there are ambitious men sometimes not always as scrupulous as they should be, who will aspire to and get into these positions and then abuse the power afterwards.

BROTHER RICE: If it would save time we don't care whether it is for two months or one.

G. J. P.: Let me make a suggestion as an amendment to this, that you will provide that the Grand Prudential Committee shall send a report of all its meetings, a copy thereof to each and every chapter that we have every time. The purpose of this is, if we haven't enough help at headquarters, let us get it, let us keep you fellows informed, and then you can't blame the Prudential Committee or somebody else, for having kept you in the dark. That I offer as an amendment.

BROTHER RICE: Brother Musgrave, may I say on that point if you make them give an exact transcript of all their minutes, it opens the way for them to get together outside of meeting and fix something up that they don't want to appear on the minutes.

G. J. P.: I doubt very much if that would ever happen. You see, under those circumstances, if they appropriated money, for instance, and used it, they would be guilty of course of a crime, and the criminal law of the state of New York is pretty severe.

BROTHER RICE: They could hold interviews or make plans about contracts and various other things without ever having anything appear on the minutes about it.

G. J. P.: Yes, they could, but they would do that any way, if it did appear upon the minutes. That is the difficulty. I think we ought to safeguard both the committee and the fraternity now. I have offered this amendment. Perhaps I had no right to offer it from the Chair, but you have given me that privilege and I am going to offer it. We will vote upon the amendment. All in favor of the amendment manifest it by saying "aye" contraryminded the same. It is so ordered.

As amended, the vote is, all in favor manifest it by saying "aye", contraryminded "no". The vote is carried.

The amendment reads practically as follows, that the Grand Prudential Committee shall send accurate transcripts of its proceedings to the chapters .

BROTHER RICE: Hadn't I better add that to what I have got, a copy of its minutes, and resume of all of the

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business conducted.

G. J. P.: That is all right. Put it that way.

BROTHER DUNHAM: I didn't hear any second to that.

G. J. P.: We didn't need it. We had a regular procedure, Brother. We said yesterday that all would be regarded as seconded unless there was some other form, in order to save time. If you want to debate that question.

BROTHER DUNHAM: I didn't hear any discussion.

G. J. P.: I asked for it, didn't I?

BROTHER DUNHAM: It has been voted on now.

G. J. P.: Well, we will reconsider it if you ask for it. Is there anything further?

BROTHER RICE: I have another additional item on the same thing. The Grand Prudential Committee in its discretion may send the reports provided in the preceding paragraph to Alumni councils, chapter alumni associations and alumni secretaries. The reason I did not make it obligatory was because it might be quite a task.

G. J. P.: I think there is no objection to that, is there, fellows? Any debate?

BROTHER DUNHAM: All I would suggest is to bear in mind that you might give the Alumni Council a vote. If the Alumni council is going to be brought back into life we have got to give them a purpose. We propose to tax

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them money and we want to give them something for it.

It is just the situation with us here, give us something to do and we will do it. The only way we can take an active part in the fraternity is to learn what is going on. The only way we are going to learn what is going on is by getting letters from somebody. Where are we going to get them.

BROTHER HOLDEN: May I remind the Brother who has just spoken with reference to giving the Alumni councils a vote, in case it seems wise to do so legislation has to be drawn, and when that is drawn it will undoubtedly include a number of amendments to the constitution.

G. J. P.: That is what I was going to remark to the Brother. I think we are all agreed on those matters. Anything further, now, fellows? All in favor of this motion as made manifest it by saying "aye" -- pardon me I will ask for a debate. I will withdraw that vote before announcing it. Is there any debate? It is discretionary with the Prudential Committee whether these reports shall be sent to the Alumni councils and others outside of the chapters. Are you ready for the question? All in favor manifest it by saying "aye", contrary, "no". It is carried.

BROTHER RICE: I think it will save time on our committee

if you will reserve a half hour for us later.

G. J. P.: About how long ahead?

BROTHER RICE: As far ahead as possible.

G. J. P.: It is now ten minutes to three.

BROTHER RICE: I doubt if the Committee can get up anything on expansion as we have nothing particularly to work on. No resolutions were handed in and outside of the recommendations in your report there has been nothing handed in on the question of expansion. As far as the Committee is concerned, we would simply drop that question.

G. J. P.: You know what the expansion policy is that I have advocated. I would like some action upon that expansion policy. Now that does not mean that you are bound simply by that policy alone, if you want to amend it.

BROTHER KIRKPATRICK: I wonder if we are not pretttt well unified on that expansion policy. In order to find out I will make the following motion, that the fraternity under the leadership of the G. J. P. conduct an aggressive study of the possible schools and the possible organizations therein, maintaining our present standards which we require for membership.

G. J. P.: In other words, it would approve the present policy and add to it a sort of an aggressive study?

BROTHER KIRKPATRICK: Yes.

(Motion seconded)

BROTHER SPELLMAN: I would like to ask whether there is any insinuation there that we should need a traveling secretary or whether we are to continue the way we have, that is, without a traveling Secretary, and more or less under your investigation.

G. J. P.: I think the question of the traveling secretary is so independent that we would not better consider that in this particular motion. Later on you can take that up as a separate entity.

BROTHER HOLDEN: I would like to see the thing formulated pretty definitely. Will this be sent out to the chapters for ratification after the convention?

G. J. P.: Yes.

BROTHER HOLDEN: In this resolution that was adopted here, would it not be well to give yourself the power to draw up the thing?

G. J. P.: I have already made that in my report.

BROTHER HOLDEN: This motion just made says in effect that we should not bar any institution on account of any specialization.

G. J. P.: How is that?

BROTHER HOLDEN: We should not discriminate against any institution because of any degree of specialization in the

curriculum there offered. That is to allow us to approve technical schools.

G. J. P.: I guess that would exclude negro colleges, wouldn't it?

Are you ready for the amendment, fellows? All in favor of the amendment as offered by Brother Holden manifest it by saying "aye", contrary minded. It is carried.

Now the main question as amended. All in favor, -- Are you ready for the question? All in favor of the question manifest it by saying "aye", contrary minded. We are at one on that. Now, what next?

BROTHER JAROSCAK: The Nominating Committee is ready to report providing the Constitution Committee is not going to change the officers at all.

G. J. P.: How about that, Resolutions Committee? Are you preparing to change the officers?

BROTHER FROST: We are not preparing anything. We want, ourselves, a recess for about a half an hour.

BROTHER RICE: I do not think anything has been offered to take away any officer.

BROTHER RICE: I have this suggestion, that officers be paid their expenses at every convention, but so far we have received no written resolution on it. As far as the Committee is concerned, I do not believe that is one of the

questions that will come up.

BROTHER KIRKPATRICK: Mr. Chairman, it provides the expenses for the Grand Officers, and we didn't have anything to do with that. I would make this motion, that all grand officers and the members of the grand prudential Committee and the Executive Secretary have their expenses paid to the convention provided those grand officers had duties delegated to them during their term with the idea that if a man has worked like Brother Kenyon has, he has done some very good work, he is entitled to have his expenses paid. Officers who have done no work would not have their expenses paid.

G. J. P.: Brother Kirkpatrick, I am going to make a suggestion in answer to that. I think we both of us agree in general. My suggestion would be this. Let us leave that matter of who those officers are in the hands of the Prudential Committee to designate.

BROTHER KIRKPATRICK: That is all right. The only thing is that leaves rather dangerous power in their hands. Supposing you, for instance, were in conflict. They would have the authority to cut off your expenses.

G. J. P.: No, not where the duties are provided, but I mean as to these others. In other words, we will say, John Jones, you designate him to do and perform a certain function for you. Under those circumstances, if it was

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necessary for his presence at the national convention you would have the authority to say so. On the other hand, if you didn't want him there you would also have the authority to say "Your expenses will not be paid". Now can we get the substances of that in such a way as to act upon it?

Section 10, Article 13, I will read the entire section as it is now. (reading) I suggest that we add to that, "The members of the Prudential Committee and such Grand officers" -- we have got to look back now again.

BROTHER KIRKPATRICK: And such additional Grand officers as shall be designated by the Prudential Committee. That is my suggestion.

G. J. P.: That is all right.

BROTHER KIRKPATRICK: Does that mention the Executive Secretary in there? I want him included, by all means.

G. J. P.: He is particularly mentioned here in this. Is there any debate on this amendment as proposed? If not, all in favor manifest it by saying "aye", contrarily minded "no". It is so ordered.

What is next, fellows?

BROTHER ROBERTS: Since I came back I have heard a different whistle, other than we one we have been accustomed to having at Zeta. I would like to know if we have a definite whistle, and if so, what it is.

G. J. P.: If the Delta man was present he would be able

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to give it. The great difficulty came as to how we were going to distribute it to those who were not present and who could not remember it. I think it was finally worked out as a musical scale. That is my recollection. I think you will find in some of the old minutes just what that was. If you want a Committee on Whistle, or something of that kind, to revive it, this would be the time to do it.

BROTHER HOLDEN: Mr. Chairman, I move you that the new administration shall arrange to take over the work of the fraternity not later than October 15th.

BROTHER JAROSCAK: I second the motion.

G. J. P.: That is an excellent idea. Any debate? All in favor manifest it by saying "aye", contrary minded. It is so ordered. October 15th.

What is next?

BROTHER JAROSCAK: Are you ready for the nominations now?

G. J. P.: All right. Go ahead, Brother Jaroscak.

BROTHER JAROSCAK: We have several nominations for the officers and we want it distinctly understood that the idea of the Committee was not to take arbitrary action but we wanted to satisfy both factions, and so we have handed in a majority as well as a minority report. For the G. S. P.: the majority report reads Simeon E. Baldwin.

That was on the basis of the tradition of Alpha Sigma Phi of getting a man of national prominence. Cyrus Northrop held office for four years, and so did his predecessor, as I understand it. However, there is a minority faction which wants a change of policy, an active G. S. P.; and they are advancing John H. Snodgrass, of Delta. So those are the two nominations.

For G. J. P., the majority report is Wayne M. Musgrave. The other name proposed is not the favorite of the Committee at all, but the party insisting on it was so strong that we will propose the name and let the convention settle it, the name of Edmund Waterbury, of Alpha.

For Grand Secretary, we have two names, Irving D. Winslow, of Mu, and Clif Rice, of Alpha. The majority report is for Mr. Winslow.

We recognize the excellent work of Brother Rice. He has been coming to the different conventions, but we do not want to concentrate all the officers in the east. Brother Winslow has been doing very good work, not only in his own chapter, but also with one or two midwest chapters.

For Grand Corresponding Secretary, Ray H.

Kenyon, unanimous approval to continue his work with the Alumni. His work in the past two years has been most excellent.

For Grand Treasurer, Benjamin Clarke, of Theta.

For Grand Marshall we have two candidates, Ivan C. Crawford, of Colorado Chi and Terry of Beta. We have not recommended either one of those two, letting the group choose for themselves.

For the Editor of the Tomahawk only one person is recommended, Brother H. T. Holden, of Alpha, upon the recommendation of Brother Chapin, who does not want to be reelected. He recommended Brother Holden very strongly in the letter.

The Prudential Committee members are Arthur L. Kirkpatrick, of Theta, reelection, Harris F. MacNeish of Alpha and Chi and Benjamin F. Young, of Epsilon and Lambda.

BROTHER RICE: Mr. Chairman, I would like to say right now, although I appreciate the honor, I hope no one will vote for me. My personal interests are in Alpha chapter, in the first place, and as far as the fraternity is concerned, I hope that the time will never come when my interest will not be from the point of view of all the chapters. I would appreciate it if you would let me keep that view.

G. J. P.: I think we will prepare our ballots. I would like to have you confine this, of course, to the official delegates. Nobody else can vote. For tellers, I want two

alumni who will volunteer. The first will be upon the election of Grand Senior President.

BROTHER EATON: It is probable many of the delegates do not know the records of either Simeon Baldwin or Mr. Snodgrass. There ought to be those here who can tell us what they have done, give us a little insight in voting on them.

G. J. P.: Who will speak up and tell us about John H. Snodgrass, How about the Delta man? He must know something about that man.

BROTHER STITT: Brother Snodgrass was the Consul-General to Russia. He was -- I don't know what he did in New York, he is one of our most prominent alumni.

G. J. P.: You have asked for information regarding Simeon Baldwin. Doubtless Brother Baldwin is the greatest living authority on constitutional law in the world. He is a lawyer of more than national, being of international reputation. He has been President of the American Bar Association, the Pan-American Bar Association, was a representative at the Brazilian Association of Lawyers and Jurists, was Chief Justice of the State of Connecticut and was twice elected Governor of the State of Connecticut. His father and grandfather before him were also governors of Connecticut. One of his ancestors was a signer of the

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Declaration of Independence. No doubt he is one of the brainiest men in the United States today, a man who is a very remarkable individual. Personally, I was under him for four years while at Yale. I came in very close personal contact with the man in one or two of my courses where there were very few students, something like nine or ten of us, and he stands out preeminently as one of the most remarkable men that this country has ever produced. Had he been just a little bit less independent politically he would have been Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, without question. There is no question about it whatever. He is an international lawyer, and a constitutional lawyer of more than national repute. He is a man who has graced the position and conferred upon us wonderful honor by accepting it. There is no doubt that he will accept reelection, none whatever. He is also of that type of men that will reflect great credit to us, as White and Sprague and Northrop and Baldwin have done in all of our work in the Inter-Fraternity Conference. Men look upon our list of delegates which always, of course, includes the Grand Senior President, and he commands a remarkable respect. I have no words against Brother Snodgrass in the slightest. He is a fine man, but I do not think, gentlemen, that he is in the same national and international class with

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Baldwin. Personally, this position is one which is much more honorary, as you know, than any other way, and therefore it seems to me that the policy that we have pursued of choosing our biggest Alumni should be followed. Delta has two or three other men of the same character that I would like to see honored in the near future, but I would like to see Baldwin reelected, because the old man is getting old. I don't suppose he will last more than the next term. He is over eighty years of age, as I understand it now. There is Judge Eliot, of Massachusetts, a man who has been Justice of the Supreme Court of Minnesota, and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Philippines, a very remarkable man, a man whom I hope some day to see Grand Senior President of this fraternity, because when that time comes, he, it seems to me, will give us that same, international prominence that these other men have done. There is Judge Oscar R. Hundley, of Birmingham, Alabama, a man of the same character.

(The ballots for Grand Senior President were then distributed, collected and counted).

G. J. P.: The ballots for Grand Senior President are twenty-one for Brother Baldwin, and two for Brother Snodgrass. The Chair declares Brother Baldwin elected. (applause)

(The ballots for G. J. P., were then distributed.)

G. J. P.: I think you all know Brother Waterbury. I will say he is one of the grandest men I ever knew. He was for many years Editor of the Tomahawk. He was Grand Corresponding Secretary and then Grand Secretary and he was Grand in every sense of the word, a magnificent fellow, a man who is entitled to every respect and every honor that you can possibly confer upon him.

(The ballots for G. J. P. were then collected and counted).

BROTHER JAGOCKI: I have an announcement to make. I have had Brother Hall's resignation in my hands for about a year and a half and I have prevailed upon him to serve until this convention. He informed me when I arrived in Chicago that he wanted action on that resignation,--and despite all persuasion and so forth he will not act as our Executive Secretary after this convention adjourns. It seems there is nothing that can be done to make him change his mind, so the first problem of the Grand Prudential Committee when it meets, will be to get a new Executive Secretary.

G. J. P.: Brother Jagocki, let me ask you one thing. Has the fact that this row has existed between Charlie Hall and myself had anything to do with this resignation or not?

BROTHER JAGOCKI: It has, yes.

G. J. P.: Now I think that has been entirely settled.

BROTHER JAGOCKI: It has been between the Prudential Committee and yourself, but I don't think it has been between Charlie and yourself. Charlie feels very hurt about the things that were said, and so forth and so on.

G. J. P.: That may all be --

BROTHER JAGOCKI: I am stating the fact as near as I know it.

G. J. P.: That may all be but he has said about as many things about me, or pretty nearly as bad I guess.

BROTHER JAGOCKI: Well, that is the way it is. I have tried to make him see everything is all right and changed and that he should keep on and his salary would probably be materially increased, but that is no inducement, and so forth and so on.

G. J. P.: Well, I think now, fellows, that all that we can do as a convention, and I say this, and I am going to make a motion myself from the chair that we do not accept this resignation. Now, gentlemen, I think it is pretty nearly time that we got right down off from our high horses and buried the hatchet and straighten up and clean up. We probably all had some motes in our eyes. I think the Grand Prudential Committee and I have buried the hatchet completely. I don't see any reason why

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Brother Hall should keep his up. I hope he does not persist in it, because he is not going to accomplish any good for himself, and not for the fraternity, and I know he is not going to do any good to me.

BROTHER KIRKPATRICK: I think Charlie Hall is perhaps a little bit excited. I know he is all tired out. He is going on a vacation after this convention. Bob has worked on him for a year and a half to keep him on the job. You know, yourself, what an awful mess national headquarters will be in without him. I have tried to do what I could on him, and neither of us have had any success. Now I think it is up to you to tell Charlie what you told the convention.

G. J. P.: I think probably one of the best things for us to do is to pass this resolution that I have just suggested.

BROTHER KIRKPATRICK: I would like to see you put it up to Charlie personally.

G. J. P.: I shall certainly put it up to Charlie personally. That is all I can do, but I want you to pass this resolution unanimously, fellows. I want you to do it by a standing vote. All in favor of it say "aye". It is unanimously carried.

BROTHER BRYAN: The vote for G. J. P. stands twenty-two

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for Mr. Musgrave and one for Mr. Waterbury.

G. J. P.: Fellows, all I can say is that I am sorry Waterbury was not elected (laughter). That is my own personal feeling. At the same time I am frank in saying to you that I thank you and I accept the election at your hands because I feel with the experience I have had I can do you more good. I think you all realize that I have worked for your best interests and for the fraternity just as I know you would if you were in my place. It is a rather dangerous proposition to trade horses when crossing the stream, but I think about two or three years hence, whenever we meet in convention again, that we will have been entirely across and then I hope to lay down the burden and pass it on to somebody else. I say that to you sincerely. I have had it in mind for a long time, but the work that I have been doing at headquarters, and when I say headquarters I mean, of course, now with the Inter-Fraternity Conference, is such that an interim at the present time would very largely interfere with the work. It would not, of course, displace me from several standing committees but it would have a very material effect, a moral effect on my efficiency and influence in that body. Two or three years hence I think that that work will be pretty well cleared up and another man can take my place from some other fraternity, as it would un-

doubtedly be, so I can retire from this in the shadow of approaching age, but I thank you for the honor just the same.

Now will you kindly collect the ballots for Grand Secretary and will you also at the same time distribute ballots for the next?

A motion is in order that the Secretary deposit the unanimous ballot for Brother Ray H. Kenyon, for Grand Corresponding Secretary.

BROTHER RICE: I second the motion.

G. J. P.: It is moved and seconded. All in favor manifest it by saying "aye", contrary minded "no". Brother Kenyon is elected.

BROTHER ROBERTS: I would like to know something about this man Winslow.

G. J. P.: I don't know him from Adam. Some of Win's friends tell about him. I know him well, but I don't want to do too much talking.

BROTHER NEFF: Winslow is a member of Mu Chapter, Class of 1914, I think, for a number of years amember of Minneapolis Council, I think an officer in it, was Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Minneapolis Chapter. He has installed several chapters, has been the inspection man appointed bb Brother Musgrave to look after that work, installed the Ames bunch. He is now President of the Omaha

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Council and has taken a very active part in fraternity matters. I think Brother Jaroscak here knows him personally, and the delegate from Mu.

G. J. P.: You all know Brother Rice. We don't need to extol him. He is present.

BROTHER RICE: Please don't vote for me.

G. J. P.: What is the next officer?

BROTHER JAROSCAK: Just one more, Grand Treasurer, Benjamin Clarke of Theta. I move that the Secretary be instructed to cast the unanimous ballot of this convention for Brother Benjamin Clarke of Theta for the office of Grand Treasurer.

BROTHER PEYSER: I second the motion.

G. J. P.: You have heard the motion. It is seconded. All those in favor manifest it by saying "aye", contrarily minded "no". It is carried.

BROTHER JAROSCAK: The next office is Grand Marshal. We have two candidates recommended, Ivan C. Crawford of Colorado Chapter and Roy R. Terry, Beta Chapter. I do not know anything about either one of those two men. Probably the delegates can tell the assembly something about them.

BROTHER CONDIT: I might say in regard to Brother Terry of Beta Chapter that he is a prominent attorney of Portland, Oregon, head of the council there and the main man that keeps that council alive at the present time, and he is interested in fraternity affairs. I talked with him quite a bit before

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I came to the convention, and really he is a big man.

BROTHER WILLIAMS: Brother Crawford is a member of Pi Chapter and is one of the original founders of the chapter. He is a full professor of the University of Colorado, and ranking professor in the Civil Engineering Department. Those of you who are from Penn State will know Professor Ketchman and he now holds Professor Ketchman's place at the university. He is a man of about forty years of age. He served in the army as Colonel of the 157th. He is a very prominent man at the University and takes a great deal of interest in our chapter, president of our alumni council and he is quite interested in Alpha Sig affairs.

G. J. P.: Now, fellows, it is immaterial to me as to who you elect, of course, as grand marshal. I do not want to dictate to you, but I want to suggest one thing. Pi Chapter is a western chapter, Beta Chapter is an eastern chapter, while Brother Terry, I know him personally, I would delight to honor him in every way within our power, yet Beta Chapter has been pretty well represented in the past in some of the officers other than that of G. J. P., there is Brother Grossman who has held office out there, and therefore in view of the feeling among the western chapters that some of these honorary positions, at least, should be parcelled out among them, I think this is an ideal opportunity and I

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g. v.
sincerely hope that you will take that into consideration in your ballots, not that I in the slightest degree would do anything to defeat Terry and I do not think that the Portland council will fail just because he failed of election.

BROTHER CONDIT: In regard to that matter, he being located in Portland, Oregon, at the present time, certainly would be a big support in all western chapters.

G. J. P.: The only question that was in my mind was the one raised by Xi Chapter last spring. You remember about that very question. They felt that they were not getting all that they should. Brother Terry was nominated, he is a western man and a representative of a western chapter, and he would qualify.

Fellows, in the matter of the election of Grand Secretary, somebody tried to stuff the ballot box. There were twenty-four ballots cast, and we can't stand for that, so we have decided to hold another election, or rather hold an election. Who is next Brother Jaroscak?

BROTHER JAROSCAK: The next is the editor of the Tomahawk.
W.
I move that Brother H. T. Holden be unanimously elected as the editor of the Tomahawk, and that the Secretary be instructed to cast the ballot.

G. J. P.: You have heard the motion. All in favor mani-

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fest it by saying "aye", contraryminded "no". It is so ordered.

BROTHER JAROSCAK: I also move that the Secretary be instructed to cast the unanimous ballot for the following members of the Grand Prudential Committee, Arthur L. Kirkpatrick, of Theta, Harris F. MacNeish, of Alpha and Chi, Benjamin F. Young, of Epsilon and Lambda

(Motion seconded).

G. J. P.: You have heard the motion. All in favor manifest it by saying "aye" contraryminded. It is so ordered.

That is all, with the exception of the election of Grand Secretary.

The election of Grand Secretary has resulted in twenty for Winslow, and three for Rice (applause).

Have you collected the ballots on Grand Marshall.

BROTHER BRYAN: Seventeen for Brother Crawford.

G. J. P.: I declare Brother Crawford elected. Now fellows, just one word. I want to congratulate you upon the Grand Prudential Committee that you have elected. You have got one man who has ahad a great deal of experience in the last two years. You have got two other splendid men, men who have had the fraternity at heart, and who are big men in every sense of the word. Ben Young is one of the finest men who ever walked in shoe leather, and MacNeish is one of

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the finest men who ever walked in his bare feet, so you know what I think of those boys. As for Kirkpatrick, he doesn't need any further introduction to you. Kirk has work hard and deserves all the honor he has got. I am glad he has been reelected. In spite of all our differences, I think you will all recall that I said from the beginning Kirkpatrick should be reelected. We are not going to have any more antagonistic co-operation, but it is going to be co-operative co-operation in the future.

I think there is still another committee to report isn't there? Now is there anything overlooked which should come in as miscellaneous or new business?

BROTHER RICE: If you want to dispose of one more thing and I may say I didn't get a chance to talk to the other members of the committee, I think probably I may present it now. In order to take care of the appropriation, always having in mind it is with regard to the appropriation for the history and always having in mind that the Prudential Committee hasn't any power to make appropriations unless they have got the money, that sums not exceeding \$500 in the aggregate may be paid out by the Grand Prudential Committee for expenses of the G. J. P. in the editorial work of the preparation of the history; that the Grand Prudential Committee appoint a committee to assist the G. J. P. in the preparation of the literary material of

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the history. Perhaps I would better explain this as I go along. The \$500 is to be expended by the Grand Prudential Committee so that Brother Musgrave can go ahead with his work and get the material. It is an estimate of about what the cost will be. There are so many disputed points, so many things to be gathered from the different chapters, it is impossible for Brother Musgrave to do all that personally, especially with his work on the Inter-Fraternity Conference. We suggest that the Grand Prudential Committee appoint a committee to assist the G. J. P. in the preparation of the literary matter in the history, that is, to get any facts.

G. J. P.: Brother Rice, may I suggest this? Allow me as the chief editor to select my own assistants. It has always been in my hand, and it appeals to me that in view of the fact that I have charge of the preparation that I should be entitled to choose my assistants.

BROTHER RICE: I had in mind, of course, that they would appoint whoever you wanted.

B. J. P.: There will be money saved, don't you see?

BROTHER RICE: Let me read the rest of it: That the Grand Prudential Committee publish the history as soon as reasonably possible at a cost per volume which will cover at least the cost of the preparation and publication. The mechanical make-up, size of type, binding, amount of

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literary material and statement of disputed points shall be decided by the G. J. P. and the Grand Prudential Committee in such manner as they in their discretion shall deem to meet the best approval of the chapters.

G. J. P.: Now, Brothers, in reference to that, I am going to ask that that literary matter be left with the Board that I shall appoint. I do not believe the Grand Prudential Committee wants to pass upon all details of literary construction and disputed questions, if there are any disputed questions of historical value and all that sort of thing, and I think they would a good deal rather that we would lay our complete manuscript on the table, and say, "Gentlemen, this is ready for your financing. Go ahead." Am I right about that, Brother Kirkpatrick?

BROTHER RICE: You notice I did not say anything about literary material except disputed points.

BROTHER KIRKPATRICK: I certainly do not want to review the history but I think you will agree that it should be reviewed by someone other than yourself.

G. J. P.: I agree to that.

BROTHER KIRKPATRICK: I am perfectly willing that you should appoint them.

G. J. P.: I don't think the Grand Prudential Committee want to pass upon the literary qualifications one way or

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other. It may be good and it may be bad.

BROTHER FROST: We have one more resolution here. There was an amendment suggested to it. I felt in this matter that we did not want to cut down the strength of this resolution. It is on the reports of chapters' ballots and it is in regard to petitions when petitions come in from petitioning groups, that we shall have at each chapter a report giving the way that chapter voted within a short period, and I will read the resolution.

The Executive Secretary shall mail the results of all votes taken by the chapters on petitions with the reported vote of each chapter not later than ten days after the final vote has been received by him. Chapters not mailing in their vote within thirty calendar days from the receipt of the notice requesting such vote shall lose their vote.

I would like to explain this. You fellows see the object of the thing. It is in order to force the chapter when they get a petition to actually get in and study the thing within a reasonable length of time, and expedite the matter of petitions. I know in the case of my own chapter it would be a good thing there. It is all we can do to get that stuff out of the pigeon-hole and shove it through. Of course it is a sort of lazy attitude

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which we have to consider. Provided there is a period in which they have to act on this thing they put off acting on it. At the same time there is no question that the fellows rather than to lose their vote in the matter will force it through.

G. J. P.: Mr. Chairman, will you permit me to be heard on that proposition? You know we require a certain a unanimity of ballots, so far as the matter is concerned, of granting the charter on the first ballot. If they did not vote within the thirty days we would not have that and we would still have according to your resolution a new chapter audit.. It puts a little bit too much responsibility up to some one other than the chapter failing to vote. Now I have been through this. I have had chapters fail sometimes to turn in their ballots until they had been practically brought up on the carpet three or four times pretty hard by me. I remember upon one petition that Delta chapter, for instance, held out I think for a matter of three or four months before we could get them to act, but there were conditions down there that we at headquarters possibly could not pass upon, and I think the chapter was in no way responsible for the situation that had developed. It was a condition growing out of the postwar, as I recall it, wasn't it, Brother

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Stitt?

BROTHER STITT: Yes, sir.

G. J. P.: And to have deprived Delta Chapter of her right to vote on that proposition just because of that situation there is highly unjust and I hope that you do not accept this proposition in the first part of it as to hav^{ing}/ the results of the ballots sent out by the Executive Secretary is highly proper, because I do know that in the past sometimes new chapters have been installed for some little time before all the chapters knew of it due to somebody's failing to do their duty.

BROTHER FROST: You have made that point clearer to me than it has been since we have taken the matter up, and I will on my own suggestion strike out that part because this is the part that the resolutions committee disagreed with me upon. I will just make this motion again in another form, that the Secretary shall mail the results of all votes taken by the chapters on petitions with the recorded vote of each chapter not later than ten days after the final vote has been received by him. You understand even if the petition were to fail or to go through the same thing holds true.

G. J. P.: You have heard the resolution. Are you ready for the question? All in favor manifest it by saying "aye" contraryminded the same way. It is carried.

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Now, fellows, there is one matter I wish you delegates would take home to your active chapters. I have striven in the past to notify all the chapters when the initiation and installation of a new chapter would take place. Quite frequently, you know, this has occurred by sending an initiation team to a nearby chapter or a chapter that was the nearest, I won't say nearby necessarily, always, because sometimes they were about 1200 miles apart, but the initiating chapter would then give a banquet of some kind or a little informal dinner to the incoming chapter that had been installed in their presence. Outside of that sometimes it has happened that not a single one of the sisterhood of chapters has sent a telegram announcing congratulations to the new-born baby. Now I think that we should be a little bit more careful. It does not cost very much. Even a dollar or a dollar and a quarter will telegraph from Beta to Tau or to Mu, and, therefore, I would like to have you take it back to your boys and see if you can't get them to be a little more courteous in the future. It has not been a matter where they have meant to be discourteous but it is just one of those things that is everybody's business and nobody's business. I think that when Nu chapter took in Tau Chapter you did not have a single telegram of congratulation, do you happen to know, Representative of Tau?

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TAU REPRESENTATIVE: Why, yes. I believe we have five or six in our files.

G. J. P.: How many chapters were there when you came in?

TAU REPRESENTATIVE: Twenty.

G. J. P.: You ought to have had nineteen. Now those are small matters, but they do go a long ways towards making fellows feel a little different.

Now, what is next, boys?

BROTHER JAROSCAK: I want to take up a thing that may seem of minor importance in relation to other activities but it is a pretty big point in some respects, and that is with regard to the pictures of the Grand Senior President and the Grand Junior President. Now with Brother Northrop's picture it is signed. It is autographed, "Yours in Alpha Sigma Phi, Cyrus Northrop." With the other pictures that was not on there. When you get the faculty over to the house and various other visitors it is a good deal more impressive to feel that those men recognize that they are Brothers in Alpha Sigma Phi than to just go down to the photographer and pay a couple dollars to have a picture put up on the wall. I wish Brother Musgrave would look after that when he gets to New York. We would like to send our two pictures back just for that purpose, to get the autograph of the men. You can buy all

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the pictures you want of Baldwin by sending to the photographer for them.

G. J. P.: Did you send mine back?

BROTHER JAROSCAK: I think so.

G. J. P.: As far as I am concerned, I would always be glad to initial any one that is sent to me, but of course I do not know whether I can arrange to have that put on the plate or not.

BROTHER JAROSCAK: If you get the original signature it is just as good.

G. J. P.: Some of the original signatures we can't get, Sprague and White, for instance, because they have passed to the Great Beyond.

BROTHER JONES: Here is a question that has been in my mind for some time, particularly since the latter part of June. We had a very unfortunate incident in our chapter. One of our pledges was drowned just about the time school was closed. Of course, we were in doubt at that time just how we might carry on some sort of a ceremony on that occasion. We hatched up very impromptu arrangements and did the best we could under those circumstances. I was just wondering at this time if anybody could tell me if there is anything sub rosa pertaining to a matter of this sort. I find that there is nothing in the constitution pertaining to this matter.

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G. J. P.: May I suggest to the Brother to make a motion to the effect that the ritual committee to be selected by the Grand Prudential Committee which we have already provided for as a standing Committee be directed to prepare a funeral service or a funeral ritual, among other things.

BROTHER JONES: With that suggestion, I move that the Grand Prudential Committee in connection with the Ritual Committee select a proper committee to draw up a ritual which would take care of cases of this sort.

G. J. P.: You have heard the motion. Is there any further debate?

BROTHER RICE: In the minutes of the San Francisco convention there is a complete report by a committee on such funeral service. I think the recommendation of the committee was against that thing. It is a very complete report, and you will find it in the Secretary's report of the San Francisco convention.

G. J. P.: Brother Rice, may I ask why it was refused? Do you recall?

BROTHER RICE: I don't know.

G. J. P.: I know many fraternities have very beautiful ritualistic work on burials. I do not think we have ever had anything on memorial services. Some of the fraternities have beautiful memorial services to be held at the chapter

house in honor of the men who have gone.

BROTHER WILLIAMS: I should like to make an amendment to that motion to include memorial services. An incident that occurred at Chi chapter made us feel the need of such a service. Our H. S. P. died and it was a very sad event. We had to devise some temporary ceremony. At the same time we have several brothers of Chi chapter that are buried there, who were killed in the war, died by accident and so forth, and we would like very much each year to hold some sort of a formal ceremony, memorial service. I think most of the other chapters are much in the same predicament.

G. J. P.: You have heard the amendment. The vote is on the amendment. First, any debate? All in favor, manifest it by saying "aye", contraryminded. It is carried.

Now the motion as amended, all in favor say "aye", all against say "no". It is so ordered.

Now, fellows, apropos of what has been said, I think a memorial service in our fraternity should be held on some Sunday that may be selected arbitrarily so that we may know that every one of our chapters is going to be in session wherever they may be and that memorial service will be the order of the day in every chapter of our fraternity when that Sunday arrives. If you don't happen to have any memorial services for one of your

own you can hold it for the dead brothers of other chapters anyway.

BROTHER LEOPOLD: Last Teuesday afternoon a motion was passed to give the Chicago Council \$700 towards defraying the expenses for putting on this convention. I did not realize at the time that there would be so much discussion and dissension and lack of harmony caused by that motion. I thought everyone was back of the movement, heartily in favor of it, and ready and willing to support it and wanted to go on record as putting on big conventions. Had I thought for a minute at that time that there would be any dissension, that it would not go through by unanimous vote, -- and I was rather disappointed that it did not -- I never would have gotten up and made the motion. At that time we were in the hole \$700. The old saying is, when you can have a thing you usually don't want it, but immediately I got busy with my committee. We started re-trenching and we also got busy and raised additional funds. As to how we raised the funds there is no need going into details, but I stand here to state now that we have got a profit of about \$33 and we cleared off the \$700 deficit and we thank the convention and thank every one else for the kind offer of the \$700, but we won't need it, and I would like to have that motion expunged from the record (applause): There is one more thing.

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Brother Clarke would like to make a financial report. I imagine the boys would like to know just what this convention did cost.

G. J.P.: We will give him a chance in just a minute.

BROTHER EATON: While this is overwhelming news, I am sort of afraid this committee have gone down in their pockets and put up the money after all this work of six or seven months.

G. J.P.: Brother Clarke is going to enlighten us on that.

BROTHER EATON: Well, I hope if they have done that themselves they will let us know. I do not think it is the sense of the convention that they should go down in their own pockets.

G. J. P.: Now will somebody who voted yes upon that proposition the other day make a motion to reconsider it. Otherwise we can't get it before us, some one of the twelve who voted yes.

BROTHER KIRKPATRICK: Mr. Chairman, I made the motion.

G. J. P.: I can rule you out of it.

BROTHER KIRKPATRICK: I can make the motion to reconsider.

G. J.P.: It has got to be made by someone who voted in favor of it.

BROTHER PEYSER: I move to reconsider the motion.

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G. J. P.: The motion is made by Brother Peyser to reconsider the motion.

BROTHER MC GINNESS: I second the motion.

G. J. P.: You have heard the motion. All in favor manifest it by saying "aye", contraryminded. It is carried

Now then a motion is in order to expunge that from the record.

BROTHER KIRKPATRICK: I will make that motion, that the original motion be expunged from the record.

BROTHER CONDIT: I second the motion.

G. J. P.: It is moved and seconded that the original motion be expunged from the record.

That means, gentlemen, that we know about it here but it won't go on the records to the various chapters. The various delegates can tell their chapters what happened, but otherwise not. All in favor of the question manifest it by saying "aye", contraryminded. It is carried.

Now, Brother Clarke, we will hear that report of yours.

BROTHER CLARKE: Cash received from delegates for the chapters and other items \$3435.55.

Expenditures		\$3403.00
Frolic	712.05	
Dance	843.00	
Banquet	806.58	
Entertainment, Reception committee	94.41	
Publicity	400.19	
Lunch	498.75	

Miscellaneous Expense \$ 23.75

Refund, which includes the re-
 refund to delegates who made
 reservations, together with
 the other items, making a
 total of

\$3403.73

leaving a balance of \$31.75.

I would like to say, gentlemen, at this time it has always been my idea and is still my idea that Alpha Sigma Phi has reached the point where we ought to have conventions where we attempt to drag out not only the active men together with the delegates, but also the Alumni, and that through such conventions you not only assist the chapter or the particular locality in which the convention is held, but you also assist and help the entire fraternity, and it would be a great pleasure to me to see this convention go on record as being in favor of such a convention.

G. J. P.: You have heard the report and a motion to accept and spread it on the minutes of this convention, I think, is in order. Do you want to spread it on the minutes.

BROTHER CLARKE: It makes no difference to me.

G. J. P.: I think it would be a very good idea to do so.

BROTHER ENGSTROM: I move you that this report be spread on the minutes of the convention as a whole, and that we

extend our thanks to the Chi chapter and Chi Alumni Council.

(Motion seconded)

G. J. P.: All in favor manifest it by saying "aye" contrary minded. It is carried.

Now, fellows, I think we would better have a recess for a few minutes so you can go down and check out, you fellows who want to. Brother Kenyon wants to speak.

BROTHER KENYON: All I want to say is this, boys, I want every one of you to take back to your chapters, and especially the delegates from Alumni councils, this thought. It is the wish of myself and I know the Prudential Committee in extending this Alumni organization work, that wherever you find a chance to put a council, even though it is three men, two or three, no matter what the number is, please organize one, and also have meetings as regularly as possible. I know it will be hard for you to get them out but have that organization because it means so much for a Sig coming into town to know that there are others. It is not only that, but it is such a help, as has been referred to today to any council, whether they are in the city or not, or whether in an adjoining city, so let me hear from you, every one of you when you have got a council organized, if you please.

BROTHER KIRKPATRICK: Mr. Chairman, haven't we only two

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ADDRESSED TO EDWIN S. PULLER, PRESIDENT

or three other matters of business? I wonder if we can't finish in half or three quarters of an hour?

G. J. P.: I will tell you what I was thinking. If we have only two or three more let this committee get its report in final shape, and we will take it up after coming back to the room and finish up in about ten minutes then.

BROTHER KIRKPATRICK: We have a couple hours in which to check out. I would like to catch a six-thirty train if it is possible.

G. J. P.: My suggestion is that you check out and bring your baggage right up here, you who wish to.

A recess was then taken. When the convention was resumed a roll call showed all chapters present except Omicron and Epsilon.

G. J. P.: What is next, boys?

BROTHER RICE: I will read the revised form of this one, that a sum not exceeding \$500 aggregate may be paid out by the Grand Prudential Committee for expenses of G. J. P.'s editorial preparation of the history. (reading)

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G. J.P.: You have heard the resolution. Is there any debate? All in favor of the resolution manifest it by saying "aye", contrary minded. It is so ordered.

(Insert Delta Beta Xi Resolution)

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G. J. P.: You have heard the resolution. All in favor manifest it by saying "aye", contrary minded. It is so ordered.

BROTHER RICE: There are only three other items. Unless there is some motion they will be passed by, that is, with regard to the question of the traveling secretary. I think it is the opinion of the Committee that even if the plan might be advisable that the financial condition of the treasury during the next few years will not be such as to have a paid officer, whatever, the merits of the plan may or may not be, but that it is probable or possible for the Grand Prudential Committee if through some unusual circumstance a worker or investigator of some chapter needs help that probably the expense of a trip especially to a chapter would be a justifiable expense during the next two or three years, if the expense would be very small compared to our revenue. On the whole, I think the constitution is not very clear as to just what the powers of the Grand Prudential Committee are with regard to the question of handling the funds. I think the constitution is much improved today, but I think it does need some revision. Isn't it possible under the constitution at any time between now and the next convention if anything is necessary in that way, that an amendment can be sent around?

G. J. P.: Any time.

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BROTHER RICE: It is very likely that some such amendment could be prepared to clear up some of the points about that but it is absolutely impossible between these banquets, dances and other things to get a technical job like that done. We have certainly done the best we could.

G. J.P.: Now then shall we take any action upon this at the present time or just merely lay it on the table? It is so ordered.

BROTHER RICE: That is, both questions?

G. J. P.: Yes.

BROTHER RICE: We have also made no recommendation on the subject of convention expenses in the future or how conventions shall be run. There have been a whole lot of questions raised as to how a convention is appointed. The constitution very clearly specifies that it shall be appointed by the convention. The reason that there is a misunderstanding is that at the last convention, instead of exercising their power they delegated it to the Grand Prudential Committee, but whatever is done at the next convention I think it is a very advisable plan, whether there should be any resolution to that effect I don't know, and that is whatever hall is used for the next convention, I think that desks ought to be provided for the official delegates so that everyone can have a placard on his desk,

so that we may know where each delegate is located and can see whether he is there or not. It is also a great convenience in getting work done to have that arrangement. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Grand Prudential Committee in arranging the details of the next convention, make some arrangement for desks or tables sufficient for each delegate.

G. J. P.: I think that is an excellent suggestion. You have heard that resolution. Are you ready for the question? All in favor manifest it by saying "aye", contrary minded. It is so ordered.

BROTHER RICE: I went through the minutes of the conventions from 1911 to 1915. Among those minutes I found some 40 different things which are still in effect which no one knows about, and least of all, the Grand Prudential Committee, because it is a very tiresome job to go through there. At one of the last conventions I put through a motion that a small booklet be issued giving all these small details in addition to the customs as to wearing the pin, how the pin should be worn, which would be in small pamphlet form. For instance, just in going through there I find a vote passed that there shall be a monthly communication between each chapter and that each chapter shall elect annually an alumni secretary, also a question with regard to a recom-

mendation as to the conduct of initiations, cutting out roughhouse, questions in regard to the challenge, in regard to the descriptions, Baird's Manual, and in furnishing a copy of the directory to initiates, a standing committee on rituals, and these several provisions about having miscellaneous items sent around to the chapter at intervals, questions with regard to the plaque and the rules as to the die and stationery, Banta Greek Exchange, Systems of bookkeeping and a whole lot of things which have never been repealed and are still very much in effect. For instance the duty of the Grand Secretary to notify all members of the Committee, I suppose that is now the Grand Prudential Committee, to notify all committees, keep them informed and ask for reports, and a great number of things which would only require about three pages of a small book. I do not think it is necessary to bring that into the minutes, but I am calling it to the attention of these delegates so that if we don't hear from the Grand Prudential Committee with such a booklet, that the official delegates will write in about it.

G. J. P.: Do you think about a three page report will cover that, do you, Brother Rice?

BROTHER RICE: Yes.

G. J. P.: How would it be to have those sent in and published with the official report that will go around to

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the various chapters? What do you think of that? If it will only take about three pages I think the expense would be justified. I make the suggestion that Brother Rice be delegated as the Committee to report that to the Executive Secretary as it is practically all in shape, and that it be embodied in the official report that is to be sent to our chapters and members.

BROTHER RICE: It is a very small job. I am in New Haven but the records are all in New York. I have no records in New Haven.

G. J. P.: What I mean, Brother Rice, we will leave largely the details of preparing it and if it needs some little amendment by the Executive Secretary undoubtedly he will look it up and attend to it. The two of you together will work the thing out.

BROTHER RICE: I am perfectly willing to go down to New York and take care of it.

G. J. P.: How about an amendment to that resolution to the effect that Brother Rice be directed to prepare it, even if he has to go to New York, and that his expenses, which will not be over \$6, be paid.

BROTHER HOLDEN: Mr. Chairman, I move that under the direction of the Grand Prudential Committee, a booklet, or rather a summary of previously enacted legislation be prepared and appended to the report of this convention, and

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that Brother Rice shall be appointed to do this by the convention, and confer with the Grand Prudential Committee in that manner.

BROTHER FROST: I second the motion.

G. J. P.: It is moved and seconded. Are you ready for the report? All in favor manifest it by saying "aye" contrary minded. It is so ordered.

Now, fellows, that brings up one question in that report that I happen to think about. Do you want to continue the method of keeping Banta's Greek Exchange before your chapters in the same way as you have for the last two years? If so, a resolution to that effect is now in order. I hope for the same of Banta's Greek Exchange that you will pass this resolution because I am very much afraid if our fraternity withdraws its support and other fraternities do likewise that the magazine is not going to be supported. It is now, I think, \$1.50 a year, and in clubs one dollar. You know the method of the fraternities is simply to subscribe for each one of you, and then charge it up on your accounts.

BROTHER ENGSTROM: I move that this fraternity retain the process of getting Banta's Greek exchange for each chapter in the same manner as heretofore.

G. J. P.: That is, that the fraternity subscribe for the number of subscriptions needed for each chapter and

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bill the chapter. You have heard the question. All in favor say "aye", contraryminded. It is carried.

Now, Brothers, that concludes that. The next order of business is to fix the time and place for the holding of the next convention and nominations will be in order unless the Brother has something.

BROTHER CLARKE: May I make one suggestion first. It is not on this particular question. I would suggest that the convention pass a resolution of thanks to Balfour for the charms he presented.

G. J. P.: You have heard the resolution. Are you ready for the question? All in favor manifest it by saying "aye", contraryminded. It is so ordered.

Is there any other question of miscellaneous business? All right.

BROTHER FROST: I am afraid you fellows are beginning to think "Here he is again. " I have been around among you the last few days trying to tell you of the great wonders of San Francisco, and its possibilities. I just heard a little story in regard to that about our ancient friend, Anthony. He went to sea. He had been on a trip and he dropped back to see dear Cleopatra. He walked right into the house and the maid was called and Anthony inquired of the maid where her mistress was. She said, "She is in

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bed with tonsillitis." He said, "Is that dirty Greek here again?" (laughter)

We certainly are heart and soul for this convention. We want it there on the coast. Tau chapter is just a baby in the fraternity. As you all know, we started in there as a club -- I might say a fine bunch of fellows, indeed (laughter) -- but we didn't swing a big influence on the campus by any manner of means. That chapter is growing up. We have aspirations for this year which we are not going to talk about but if we are not one of the big Two at the end of this year it is going to be a surprise to me. We have grown in this short time to a fine position. It has been without any support from the National to speak of. I do not say this in criticism of the National, but I mean that Alpha Sigma Phi on the Pacific Coast is not a thing well known with the exception at the University of California of the good work that they have done and the work at Stanford has all been done in the last two years. We can say that, I think, without any compunction and if you fellows can see the great advantages of our chapter and the chapter at Washington and the chapter at Oregon and the chapter at California, if you fellows can see the advantages we will have, with our future outlook towards expansion in the south where we draw most of our men, most of the

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men in those universities come from Southern California and Stanford, we would like to be known out there in a way that this convention has undoubtedly made this chapter here known, and if it is possible to bring that convention to the Pacific Coast you can certainly bet that there is a bunch of Alumni there and San Francisco members who will show you a real time, and we will put on the biggest convention we have ever had. (applause).

BROTHER PEYSER: I never like to drag sectionalism into fraternity matters. but I want to point out that it is a little over a thousand miles from San Francisco to Seattle. It is about as far as from New York to Texas, if I remember right, I don't remember, but it is a long way, and so the benefit the University of Washington chapter will derive from having the convention at Stanford will be more or less nil but in spite of that, realizing what San Francisco is, and what our chapter Tau is, and the possibilities that the chapter has there, and what the convention would mean and the advancement it would mean for Sigs there, I want to strongly urge that we go to San Francisco for the next convention.

BROTHER DAVIS. It is my privilege as a delegate from San Francisco Council and also as a recent graduate from the University of California, a member of Mu chapter, to extend the official invitation to Alpha Sigma Phi fra-

ternity to hold their next convention at San Francisco. We find from the brief resume that the colleges on the Pacific Coast and in the west have grown up in the past few years. They have not had the academic standing nor the Athletic standing of other colleges, but the academic standing is undisputed at the present time, and the past year the University of California has done some good work in football. The city of San Francisco, as you all know, offers unlimited advantages, as far as the convention city is concerned. I just received a telegram from the Union League Club at San Francisco, offering the use of their club rooms for the convention rooms, provided the convention is held in 1923 in San Francisco. All the chapters on the Pacific Coast bid you welcome, provided you see fit to hold the convention there in 1923. Los Angeles and San Francisco alumni councils extend to you an invitation. We hope to see you there in 1923.

BROTHER ROBERTS: I have also been instructed by Zeta chapter of Columbus, Ohio, to extend a bid for the 1923 convention. You all know the difference between Columbus and San Francisco in distance. It would make a great deal of difference in expense upon the National treasury, in the first place,, and I think the greatest difference between the twoplaces is the central location of Columbus,

Ohio, and its fame as a convention city. Columbus, Ohio, is easily accessible and has a reputation throughout the nation as being one of the convention cities. Our Alumni there and our active chapter are well organized, and particularly the Alumni are being reorganized to such an extent that they feel that in the next two years they will be able to handle the convention in such a manner that it will make Alpha Sigma Phi proud that it came to Columbus. California has had a convention in 1915, and my plan is that in 1925, if I have heard it right, there is going to be a world exposition in Oregon, and if we are going to go to the coast why not go at that time and get the benefit of that exposition.

BROTHER RICE: I move that the next convention be held at San Francisco, but that it be referred to the Grand Prudential Committee for them at the proper time to ascertain whether a convention should be held two years from now or three years from now.

G. J. P.: Brother Rice, I want you to temporarily withdraw that motion and after that you can make your motion if you wish to.

BROTHER FROST: If you delegates will indicate who you are we have a little propaganda just for the official delegates, please.

(Brother Frost then distributed to the official delegates leather cases.)

BROTHER WILLIAMS: On behalf of Pi Chapter at the University of Colorado and the Boulder Alumni Council I wish to extend to this convention an invitation to hold their next convention at Estes Park. I should like to point out to you the many features and advantages. Probably I can quote you miles and distances and so forth, that you would save, and all of that, but there is something that to me is very much more important. I do not like to remind you that you had your convention since we did, or you had it in this place or that, because if you boys want to go to your place I am ready to go with you. As a matter of fact, I would always rather travel than stay at home, and most anyone else would, but we are proud of our chapter in Colorado. We are proud of Colorado. You men have never been there to see us. We have been in Alpha Sigma Phi fraternity longer than Tau chapter has, at that, and we have not had you there, we have never entertained you there. At the last convention we extended you an invitation and you very nearly accepted. I am glad that you didn't because I have had a wonderful time here which I otherwise would have missed, but in going to Estes Park you are going to a novel place for a convention. It is one of Colorado's greatest parks, and one of the greatest parks

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in the west. There are hotel facilities there that would satisfy the King of England himself. There is no doubt about that. This summer the Alpha Delta Pi sorority held their convention in Estes Park and last week the Betas held their convention in Estes Park and it proved very popular. I took particular pains to talk with them on the way back, and they had a great time there and they liked it very well. I am sure that you gentlemen, the members of this convention, if you accept our invitation which I do extend to you and earnestly ask that you will accept it on behalf of Pi chapter and the Boulder Alumni council, to come to Estes Park for your next convention, I am sure that we will give you ten thousand lungs full of the finest fresh air and the best scenery in the world. We can stop off at Denver, and you can take a trip over Lookout and see Colonel Cody's grave and if you would step down with me to some of the motion picture concerns they could show you reels of our scenery and our wonderful sights. On top of that we extend to you the grandeur of an open-hearted, big, western entertainment and reception (applause).

BROTHER DUNHAM: Mr. Chairman, and brothers, I would like to invite you to Detroit, Michigan. It is true that it is near Chicago, but San Francisco had their turn in

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1915 . It is true that we had our turn but it was in 1912 and before we had so large a convention. Some of the boys have never been to Detroit. We would like to have you heartily consider the advantages of coming to Detroit. We are passing no folder, we have no bribe, but you consider Detroit from its geographical location and you will be convinced that it has considerable financial advantage in regard to location. Remember, there are the members of the Grand Prudential Committee, the Executive Secretary and any Grand Officers whose expenses will have to be paid, and this is a thing to consider when you are going to take a trip to the coast from New York City. Detroit, as you know, is a remarkable town, I will say town because we are in the process whereby we have not quite reached the citified state, although some of them think we have. We have almost a million people. We still have some of the things a city should not have, but Theta Chapter at Ann Arbor is only forty miles away and I think it is one of the strongest chapters that we have. It is true I am from there, but I have heard that from some of the other officers so that I do not think I am bragging about my own chapter necessarily. They are behind me heart and soul. If you came to Detroit we would show you Ann Arbor, show you our Chapter House, which is among the finest that we have at Ann Arbor. We would treat you as well as if not a little better than you have been treated here,

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and I am casting no criticism of the treatment in Chicago. The hotel facilities are excellent. We have the river and the lakes as well as Chicago, and I would like to have you consider very seriously holding your next convention in Detroit. The Detroit Council hereby extends to you an invitation to have the 1923 convention in the city of Detroit.

BROTHER EATON: I would like to read a letter that I have here from Brother Beyers, a Delta man and the founder of Lambda Chapter.

(Insert letter)

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G. J. P.: Brothers, you have heard those communications. I ask that the brother who has read them be commissioned to represent the fraternity and acknowledge them on our behalf. You make it your business to see that a proper recognition of those is extended.

BROTHER EATON: I am only reading this for Mr. Hall. He asked me if I would read them.

G. J. P.: You mean Executive Secretary Hall?

BROTHER EATON: Yes.

G. J. P.: We will refer them to him. A motion will not be necessary, because I think we all agree that they should be answered.

BROTHER JONES (?): As the brother told you, Theta Chapter is at Ann Arbor, Michigan, which is only forty miles from Detroit. As the Detroit Alumni Council has told you, I also wish to second this invitation which he has so gracefully made to you. Ann Arbor, being so near there, of course, will be on the program, and we have there the wonderful Michigan University, which every university man has heard about. Alpha Delta Phi held a convention there and went to Detroit to hold their banquet, but we will go to Ann Arbor to show you the Michigan University and the Michigan campus. Another thing about Detroit, as you all know, it lies pretty close to Windsor, and has a point of

advantage. I am a citizen of Detroit, and I am going to graduate in June. I hope to join the Alumni council in Detroit, and I would like to read a letter from Mayor Cuzens, also a letter from the Board of Commerce, the Detroit convention bureau.

(Insert letters)

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BROTHER JONES: These letters tell you about the geographical situation and the special advantages of Detroit, the beautiful dynamic city. Therefore, I hope that all the brothers will consider this convention and see that the next convention is held in Detroit in 1923.

G. J. P.: Will you see, brothers, that those letters are turned over to Executive Secretary Hall for reply?

BROTHER KRAUSE: On behalf of the Cleveland Alumni Council, I will add my support to the plea for having the next Convention at Columbus. When we considered sending a delegate we discussed the feasibility of requesting the convention to be held in Cleveland, but we thought at the time that we were not well enough organized to swing that. It was our idea at that time to get the other chapters in Ohio to co-operate with us in holding the convention in Cleveland, but under the circumstances, but under the circumstances, not being able to do that, it is our wish that the next convention be held in Columbus, Ohio.

G. J. P.: Any other invitations?

BROTHER ROBERTS: It is our plan, if we can have the convention at Columbus, Ohio, to get the co-operation of the other two chapters in Ohio. There are the Marietta and Wesleyan chapters, two of the oldest chapters in the fraternity, who are backed by a strong Alumni association; in fact, with the assistance of Marietta and Wesleyan, we

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would have the strongest alumni backing of any organization. Then, too, I think the primary idea of having a convention is business, and that the pleasures and sights should come secondary. I feel that at this convention we have been rushed too much for time, due entirely to too much time being spent on pleasure. I enjoy the pleasure and all that, but I do not think it is our primary purpose. I do not think we could take care of our business in the proper manner. Columbus is very centrally located, more so than Detroit, or Denver or Los Angeles, and the railroad fare and expenses on the national chapter will be very cheap and that is a big item, I think we should consider.

BROTHER FROST: I would like to clear up one question. Some of the boys seem to be off the boat. Tau chapter is located near San Francisco, not Los Angeles. While I have the floor, I would like to sum up the few things here that have been said. We are going to pass up the beauties of the Pacific Coast and not talk about California. You have all heard about it. We have got four chapters out there pulling for this thing, backed by alumni organizations, four practically new chapters. Tau is a very new chapter, and if we are going to determine upon a convention policy there are only four or five cities where we should go to meet, big convention cities. We want to consider that

thing primarily and then follow that up and go to the chapters that are new and aid them and give them assistance in their future growth, by holding conventions in those cities. I don't want you fellows to consider this, but I understand that the Pi Phis are going to hold their next convention there. (laughter)

G. J. P.: Now fellows, are there any other invitations ? I think if I am correct, invitations have been received from San Francisco, Estes Park, Columbus, Ohio, Detroit, Michigan, and Kansas City, Missouri. Any others? That is all, is it not? Now, of course, we have to make a choice at this convention where the next convention will be held. It is up to you delegates to decide the question. My suggestion is that we prepare ballots, and have them passed to the twenty-three delegates, letting those delegates write their choice . If we find that there is not a majority on the first ballot let us eliminate the lowest for a reballot. If then there is not a majority eliminate the next lowest on another ballot until we get a majority. Isn't that a fair way to do it?

BROTHER FROST: I do not think you ought to take any off the first ballot.

G. J. P.: Well, all right. If there is not a majority on the first ballot, then there will be a reballot, but the ballot will be announced, but at the second reballot

in the event it becomes necessary to continue the balloting, we will then begin dropping, eliminating the lowest one. All right, fellows, I am going to ask Brother Kenyon and Brother Holden to act as tellers.

(The ballots were then distributed and counted.)

BROTHER RICE: I hope all of you official delegates will get your chapters to write Brother Hall expressing your confidence in the great work he has done in the last year and urging him to retain his office as Executive Secretary. Some of you fellows talked to Brother Hall during this convention. He almost had tears in his eyes, and I think he has got the idea that his work has not been appreciated. I know he feels he ought to finish the work he has started. I think there is not a single man in the whole fraternity that can do the work in the systematic, methodical and painstaking way that it has been done. The idea is it is going to be of great benefit to us if Brother Hall will continue in that work, but I think nothing will influence him more to retain that job than to feel that the chapters are solidly behind him. I therefore hope you will get every one of your chapters to write him a letter urging him to do that (applause).

BROTHER EATON: Mr. Chairman, is it in order that the convention here assembled go on record as giving Brother Hall our sincere thanks for the work he has done and the

painstaking manner in which it has been done, and expressing the hope that he will continue in his duties.

G. J. P.: We have already expressed the latter part. All the rest of it we will pass again. I have no objection to repassing it, only I merely call it to your attention so that it won't be apparently a conflict. All in favor of the motion as made manifest it by saying "aye", contrary-minded. It is so ordered.

Brothers, the vote is as follows:

Estes Park	5
Detroit, Michigan	2
San Francisco	9
Columbus	7

You may now prepare your ballots for a reballot because there is no clear majority. You do not need to drop any this time if you do not want to, except I would say that Kansas City should be dropped because it received absolutely no votes.

BROTHER TOURISON: It was the hope of the Song Committee that we would have a chance to try over and become familiar with each of five songs, but we have had other matters that perhaps were more interesting, and I urge each delegate to present to the chapters the great importance of getting acquainted with the words and music.

We want to start right away this fall and by next June during the school year have turned in a far greater number of songs and words. They will all receive serious consideration. Please send them to Brother Charles E. Hall. If the delegates will hold up their hands I am going to ask you please to take a couple copies and go over them and get a little better acquainted with the songs of other chapters.

G. J. P.: May I have your attention, gentlemen. The result of the Ballot is:

Columbus	11
San Francisco	8
Detroit	1
Estes Park	3

You will now proceed to reballot, dropping Detroit. The choice must be between Columbus, San Francisco and Estes Park.

BROTHER KIRKPATRICK: I wonder inasmuch as the result obviously is going to be very close, developing into merely a matter of sectional pride, I wonder if it would not be a good plan to allow this matter to rest, as was done at the last convention, and a further study of the circumstances be given and the thing decided by the Grand Prudential Committee, or if the convention so decides, by a referendum

say six or eight months before the next convention, rather than letting a matter of sectional pride decide by eleven or twelve votes. I will make that motion.

BROTHER NEFF: I think those things should be decided by the chapters themselves. They are the people who attend these things, rather than the Prudential Committee, that does not represent all of the chapters.

G. J. P.: That is all right about the Prudential Committee, but I would suggest that it be submitted to the referendum vote of the chapters and then the decision be made that way. I am inclined to agree with that suggestion for the following reason: Very few of us probably will be at the next convention, and those who attend are necessarily the ones who should decide. I think the various chapters ought to decide the question themselves. However, do I hear a resolution, referring the matter by referendum vote and allowing them to be decided by the chapters?

BROTHER PEYSER: I think that the method of deciding by chapters does not eliminate the difficulty at all because obviously the same sectional feeling would exist there. You can readily see the same deadlock in the future. It will probably take five years. We are the chapters here, the representatives thereof, and I certainly think we ought to decide here.

G. J. P.: You can dispose of this motion in a moment. Are

you ready for the question? All in favor manifest it by saying "aye", contrary minded "no". It is lost.

Then decide the question now for yourselves.

I believe we have failed to pass the ordinary resolutions of courtesy such as we generally do at the close of the convention to the hotel management, although I believe the resolution thanking Chi Chapter and the Chicago Alumni Council has already been passed. I think the hotel management ought to receive a resolution of thanks for the courtesy they have extended to us and the kindly manner in which they have managed this affair. Will somebody make a motion to that effect?

BROTHER MC GINNESS: Mr. Chairman, I so move.

G. J. P.: It is moved and seconded that a resolution of thanks to the management of Hotel La Salle be extended. Are you ready for the question? All in favor manifest it by saying "aye", contrary minded. It is so ordered unanimously, and Mr. Secretary, you have that word unanimously added to it, please.

Is there anything further outside of this question now to come before us? If so, let us bring it up while we can and push the thing along. It is half past five. Is there any other question, new, old, miscellaneous, forgotten or unforgotten?

BROTHER NEFF: In connection with that work that is go-

ing to be done by the Ritual Committee on funeral ceremonies, I think that it might be good for them also to work out a scheme of mourning the death of an active brother or an alumnus or a grand officer. Practically every fraternity has some way of wearing the badge to show this, and I think that could be worked out by this Ritual Committee along with the other. I so move.

G. J. P.: It is moved and seconded that the Ritual Committee work out a method of showing respect for a deceased brother, alumnus or grand officer. You have heard the question. Any debate? All in favor manifest it by saying "aye", contrary minded the same. It is so ordered.

BROTHER RICE: Mr. Chairman, I move that the Prudential Committee be authorized to fix the time of the convention. The constitution provides the convention shall fix the time and place. Therefore I move that the convention fix the date.

G. J. P.: Pardon me just a moment. The third ballot discloses that Columbus has thirteen ballots and San Francisco 10. We will meet in Columbus.

A resolution has just been suggested that the date be left to the Grand Prudential Committee. What does that mean, that the year or the date as to the time of the year?

BROTHER RICE: I think it is unwise to settle the date.

You can't tell what is coming on. It is customarily two years. Also maybe our scheme will work so well that there may be no necessity for a convention. It might be necessary to have a convention in one year. It depends largely upon the situation. I think the chapters can be held responsible for having it soon enough.

G. J. P.: Wouldn't it be better to amend that by leaving that question to be decided by the chapters on a referendum vote, so that the Grand Prudential Committee is relieved of taking the full responsibility. For instance, the Grand Prudential Committee will send a communication to the chapters saying we have so much money, and we feel that a convention should be held this year or not, and leave it up to the chapters themselves to decide what year.

What do you think about that, Brother Kirkpatrick?

BROTHER RICE: : I will add to my motion then the words, "upon referendum to the chapters".

BROTHER KIRKPATRICK: Personally I feel that we should have the convention every two years whether there is anything to legislate or not. I feel one of the biggest things we can get out of the convention is the general get-together, the calling in of the clans. I believe, for my part, I would like to see the convention decide on having the next convention two years hence and leave the exact date to the Prudential Committee. If they don't

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want to do that I think the committee would be willing to accept the responsibility of deciding upon the necessity for a convention the next year or the year after or three years.

G. J. P.: Fellows, I would say this, in connection with what Brother Kirkpatrick has said. I heartily endorse the idea of a biennial convention. What is more, I will say this. I believe that we will find some way of financing it any way. In other words, if we put it off indefinitely we won't get anywhere with it. Therefore, let us have it two years from now, and the actual time, the exact time, will be left then with the Prudential Committee, but suggestions of course will be received from the chapters and also from the fraternity at large. There is no doubt as to that situation. We are not going to develop any trouble there at all. It would have to be naturally with some deference as to the pleasure of the entertaining chapter.

BROTHER RICE: I withdraw my motion and make this one, then, that the convention be held two years from the present time, the exact dates to be fixed by the Grand Prudential Committee, but that in the case of unusual circumstances the date be fixed by the Grand Prudential Committee upon a referendum vote of the chapters.

G. J. P.: All right. I have no objection to that. Any second to that motion?

BROTHER JONES: I second the motion.

G. J. P. : It is moved and seconded that the convention be held two years hence unless untoward events arise which make it necessary for the Grand Prudential Committee to refer the matter to a referendum vote of the chapters. Are you ready for the question? All in favor manifest it by saying "aye", contrary minded. It is so ordered.

Now, brothers, is there anything else before we adjourn? If not, we will adjourn in due form, which is breaking the mystic circle, but before we do that, I wish to say just a final word by way of conclusion.

We met here four days ago apparently very much divided on various matters that have proven to be easily ironed out, thanks to the spirit of generosity, of statesmanship, of wisdom, of truth, and of those feelings that should actuate men in their intercourse with each other who belong at least to the same fraternity. I think we are going away with a feeling of greater harmony, of greater unison, of strength, of greater purpose for the future, of a greater feeling of co-operation on the part of each one, actives, Alumni, officers, committees, every one, than we have ever done before.

I feel that in closing this convention that we

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are closing one of the very best we have ever held; what threatened to be a radical departure from past conventions has proven to be a confirmation of the best traditions of our fraternity. We are in a state of flux. We hope we shall always be that way. Any convention or any fraternity that absolutely stands still is in a moribund condition.

Now then in my own relationship with you, as members, committees, officers, alumni, whatever and wherever you are, take this message to them and tell it many times: If they can do anything to co-operate with me to bring about a better expansion policy or a greater expansion in desirable places, and do it in that manner that we have always done in the past with true dignity, by all means do it. Let no man ever feel diffident about approaching me on this important question. I am sure that I shall give it due consideration and the courtesy that I have always tried to give.

During the past two years I have been sorely afflicted. Sometimes your correspondence may have been seemingly neglected. Fellows, I have been very close to the Great Port upon numerous occasions, and a very much more ill man than I would even consent to allow myself to believe, but I have very good reason to believe that I am now on the road to permanent recovery. If there have been any

matters of seeming neglect or anything of that kind in the past, I hope that this will explain that to you.

I assure you, one and all, that I go out from this convention hall tonight feeling that we are a greater solidarity, with a greater solidarity of purpose as a fraternity, than I have ever done before. I look into the future as I believe each and every one of you do, with the utmost hope. I sincerely hope, and I am speaking frankly now and truly, that we can induce our Executive Secretary to continue his efforts. I do not believe that he should withdraw. His work is started and somebody has got to finish it. I do not believe that any one is more greatly interested in it than Brother Hall. I do not believe there is any other man that can do the work the justice that he has done it, and I think we owe him a great debt of gratitude. I sincerely hope his decision that he will not continue as Executive Secretary will be reconsidered and changed.

I thank you one and all (applause).

Brothers, I have the pleasure of introducing to you one of the old Delta Beta Xi members of the Class of '77, Brother A. W. Cole, whom I take pleasure in introducing to you. Will you kindly come forward, Brother Cole, and take the dias so that your voice will throw out a little bit (applause).

BROTHER COLE: Well, now, I am not a speaker at all. I

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can tell you that because I rowed on the crew. I was captain of the freshman crew at Yale, and that is not a speaking man. But I was pleased to see your letters and to know that you are trying to revive the fraternity. We thought a great deal of it at Yale at that time. It went out under a cloud. I remember the night of the last initiation. I was in that crowd, that sophomore crowd that gave the good songs of welcome to the freshmen. They were high-stand men. We initiated the Latin professor, a man of high character. There was Abbott, my chum. He is professor in Columbia, head of wills, and Walker, prominent lawyer of Boston, Stimpson, who founded the wolf's head at Yale, and a number of others. You will find fellows of fine character. The freshmen put up a job, I take it. I never fully understood it, but claret was served, supposedly, but very soon we had a wild sophomore class going through those streets. We sang "Wake, Freshmen, Wake". I remember I was supposed to be the religious member of the class. They had great fun with me on account of my punctiliousness in a great many things. I noticed my chum went home and went to bed. I had to ask myself, "See here, are these fellows drunk?" I said, "I will see if I can walk the crack". I have heard it said that that is a test for a man who is drunk. So I tried on the old chapel, the two boards going up and down, to see if I could walk. Well

the boys said that I had tried the night before to walk a crack to see if I was drunk. The fact of it was nearly every one was drunk. I think the claret was doped. Men that had never drunk anything before were drunk. My chum had never touched a drink, and his father was the deacon in the church at home, built the church, now professor in Columbia (laughter).

Well, I am glad to see the revival. I would like to see that old society come up because it was a very fine society at Yale. We had fine men at Yale. They were not of that character at all.

Now I wish you all success with all the fun there is in it. I don't want you to lose a bit of it. I am sure you can establish the fact that it was not a tippling kind of a society. I am sure you can save it from that, and make a good name for it, as the men of my time made a good name for it. There was Taft. I had a wrestling match with him. They were very fine men, and I want you to prove it and take it up and make it so. I have been glad to attend your meetings here (applause).

G. J. P.: Now, Brethren, we will break the mystic circle in due form, and the convention will then stand adjourned.

After the breaking of the circle the convention then adjourned.