

# THE RAINBOW

OF

## Delta Tau Delta.

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## THE RAINBOW.

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WHARTON PLUMMER, EDITOR.

# THE RAINBOW.

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## THE IDEAL DELTA, AND HOW TO GET HIM.\*

THE question which is here before us is one of the utmost importance, because on a right apprehension of it depends, in a great measure, the future standing of the Fraternity. It is the question as to what kind of men we will get by the system of rushing which we practice, and of the best method for securing the best available material, with the least risk of making a fatal mistake in the selection of an utterly unworthy man. This is a matter in which too great care cannot be taken. As a usual thing the rushing of a new man, who possesses an appearance which will attract attention as a prospective Frater, is a game of chance. Without a good knowledge of human nature it is next to impossible to judge a man in the short time available to secure him before another fraternity has captured him. We must first have a clear idea of what sort of a man we are willing to accept as a brother. Secondly, we must be able to see behind the outside appearances, which are too often deceitful, and to judge whether the man we are after possesses the necessary qualities in good truth. When we consider that those who are to form this hasty judgment, are as a general thing boys or young men, who have not the experience necessary to make a mature judgment, who are in fact usually just beginning to form opinions of the character of a fit associate—the importance of a safe method, which will insure the smallest number of mistakes, at once becomes evident. It is doubly so when we remember that a mistake of one man will badly handicap a Chapter in the struggle for excellence, while three or four such would be almost fatal. It is plain then that the greatest care is necessary, and it is hoped that a few suggestions will be thrown out in this paper which may assist in arriving at some definite idea of the best method.

\*Paper read at the first Annual Conference of the Rainbow Division, Chattanooga, April 16, 1887.

First, we will consider what kind of a man is wanted. Some years ago a valuable paper appeared in the *Crescent* urging that "all round" men be chosen—that is to say, men who are not specialists, but are good in the general life of a college, who possess many good qualities in a moderate degree. This is, of course, the very kind we want. We do not want a man who can "cram" up his books and pass a brilliant examination, but is a nonentity in every other respect. Nor do we want a man who will always lead in the games, but has not the ability or the application to rise from the bottom of his classes. Neither do we want a brilliant scamp, an utter reprobate, full not of mischief but meanness—and some such are found in every college. Let us review some of the qualities we require. First on our list ought to come good moral principles. Not necessarily a pious young man, not necessarily a church member even, but a man who is honest and honorable and truthful, a man who fears his God and respects his fellow men, such a man as we would be willing to choose for an intimate friend, and in whose company we would never be ashamed to be found. We all recognize the importance of choosing a man of firm morality, because the morality of the individual members is the morality of the Chapter and of the Fraternity; and we are at least supposed to be a moral body.

Next, we must have a man of fair mental ability—not a genius, but of good ordinary intelligence. Of course it is true that learning does not make the man, but it must be remembered that Chapters are located in colleges where mental ability is the standard of measurement. A good natured and good principled ignoramus may be very fine company where no literary standard is constantly appealed to, but where it is so appealed to, a Chapter which aims to be first-rate must beware of the ignoramus. He will lower the general estimate of the Chapter. He will be a constant drag. He will be at least a negative element, and will be productive of no positive good. He may be liked by his fraters, but he will be looked down upon by other Fraternities and not appreciated by visiting brothers. Note the ignoramus and beware of him. At the same time the literary standard must not be made too high, else it will exclude men good in other ways.

These two qualities then must be insisted upon as a basis upon which to build special excellence; for we cannot expect to find a

man who is good in all things. Having found a man with this basis, look now for some special good quality. It may be fine scholastic ability—a man who will take a degree and in other ways distinguish himself in the class-room. It may be a man who will be a leader on the Campus, the Captain of the Base-ball Club, the Champion in Athletics, the leader in all or any of the games. It may be a man who will be a social success, who will be at home in any parlor or ball-room. Again, it may be a man who will be successful in Literary Society work, who will be president—who will be chosen to represent the society in oratory or essay, who will take a medal or so.

Now that we have fairly settled upon the kind of man we want we must consider how best to get him. We want to have a sufficient acquaintance with him to determine whether he possesses these qualities or not. Now in this we must consider the size of the Chapter. In a small Chapter it is advisable for every member to make his acquaintance and to form a definite judgment upon the man. In this it may not be possible for every man to become intimately acquainted with him. If such is the case, several of them should make themselves specially intimate with him, and these must be those members who have a good and reliable judgment upon such matters. These can easily be known, and are usually recognized in every Chapter. No doubt all present are cognizant of the ordinary means of "rushing" a member, showing up the best men to the best advantage, giving him plenty of Fraternity literature to read, and in various ways impressing him with the dignity which it is proposed to bestow upon him, and the advantage he would gain by accepting the proposal. But in a large Chapter it is not possible for all the members to meet him and form a sufficient acquaintance to judge of him. The large Chapter is too cumbersome to be easily moved in this way, and before a decision is arrived at the man has joined another fraternity. Then, again, there is no unity of action. Every one tries to run his own favorite through, and as a result, the best man is not always chosen. The choice is seldom the result of mature deliberation; all are impressed with the necessity of haste, and as a result some fatal mistakes are made. To obviate this difficulty the writer has seen one method tried with success. It is this. Let a committee of say five members be chosen, and let them be the best and most active men in the Chapter, men who possess an accurate judgment in determining the character of a stranger upon

short acquaintance. Let it be the duty of this committee to watch for all the good material which may present itself; to note carefully *all* who show good traits; to form their acquaintance and ingratiate themselves into their good graces. In this way, by means of systematic work, all the new boys can be thoroughly canvassed and the good ones selected. The committee should hold frequent meetings and carefully consider all who have impressed them favorably. The most promising ones should be further interviewed and carefully scanned. It is well to invite the new boy to the rooms one of the committee and there in the abandon of free conversation watch him narrowly without letting him know it. Take an interest in his work, his literary society, and sports. A good judge of human nature, proceeding in this way, cannot fail to find out much about the new man. Meanwhile the other members are also apprised of the probable choice, and they act accordingly, subject to the advice of the committee. If the committee should come to a favorable decision upon the man, it then reports to the Chapter, and after as many as possible have met him, upon mature deliberation, in open meeting, he is elected or rejected. Meantime most of the rushing has been done and the stranger has formed a favorable opinion of his new friends. Little else remains but to put the question, and press him to an answer. Should he be rejected, however, no harm is done. He does not suspect until long after what was intended, and then perhaps he has joined another fraternity. Thus this method unites swiftness of action with correctness of judgment. The committee are men who may be relied upon, and very few mistakes of a serious nature will be made. This method is presented with the hope that it may elicit valuable suggestions in the subsequent discussion, not with the pretense that it is the best which could be devised. It has, however, stood a practical test, and has proved, if not the best, at least very good; and it may have the further merit of bringing out the ideal method from the deliberation which it is hoped will follow.

A MEMBER OF BETA THETA.

## AN IDEAL MEETING.\*

BEST METHOD OF RETAINING INTEREST AND A  
FULL ATTENDANCE.

My subject would have been more fruitful of suggestions had it read, "An Ideal Chapter" instead of "Meeting." Feeling that the former is largely the outgrowth of the latter, and that the latter can be obtained only by the practical realization of the former, I will consider the question in that light.

The answer to this question is one not to be dictated by mere taste, involving a few rules of order or the style of the pictures on the wall. It is one bearing directly upon the future progress and welfare of the Fraternity and demands the thoughtful consideration, of every loyal wearer of the purple and gray.

Where does the greatest danger to a given Chapter lie? Not in its neglect to meet its assessments and to have representatives at conferences, though that savors of a culpable looseness and carelessness; not in the lack of perfect unanimity at all times among the members, though that, if such is frequently the case, is allied to evil and ominous of destruction. No, it lies in these: A constant falling off of interest in the Chapter, and as a consequence in the whole Fraternity, a lack of loyalty in the breast of each member; a willful neglect of the duties of the Chapter, and a habitual absence from Chapter meetings.

As a Chapter looking faithfully to our interests, we should settle the following questions: Where shall we meet? When shall we meet? What shall be the character of our meetings?

The first question each Chapter must settle for itself. The environments of no two chapters are exactly alike. One thing is certain, every Chapter should have a certain fixed place for meeting, and that in keeping with its character. Nothing can offer so great an obstruction to the peaceful working of a Chapter as an uncertainty as to the place of convening. This lies at the basis of all law, order and government,—the necessary conditions to the perfect maintenance of any institution. Let the matter of attending

\* Paper read before the Second Annual Conference of the Rainbow Division *A T A* Fraternity, Chattanooga, Tenn., Friday and Saturday, April 15 and 16, 1887, by J. LEE KEY, of *B E* Chapter, Emory College, Oxford, Ga.

these meetings be felt by each member to be a matter of business as well as a duty, obligation and pleasure, and appear as such to others. Nothing makes so good an impression upon those *ex arcanis* as for a fraternity's policy to be business-like and its basis firm.

Instead of trying to hide our fraternity let us bring it out boldly and do away with all *sub rosa* style of action. Some Chapters, I find, rent rooms, others enjoy those kindly donated by college authorities, but the most desirable plan, when practicable, is for a Chapter to own and control its own place of meeting. Build a Chapter house of your own, if you can. If you cannot at present, establish a sinking fund so that you will be able to do it after awhile. Before a Chapter does this, provided college authorities do not interpose, it cannot be assured of a healthy growth. You need a place sacred to your cause, aside from the secular haunts of men and the prying eyes of the curious. There is something about this that strengthens fraternal bonds and draws closer friendship's ties. And more, it enables a Chapter to feel its individuality, to win an influence and assert its true worth, instead of appearing as a mere casualty tossed off in some nook of a college building.

Next follows time of meeting. Concerning the frequency of meetings, a Chapter must also use its judgment and discretion, it depending somewhat upon the arrangement of college duties. It can be safely said, however, that in most instances a Chapter should have a regular meeting once a week, or never less than once in two weeks. Regular times of meeting are very essential to the life and growth of a Chapter. It is by this means only that you can get punctual attendance, without which no organization of this kind can maintain interest or insure progress. Let every member understand the exact time when the exercises will begin, and that he is expected to be there. When the appointed time arrives the presiding officer is to call the meeting to order and not to wait on the tardy members. The observance of these few points will lend an untold smoothness to the working of a Chapter. If a member is absent don't fine him, that is contrary to the spirit of our Fraternity. Rather send a committee to wait upon him, place the matter before him, use entreaty and persuasion. When these are exhausted our constitution deals with him. Nothing can generate so much friction as irregular meetings and a lack of punctuality in attendance.

Next follows the most vital part of the question, the character

of the meeting. There are three general plans after which the character of the meetings may be determined. 1st, as a parliamentary body. 2d, as a social body. 3d, a blending of the other two.

The objection to the first is that there is too much stiffness and coldness, and yet this stiffness is indispensable to the perfect carrying out of the plan, because without it everything is inclined to be loose and disorderly. We do not want meetings for the purpose of parliamentary practice. On club meeting nights, the boys at times want to lay aside all care and restraint and give themselves up to pleasure and enjoyment. Than this nothing is better; and here comes the trouble. This desire on the part of the boys to give mirth the reins, and that on the part of the officers to preserve order and decorum, after the prescribed manner of things, are sure to effect a compromise, and the affairs of the Chapter will be thrown into such a disgraceful confusion as will neither retain the love and veneration of the older members nor win the confidence and esteem of the younger.

The objections to the second plan can easily be seen. Without a regular order of business no subject can be brought up, discussed or voted upon with satisfaction to all. The kind of pleasure to be derived from these meetings is not wholesome in a fraternity point of view, or not such as that it has the good of the Chapter as its ultimate end. The feeling that constant association of this sort generates, breeds a kind of roughness among fraters that should never be tolerated in the hall. It offers an opportunity to a flood of witticisms and jokes which invariably drowns true brotherly feeling. Disorder in the hall is an inevitable result, such as lounging about, smoking, loud talking and laughing.

The third plan offers the best solution of the problem. Let one meeting be for business only, where all matters requiring careful deliberation are to be brought forward, and the alternate one be of a social turn. The latter ought and can be made the most interesting parts of fraternity and college life. Nothing is calculated so to inspire into the hearts of every one present love for his fraters and fraternity, and the opportunity this kind of a meeting affords to each to unbosom himself to friends he can implicitly trust, and to seek advice from those whom he knows is a frater indeed. Let all join in helping and sympathizing with the untutored and in giving

advice, spiced with brotherly love, to the unwary. I dare say but few will ever have a better opportunity of doing good than within the circle of their clubmates. But few will ever have a better opportunity of winning lifelong, trustworthy friends than among the boys who are drawn so curiously, but closely together. Let us improve our opportunity and further a cause which is so closely akin to the religion we profess.

I will not attempt to give an order of business. It would be impossible to suit every case. I will make, however, a few suggestions which can be accepted or not, as a Chapter sees fit. The first suggestion is that every one keep his eyes open and see to it that interest never lags, especially among new members. We must get new members enthused with fraternity work as soon as possible. Each year the material that is selected and disciplined will foretell the progress of the Chapter several years hence. I suggest that every Chapter have a standing committee whose business it shall be to make the meetings pleasant, entertaining and profitable. When one plan gets monotonous, change it,—that is the only remedy.

I also suggest that some member or members be required to submit to the body papers on topics concerning the policy and history of the Fraternity or on any subject calculated to enlarge our knowledge of, or inspire our love for our sacred order. Further, that new members be required to stand an examination upon the history of the Fraternity before being admitted to full fellowship. So far as I can learn this is the practice of all secret orders, barring the Greek.

I further suggest that our Constitution, by-laws and *lex non scripta* become as a manual of arms in which we should be drilled at least once a month, or oftener if necessary, until we become perfectly familiar with it.

There are a good many other things that might be suggested, but which would be better if each Chapter would study them out for itself. Among these is the subject of proper bearing or conduct between fraters outside of Chapter halls, the introduction of pleasant innovations in initiatory service, how to cultivate a closer relationship between neighboring Chapters, the advisability of receptions, etc. All these subjects it would be well for a Chapter to consider, ever on the lookout for improvements.

## DIVISION CONFERENCES.\*

"The Division Conference has become so recognized a feature in the organization of our fraternity that it must occasion surprise in the minds of many to see questions and doubts arise at the present as to its value and merit."

WE must be charitable and allow our elder brothers a little ground for the evil apprehensions occupying their minds when the first Division Conference was held. We believe they were sincere in their objections, as all true Deltas are.

It would be a miracle if some innovation would be instituted without objection by some one. I scarcely can conceive of anything new introduced into any organization without opposition. For the healthy influence of any innovation of importance I am of the opinion it must have some opposition; the life inherent in it needs to be called forth to exhibit itself as a benefit for the object intended.

The Division Conference cannot claim merit, demand patronage, or boast of future perpetuation because of its age, as it is of recent birth; but if its increasing favor with the Fraternity at large, and if the beneficent influences accruing from it on the individual members and the Chapters are an index to the future, then the Division Conference will boast of merit and perpetuation.

It is well known to all who are present to-day, that it was with a view, primarily, of developing the social side of the Fraternity that the Division Conferences were instituted. That they were successful in this, if in nothing else, no one is able to gainsay. Although not officially recognized in the organic law of the Fraternity, yet they exert a salient influence upon it. They are preparatory schools to the General Convention, as they bring more strongly to the mind the existence of it while each member is enjoying the social intercourse with his Brothers and the business of the Division, his mind cannot refrain from being directed toward the pleasure in store at the General Convention; where he cannot help going if he follows his inclinations.

If we conduct these Conferences with a view of obtaining the highest possible social development, every representative present at them cannot but be enthused with Deltaism, if he has any soul

\* A paper read at the Conference of the Grand Division of the North.

for his Fraternity. One may feel the spring of joy and its buoying influence while among his own little circle of Brothers, and think himself acquiring the highest social development, and yet when he goes from his own little Chapter folds and views the vast domain of Delta Tau Delta, he realizes that the Fraternity holds out to him social benefits and culture never dreamed of. By coming in contact with scores of others seeking the same social excellence, we are greatly assisted in acquiring this noble accomplishment. This social element of man is fostered and developed here, and carried back to our different Chapters to be infused into every member. It is the part of this Conference to strengthen the ties that bind us to one another and to our good old Delta Tau Delta. We are grateful to have so many live and energetic Alumni, but it is to be regretted that we have so many who so soon forget that which was once an object of love and pride to them, and the ties of which once seemed so strong that time could never sever them.

It is the part of our Conference then to revive old memories in the minds of our alumni and awaken in them the fraternal spirit which was once a part of their lives. We feel that it is one of our most solemn duties to bring back again to the home of their early love and attachment, those who have become half-hearted and lukewarm, caring nothing for the organization which once did so much for them.

The question arises, how are we to revive their once lofty feelings for their Fraternity. I know of no better way than to get them to our Division Conferences, there to drink full draughts of fraternal atmosphere and be filled again with the spirit of Deltaism. If we can do this we have accomplished a great work.

What pages of fraternity news have the power to thrill one's whole being with fraternal enthusiasm and crowd his mind with pleasant scenes of former days so much as the hearty grip of a Delta Brother. We *must* arouse our Alumni if we expect to continue as a great organization. They are the back-bone of our Fraternity. If we would stem the tide of growing opposition we must put them on the defense for us. The General Convention is usually at so great a distance from most of our Alumni that few of them are able conveniently to attend, and if we do not provide some local means for providing them with the proper stimulus they will be forever

lost to us. If we can make them feel that they will be benefited by coming, the difficulty will be overcome.

It is here that they can meet old friends and fraters and form valuable professional acquaintances, and these new relations formed will kindle anew the flame of fraternal love within them. We cannot have too many Conferences. They are in many respects the bulwarks of our Fraternity. While we have met primarily for the development of the social side of the Fraternity we must not forget what a valuable accessory to the General Convention we can make our gathering. These Conferences can be made largely to supplement the General Convention in its works by preparing bills for projected legislation. The most important as well as the minor measures and interests of the Fraternity should be thoroughly discussed here. All plans, projects and notes should be discussed in the Division Conference so that amidst the confusion at the beginning of the General Convention we could begin work at once on some important measure. This previous preparation of Fraternity projects would save a great deal of time and give delegates more opportunity for sight-seeing and social enjoyments. Frequently the General Convention meets not knowing exactly where to begin. There is always much to be done, and this can be greatly facilitated by each Division coming forward with carefully prepared plans of proposed measures. If any one Division desires the passage of a certain measure it is much easier and more satisfactory to accomplish it if they have carefully formulated it beforehand, and each Chapter knows just how to vote upon it and have all the delegates from the Division to support it. We can compare our notes here and arrive at the most complete plans of governing our organization.

If they were allowed such legislative power in their respective divisions as does not conflict with the Fraternity at large, they might be productive of still greater good to the Chapters of the Division.

It happens frequently in a Fraternity as in other organizations, that special legislation can be given to a particular locality or section of country where Chapters exist and which can be given without injury or in the least affecting Chapters in other sections. One Division may feel the need of legislation peculiar to that Division, but not adapted to others. Allow each Division to legislate for itself as each State of the Union does for itself; but let the

Divisions be kept within the bounds laid down by the General Fraternity. By granting such legislative power to the respective Divisions, the work and care of the General Fraternity will be reduced. And it is my opinion a better status of our Chapters will be brought about. It seems that our best teacher is experience, and it will be difficult for us to reach the highest perfection in our Chapters without experimenting.

This will give each Division a chance to effect the most perfect organization and development possible for its own Chapters; and by the plans and projects enacted and tried by the different Divisions, each Division can by comparison with others approach that perfection sought by every live organization.

I can scarcely emphasize too forcibly the importance of bringing the active members of the Fraternity into personal contact with each other. "All the delegates are supposed to be engaged with plans for their common interests, and they are enabled to gather more suggestions, more information, and more instruction in matters of Fraternity policy, Chapter enterprises and general College undertakings than can be imparted by the most extensive system of correspondence."

Our Chapters are so scattered about that it is seldom we meet a brother outside of our college circle, and the only access we have to them is by correspondence unless we can induce them to meet us at our Conventions and Conferences.

In gathering as we have here to-day, we can learn in a few hours time the many little details which go to make up the methods of an active Chapter if we all had come with our minds and hearts full of Deltaism. Brothers in Delta Tau Delta, if we will we can kindle here such a fire of enthusiasm for Fraternity that not only our own Chapters will be caught in its flame, but the entire Fraternity will be illuminated by it. We cannot realize what a great thing it is to be a Delta Tau until we once come in contact with our many Alumni and undergraduates, who are full of good Delta principles. We should urge as many members of each Chapter as possible to attend these meetings, as the Division Conferences cannot but silently yet effectually create a uniform standard of membership throughout the Division. If the Conferences do this they certainly are of paramount importance to the Fraternity. An organization to be powerful must be homogeneous.

If we would exist as an organization so long as a college remains in our land we must have a standard of membership. Our Fraternity suggests the kind of men who are eligible for our worthy organization, and they are men of sterling qualities of mind and heart; and these are the quality of men who to-day comprise Delta Tau. These Conferences are a great help to us in preserving our uniform standard. We not only come in contact with men of our own Fraternity at the college where the Conference is held but with men of other Fraternities. We thus get a broader view of the Fraternity system, and have our erroneous ideas concerning our rivals corrected as well as those of our own Chapters. We really do not know what Fraternity life is until we come out from our little circle and view the Fraternity with an unprejudiced eye. As a certain writer has said, "We are too prone—turtle-like—to draw ourselves within our respective shells and think no more of the Delta world around us." "Great are the benefits we receive in our Fraternity halls, but greater are those we receive by becoming acquainted with the broad Pan-Fraternity spirit of Deltaism; by thinking, feeling and doing with other Fraternities." Our little Chapter circle does not limit our interest in Delta Tau, for our interest is as broad as our Fraternity itself. She holds out great rewards for work done in her ranks; and her influence cannot be said to be bounded by the east or by the west, for her loyal sons have carried her glorious banner over every land and every sea

C. E. MIESSE, M.

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### COLLEGE FRATERNITIES.\*

FOR half a century the "Greek-letter Fraternities" of the American colleges have been fiercely attacked and as hotly defended. The purpose of the present article is to discuss the question whether they are mainly good or evil; and if, like most organizations, they produce both good and evil, to show how the good may be increased and the evil diminished.

The fact upon which they all rest is expressed by the truism that "man is a social being." Bring together a thousand students, or even a score, and they will begin to arrange themselves in parties, cliques, and clubs. Social clubs, literary clubs, athletic clubs, will

\* Reprinted from *The Forum*.

at once group themselves around various centers, like crystals about a nucleus. College officers may lament that students will not simply oscillate between their lodgings and lecture-rooms; but human nature is too strong: groups of some sort are inevitable.

Now, do not the Fraternities reduce the evils arising out of these to a minimum, and produce some results undeniably good? The first point to be noted is, that when one of these inevitable associations takes the form of a College Fraternity it must cease to be a mere temporary club. It has at once a reputation to make and maintain. It must hold its own against rival Fraternities. The badge which each member wears fixes his responsibility; to be less than a gentleman is to disgrace it and to injure the Fraternity. The same principle which led the hero of one of Balzac's most touching stories to lay off his badge of the Legion of Honor while suffering reproach, and to replace it upon his breast, when at the cost of his life he had retrieved his character, is, on a lower plane, active among students.

But the members of the Fraternities are not only under this healthful pressure from without; they are generally under good influences from within. Very soon after a Fraternity is founded it has a body of graduates sobered by the duties and experiences of life. This body very soon outnumbers the undergraduate members. These graduates naturally scan closely their brethren in the colleges, and are the first to condemn any conduct among them likely to injure the Fraternity. No Chapter can afford to lose the approval of its graduates: every Chapter must maintain a character that the graduate brotherhood will be willing to recommend it to younger men entering college, to send their pupils or sons into it, and to contribute to building or other expenses which would bear too heavily upon the undergraduate members.

Here is a vast difference between respectable, permanent Fraternities and all temporary clubs. A typical result of the desire of undergraduate members to keep the approval of their graduate brothers is seen in the fact that intoxicating drinks have been rigorously excluded from the Chapter-rooms of all Fraternities I have known; frequently by vote of the undergraduates not themselves abstainers. On the other hand, it is within my knowledge that temporary clubs formed among students who have not entered Fraternities—clubs having no reputation to maintain, no responsi-

bility to any Fraternity, and under no healthful influences from graduate members—have often become excessively convivial.

While college Fraternities thus reduce the evils of student social groups, they can be made a very useful adjunct in college discipline. The usual Chapter organization establishes a kind of solidarity between its twenty or thirty undergraduate members: all are to a certain extent responsible for each, and each for all. I know that other college officers, as well as myself, have availed themselves of this relation for the good of all concerned. More than once, when some member of a Fraternity has been careless in conduct or study, I have summoned senior members of his Chapter, discussed the matter confidentially with them, dwelt upon the injury the man was doing to his Fraternity, and insisted that it must reform him or remove him. This expedient has often succeeded when all others had failed. The older members of all Fraternities have frequently thus devoted themselves to the younger in a way which would do honor to a brother laboring for a brother. It is within my knowledge that a considerable number of young men have thus been rescued from courses which might have brought great sorrow to them and to their families.

While the Fraternities have thus been made useful to individuals, they have another use to the great body of American colleges and universities as a whole. One of the less fortunate things in American advanced education is that the various institutions of learning in the country are so separated from each other by space and sectarian bias. As a rule, each is more or less in a state of isolation. To meet this difficulty, we have, indeed, in the State of New York, a very valuable institution, the Board of Regents, which, in addition to other services, brings together once or twice a year, representatives of all the colleges, to discuss questions of living interest and to establish personal acquaintance; but in the Union at large there is nothing akin to this. In England, the two great universities are near to each other, and so near London as a center, that there is no such isolation. In Germany the universities are all within a geographical space not so large as one of our great States, and the students pass freely from one to the other. Here there is almost complete isolation, and the larger college Fraternities serve a good purpose in frequently bringing together members of the various institutions: graduates and undergraduates, professors and

students, thus meet, and so do something to create a common interest, and to arouse a friendly feeling. It may not be the best sort of meeting, but it is better than none.

Again, the Fraternities, while reducing the evils of social gatherings to a minimum, bring out of them some positive good. The question is, Shall these gatherings be fit for gentlemen, or shall they degenerate into carousals? The advantage of the better Fraternities is, that on them are various healthful restraints which hinder such degeneration. Graduate members are frequently present; they may be members of the faculty, citizens of the adjacent town, teachers visiting former pupils, clergymen visiting parishioners, fathers visiting sons; in any case, they lift the gathering into a far better region than it would probably attain without such influence.

As such old members come into a Chapter session, note the place of old friends long gone, and hear the old songs sung, a flood of recollections comes in upon them. They are sure, when called upon, as they always are, to speak to their younger brethren from the heart, and few speakers are more likely to find their way to the hearts of the listeners.

And here it is proper to touch upon one of the more recent developments in the better American Fraternities—the establishment of Chapter-houses, in which the members of a Chapter have not only their hall for literary exercises, but lodgings, study rooms, library, parlors, and the like. This is, I think, a distinct advance. While giving comfortable quarters and civilized surroundings at reasonable prices, it brings into the undergraduate mind a healthful sense of responsibility. One of the greatest difficulties with American students has arisen from the fact that they have been considered neither as men, to be subjected to the laws governing the public at large, nor as boys to be subjected to the discipline of the preparatory schools. Some of the consequences of this abnormal condition have been wretched. Place twenty or thirty students in the ordinary college dormitory, and there will be carelessness, uproar, and destruction; but place the same number of men belonging to any good Fraternity in a Chapter-house of their own, and the point of honor is changed; the house will be cared for and quiet. I recently visited one of these Chapter-houses after an absence of a year; the rooms and furniture were as well kept as

when I left it. The reason is simple : the young occupants had been brought into a sense of proprietorship, into a feeling of responsibility for the maintenance of the property and its reputation.

Socially, too, there is an advantage. Nothing has pleased me more of late years than to see various fraternities of the better sort giving, in their chapter-houses, simple receptions and entertainments, to which not only members of faculty and town families were invited, but also the older members of other Fraternities. This marks a breaking away from what to my mind has always been the main objection to these organizations, namely, the growth in many cases of a petty, narrow, contemptible clique spirit ; and it indicates a recognition of the paramount relation of student to student, of man to man.

I have taken part in several such gatherings at various chapter-houses, and can think of no wiser thing that wealthy graduates can do, in testifying kindly feeling toward their respective Fraternities, than to aid in the erection and endowment of such houses, as good centers for college social and literary life.

Several times, during visits to Oxford and Cambridge, I have been asked regarding the provision in American colleges for healthful social relations between teachers and taught, and between older and younger students. In answering, I have spoken of the chapter-houses as to some extent supplying in American universities what is given in the English universities by the collegiate bodies, with their separate houses and fraternal feelings. Each system enables students to live in comfortable quarters at moderate cost, and with men interested in their purposes and anxious for their success. What Walter de Merton had in mind when he established the first of the colleges at Oxford seems to be the very thing sought for in these more humble American establishments. And when I told my questioners that the members of the fraternities living in various chapter-houses, though frequently visited in a social way by members of the faculty, were under no control in ordinary matters save their own, that no proctor or tutor lived with them, that no gate-book was kept, there was an expression of great surprise. It seemed impossible to the college officers about me, that a body of twenty or thirty undergraduates, living together in a house of their own, could thus be trusted. I answered that they could be trusted, that the trust thus reposed in them was an educating force of high value,

and that I should not be sorry to see the whole body of students in the university with which I was connected divided into fraternities, each living upon the university grounds in its own house, with full responsibility for its keeping and character, and never to be interfered with until it proved its incapacity for proper self-government.

Again, a distinct purpose of these associations is culture in some worthy field of intellectual activity. If properly kept up, the exercises for such a purpose can be made useful. It has always seemed to me far wiser for college authorities to stimulate the undergraduate to profit by such opportunities than to waste time in declaiming against the fraternities altogether. It is an advantage that thus, in the midst of a small and friendly body, young men of quiet, scholarly tastes are enabled to make a beginning of literary or oratorical effort, and so prepare themselves for efforts on a larger field, where there is more competition and less forbearance.

Finally, the recognition of these organizations by university authorities seems wise, because in this way alone can a college easily rid itself of any fraternity exercising an influence for evil.

To get rid of such, a few American institutions of learning have endeavored to drive out all the fraternities. These efforts have generally proved futile. In one of the larger institutions where such an attempt was made, fraternity badges were for years worn beneath the students' coats, meetings were held by stealth, and a system of casuistry was adopted by the members, when questioned by the faculty, exceedingly injurious to the students from a moral point of view. Another result was that these Chapters thus driven into secrecy were restrained from intercourse with their graduate members and rapidly degenerated.

Still another effect was that, there being no means of distinguishing the members of any fraternity, the faculty could exercise no healthful influence upon them through their brethren. Moreover, a general repressive policy defeats its own purpose, and deprives the college authorities of the power to rid themselves of any particular fraternity that is really evil. For, when an attempt is made to drive out all the fraternities, all will stand by each other to the last. They will simply conceal their badges, and band themselves together as a wretched, occult, demoralizing power. On the other hand, if each fraternity is allowed to exist upon its merits, any one

thought by a college faculty to be injurious can be easily driven out. It is one of the simplest things imaginable. I have myself thus driven out an old wide-spread fraternity, which was doing injury to its members. This was done by giving a simple public statement of the reasons why young men should keep out of it. All the other organizations, and, indeed, the whole body of students, recognized the justice of the action and fully acquiesced. On another occasion, the mere threat of such a public denunciation had the effect to reform a large and influential fraternity.

And now, as to the arguments used against the fraternities. There are several entitled to careful attention. The first generally is, that they are secret. Regarding this I think it may be justly said that their secrecy is rather nominal than real. There are few executive officers in our larger institutions of learning who have not a fair knowledge of the interior organization and working of those with which they have to do. Their secrecy is generally nothing more than keeping from the public the motto for which their letters stand, and the direction of their literary activity. I confess myself unable to see how any question can be raised as to their right of reticence on these points. An eminent American divine, the head of one of the largest New England universities, whose wisdom and wit have delighted many of us, speaking upon this question, said: "If I unite with a dozen friends once a week for social or literary improvement, I know of no law, human or divine, that compels me to give an account of my doings to Tutor Tidball." And on this very question of secrecy, as a simple matter of fact, membership of college fraternities seems frequently to exhaust the desire of young men for entrance into secret organizations, and to keep them from entering the greater secret societies of the world at large. A bitter enemy of the great secret benevolent societies of the country once compared them to the small-pox; if this be just, entrance into the college fraternities might be considered, perhaps, as a vaccination.

Again, it is objected that the literary exercises in these chapters of twenty or thirty men stand in the way of the more important exercises of the larger open literary exercises. This is, probably, to a considerable extent, true. Yet, in justice, it must be said that some other causes have done much to weaken the large open societies. They have declined in a very striking manner at one of our great universities, where the college fraternities have hardly

had any existence ; still this charge has more truth in it than any man devoted to our higher education could wish. But it is an evil which cannot be removed : half the lung power expended by college officers in declaiming against the fraternities would, if exercised in favor of the open literary societies, obviate it. The literary societies of the various chapters could be made to strengthen the exercises of the open societies, becoming an introduction and preparation for them.

Again, it is said that the fraternities take part in college politics. This is true. They seem to hold a relation to college politics like that held by the guilds to the mediæval municipalities. But, after all, is this simply but one form of an evil which, in some form, is, as things go at present, inevitable ? Would not cliques, clubs, parties, and intrigues exercise an influence in student elections if no fraternities existed ? Bring together a mere score of students in the smallest of American colleges, and party politics will be at once developed. It seems a result of our American atmosphere.

Again, it is said that the fraternities produce narrowness and cliquishness. There is enough truth in this to make it the duty of every chapter to guard against these evils. But do we not err in attributing to the fraternities what is frequently the outcome of individual character ? Coming out of church, once, after hearing a clergyman preach a sermon which showed the most astounding narrowness of vision and thought, one of my neighbors said to me : "That sermon of the Rev. Mr. — does not surprise me. We were members of the same fraternity in college, and he regarded all students outside of it with abhorrence or contempt, just as he now regards all people outside his sect." In this case, as in many others, narrowness was an individual characteristic which would have betrayed itself under any circumstances.

Every large college has now so many organizations of various sorts, and every student stands in so many different relations to his fellows, that cliquishness is, it seems to me, diminishing. I have found, too, in my own administration, that a little common-sense ridicule poured, from time to time, upon fraternity narrowness, has a very useful effect.

But an objection is urged which surprises me much. This is that membership in an organization not open to the public takes the place of family life. This would seem an argument in favor of

the fraternities. The vast majority of students at colleges have no family life. They are far from their homes, and a fraternity properly organized has, in more than one case, supplied perhaps the best substitute possible for the family relation. Any properly constituted chapter contains steady, thoughtful, earnest men who exercise almost a paternal care over younger members. I speak from experience. An ounce of fact is worth a pound of theory. Not to mention others, how can I forget T. F. D., whom we had used to speak of as "the bishop," and who would, since that have been really a bishop had he possessed a spark of worldly ambition? Who, in a certain Yale chapter of 1852-53, does not remember his laugh as the heartiest, his fun as the best, his scholarship as the most inspiring, his counsel as the most disinterested, and his kind serious words of warning as the most precious?

Objection is also made on the score of expense. This objection takes two forms. First, it is said that the money given to fraternity purposes would be more useful if applied to something else. This argument goes a great way. It is equally good against eating a sweet potato or an oyster. Strictly adhered to, it would reduce each of us to a certain number of ounces of the plainest food that would maintain life. It is equally cogent against the wearing of anything save the roughest and most serviceable fabrics. Pictures, engravings, beautiful books, works of art, would be equally under the ban. It can be used with killing effect against a ministerial tea-party or an alumni dinner; against the great majority of church bells and steeples; indeed, against every sort of edifice for religious purposes save an oblong box with square windows. Methinks I hear a voice, "Why was not this ointment sold for three hundred pence and given to the poor?" but I hear also that other utterance, "Man shall not live by bread alone."

But the objection on the score of expense is stated in another way, which seems to me entitled to more careful consideration. It is said that students have sometimes been led into an outlay for social gatherings, chapter-houses, and the like, which they could ill afford. Here is certainly a point where every fraternity ought to be on its guard. All Americans are interested in keeping down any tendency to extravagance in our institutions of learning. Such tendencies do exist both within and without the fraternities, and they ought to be fought at every point. So far as they exist within the

fraternities they are simply bubbles upon the stream of American life. College life has been made somewhat more luxurious, just as home and hotel life have, but not, on the whole, to so great a degree, save in one or two of the greater institutions, which are powerfully influenced from neighboring luxurious cities. The colleges and universities more remote from the cities are by no means luxurious. Still, constant effort should be made in the fraternities to keep expenses down. The social gatherings should be made simple, the chapter-houses, while roomy and comfortable, should not be extravagant; building committees should bear in mind that two-thirds of the "Queen Anne" and other decorations lavished upon houses will within twenty years be thrown into the rubbish heap. Wealthy graduates should do what they can to provide for their respective chapters suitable houses, and, when this is done, scholarship endowments, which would diminish the expenses of members of small means. This done, the fraternities could justly boast that they diminish undergraduate expenses rather than increase them. It is a fact within my knowledge that, owing to contributions of this sort, life in some of the fraternity houses is cheaper than life of a similar sort outside.

But there is a duty here for college officers. It has been my practice, during my entire executive connection with Cornell University, to have at the beginning of every year a simple "public talk" with the entering class—a sort of free-and-easy discussion of college life, with indications of some things best to do, and some things not best. I have always cautioned these youths regarding the college fraternities, advising them not to be in haste to enroll themselves, to look closely at the men with whom they would be associated, and to count the cost. I have thought this wiser than to indulge in general denunciations, which leave the student just where he was before, since he regards them as purely conventional, professional, goody-goody, Sunday-school talk, and very rarely takes them into the account in shaping his course.

And finally, it is said that a number of the most venerated officers of American colleges have declared against the fraternities. This is true; but it is quite as true that just as many venerated officers have declared against other things in the development of the American university system which have been established in spite of them, and which have turned out to be blessings. Perhaps

one trouble with some of these excellent men is that they are so venerable. There is no step in the progress of colleges and universities that has not been earnestly opposed on apparently cogent grounds by most worthy college officers. While the objections to college fraternities have come from some of the best men in our country, I think that it will be found that, as a rule, they have never known the better fraternities save from the outside. Their arguments seem based entirely on theory; and nothing is more misleading than a *a priori* argument regarding institutions. In such a way republican government and every form of association into which men have grouped themselves, religious or political, have been argued down. The true question is, Are the fraternities as a fact, under all the circumstances of the case, more powerful for evil than for good? My contention is that they reduce certain inevitable evils in college life to a minimum, that they produce good in many ways, and that, when college authorities deal with them in a large-minded spirit, they can be made to do still more good.

ANDREW D. WHITE.

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### THE COLUMBUS CONVENTION.

THE arrangements for the twenty-eighth annual Convention will have been completed, so far as preliminary work goes, by the time this issue of THE RAINBOW reaches the fraters. The committee in charge has spared no pains to secure the convenience and pleasure of those who may be in attendance. Headquarters have been secured at the Neil House, the largest and finest hotel in the city. It is just across the street from the State House, which is one of the many attractions of Ohio's capital city. The Neil will make a uniform rate of three dollars per day, and give the free use of its committee rooms in which to hold business sessions. Street cars from the Union Depot pass before its doors, and carriages are always in attendance. A reception committee will be ready to greet the visiting Deltas and direct them to the Convention headquarters.

And now, we fancy, every body is asking, "How about railroad rates?" Therefore, allow us to state plainly that *reduced rates have positively been secured*, and all that is needed is to avail ourselves of the conditions, which are very simple. The first of these is that there must be fifty persons in attendance; the second, that each person must bear a certificate from the ticket agent at his starting point. These certificates can be secured at all the principal offices of all the important roads between the Alleghany moun-

tains and the Mississippi river. They will be furnished to any one who asks for them, upon the purchase of a ticket at the regular rate of fare from the point where application is made, to the point of destination, and, when properly signed by the Secretary of the Convention, will entitle the holder to a first class return ticket over the same road or roads by which he came, at the rate of one cent per mile. The Secretary of the Convention must certify to the agents of whom return tickets are purchased, that there have been fifty persons in attendance. Certificates will not be honored if issued more than three days before the assembling of the Convention, or if presented later than three days after its adjournment. Fuller information can be obtained by any one who desires it, by addressing (with stamp) Bro. C. W. Evans, New Holland, Ohio.

And now may we not hope that every wearer of the purple and gray will feel personally responsible for making the Columbus Convention the largest and most enthusiastic meeting that has ever assembled under a fraternity standard? We see no reason why this should not be so. Columbus is just about in the center of Deltaism. It is easily accessible from all directions, being one of the great railroad centers of our country. Its famous public buildings and benevolent institutions, its various industries and fine scenery, make it well worthy of a visit. But above all, it is the only place where, during the present year, the votaries of Delta Tau can enjoy the pleasure of personal association with their brethren of the same heart and mind. There is no need of telling any man who has ever attended a convention, that he can advance the interests of his Fraternity as much by attendance upon the sessions of a National Convention, as by a whole term's work in his own little corner without the knowledge thus gained. Let us then, embrace the golden opportunity of becoming thoroughly acquainted with each other, and of gathering from this association of kindred spirits an inspiration that will be the means of carrying our standard triumphantly forward during the coming year. To our brethren of the East, we say, come, and give us the benefit of your conservative ideas and classic culture. To our brethren of the West, we say, come, and impart the freshness of your progressive spirit, and the energy of your boundless activity. To our brethren of the South, we say, come and see if we do not greet you as *kindly* as our fathers sleep together *peacefully* on your sunny hillsides. To every loyal brother, we say, come, and let us make this summer's marshaling of our hosts, long to be remembered for its good results and pleasant memories.

Very respectfully,

THE COMMITTEE.

DELAWARE, Ohio, June 6, 1887.

## ENROLLMENTS.

## Beta.

151	Allan Price Russell .....	'90	Chippewa Lake, O.
152	Eadfried Albertus Bingham.....	'90	Wellston, O.
153	Daniel W. McGlenen .....	'90	Creston, O.
154	Lewis Wallace Hoffman.....	'89	Amesville, O.

## Gamma.

170	Henry West Carroll.....	'90	St. Clairsville, O.
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## Delta.

94	Albert Danner Elliot.....	Law.	Ann Arbor, Mich.
	transferred from the Tau.		
95	William Randolph Cook.....	'90	Hastings, Mich.

## Eta.

107	Frank Wieland.....	'90	Mount Gilead, O.
108	Vernon Robert Andrew .....	'90	Medina, O.
109	Allen Fell.....	'91	Greenville, Pa.
110	Franklin Wells Hugill.....	'91	Akron, O.

## Theta.

	Clement Leroy Valandingham Ramer....	'89	Canal Lewisville, O.
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## Iota.

143	William D. Van Devon.....	'89	Phelps, N. Y.
144	John Pearl Lockwood.....	'90	Marshall, Mich.
145	William Lee Rossman.....	'89	Portland, N. Y.
146	Frank Gunnison Clark .....	'90	Lansing, Mich.
147	Nile C. Smith.....	'90	Carlisle, Ind.

## Lambda.

47	Ernest Elijah Price.....	'89	Hyattstown, Md.
48	James Lithgow Smyser.....	'90	Louisville, Ky.
49	Alva Adolph Chinski.....	'88	Navastota, Tex.

## Kappa.

160	George Albert Clark .....	'87	Springfield, O.
161	Paul Rideout.....	'90	Hillsdale, Mich.
162	Marcus H. Norman .....	'91	Lexington, Mich.
163	Frank Grant Robertson .....	'90	Hillsdale, Mich.

## Mu.

117	Henry William Hargett .....	'89	Akron, O.
118	Earl Stanley Davis.....	'90	London, O.

## Omicron.

56	Charles Eddington Wells.....	'88	Cedar Rapids, Ia.
57	John Murchinson Grimm .....	'88	Williamsburg, Ia.

## Sigma.

30	Matthew Henry Folger, Jr.....	'87	New York City.
31	John Clinton Devereux.....	'88	New York City.

## Beta Beta.

43	John Edward Cox .....	'90	Terre Haute, Ind.
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## Beta Delta.

47	James Allen Jones .....	'89	Warnerville, Ga.
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## Beta Zeta.

56	Louis Jackson Morgan .....	'88	Irvington, Ind.
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## Beta Eta.

17	John Paul Goode .....	'89	Marion, Minnesota.
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## Beta Theta.

36	Beverly Welford Wren, Jr.....		Knoxville, Fla.
37	Harden Wickes Adams, Jr.....		San Antonio, Texas.

## Beta Kappa.

14	Emery Herbert Bayley.....	'90	Greeley, Col.
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## SYNOPSIS OF SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT, JANUARY 10, 1887.

CHAPTERS.	No. of Members at Opening of Term.	Initiates.	No. of Members Jan. 10, 1887.	DISTRIBUTION.					No. of Meetings.	Average Attendance, Per Cent.	Average Age of Members.	RIVAL FRATERNITIES.	
				87	88	89	90	Post.					
								Prep.					Grad., etc.
Alpha .....	5	4	8	..	..	2	5	1	12	100	18	$\Phi K \Psi$ , $\Phi \Gamma \Delta$ , $\Phi \Delta \Theta$ , $\Sigma A E$ .	
Beta .....	5	..	3	..	..	1	2	..	16	80	20½	$B \Theta \Pi$ , $\Phi \Delta \Theta$ .	
Gamma .....	6	2	8	2	1	2	3	..	12	..	19½	$B \Theta \Pi$ , $\Phi \Gamma \Delta$ , $\Phi \Delta \Theta$ , $\Phi K \Sigma$ , $\Phi K \Psi$ .	
Delta .....	10	2	14	1	3	1	2	..	12	90	21	$X \Psi$ , $A \Delta \Phi$ , $\Delta K E$ , $\Psi \Gamma$ , $\Phi K \Psi$ , $\Sigma \Phi$ , $Z \Psi$ , $B \Theta \Pi$ , $\Phi \Gamma \Delta$ .	
Epsilon .....	11	2	13	1	6	1	5	..	12	90	22	$\Sigma X$ .	
Zeta .....	4	3	6	..	2	1	3	..	14	100	21	$\Delta K E$ , $\Delta \Gamma$ , $\Phi \Gamma \Delta$ , $A \Delta \Phi$ , $B \Theta \Pi$ .	
Eta .....	6	5	9	3	..	1	3	2	19	96	19½	$\Phi \Delta \Theta$ , and Lone Star (local.)	
Theta .....	5	4	9	1	1	7	..	..	11	91	22	$B \Theta \Pi$ .	
Iota .....	8	5	12	..	5	4	3	..	12	89	20	$\Phi \Delta \Theta$ .	
Kappa .....	11	1	12	6	3	3	3	..	19	83	22	$\Phi \Delta \Theta$ , $\Sigma X$ .	
Lambda...	7	3	9	4	1	3	..	..	12	80	21	$\Phi \Delta \Theta$ , $X \Phi$ , $B \Theta \Pi$ , $K A$ , $K \Sigma$ , $\Sigma N$ , $\Sigma A E$ .	
Mu .....	10	2	11	2	4	4	1	..	15	95	22	$B \Theta \Pi$ , $\Phi \Gamma \Delta$ , $\Phi K \Psi$ , $\Phi \Delta \Theta$ , $X \Phi$ .	
Nu .....	8	4	12	..	6	3	3	..	12	75	21¼	$\Delta K E$ , $Z \Psi$ , $\Sigma X$ , $\Phi K \Psi$ , $\Phi \Delta \Theta$ , $X \Phi$ , $\Phi \Gamma \Delta$ , $\Delta \Gamma$ .	
Xi .....	8	2	8	1	2	2	3	..	12	96	20¼	$\Phi K \Psi$ , $A T \Omega$ .	
Omicron....	11	8	17	2	4	5	6	..	14	96	20½	$\Phi \Delta \Theta$ , $B \Theta \Pi$ , $\Phi K \Psi$ , $\Sigma X$ .	

Pi.....	8	6	14	..	5	3	4	2	..	5	85	19½	$\Delta KE, \Phi \Delta \Theta, \Sigma X, X \Psi, \Phi K \Psi,$ $\Sigma AE, B \Theta \Pi, \Delta \Psi, \Sigma X.$
Rho.....	8	3	11	3	2	4	2	..	..	11	82	20	$X \Phi, B \Theta \Pi, X \Psi, \Theta \Xi, \Sigma X.$
Sigma.....	4	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	6	92	21½	$\Delta \Delta \Phi, B \Theta \Pi, \Delta KE, \Delta \Psi, \Psi \Gamma, \Delta \Phi,$ $\Phi \Gamma, \Delta Z \Psi, \Phi \Delta \Theta, \Delta \Gamma.$
Tau.....	3	5	8	3	3	1	1	..	..	9	87	20	$\Phi K \Psi, X \Phi, \Phi K \Sigma.$
Upsilon.....	8	2	10	4	1	3	2	..	..	20	97	21	$\Theta \Xi, \Delta KE, \Theta \Delta X, \Delta \Phi, X \Phi, Z \Psi.$
Phi.....	3	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	15	100	21	$\Sigma X, B \Theta \Pi, \Phi \Gamma, \Delta \Phi, \Phi \Delta \Theta.$
Chi.....	3	1	3	1	1	1	1	..	..	5	100	20½	$\Delta KE, \Psi \Gamma, \Delta \Delta \Phi, B \Theta \Pi, \Theta \Delta X.$
Psi.....	13	1	12	1	4	5	2	..	..	11	89	20	$\Sigma X, \Phi \Gamma, \Delta \Phi, \Delta \Theta, \Phi K \Psi, B \Theta \Pi.$
Omega.....	10	2	11	3	5	..	..	..	3*	28	85	21	$\Phi K \Psi.$
Beta Beta...	7	5	10	..	..	1	6	3	..	16	95	19	$\Sigma X, \Delta KE, \Phi \Gamma, \Delta \Phi, \Delta \Theta, B \Theta \Pi,$ $\Phi K \Psi.$
Beta Delta..	6	5	10	1	2	6	..	..	1	13	99	19	$\Sigma AE, X \Phi, KA, \Phi \Delta \Theta, AT \Omega, \Phi \Gamma, \Delta,$ $\Sigma N.$
Beta Epsilon	12	2	14	1	6	3	2	..	..	10	87	21½	$\Phi \Delta \Theta, AT \Omega, KA, X \Phi, \Sigma AE,$ $\Sigma N.$
Beta Zeta...	13	4	17	3	6	5	2	1	..	14	80	22½	$\Phi \Delta \Theta, \Sigma X.$
Beta Eta...	7	2	9	2	4	3	..	..	..	9	90	21	$X \Psi, \Phi \Delta \Theta, \Theta \Phi, \text{local.}$
Beta Theta..	15	3	16	2	4	4	6	..	..	16	90	21	$AT \Omega, \Sigma AE, K \Sigma, \Phi \Delta \Theta, KA.$
Beta Kappa..	5	1	6	1	3	..	..	..	2	9	..	22	
Totals.....	240	89	309	52	86	78	67	9	17	..	84½	21	
Averages..	...	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	

\*The three belong to 86. Omega's term closed November 17, 1886.

HARTFORD, CT., May 11, 1887.

HENRY T. BRUCK, General Secretary.

309  
277  
32

### THE BETA ALPHA CHAPTER.

THE first chapter of Delta Tau Delta in the State of Indiana was established in 1870—eleven years after the Fraternity was founded. The thirteenth chapter of the Fraternity was called the Nu, and was established at the Indiana University, Bloomington, Ind., 26 December, 1870, with the following charter members: Alexander Kilpatrick, '71; James Polk Hale, '72; Emerson Short, '72; and James Frank Heady, '73. The chapter at once took its place among the leading chapters of the University, and was also regarded as one of the best chapters in the Fraternity. Two of its members did excellent work for the Fraternity in the establishment of the Omicron (now the Beta Beta) at the Indiana Asbury (now DePauw) University in 1871, and the Phi at Hanover College in 1872, Alexander Kilpatrick, '71, being the founder of the former and Edward George Henry, '72, being the founder of the latter. The Nu flourished until 1874 when, owing to the lax administration of the Alpha at the Ohio Wesleyan University, the chapter dissolved. The Fraternity has always wished to re-enter the University, but not until recently did a favorable opportunity offer itself. Charles Lincoln Edwards, *A*<sup>1</sup>, '84, one of Delta Tau Delta's most prominent and devoted workers spent the college year of 1885-86 at the University, and did good work for the Fraternity. Howard Lafayette Wilson, *B Z*, '89, entered the University at the opening of the spring term of the college year of 1886-87, and associating himself with William Alfred Millis, '89, whom Edwards had pledged, began the work of re-organizing the chapter. A petition for a charter was soon sent to the Council. The Beta Beta indorsed the petition, which also received the support of many of the most prominent members of the Fraternity. The charter having been granted by the Fraternity, the Council delegated Oliver Matson, *B B*, '85, to initiate the new members, which he did on Saturday evening, June 4, 1887, in the I. O. O. F. Hall, in Bloomington, Ind., being assisted in the service by John Edward Cox, *B B*, '90, Stephen Seaman Strattan, *B B*, '92, and Howard Lafayette Wilson, *B Z*, '89. After the service a banquet was given at Swindel's restaurant. The new chapter is called the Beta Alpha, and the following are the charter members: Howard Lafayette Wilson, '89; James Austin Mitchell, '87; David Andrew Cox, '88; Henry Jackson Ratts, '88; William Alfred Millis, '89; Arthur Samuel Hudelson, '90; Peter Benton Monical, Jr., '90; and Will Howell Sherwin, '90. The charter members are spoken of in the highest terms by President Jordan, who considers them among the leading men of the University. The new chapter was received in a most cordial and friendly manner by the other chapters of the

University. The rivals of the Beta Alpha are: Beta Theta Pi, 1845; Phi Delta Theta, 1849; Sigma Chi, 1858; Phi Kappa Psi, 1869; Phi Gamma Delta, 1870, and Kappa Sigma, 1887. Kappa Alpha Theta, 1870, and Kappa Kappa Gamma, 1873, also have chapters in the University. Arrangements are making for the securing and furnishing of a chapter hall, and there is located on the principal residence street of the town a large, fine old mansion, surrounded by beautiful grounds, which the chapter hopes to secure for a chapter house at the opening of the next college year. The Fraternity has every reason to feel proud of the Beta Alpha, and we feel sure that the chapter by its good work as a chapter and by its devotion to the interests of the general Fraternity, will prove the wisdom of the establishment of the Beta Alpha at the Indiana University.

OLIVER MATSON.

## Alumni News.

### Delta—Michigan.

'80. W. W. Cook, on March 28, 1877, made an argument in favor of the proposed Civil Code, before the Judiciary Committee of the Senate of the State of New York, at the invitation and request of David Dudley Field, the author of that measure. His "Stocks and Stockholders," is proving by its unprecedentedly rapid sale to be one of the most successful of the recent law books.

### Iota—Michigan State.

'73. Lieut. John P. Finley's new work on Tornadoes has just been issued. It is entitled "Tornadoes: What they are, and how to observe them; with practical suggestions for the protection of life and property." It is published by C. C. Hine, at the office of *The Insurance Monitor*, 137 Broadway, New York. Lieut. Finley is an Honorary Fellow of the Royal Society of Science, Letters and Art, London, and a member of the Société Meteorologique de France, Paris.

The *New York Evening Post* recently contained this editorial notice:

"A long-felt want" has been again supplied. Since the tornado became recognized as a Western institution, some insurance companies have begun to extend their business so as to cover risks of this sort. and a Burlington (Iowa) corporation some months ago offered a \$200 prize for the best design for a tornado cave. No less than 121 competitors appeared, and the award has been made by Lieut. Finley of the United States Signal Service at Washington, who is considered the leading "tornado sharp" in the country. The Burlington *Hawkeye* publishes sketches of the cave from various points of view, with estimates of its cost, which vary from \$154 to \$345, according as it is to be used independently of any building or is connected with a house having a cellar. The *Hawkeye* also publishes seventeen "hints" as to the location, construction, and equipment of a tornado cave, like the suggestion that "during the season when tornadoes are most likely to occur the cave should be provided with all things necessary to place it in readiness for occupation at any moment of the night or day." A glance at the pictures and text of the article gives one a vivid idea of the perils of life in what may be called the tornado zone."

## Pi—Mississippi.

- '75. T. W. Stockard is in business in Washington, D. C.

## Lambda—Vanderbilt.

- R. W. Jennings, Jr., is a clerk in the office of the Chief of Engineers, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.  
Preston Jenkins is a student at Princeton College.

## Kappa—Hillsdale.

- '69. Will Carleton has recently published the following contributions to current literature : "Farmer Stebbins' Toboggans," *Harper's Weekly*, April 16, 1887 ; "The Prayer," *Harper's Bazar*, April 16, 1887 ; "The Pastor's Farewell," *The Morning Journal*, Boston, April 7, 1881 ; "Worried about Katherine," *The Ladies' Home Journal*, Philadelphia, April, 1887 ; "Experiences of a Public Lecturer," *Lippincott's Magazine*, April, 1887.

## Upsilon Prime.

- '74. William C. Ells is Superintendent of Construction of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R. R. at Strong City, Kansas.  
'74. William Watts is a homœopathic physician at Sylvania, O.  
'74. William W. Wharry is a salesman in Philadelphia, Penn.  
'75. George F. Kenower is farming at Bolivar, Mo.  
'75. Lyman F. Warner is a draughtsman at Auburn, Cal.  
'76. William B. Chandler is farming near Yankton, Dakota.  
'76. Walter E. Knibloe is principal of the High School at St. Augustine, Fla.  
'76. Frank M. Palmer is a lawyer in Kansas City, Mo.  
'72. Jacob N. Wharton is at Bement, Ill.  
'73. Edgar K. Hill is a farmer near Austin, Texas.

## Sigma—Columbia.

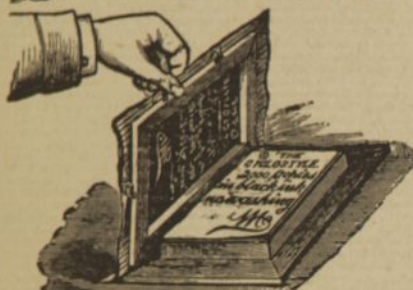
- '84. Fred. E. Buckingham is a civil engineer in the Department of Public Works, Brooklyn, N. Y., and is the New York correspondent of *The American Engineer*, of Chicago.  
'87. M. H. Folger is among this year's graduates of the Columbia College Law School. He is in the law offices of Vanderpoel, Green & Cummings, of New York.  
'87. A. L. Burns, E. D. Church, Jr., John R. Marsh and George Rowland, graduated on June 8, from the School of Mines of Columbia College. A. L. Burns delivered an oration at the Commencement Exercises.  
'85. Ernest C. Hunt was married on May 18 to Miss Alice Ward, daughter of Cornelius Ward, Esq., of New York City, the ceremony being performed in the Bloomingdale Dutch Reformed Church. He is associated with his father, Hon. John L. Hunt, *Q*, '62, in the practice of law at 137 Broadway, New York.

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