

The Rainbow *of* ΔΤΔ

A Quarterly Magazine
Devoted to Fraternity
and College Interests.
The Official Organ of
the Delta Tau Delta
Fraternity

Continuously
Published
Since
1877

FRANK ROGERS
Editor

THE EDDY PRESS CORPORATION
CUMBERLAND MARYLAND



Tenth Interfraternity Conference
University Club, New York
November 30, 1918



THE RAINBOW OF DELTA TAU DELTA



Vol. XLII

January, 1919

No. 2

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For the tenth time delegates from the representative National fraternities met in annual session at the University Club, November thirtieth. This meeting was not only an anniversary celebration, but a conference of unusual importance. Three reports of unusual pertinence and permanent value were presented and are reproduced in their entirety.

It is to be regretted that the enthusiastically received report of Brother Wieland on Health and Hygiene is not yet available for reproduction, but it was along the lines familiar to readers of THE RAINBOW. The reception of it by the Conference was indicated by a resolution instructing the Chairman to appoint a committee to put in force the recommendations contained in the report.

Although it was contrary to the precedent of recent years, still it met with unanimous approval when James Duane Livingston was forced to accept the Chairmanship of the Interfraternity Conference for another year. He, with the assistance of Cheney and McCorkle, looked after the interests of all fraternities during the last year with a devotion and unselfishness that will be understood better by reading the reports that follow. This good work alone would have justified the Interfraternity Conference and its

ten years of meeting. But this session seemed to be a real co-operation of similar organizations. We can only feel sorry for the two fraternities that have elected to remain outside the fold.

Delta Tau Delta was represented by Brothers Curtis, Wieland, Sigman and Rogers.

FOREWORD

By W. H. P. FAUNCE
President Brown University

The Inter-Fraternity Conference, after a decade of effective work, now finds itself to be only one expression of the great democratic movement that is sweeping round the world. Steadily the Conference has stood against isolation, exclusiveness, prejudice and pride, steadily it has stood for clean manhood, wide horizons and the whole-hearted service of the nation.

If the critic asks how self-perpetuating groups can be democratic, our answer is ready: Only through loyalty to the smaller group can the individual be trained for the service of all. As the single family trains the boy for citizenship, as the single squad trains the soldier for marching with his regiment, so a small college group dominated by high ideals may be, and often has been, the finest possible school for the effective service of the nation and the world. To give up the family in order to promote universal brotherhood would be a reform against nature; to break up the squad in order to improve the regiment would be folly. Rather must we seize the groups as we find them—family, or squad, or group of friends—and by removing selfishness and suspicion, by exalting the ideal of public service, build them into the enduring structure of the nation.

But the Inter-Fraternity Conference needs no apologia pro vita sua. It needs only steady faith in its fundamental principles and persistent endeavor to plant the spirit of loyal brotherhood in the heart of the future leaders of America.

A DECADE OF INTER-FRATERNITY COMITY

For ten years, at this season of national thanksgiving, we have met here in New York as fraternity men, to hold conference together upon policies of common interest and problems of common importance. There has been great freedom of discussion and generous response to calls for information. On some questions there have been sharp differences of opinion and much lively debate. But there is no one who has been associated in the comradeship of this organization, whether for the entire period of its existence or for a shorter term of years, who has not experienced the steadily intensifying feeling of friendship here developed. It has been as surprising as it has been gratifying that there has been so little of friction in our meetings. From all parts of our country we have come to join hands in a real fraternal companionship. Representatives of organizations, once called rivals and enemies, have seen the artificial barriers of local prejudice and established traditions broken down. That these walls of separation have fallen down forever, no one doubts. We have met face to face. We have looked eye to eye. We have been drawn heart to heart. There is not a fraternity leader in the United States who has availed himself of the opportunity of sharing in these Conferences who has not had his life enriched through the widening of the circle of friendship which has been brought about here at the shrine of this super-fraternity.

As thought has turned to the accomplishments of the Conference since that auspicious morning when President Faunce, in the name of the Religious Education Association, outlined the possibilities of closer co-operation of fraternity men, certain results have seemed clear and distinct. The dictionary defines religion to be "an essential part or a practical test of the spiritual life." Is there a member of the Conference, who has reflected upon the subject at all,

who now has any doubt of the original propriety of the initiation of such a movement as this by an association for religious education?

The first and greatest gain from the Conference to college men, collectively represented under a fraternity name, is that we have learned to know ourselves. Before the Conference was called there were occasional fraternity workers who thought they knew their own organization. They had studied constitution and ritual and had caught a glimpse of lofty idealism. They had attended conventions and reunions and had experienced the rich joys of human friendship. They had counseled together and had prided themselves on their administrative achievements. They knew that their chapters had participated in local contests with rivals and, perchance, had come off victorious in the autumn struggles for new members. They knew that their chapters had become accustomed to secure for their fraternity the more important places in the elections for so-called college honors. In an earlier period of fraternity history, perhaps they had shared the sweet satisfaction of triumph in the debates of literary societies, in state or interstate oratorical contests or when the coveted valedictory or salutatory was awarded by the faculty to one of their chapter comrades. With vision circumscribed by their own insularity, they counted themselves unquestioned leaders. With judgment warped by personal prejudice or shaped by inadequate information, they ranked beneath their own the other fraternities whose names they knew.

Then came the Conference, with its questionnaires and its comparisons, its confessions and its confidences. The fraternity, at last and for the first time, knew itself. It knew that some of its cherished features of organization were good because other fraternity workers were discovered searching for something like them. It knew that some of

the things it had permitted were bad, because the burden of testimony bore harshly upon them. It knew that some of its ideals were lofty, because strong men in the Conference from other fraternities pointed the way along the same high plane. It knew that some were low, because in an atmosphere of inquiry and inspiration, it felt the sure sense of shame, as the low were criticised and condemned.

And the second gain is like the first: We have learned to know one another. Once we thought we knew, because some renegade had betrayed to us the mystic meaning of Greek letters or had opened to our understanding the secret symbolism of crescent or cross, of dagger or diamond, of star or scroll, of the pierced heart or the golden chain. Once the wisdom we gained from the careless exposure of the grip, or from the study of the purloined ritual or constitution brought us belief that we knew one another. Here, in the council chamber of a common cause, we have had brought home to us the knowledge that the friendly or brotherly tokens once considered the facts of fraternity are but the outward expression of other and deeper meanings. Here we have caught the loftier vision of love, comradeship and character. Here we have learned "the infinite worth of a life of service, the infinite meanness of a life of selfishness." Here our own ideals have been scrutinized, modified, uplifted, as some one, from another association has traversed again for us the roadway of his experience, or, in fancy, has caught us up and carried us onward to the mountain top of his inspiration. The old fraternity has gained suggestions from the new. The small has appreciated the strength of the large. The eastern has learned to respect the western and the southern. The novitiate in fraternity work has felt his own strength increase as he has measured his aspirations and ambitions by the activities and the achievements of the veteran. The fraternity once criticized, perhaps

condemned, because of local meannesses or neighborhood jealousies, has been given the fairer consideration of wider vision. The fraternity once exalted in position and power, because of vague tradition or self-proclaimed virtues, has found its rightful place nearer the common level. The conviction that high ideals and noble manhood attach to the workers in every fraternity, regardless of its age or birth-place, has strengthened the faith and sobered the judgment of us all. The discovery that relatively new chapters in Idaho and Kansas and Colorado, possibly of new fraternities, may furnish helpful suggestions to old established chapters in ivy clad lodges in New England has nationalized the spirit of us all. And, as a result of this better knowledge, one of the other, better knowledge of institutions, better knowledge of men, inter-fraternity relationships everywhere have been transformed. The honest things and the honorable have issued their challenge, where, in days gone by, the champion fought with weapons of deceit and defamation. If the estimate of the worth of the Conference ended right here, it would have justified its ten years of service a thousand fold.

There have been other and more tangible gains from the Conference. The chapter home and the chapter conscience alike have been helped. Liquor, gambling, idleness, immorality and snobbishness, those ills of many a year, have been dealt hard blows. The chapter house has become more homelike. Its atmosphere has been made more wholesome. Fraternity scholarship has been greatly stimulated. The responsibility of the older members for the younger has been emphasized. The changed character of chapter and fraternity has attracted attention of professor and dean and student body, while good business methods, once wholly overlooked, are now made part of chapter administration, under uniform accounting systems and

stricter supervision by national and regional officials. Some of these advances might have come in regular routine without any interchanges of ideas and of experiences, such as we have enjoyed here. But every member of the Conference will concede without question the far-reaching effect upon chapters all over America of the discussions and deliberations of this annual assembly during the decade now ended. For the Conference has served as a power house, from which, on high tension lines, loftier ideals of life have been transmitted over river and mountain, through valley and across prairie, to the colleges and universities from Maine to California.

In recent months our system has been put to the test. Our ritualistic and inspirational teachings have been their rich fruitage. The many discouraged hours of the fraternity official were forgotten; all the questionings about real values were ended, when, from every chapter house, at the call of country, those who wear the badges we prize rushed forth to fight for national honor, for world democracy, for the eternal God. We have followed them with pride as they have faced the foe. We have mourned for them as they have fallen at the front. But, even as we have laid our costly sacrifices upon the altar of human freedom, we have renewed our faith in that idealism, which, amid the darkness of the initiation chamber, was implanted in our lives as we pledged eternal fealty to it, made our vows to human friendship, swore to "bear our part in human labor, take our share in human strife." If some carping critic of yesterday return to renew his attack against the college fraternity and to condemn its product, our only answer need be to point to starred lists of alumni organizations, to emptied chapter houses, to long lines of khaki clad youth, to the rolls of the heroes in many a fierce fight, to the rows of graves beneath the poppies of Flanders fields, "out there at

the Front, where their all they gave, our lives and the Soul of Life to save."

Companions and counselors in a constructive Conference, friends and fellow-workers in the fraternity field, we have a right to pride in what we have been enabled to accomplish together in the past ten years. Along the eastern horizon we see the eager, confident, expectant heralds of a new and better civilization. The demands upon us as fraternity leaders will be many and insistent. Let us here and now vow, as members together in a larger brotherhood, to "so live in all true manliness, as to be an inspiration, strength, and blessing to those whose lives are touched by ours." In that prayer from "The Vision Splendid,"

"God grant us wisdom in these coming days,
And eyes unsealed, that we clear visions see
Of that new world that He would have us build,
To life's ennoblement and his High ministry."

FRANCIS W. SHEPARDSON.

THE INTER-FRATERNITY CONFERENCE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

REPORT OF CHAIRMAN

On the tenth anniversary of the founding of the Inter-Fraternity Conference, your Executive Committee has deemed it advisable to prepare an account of its relations with one branch of the Government during this war, and it does so for its historical value, and in order that the members of all fraternities should be acquainted with the operations of the Conference, which for ten years has consistently pursued the policy of improving relations between fraternities and college authorities; for the betterment of conditions of undergraduate life and strengthening the relations of alumni

to colleges and fraternities. This year the character of the personnel of fraternity members has been tested. This year the strength of your organization has also been tested; and the following account of our relations with the War Department and the members of the Conference determines one question finally—the Inter-Fraternity Conference has been justified, strengthened and placed in a position of influence by the co-operation of the fraternities themselves, their members, and the unity and harmony of purpose, which, under the direction of your Executive Committee, has animated every fraternity during this trying period.

Early in September, we became aware that STUDENTS ARMY TRAINING CORPS were to be established by the War Department in the various colleges of the United States and, with our educational institutions under Government control, we realized the possible effect of such control upon fraternities and commenced to mobilize our forces.

At that time it was exceedingly difficult to secure any trustworthy information concerning this matter.

Therefore, we wrote to the Third Assistant Secretary of War, Mr. Frederick P. Keppel, on September 13, 1918, a letter in which we asked two questions: Can fraternities be maintained in colleges, where the S. A. T. C. has been established by the War Department; and under what conditions are the houses to be taken?

Thereupon, we began immediately an independent inquiry concerning the S. A. T. C., and secured copies of the documents received by Columbia University, and sought therein answers to our inquiries.

A meeting of the Executive Committee was called for September 23rd, thinking that would give us ample time to receive an answer from Mr. Keppel and for a survey of the situation.

As the time approached for our meeting, and as there was

no reply from Mr. Keppel, our Secretary, Mr. McCorkle, wrote and wired Colonel Rees, of the General Staff, Chairman of the Committee on Education and Special Training, having in charge the Students' Army Training Corps, asking about the status of fraternities, and whether men could be initiated.

The replies received indicated that Fraternities would be considerably restricted, but these replies were not received until after the meeting of our Executive Committee.

The Executive Committee met on September 23rd, and I submitted a survey of the S. A. T. C. together with my conclusions.

This report was received, filed, and the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"RESOLVED: That the Executive Committee recommend that all fraternities co-operate with the military and college authorities, by offering their chapter houses for the use by the Student Army Training Corps, and, except, so far as the military conditions in student communities may not interfere, the fraternities should continue their organizations and activities."

On October 25th, a circular letter containing this resolution was sent to all members of this Conference.

On October 23, 1918, the Dean of Columbia College sent a letter to all fraternities of Columbia calling a conference for October 24th. Your Chairman was invited and attended this meeting, at which all fraternities were represented. In his letter Dean Hawkes speaks of fraternities as "supplemental educational institutions."

The recognition by the University of the position of fraternities and the recognition of the Dean, a non-fraternity man, of the value of fraternities to the college as "supple-

mental educational institutions," marks a distinct advance in the relations of fraternities to college authorities, and this is attributable to the influence of this Conference.

The students asked the Dean to obtain the consent of the Administrative Board of the S. A. T. C. to permit the continuance of fraternities, which permission was granted, and on November 6th the Dean issued a memorandum to the fraternities at Columbia, in which he says: "I wish to emphasize, however, the importance from the point of view of the College of keeping the spark of fraternity life alive even during this period." * * * "There is no objection to meetings of purely business character." He further states that he is authorized by the Administrative Board to say that such business meetings may properly be held at any time not inconsistent with academic or military appointments. In response to a letter from us he informed us at a later date that at such meeting men may be initiated.

We submit this as a sane and sound treatment of the whole question, and as an example of the way college authorities should have acted. At this meeting resolutions were adopted endorsing the position which our Executive Committee had taken on the previous day.

On September 26th we received an answer from Mr. Keppel in which he enclosed a memorandum which the Chairman of the Committee on Education and Special Training had drafted upon the question of fraternities, and which is signed by Colonel R. I. Rees, General Staff, Chairman. We read this memorandum very carefully and came to the following conclusions:

(a) That this was an official statement of the purposes of the War Department in the establishment of the S. A. T. C. and its bearing on fraternities;

(b) That the War Department considered that fraternity activities are incompatible with military discipline;

(c) That operations of fraternities should be suspended for the period of the war; and that the best interests of the fraternities require such suspension;

(d) An appeal to patriotism of the fraternities and a request to show the same sort of loyalty and service that the colleges have shown.

We did not concede that fraternity activities are incompatible with military discipline, but we realized that some activities would have to be omitted in order that fraternities might be permitted to retain their organizations and not be suspended or abolished. Neither then nor now do we concede that fraternities are less loyal than colleges.

After reading this memorandum I conferred with Mr. McCorkle and Mr. Cheney, but could not reach all members of the Executive Committee. After carefully considering the matter we agreed that unless we met the situation promptly, there was great danger that the life of college fraternities would be seriously endangered and a possible prohibition placed on their continuance. We concluded that it was useless to attempt to do anything by correspondence. The time was too short, the S. A. T. C. was to be established on October 1st, consequently we deemed it necessary that your officers should proceed to Washington and take the matter up with the War Department at once and secure a ruling or modification of the memorandum.

Your Chairman and Secretary left New York on the midnight train on September 29th and arrived at the War Department at nine o'clock, September 30th. We called on Mr. Keppel, who received us and took us to the office of Colonel Rees, who was not in his office, and we saw his assistant, Major Joy. We immediately took up with him the matter as laid down in a memorandum which we had prepared:

Subject: "Memorandum to Fraternities."

Dated—September 25th, 1918.

To COL. R. I. REES, Chairman,

Committee on Education and Special Training,

General Staff,

War Department,

Washington, D. C.

From the Inter-Fraternity Conference.

The Inter-Fraternity Conference, composed of forty men's Fraternities, located in several hundred Universities and Colleges, and having a membership of approximately five hundred thousand men, and property of more than \$12,000,000. respectfully submits this memorandum:

1. The Fraternities have co-operated in every way with the Government in the prosecution of this war for freedom.

- (a) Have placed their chapter-houses in all colleges for the use of the S. A. T. C. at the disposal of the Government.
- (b) Have pledged their resources for the successful prosecution of the war.
- (c) Are 100 per cent. American, and have given freely of their members for service.
- (d) Are prepared to make every necessary sacrifice to assist in the development of the efficient training of men in the S. A. T. C.

2. Will agree that Fraternity activities, in the usually accepted terms, should be discontinued, and will agree to discontinue such activities as are incompatible with military discipline, and recognizes that the establishment of the S. A. T. C. has changed the normal activities of college life, and has made them institutions for intensive military training.

3. The Fraternities respectfully submit that they have existed as institutions of college life for nearly 100 years, and are recognized as supplemental educational institutions, and have the highest ideals of Honor, Truth and the privileges of American citizenship.

As a class the college men have been first to offer their services in this war, as in all previous crises, and of the college men, the Fraternity men have been and are the leaders. They have had instilled into them loyalty and service, and they are today valuable factors in promoting and maintaining the Morale of the Service.

As a whole, they are democratic and have no social cleavage. Their members are chosen for fitness and congeniality and, as men pursuing similar courses, it is a natural association. Therefore, we cannot believe that the War Department desires an entire suspension of the American College Fraternities.

4. The Fraternities, through their accredited representatives, submit that the War Department should make it plain that it does not desire the suspension of the life of the Fraternities and that the objects and aims of the Department are fully satisfied by the suspension of their normal activities, in the meaning that this term has acquired, and that it does not object to the meeting of fraternity men at times and in places that do not conflict with military regulations.

Fraternities have already shown the same spirit of loyalty and service that the Colleges have shown, and, like the Colleges, should be permitted to maintain their organizations during this emergency.

In conclusion, we desire to pledge anew to the Government of the United States, our entire resources of men and material for the successful conclusion of this War, and affirm our belief in the President of the United States, and in the justice of our cause.

Respectfully submitted,

INTER-FRATERNITY CONFERENCE,

By JAMES DUANE LIVINGSTON,
Chairman.

SEPT. 28, 1918

HENRY H. McCORKLE,
Secretary.

We believed that this statement answered the objections raised by the War Department and truly set forth the facts about fraternities.

It will be noted that we agreed to suspend normal activities, agreed to co-operate in every way with the War Department in the operation of the S. A. T. C., and requested a statement from the War Department that we be privileged to continue our life and organizations at the colleges and, to that end, hold meetings. Major Joy heard what we had to say, but took the position that this was a great Democratic army; that he believed that fraternities should suspend all operations, not take any men, hold one or two meetings of Chapter members and arrange to turn over everything to Alumni control for the period of the war. To this we dissented and said that this would mean death to the fraternities. Thereupon he said that he would get another member of his Committee and talk with him about it. While we were awaiting his return an officer entered the room, sat down at his desk, and turning to us said, "Gentlemen, I am Colonel Rees. What can I do for you?" Thereupon, we stated our business, and told him that we were the representatives of the Inter-Fraternity Conference, and came to confer with him, relative to his "Memorandum to Fraternities," dated September 25th, and to ask him for a ruling on the status of Fraternities in Colleges after the establishment of the S. A. T. C.; that Mr. Keppel had referred us to him, and that we desired to make our position clear; that while we recognized the changed conditions in institutions where the S. A. T. C. was established, we did not believe that the War Department desired to abolish fraternities, but that we believed that that portion of his memorandum was a misapprehension of fraternity activities; that we were ready to do everything to make the S. A. T. C. a success; that we had already co-operated with

the Government in every way, but we called his attention to the fact that the students would have some free time, even under the schedule of work adopted; that we believed that in the student soldier's free time: that he should be allowed to meet with his fraternity men, in such places and at such times, as would not interfere with military discipline or regulations.

Col. Rees gave us the closest attention and interrupted several times to ask us questions and express his own views. At the close of our argument, he asked us whether we were authorized to speak for the fraternities, and we told him that we were, and called his attention to the memorandum that we had prepared and addressed to him.

Then he said that if we would leave this memorandum with him, that he would call a meeting of his committee, render a decision and send us an official reply.

During this conference we were asked if we were prepared to say whether fraternities would initiate men, in view of the fact that these men would remain only a short time in the college, as it was the intention to pull men out and send them to a training camp as soon as possible, and he did not think that fraternities would want such men as would not harmonize with fraternity ideals. We told him that we were not authorized to speak for the fraternities on this matter, the Conference was not a law making body, and could only make recommendations; that each fraternity was the judge of its own membership as to qualifications, and that it would be up to each fraternity to pass on this point; that personally, I agreed with him, that if men were to remain in the S. A. T. C. such a short time, that I did not think that it would be wise to take in such men. He did not refer to this point again.

We then pressed him on the necessity of maintaining the fraternity organizations, and he agreed with us that this

would be advisable, and it appeared from Major Joy's information that in most colleges initiations had already taken place, and therefore the question that was then debated was as to meetings, and Col. Rees asked Major Joy his opinion as a fraternity man as to what he thought the Committee should rule. Major Joy then repeated that he thought that the existence of fraternities was incompatible with military discipline, but they might be permitted to hold one or two meetings to turn over to Alumni the charters of their chapters, but that ceremonials should be omitted. Col. Rees asked if it would be possible for fraternities to omit ceremonial and hold business meetings, if the War Department should decide in favor of the continuance of fraternities. We told him that we were prepared to recommend to fraternities to discontinue all the ordinary activities during the emergency, provided we were privileged to maintain our organizations and hold meetings at times that were free to students.

At this point, Major Joy again expressed his views that there should only be one or two meetings; that most fraternities had already initiated.

We told him and Col. Rees, that if this opinion prevailed, that notwithstanding all the nice things that had been said about fraternities, that they would strangle fraternities, and with this thought we concluded our interview after they had advised us that a meeting of the Committee would be held immediately, the question decided, and that we would be officially advised of the result. Thereupon we left them.

Mr. Keppel had previously invited us to return to him if we did not get what we wanted, consequently we returned, and when Mr. Keppel asked us how we had got on, we told him that if Major Joy was permitted to impress his opinion on the Committee, that American College Fraternities would be killed; that Col. Rees had been most courteous

to us, and had promised to have his Committee meet and decide the question that afternoon and send us an official ruling.

We then left the War Department, and after luncheon I returned to the War Department and met Colonel Rees just as he was leaving the building. I stopped him, and he told me that his Committee had decided the questions, and that if I would call at his office that I could secure a copy of the decision. I did so, received a copy, but was told that as Col. Rees had not seen it, it was unofficial, and that it would be confirmed by letter. The memorandum is as follows:

SEPTEMBER 30, 1918.

"The War Department, considering that fraternity activities are incompatible with military discipline in the very nature of things, feels that it is in the best interest of the service that they be suspended in institutions where units of the Students' Army Training Corps have been established, for the period of the present emergency. By 'Fraternity activities,' as above used, is meant the social side of fraternity life—the living of the members together in chapter houses and the functions and meetings of the social or ceremonial nature.

"Realizing, however, that some fraternity organization must be kept intact to insure the resumption of fraternity activities when the present emergency has passed, the War Department will interpose no objection to the holding of such meetings as are of purely business character."

It will be seen, however, from this memorandum that the decision of the Committee recognized the justice of our position as outlined in our memorandum of September 28th. The War Department still adheres to its position that fraternity activities are incompatible with military discipline, and then defines fraternity activities and feels that they should be suspended for the period of the War.

It then states "*realizing, however, that some fraternity organization should be kept intact to insure the resumption*

of *fraternity activities* when the present emergency shall have passed, the *War Department* will interpose no objection to the holding of such meetings as are of a purely business character."

This was in accord and agreement with statements made at our interview. We were willing to discontinue normal fraternity activities, provided we were permitted to hold meetings, not one meeting, but meetings for keeping intact fraternity organizations and preserving the life of the American College Fraternity.

We returned to New York that afternoon and patiently awaited the official letter of confirmation before taking action and advising fraternities, and then on Wednesday, as we had heard nothing, I wrote Colonel Rees on October 2nd and wired him on October 4th asking him for an official confirmation.

Colonel Rees' letter of October 4th confirmed our arrangement and says that the informal memorandum (September 30th) "sets forth the policy of the War Department in this matter, at the present time, as definitely settled upon, the policy being that fraternity activities of a social or ceremonial nature should be suspended, but that no objection will be interposed to the holding of meetings of a purely business character, called to the end of conserving fraternity organization for resumption after the War."

On receipt of this letter we sent to all members of the Conference a circular letter containing this correspondence. In the preparation of this letter it was deemed wise to confine ourselves to its subject matter and not make any recommendations, although we realized that all fraternities would probably desire a ruling on the question of initiations. It seemed clear to us that if we were to maintain organizations we must initiate new men, especially if men were to be detached from the S. A. T. C. and sent to training camps immediately. After sending this letter we received many

letters and telegrams asking the direct question, to which we replied that fraternities must be maintained, men may be pledged, initiated at business meetings and usual ceremonies omitted. In order that it might receive an official interpretation a meeting of the Executive Committee was called (held October 10th), and at that meeting the following resolutions were adopted:

"RESOLVED that in the opinion of the Executive Committee of the Inter-Fraternity Conference the memorandum of the Committee of the War Department on Education and Special Training, dated September 30, 1918, and confirmed on October 4, 1918, permits the pledging and initiation of men provided all ceremonials and social activities are omitted; that the War Department will interpose no objection to business meetings held to the end of conserving fraternity organizations for resumption after the war"; and a further resolution was adopted recommending that any action taken by any Chapter should be taken only after conference and co-operation with the other fraternities and after conference with the authorities of the institution.

On October 14th, a circular letter was sent to all members of the Conference containing the resolution and its construction.

The War Department, however, had not issued any memorandum dealing with initiations. We considered the question as definitely settled and no other interpretation seemed possible. In the meantime conditions at the college became chaotic. Deans, college and military authorities were interpreting the memorandum of September 25th in many different ways. Results disastrous to fraternities were seen and troubles arose at Brown, Dartmouth, Syracuse, Williams, Rutgers, Vermont, Colorado, Richmond, Georgetown and other institutions which have either been settled or are in process of settlement at this time.

The appearance in newspapers of articles and editorials all quoted the War Department's memorandum of September 25th as putting a bar on fraternities, and the papers were filled with these articles. A spirit of unrest was aroused everywhere and numerous letters from fraternities were received giving individual instances, requesting relief, suggesting publicity, and the publication of all correspondence.

It was apparent that no confirmation of our agreement with the War Department had been sent to Commanders and College Authorities, and it was difficult for fraternities to have the authorities reconcile our action with the papers before them. Finally, on October 26th, we wrote to Colonel Rees asking him if he had put in effect our agreement of September 30th, and he replied that a memorandum had been sent to all colleges and commanders. Thereupon we wrote him asking him to send a copy so that it could be sent to the fraternities. A reply to this letter was delayed, and in the meantime we learned that the Secretary of War would be in New York on November 3rd, and through Mr. H. I. Brightman we made an appointment with him. At this interview Secretary Baker heard a very complete statement of the case and made notes of the statements and said that these orders would be cancelled.

It appeared that the President of Dartmouth College had called Colonel Rees on the telephone and asked about the memorandum of September 30th, and was told that the fraternities could hold one or more meetings for the purpose of arranging for turning over the Chapters to Alumni during the war, and that no pledging or initiation would be permitted.

This placed a very different interpretation upon our agreement and Secretary Baker promised to straighten out this matter after he returned to Washington, and the matter

was left in his hands. On November 15th we received the following letter:

“WAR DEPARTMENT,
Office of the Chief of Staff,
Washington

(Rec'd Nov. 15, 1918)

NOVEMBER 13, 1918.

MY DEAR MR. LIVINGSTON:

I have been holding your letter of October 30 pending the issuance to commanding officers of Students' Army Training Corps units of new regulations on the fraternity question. I am enclosing herewith a copy of these regulations and beg to say that we have not the slightest objection to your sending copies to the fraternities.

It is thought that these latest regulations should satisfactorily clear the whole situation. Their latitude is made possible by the splendid type of men who have answered the call of the Students' Army Training Corps and by the splendid co-operation of the fraternities themselves, the thanks of the War Department for which I desire to extend to the fraternities through you.

I wish to express my appreciation of the kind sentiments conveyed in your letter. No less gratifying than the promotion itself is the feeling that those who know me consider that it is merited and are glad with me for the honor bestowed.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) R. I. REES,

Brigadier General, General Staff

Chairman of Committee on

Education and Special Training.

MR. J. D. LIVINGSTON,

Chairman, Inter-Fraternity Conference

7 Pine Street

New York City.”

Encl. 1.

(Rec'd Nov. 15, 1918.) "NOVEMBER 8, 1918.

ADMINISTRATION MEMO

No. 49.

I. FRATERNITIES.

1. Administration Memo No. 30, on the subject of 'Fraternities' is rescinded, and the following substituted therefor:

It is desired that no restrictions shall be placed on elections to fraternities; also that no restrictions shall be placed on fraternity activities, including initiations and meetings, except such as are clearly necessary to preserve proper military training and discipline. In determining what, if any, restrictions are essential commanding officers will exercise tact and good judgment.

By direction of the Committee,

CHESLEIGH H. BRISCOE,
Major, Inf., U. S. A.
Administrative Officer."

On the same day we issued a circular letter enclosing a copy of Administration Memo No. 49 by which the War Department desired that no restrictions shall be placed on elections to fraternities; also that no restrictions should be placed on fraternity activities including initiations and meetings, except such as are clearly necessary to preserve proper military training and discipline. In determining what, if any, restrictions are essential, commanding officers will exercise tact and good judgment.

We feel that the Inter-Fraternity Conference can thank the Secretary of War for his interest and co-operation in this matter.

In their relations with the College Authorities and Commanders of the Students' Army Training Corps, we feel that fraternity men must have conducted themselves with honor and obtained the respect of their commanders and must have been faithful to the principles with which they were

imbued upon joining a fraternity, and that it is due to the co-operation of the fraternities and their members with the college authorities and the commanders of the Students' Army Training Corps that obtained the final result.

In closing I would simply quote from Colonel Rees' letter the following:

"It is thought that these latest regulations should satisfactorily clear the whole situation. Their latitude is made possible by the splendid type of men who have answered the call of the Students' Army Training Corps, and by the splendid co-operation of the fraternities themselves, the thanks of the War Department for which I desire to extend to the fraternities through you."

In accordance with the above request we take this opportunity to convey the thanks of the War Department to the fraternities for their splendid co-operation during this emergency. We have set out these matters with some care and with considerable thought, with the idea that there are thousands of fraternity men, members of our organizations, who are not acquainted with the aims and the purposes of the Conference. It seems to us that no single act has justified the existence of the Conference so much as the conduct and action of the fraternities during the war. There is no question but that the War Department felt originally that in the Students' Army Training Corps there was no necessity or place for fraternities. It was no easy matter to convince them. Those having this matter in charge were not as a rule fraternity men. They had not been educated to the sense of loyalty and service which our fraternities endeavor to impress upon their members. They had the idea that fraternities were undemocratic, had social cleavages, and did not fit themselves into the general scheme of the S. A. T. C. No single fraternity could have obtained the original modification of the memorandum of September

25th, and the critical moment in our interview was when we told the authorities that we were authorized to speak for the fraternities, and that any agreement that we made with them would undoubtedly be adopted by all fraternities. Under these conditions the War Department recognized the strength of our position and saw that it was not necessary to abolish fraternities to produce a loyal, faithful and efficient army. Firm in the belief of the justice of our cause, steadfast in the soundness of our ideals, and dedicated to the principles of lawful government, we determined to maintain the ideals of our fraternities, our devotion to principles and loyalty to the United States conceding non-essentials but maintaining our self-respect, ready to sacrifice all, if necessary, but unwilling to suspend the life of the American College Fraternity for one moment, if unnecessary.

In conclusion, we feel that we have established before the world an impregnable position. We have fought the fight; we have kept the faith.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES DUANE LIVINGSTON,

November 30, 1918.

Chairman.

MAINTENANCE AND RECONSTRUCTION

As a nation, America has gone through fire, been slightly scorched and come out with her victorious banners waving aloft. The test was a severe one, but again demonstrated the mettle of the American people and the possibility of doing a job thoroughly when convinced that it was necessary. Every line of work was disrupted by the sudden change in conditions and the necessity for us to show how quickly we could mobilize and utilize our man power for the benefit of civilization without the hope of financial return. The spirit shown by our young men was never

exceeded in the history of the world. Without hesitation, they bared their breasts to meet the shots of the enemy. With incredibly short training, they demonstrated the virile manhood of our people, and never again will our ability or our courage be challenged.

The upset reached every walk of life and, with little warning, struck at the very vitals of American college fraternities. On account of the speed with which the S. A. T. C. was developed and organized, there was utter confusion as to the rights of fraternity men as such, even going, in some instances, to the point of challenging the very existence of fraternity organizations. For once, it cannot be denied that the wisdom of the existence of the Inter-Fraternity Conference has been demonstrated beyond question. It affords me the utmost pleasure to pay tribute to Messrs. Livingston and McCorkle, President and Secretary respectively of our association, for the magnificent manner in which they met the emergency and the diplomatic way in which the difficulty was finally solved.

Fraternity chapters and whole fraternities, in some instances, were upon the verge of going out of business or ceasing to exist temporarily, and many chapters did this. This disastrous condition arose from the fact that certain officials and some authorities who were always antagonistic to college fraternities overstepped the limits of their rights. In some instances, orders were issued and directions given without the slightest authority and without waiting to see what would be the position of the War Department when ultimately announced. The officers of your Conference and a few others felt sure that, if we kept brave hearts and remained constantly at work, the problem could be solved. Unfortunately, much damage had been done when the final order of November 8, 1918, known as "Administrative

Memo No. 49," was issued. It is this damage which we must try to repair, now that the situation is clarified.

We must not despair of the work before us, because nations, and a large part of the world, must be reconstructed. War has always been the revealer of strength and the developer of weakness. It was the unexpected strength of America, revealed at an early date, which led to the victory on behalf of democracy and civilization. Now, the college fraternities must show *their* strength. In order to do this, there must be harmonious action, a cessation of petty jealousies and rivalries and the existence of a pure democracy among fraternity men, no matter what badge they wear.

It is sometimes difficult to be as generous to your rival as to your friend and brother, but our men who made the supreme sacrifice upon foreign soil have shown the way, and we can hear their spirits repeating an old saying which runs as follows: "What I spent I had; what I saved I lost; what I gave I have." Most of them were at the very threshold of youth and therefore gave what us known to us as their all, but in the spiritland they have it. Can we not, as brothers in a common bond, keep before us the utmost sacrifice which was made practically by some man in every chapter of every fraternity, and let it fill us with such a fraternal feeling that it will last until every chapter of every fraternity is placed in as good condition as it was in before it was disrupted? In my opinion, it is in this way that the work of reconstruction will come most speedily. The helping hand must always be extended to a weak chapter, no matter whether it is in your fraternity or mine. We must, once and for all, demonstrate to the world that we know what the word "fraternity" means, and we will not only re-establish our chapters, but will place ourselves beyond

the pale of criticism by those who have always been antagonistic to us.

It is my firm belief that, if we follow the plans suggested, great progress will be made in reconstruction; but, of course, it is expected that some suggestions be made along specific lines which always require attention. Let us base these somewhat upon the recommendation made by Col. Rees on September 30th, which had a concluding paragraph reading as follows:

“Realizing, however, that some fraternity organizations must be kept intact to insure the resumption of fraternity activities when the present emergency has passed, the War Department will interpose no objections to the holding of meetings,” etc.

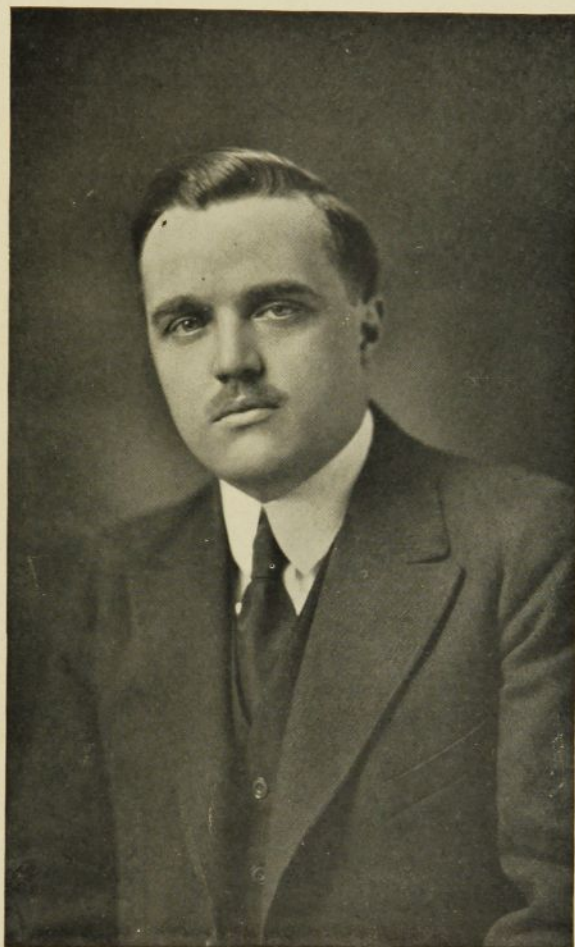
In that sentence, we have a statement from the department which organized victory for American arms to the effect that fraternity organizations must be kept intact. In some places, they have been destroyed and in others weakened. To restore these, each chapter must have two things; namely, men and money. How can they get them? Necessarily, you who are officers of this Conference and officers of any fraternity are charged with the grave responsibility of directing how. You can get the men during the balance of this college year from the large numbers of those who return to college, as they are discharged from Military Service, and by selecting a few men from the Student Body of each institution as it now exists. It was at first thought by some of the executives of the War Department that the class of men who would be attracted to the S. A. T. C. would not be such as fraternities usually select. This was somewhat of an assumption upon the part of these gentlemen because they did not know what class of men would respond, nor did they know how each fraternity chapter selected its members. This assumption has been over-

thrown by the statements of those high in official authority, that they have been amazed at the class of young men found in the college training camps. Many of them are still there, and hundreds of them who never intended to acquire a college education will be so enthused by the start which they have made that they will be found attending the institution during the balance of this year and for several years to come. Therefore, the material available may have been noticeably increased over what it ordinarily might have been. There can be no doubt that it has been increased over what it would have been had colleges been left to drift for themselves under the conditions which existed at the opening of the present collegiate year. Men are upon the campus today, in the uniform of which you are so proud, and you who neglect to take your share of them will live to regret your lack of foresight.

Every fraternity has prided itself upon its belief in its own superiority. From their own standpoint, many fraternities, including my own, sometimes think they are big enough. This came to be actively discussed when there was violent opposition to fraternities, a few years ago, and the big-minded fraternity man then reached the conclusion that this opposition was largely based upon the fact that there were not too many fraternities nor too many chapters, but not enough to absorb all of the available men who attended our great institutions of learning. Then did the broad-minded fraternity man learn to swallow his pride and belief that his fraternity was already good enough and big enough, and then also did he consent to the installation of other chapters in institutions which were deserving, and in no instance, so far as known to me, has such a man regretted the action. The only regret is on the part of those whose fraternities did not promptly grasp the situation and take advantage of the opportunity to make a reasonable exten-

sion, and thereby increase the wonderful influence which fraternities have upon the youth of America, and the usefulness of his own organization.

This need of additional chapters is merely mentioned in passing, so that it may not be forgotten at the proper time. Today, however, the thing is to resuscitate and rehabilitate the chapters you have. What has been suggested must be done under the active direction and co-operation of your alumni. We have all learned, within the past year, to "give until it hurts" and until we are happy. Having learned this lesson not only as to time, but money (which usually causes the real twinge), we must imbue our alumni with the fact that they can go a little further and must give time and money to save their fraternities. You should select, for every chapter in your fraternity, not only an alumnus advisor, but somewhere and somehow, secure at least two additional men to help him in procuring material and getting back old members, so as to give new life to the chapter this very year. Of course, you will meet with objections. You will hear from men that they are exhausted. Tell them that at one time General Foch and his army were exhausted; that Paris was within three days of falling into the hands of the enemy, but that a new giant appeared in the field, met the savage hordes, which had not been stopped, put them to rout and brought victory out of apparent defeat. Tell each one of your alumni that white bread and meat are now available; to eat a little more of both to get additional strength and join you in this fight for the reorganization, reconstruction and maintenance of a particular chapter, to the end that an institution in which he takes pride may not die an untimely death when all the world is in smiles over the victory which will enable us to maintain our form of government and protect our families and know that this will continue to be done as long as all of



Charles W. Hills, Jr.
Gamma Beta '11
President Western Division

us exert our strength to the limit. When the appeal is properly made, the man who refuses is of the same kind of material as produced the degree of pacifism in China which finally caused their motto to be: "If your enemy spits in your face, wipe it off."

Undoubtedly, many fraternity chapters will be in financial straits. We must all admit that the average American has responded freely so far as finances are concerned, and that many of them are somewhat exhausted, but remind them that what they gave they have. Had they not responded and given freely, the victory would not have come, and whatever they might have thought would be left eventually would have gone, and they would have nothing. This is exactly what will happen to the chapter in financial straits, unless its alumni will respond. Perhaps it would be unwise to ask them, in every instance, to make good the whole deficit or requirement at one time, but these same alumni, who can help you get the men with which to revive your chapters and to direct them in such a way as quickly to make them good fraternity men, should take up a campaign for financial aid wherever it is needed. Let them learn, first, exactly what a chapter needs, cut off all frills and get right down to bed-rock. When this has been done and the requirements are known, then put the matter briefly, but decisively, to alumni whose financial ability is yet able to stand a little more of a strain. If there are present liabilities, endeavor to arrange them so that there will be maturities at future dates, and then get, from such alumni as you know can help, sufficient assistance to make certain immediate cash payments by means of which you will get extensions of time just as does any manufacturing enterprise or corporation under similar conditions. Then get pledges from your alumni which will meet these extensions when they mature. It can be done, gentlemen, if each one

of you has in your fraternity a few men who will join with you in undertaking the task.

Undoubtedly, from reports which have reached me, some chapters of some fraternities may have transgressed some local fraternity or college regulation during the period the campus was a Military Post. If such is the case, we should co-operate in this matter to the end that where some university authorities find that the boys of some chapter, supposing that they were entirely under the control of the Post Commandant, have pledged or initiated some men, knowing that he had no objection thereto, and may, at the same time have violated some college or Inter-Fraternity regulation which, in the turmoil, was forgotten or supposed to be abrogated on account of the supreme authority of the military commander, such officials should be approached by the fraternities at the institution in a body, and it should be made clear that, on account of the misunderstanding as to who was really "boss," any such irregularities which were not woefully flagrant should be overlooked. It may be found that chapters of one fraternity have succeeded in getting good men because they believe that all regulations except those issued by the War Department were waived. Some people of fine judgment do so believe because it was stated by many Post Commandants that the executives of universities would have the surprise of their lives when they took command, as they would find that it was the Commandant who was running the institution, irrespective of executives or even Boards of Trustees. If there are such cases, this is a fine opportunity for this Conference to show the broad spirit of fraternity men, and of what we have advocated, as regulations were not to be used as means of punishment when there were such unknown conditions as actually existed. The fact is that, when some institutions opened, it was impossible to find anyone

who would give an authoritative opinion as to what could or could not be done. Therefore, in reconstruction, we must do as will be done by the Peace Envoys of the Allies: We must start all over. If we start right, aided by the long experience of this Conference, we can soon rebuild the broken places and re-install all our chapters in the proud positions they have so long held in the American institutions of learning.

In conclusion, your Committee begs leave to "boil down" its recommendations, simply to the end that there must exist genuine brotherhood and "team work" as they never were seen before. These, by co-operation and push, must be properly directed, and, when this is done, you will get the desired result in men and money.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES B. CURTIS.

Three Delt Victories

Kansas Republicans Elect a Delt Governor and Two Congressmen

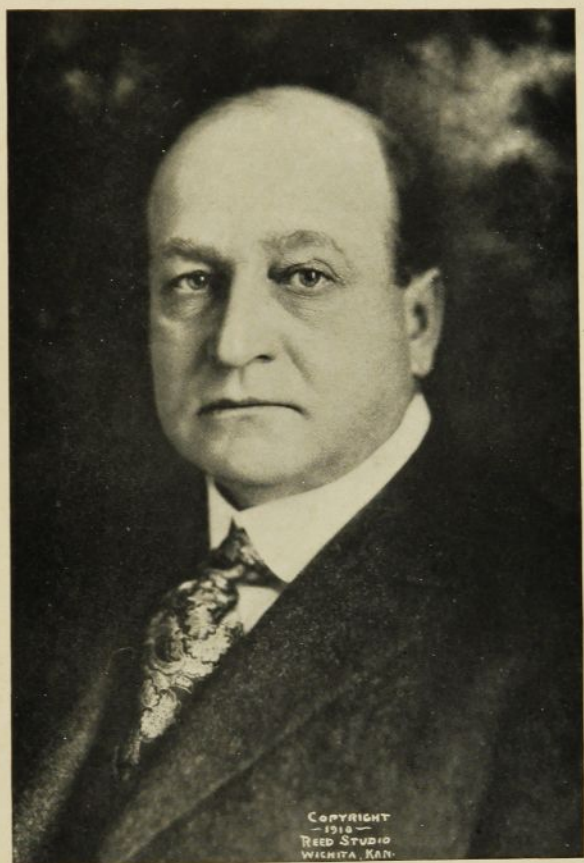
By Henry F. Floyd

Beta Beta '85

That the Deltas in Kansas are very much alive, has recently been demonstrated by how our Republican Fraternity brothers took care of things in the "Jayhawker State," at the last November election by electing the Governor of the State and two Congressmen. It was the greatest victory in years. Governor Allen went over the top by a majority of 160,000. The result evidently shows that the Westerner does his own thinking, and resents *being told* how to cast his ballot. The entire West is for the president and his war policies, the only policy which he could have pursued, yet they were absolutely unwilling to place him with both branches of Congress at his command with the great problems during a period of reconstruction. His recent attitude which appealed to the voters to support nominees whom he might command had the effect to put independent voters on the alert, and not to elect a man who would give full control to one party, or one man. Governor Allen, Hon. D. R. Anthony, Jr., and Congressman Hoch have been known in Kansas newspaper circles for more than twenty years.

Henry Justin Allen

Henry Justin Allen, Editor of the *Wichita Beacon* is a member of the Gamma Theta Chapter, Baker University, from which he received the honorary degree of Master of Arts. His newspaper career began as Editor of the *Manhattan Nationalist* in 1894, prior to moving to Wichita, where he bought the afternoon paper, *The Beacon*. Brother



Hon. Henry J. Allen
Gamma Theta '91
Newly Inaugurated Governor of Kansas

Allen was editor of a number of Kansas newspapers, including the *Salina Evening Journal* and *Ottawa Herald*. The *Beacon* prospered under Brother Allen's management, and he built a ten story building for his newspaper home, the greatest portion of it, of course, being rented for general offices.

Brother Allen was secretary of the late Governor Stanley during his tenure of office; and during the existence of the Progressive Party in Kansas Brother Allen became one of its leaders—State and National. Brother Allen is now on his second war-time mission in France. He first went there in 1917 with William Allen White, of Emporia, on a Red Cross mission, and again in 1918. Brother Allen returned and organized for the American Red Cross in France its home service branch, of which he was director. Later, at his request he was transferred to the Y. M. C. A. service, which has kept him near the fighting front among the American soldiers much of the time.

A peculiar feature of Brother Allen's campaign was that he was absent from the state *throughout the campaign season* of both primary and general election. During the entire period he neither wrote a political letter nor made a political speech urging his election for the office of Governor.

Hon. D. R. Anthony, Jr.

Hon. D. R. Anthony, Jr., a native of Kansas, graduated from Ann Arbor, and while attending Michigan University joined Delta Tau Delta. Brother Anthony is editor of the *Leavenworth Times*. He has several times been re-elected to Congress from the First Congressional district. During his ten years' service in Washington Congressman Anthony enjoyed an intimate acquaintance with the leaders on both sides of the aisle in the House of Representatives. He counts many strong personal friendships among both the Republican minority and the Democratic majority. He

rarely talks of his own work in Washington, but those who know say that every day's work is a record of some achievement or some accomplishment in behalf of the constituency he represents. Soldiers everywhere regard him as their special friend and spokesman. Veteran soldiers have during his years of service expressed their thanks for his attention to their needs.

By reason of his membership on the committee on Military affairs of the House of Representatives, where he is second ranking Republican member, D. R. Anthony, Jr., has had a most important part in the shaping of the war legislation of the past two years. His counsels have been sought, and his influence felt, in preparing most of the bills which have been enacted into laws for the winning of the war and safeguarding the interests of the nation, and for the protection of the American soldiers who fought in the great conflict just ended.

Hon. Homer Hoch

Hon. Homer Hoch, editor and lawyer, is manager of *The Marion Record*. He was born in Kansas forty years ago, attended Baker University, and from that institution took his A. B. He was a member of the old Alpha Omega, which was subsequently absorbed by Delta Tau Delta. Brother Hoch was affiliated by Gamma Eta Chapter at George Washington University but is a member of Gamma Theta. He is a son of ex-Governor Hoch and has spoken in all parts of the State on educational, governmental and kindred subjects. It may be recalled by older heads of the Fraternity at the time when Alpha Omega was petitioning Delta Tau Delta for a charter one of the best arguments which was presented to the Fraternity was the strong and loyal list of alumni which old Alpha Omega boasted. Gamma Theta is making good, and many of her members have appeared in the lime light.



Robert Douglas Ramsey
Phi '14
President Southern Division

Robert Douglas Ramsey

Phi '14

President Southern Division

Delta Tau Delta

Robert Ramsey is the new President of the Southern Division and a more enthusiastic office holder would be hard to find. His long acquaintance with Deltas in the southern states peculiarly fits him for this high office.

Bob has always been a southerner since one bright sunny morning in 1891 when he first landed in Camden, Arkansas. He stayed around there several years going to school, high school and college until he sort of outgrew the town. It was in the fall of 1910 that he journeyed up to old Washington and Lee University to expand his knowledge along literary lines. The boys of old Phi Chapter spotted him and pledged him to Delta Tau Delta, beginning a most successful career for him. If there was a phase of collegiate or fraternal life that Bob did not have his fingers in history has made some big mistake. Everything from the presidency of the freshmen class to the leader of the final ball came under Bob's master hand. His literary activities brought him his Phi Beta Kappa key in 1912 and when he transferred to the law department he was immediately initiated in Phi Delta Phi, to which he lent the same untiring services that he had given to Delta Tau Delta.

Washington and Lee in general, and Phi Chapter in particular, greatly missed Bob when he packed up his little trunk in 1914. The dear old college days were over.

But Bob's legal training was so complete that it immediately got him into trouble. In the fall of 1914 he met Brother Bruce Bielaski, Chief of the Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice, who immediately sent him

down to Indianapolis to clear up the election frauds. Subsequently he was placed in charge of the Indianapolis Office and his record in assisting the prosecution of the Terra Haute election case is an admirable one.

In the spring of 1917 he was elected alumni secretary of Washington and Lee University; and as such traveled throughout the South, drawing the alumni of old Washington and Lee much closer together by his enthusiasm. At the outbreak of the war he immediately tried to get into the military service, but holds the all-Southern record for rejections. Shortly thereafter he was called back to Washington by Brother Bielaski and was placed in his office, where his untiring efforts have made him a most efficient assistant to our renowned brother in smashing the Hun propaganda "over here."

Bob's regard for Delta Tau Delta is of the very highest, whether it be responding to a toast at some memorial banquet, or as the C. K. C. of the Hot Dog Society, that famous organization of pep instillers of Buffalo Karnea Fame. Either is but the effervescence of his exuberant spirits.

These qualifications amply fit him for the leadership of the Southern Division. At a time when there is a great tendency for chapters to become dismembered his strong guiding hand and brotherly cooperation are binding them closer together and making the record of the Southern Division the most enviable of all.

So this is Robert Douglas Ramsey, the new President of the Southern Division. May we all support him individually and through our chapters, making the gem of the Southern Division the brightest star in our constellation.



George M. York
Gamma Gamma '09
President Eastern Division

George M. York

Gamma Gamma '09

President Eastern Division

Delta Tau Delta

George M. York was born at Somerville, Mass., on October 21, 1887. He was educated at the Somerville Public Schools. He entered Dartmouth College and was graduated with the class of 1909, being initiated by Gamma Gamma Chapter in his freshman year. He was extremely active while in college and was head of the Gamma Gamma Chapter during 1908-9.

After a year of graduate work at Harvard he entered business with his father, James M. York, President and Founder of the York & Whitney Company, wholesale commission merchants in Boston, with which firm he has since been actively associated.


Brother York was the first treasurer of the Gamma Gamma House Corporation and during his term Gamma Gamma acquired its present home. Much of the credit for the financial success of the corporation during its infancy is due to his indefatigable efforts.

He has been an active member of the Boston Alumni Chapter for nine years, serving on many committees with a zeal and spirit which spurred others who aided him.


Among the various offices he holds are Vice-President of the De Soto Fruit Company, owning and operating extensive orange properties in Florida; President Boston Branch of the National League of Commission Merchants, and Director of the Fidelity Trust Company of Boston.

His brother, Walter R. York, Gamma Gamma '16, formerly of the Lafayette Flying Corps, is now a lieutenant in the French Army and on leave of absence in the United States.

An active, loyal and enthusiastic Delt, we know he will be a strong arm of our Fraternity.



EDITORIALS



GETTING BACK TO NORMAL With the return of our active brothers to their respective colleges after the holidays they will find that the abnormal conditions of S. A. T. C. days have disappeared and that college life offers again its accustomed routine, possibilities and problems.

Our chapters already have been urged to reorganize their administrative machinery at the first possible moment and many of them took steps toward this end before the demobilization of the Students Army Training Corps. Conditions so far this college year have permitted little of chapter organization or activity, but getting back in the stride again should be no more difficult than it is after the return from a summer vacation. As soon as a full staff of officers is elected the straightening out of the chapter finances should engage first attention. Fortunately the close supervision of the Arch Chapter and alumni financial assistance where needed have carried all our chapters through this critical year and a half in excellent shape. But accounts and books will probably be found badly confused. Many of our chapters are fortunate enough to have experienced alumni available to call on for assistance in this task, and full instructions may be secured from the Central Office.

In recent years several fraternities have established the office of an Alumnus Chapter Advisor and have advertised it as a novelty. But our readers know that Delta Tau Delta has had such an office incorporated in its fundamental laws for over thirty years. Its value was long ago demonstrated in the general routine administration of our Fraternity, but in these recent trying days these Alumni Advisors have had unusually heavy responsibility toward

their respective chapters, and in many cases they have been almost the salvation of a chapter. These days of reconstruction call them especially to a painstaking discharge of their duties and functions. Many of our chapter officers will be younger men and new to their work. At the start especially they will need instruction, advice and guidance. Then, too, it will rest largely with the Alumnus Advisor to instill in the chapter membership the old-time respect for the Fraternity's Laws and Customs and an appreciation of our fundamental Ideals and Principles that formerly were inculcated by routine discipline; and to acquaint them with tradition and lore that in normal times were handed down from generation to generation of chapter class delegations.

The future for Delta Tau Delta looms above the horizon with rosy promise, and the prospects for each and every chapter are of the brightest, but there is still plenty of work ahead of us to bring the Fraternity back to the splendid efficiency of organization and potential energy that obtained in former days. The second semester will undoubtedly find our active enrollment outstripping that of any previous year in the Fraternity's history. In our last issue we referred to the remarkable showing in recruiting new material that our chapters had made under adverse conditions. Besides these members, indications and reports already received point to the return of a large number of old members who had not completed their course when they dropped out to answer the call of their Country and Civilization.

**THE
INTERFRATERNITY
CONFERENCE**

We feel sure that we need offer no apology for devoting most of this number to three of the reports that were presented at the recent Tenth Interfraternity Conference. They should be

read by every fraternity man and we especially commend them to our own brothers.

This anniversary of the Interfraternity Conference offered an opportunity to take stock of what it has accomplished, and it is well done in the report presented by Dr. Shepardson. If there had been no other benefit to accrue the assembling of the leaders of fraternities once a year for mutual discussion and counsel would in itself have been well worth while. But along with this better acquaintance have come inspiration, mutual respect and an elevation of fraternity ideals and practices that have been of incalculable value to all fraternities.

Although from the start these meetings have been entirely informal in their character and no action has ever been taken that would be binding on any individual fraternity represented, still the recommendations adopted have been applied and worked out in its own way by practically every fraternity of the Conference. Our problems are all similar and often one organization has gone further in the solution of some of them than others. This information in itself, freely presented for the general good, has been of great value to fraternity national officers.

In more recent years the effectiveness of the Conference has been greatly augmented by the splendid service of the Executive Committee. These gentlemen meet at frequent intervals and they have been able to smooth over many a threateningly serious local situation and clear up many a misunderstanding between different organizations. But during the critical months of the early fall they rendered a service to the fraternity system that can not be too greatly appreciated. We referred to this in a November editorial and for full details we offer the reader the report of the Chairman of the Conference on other pages. Besides the credit it reflects on the officers it shows how vital to the

entire fraternity system is such a body as the Executive Committee of the Interfraternity Conference. No individual fraternity could have secured these results—or even demanded so respectful a hearing from the busy men in authority. It was the victory of representatives of *all* fraternities through their chosen spokesmen. Truly, "In Union There is Strength!"

We foreshadowed in a November editorial how slim and make-shift an issue of *THE RAINBOW* this number would be—and we are not disappointing our readers. But with the delay in the first number and hopes of catching up with the March number to issue such a number as this seems preferable to combining two numbers in one issue.

The date of going to press and the shortness of time account for the meagerness of the two departments *The Delta Chapters* and *The Delta Alumni*. But we hope to atone for this by an unusual wealth of exceedingly interesting material in the March number.

We hope that it will not be long before we can welcome back to the subscription list all of the eight-hundred brothers who dropped from it when patriotic duty called them from the usual even tenor of their lives. We also hope for more correct and permanent addresses for many on our list.

When the Arch Chapter decided at its meeting last August to hold the Karnea next summer it was very doubtful what sort of a Karnea it would be. But now that the dark clouds of war have passed and our brothers are returning to their customary vocations we can prophesy with certainty that it will be "The Greatest Karnea in the History of the Fraternity."

As pious Moslem turns worshipping eye toward Mecca let every Delt turn thought, and hope, and plan toward BOSTON, AUGUST 27-30th.



Enrollment of the Active Chapters at Opening
January, 1919

- ALPHA—Allegheny College—36.
BETA—Ohio University—4.
GAMMA—Washington and Jefferson College—22.
DELTA—University of Michigan—22.
EPSILON—Albion College—22.
ZETA—Western Reserve University—7.
KAPPA—Hillsdale College—30.
LAMBDA—Vanderbilt University—9.
MU—Ohio Wesleyan University—22.
NU—Lafayette College—25.
OMICRON—University of Iowa—13.
RHO—Stevens Institute of Technology—20.
TAU—Penn State College—21.
UPSILON—Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute—21.
PHI—Washington and Lee University—14.
CHI—Kenyon College—29.
OMEGA—University of Pennsylvania—12.
BETA ALPHA—Indiana University—26.
BETA BETA—De Pauw University—27.
BETA GAMMA—University of Wisconsin—36.
BETA DELTA—University of Georgia—22.
BETA EPSILON—Emory College—13.
BETA ZETA—Butler College—13.
BETA ETA—University of Minnesota—10.
BETA THETA—University of the South—13.
BETA IOTA—University of Virginia—15.
BETA KAPPA—University of Colorado—6.
BETA LAMBDA—Lehigh University—20.
BETA MU—Tufts College—10.

PLANNING FOR THE 45TH KARNEA



BOSTON

AUGUST, 27-30



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- BETA NU—Massachusetts Institute of Technology—29.
BETA XI—Tulane University—10.
BETA OMICRON—Cornell University—19.
BETA PI—Northwestern University—10.
BETA RHO—Leland Stanford, Jr., University—18.
BETA TAU—University of Nebraska—22.
BETA UPSILON—University of Illinois—29.
BETA PHI—Ohio State University—11.
BETA CHI—Brown University—14.
BETA PSI—Wabash College—16.
BETA OMEGA—University of California—18.
GAMMA ALPHA—University of Chicago—11.
GAMMA BETA—Armour Institute of Technology—9.
GAMMA GAMMA—Dartmouth College—31.
GAMMA DELTA—West Virginia University—2.
GAMMA EPSILON—Columbia University—8.
GAMMA ZETA—Wesleyan University—36.
GAMMA ETA—George Washington University—8.
GAMMA THETA—Baker University—22.
GAMMA IOTA—University of Texas—21.
GAMMA KAPPA—University of Missouri—29.
GAMMA LAMBDA—Purdue University—19.
GAMMA MU—University of Washington—14.
GAMMA NU—University of Maine—21.
GAMMA XI—University of Cincinnati—15.
GAMMA OMICRON—Syracuse University—17.
GAMMA PI—Iowa State University—11.
GAMMA RHO—University of Oregon—13.
GAMMA SIGMA—University of Pittsburgh—16.
GAMMA TAU—University of Kansas—40.
GAMMA UPSILON—Miami University—23.
GAMMA PHI—Amherst College—27.



THAT PERPETUAL DESSERT

Dedicated to the Washington, D. C., Delta Tau Delta Club

By Russell H. Pray, Delta '13

It might have been
Carved
From some wood worker's block
Of rain stained walnut,
Yet
It partook strangely
Of the soggyneess
Of bogs,
And had the odor
Of some
Poor housewife's
Breadpan,
Left unclean too long.
It had a crust—beneath the crust
A thickness
Of war insured nourishment,
Destined for high pressure
Stomachs.
Before Susie got it,
It had been the flour of Maryland—
Grain of the field—
Fibre of the woods and weeds—
Chaff that the wind blew not away—
And sundry things
Such as
Eggs
Fresh but not aggressive—
A few punches of her fist
And Susie
A shrewd cook in her way
Made it hard
Like War—
And called it
Pudding!!!



THE DELTA SCRAP BOOK



ALPHA

FREDERICK PALMER

Frederick Palmer, war correspondent and author, and a major on the staff of Gen. Pershing from May, 1917, to October, 1918, has just been promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He wrote on November 11th from the front, that the guns had just ceased firing and that the change to him was a cause of inexpressible happiness because he had heard the voices of those guns for more than four years.—*N. Y. Post*, November 30, 1918.

DELTA

WILLIAM HOYT WORRELL

Professor William Hoyt Worrell, who for seven years has been instructor in Arabic and other oriental languages and phonetics at the Hartford Theological Seminary, is to leave soon for the Holy Land to assume charge of the school maintained at Jerusalem by the Archeological Institute of America. Announcement of his appointment was received from New York, today, from the convention of the institute, which he is attending.

The school at Jerusalem, which has been devoted to research work and excavation enterprises, was closed in 1914 and the use of its buildings turned over to the American Red Cross as a contribution to the war relief work of that society. Now that the war is over, the school is to resume its former work.

Professor Worrell, who is one of the younger circle of orientalists in this country, has been chosen because of his practical knowledge of Arabic dialects as used among both Mohammedans and Christians in Palestine, Egypt and Syria, as well as for his interests and aspirations as a member of the archeological institute.

He was sent to the lands of the eastern Mediterranean in 1913 to study the Arabic dialects, so that he might instruct on his return to the seminary students who were preparing for missionary work in that part of the world. He also went to Hamburg to study phonetics, and later started the system of teaching phonetics now in use at the seminary.

He came to Hartford to teach at the seminary in 1911, after teaching for a year in the Semitic department at the University of Michigan, of which institution he was a graduate. He had studied abroad for three years after his graduation, and received at Strassburg, in Alsace, the degree of Ph. D.

Degrees have been conferred upon him for scholarly attainments,⁷ as follows: A.B., University of Michigan, 1903; B.D., Hartford Theological Seminary, 1906; Ph.D., University of Strassburg, 1909. He is a member of the American Oriental Society, the Archeological Institute of America, the Delta Tau Delta Fraternity, and the Phi Beta Kappa Scholastic Society.

No definite date has yet been set for his going to Jerusalem, but it is expected that he will leave within a few weeks. He was expected home this afternoon from the sessions of the convention of the institute in New York.

Reports from the convention also stated that a school similar to the one at Jerusalem would be opened at Bagdad, where a field contributory would be established for further instruction, and that A. T. Clay, instructor of Assyriology at Yale University, had been named as director of this proposed school.—*Hartford (Conn.) Times*, December 28, 1918.

KAPPA

LIEUT. STEPHEN JESSOP

Another Petoskey boy has been cited for bravery while in action and received the Croix de Guerre from the French government. Lieut. Stephen Jessop writes from Chinon, France, that he has been cited for bravery and unusual service in battle and has in his possession the Croix de Guerre presented him by a French officer.

This coveted honor was received for meritorious service while he was a sergeant in an American ambulance corps early in October. Lieut. Jessop did not tell his mother, Mrs. Grace Jessop, of this city, any particulars but stated he will relate to her the whole story when home.

Lieut. Jessop enlisted in Petoskey and finally was sent to Camp Custer as an instructor in the chemical division. When sent to France he went into the ambulance division where he saw hard service. He continued his studies in the chemical warfare service, however, and was finally commissioned in that division and saw active service in the closing battles of the war.

Lieut. Jessop was a member of the 1915 class of the Petoskey High School, Charles Chase, another member of which, has received the Croix de Guerre. It is believed that every young man member of the 1915 class of the local high school joined the colors.

MU

EDWIN H. HUGHES, JR.

MALDEN, MASS., Dec. 28.—Edwin H. Hughes, Jr., of this city, son of Bishop Edwin H. Hughes of the Methodist Episcopal Church, has received the French Croix de Guerre, according to word received at his

home here today. It was presented for acts of heroism on November 4th and 5th, when he faced severe artillery and machine gun fire to remove wounded comrades from the danger zone.

—*N. Y. Times*, December 29, 1918.

MU

COL. ELBERT E. PERSONS

Col. Elbert E. Persons, A. A. S., who has been the efficient Commanding Officer of Camp Crane since its birth, departed for more important duties in Uncle Sam's Army last week (May 20, 1918).

Col. Persons was born in Sandusky, Ohio, July 1, 1869, and graduated in 1891 from Ohio Wesleyan University.

He entered the army in 1898 and during the Philippine trouble served on the staff of the Provost Marshal General in Manila. He took part in the Luzon campaign, and was subsequently detailed on the staff of the Emergency Hospital at Naga Saki, Japan, where he remained for seven months. Returning to America he went to Fort Snelling, as assistant to Surgeon Bradley, now General Pershing's surgeon. He was then detailed to Seattle, Washington, where he spent four and a half years in the hospital at Losbanos.

For three years he was at Governor's Island, and in 1911 he was sent to the Mexican Border as assistant to the chief surgeon, Brig. General Birmingham. At that time Colonel Persons demonstrated the efficiency of the typhoid vaccine, performing pioneer work along this line that such wonderful results came forth, and efficacy of typhoid inoculation was completely demonstrated. Previous to this Colonel Persons had submitted himself and his family to typhoid inoculations as a volunteer.

In 1912, he was assigned to the army War College at Washington, D. C., as assistant instructor, and in 1914 he went to Vera Cruz with the American troops. On his return to the United States he was assigned to revise the Manual of the Medical Department of the United States Army, a very important assignment. On the completion of the Manual he went to Panama as assistant to the Chief Health Officer in the Canal Zone.

Col. Persons is the father of the movement that established training camps for Medical Reserve Corps officers. Together with Major Harry Gilchrist, he opened the first camp at the artillery training grounds, Tobyhanna, Pa., in the summer of 1914. Col. Persons laid out the course of instruction and gave interesting, practical training in field work, first aid, sanitary drill and ambulance work. This was the first camp of its kind, and Camp Crane is really an outgrowth of the Tobyhanna movement.

At that time, Congress had appropriated no funds, but Col. Persons was so interested in the work that he not only volunteered to come at his own expense, but was willing to devote his vacation period to it as well.

When the President in May, 1917, declared that a star of war existed between the United States and Germany, Col. Persons hurried home from Panama, expecting to take passage immediately for France and to be at active work in the field in a short time. He arrived two days after the unit in which he was assigned had embarked and there fell to him the task of establishing and organizing the United States Army Ambulance Service which has been equipped and trained at Camp Crane, Allentown, Pa.

Had Col. Persons arrived two days earlier, the soldiers at Camp Crane would have missed the opportunity of becoming acquainted with a high type of soldier and a distinguished and honorable gentleman. As Commanding Officer of Camp Crane, Colonel Persons won the respect and admiration of every man in his command, and everyone who had the opportunity of meeting him.

Colonel Persons is a man of pleasing personality, a strong character and a friendly disposition. Whenever he met an officer or an enlisted man, he would greet them with a snappy salute, a friendly smile, and if time permitted, stop for a friendly chat.

Col. Persons is the founder of the amusement hall and has been the promoter and organizer of the recreation and amusement activities of Camp Crane. Some of the leading artists of the country and noted speakers have appeared on the Building VII platform.

When Col. Persons learned last fall that it had been the custom of the Fair Grounds Association to observe Romper day for the children of Allentown, he immediately busied himself in offering the use of the grounds for that day as usual, detailing soldiers to take care of the children. When the day came forth, the Camp Crane soldiers had prepared a rip-roaring program for the "kiddies," causing the grandstand to be filled to the limit with youngsters and grown-ups to enjoy the soldier entertainment. Refreshments were served at the expense of Camp Crane in honor of the children.

TAU

LT. COL. WALLACE CLAY

Announcement that the Frankford Arsenal is to be made the principal experimental center for the United States Ordnance Department follows closely upon published reports indicating that research work, already

demonstrated in most remarkable achievements on the firing line of the western front, has startled the world.

That the Frankford Arsenal is to receive the bulk of the development work for the War Department received confirmation by officials of the arsenal. The man to whom greatest credit is given for the successes recorded in the arsenal laboratories is Lieutenant Colonel Wallace Clay, now chief of the arsenal experimental department. He is an officer who has risen rapidly and upon actual merit to a position of signal honor in military circles. It is understood that Colonel Clay, in recognition of his knowledge of chemistry as it may be applied to warfare and the successes he had achieved in personal research work, was the representative recently of the United States Government in a secret mission to Europe, where he conferred with chief executives of the War Departments of England and France concerning policies to be followed in the prosecution of the war.

To Colonel Clay is due credit for the development of the armor-piercing tracer bullet, which had been perfected at the Frankford Arsenal long before the United States entered the world war, as well as the incendiary bullet, which latter especially gave the Allied forces marked advantage over their adversaries in the recent conflict.

Government ordnance experts have hailed with considerable acclaim Colonel Clay's invention of a three-inch illuminating shell which has been formally adopted by this Government.

—*Philadelphia Ledger*, November 23, 1918.

OMEGA 1-19
BETA ZETA

CHARLES R. SPARE
JAMES B. CURTIS

The American Manganese Bronze Company of Holmesburg, Pa., well known founders of Spare's Manganese Bronzes, and possibly still better known as manufacturers of both large and small screw propeller wheels, have the distinction of recently delivering the first propeller to Hog Island (on an order of 40) for use on the "B" type ships building there. The propeller referred to is 18 feet 6 inches in diameter, weight 34,000 lbs., and is a good example of the large class of work which this Company is able to take care of. In addition to the Hog Island propellers, the American Manganese Bronze Company are turning out other large propellers at a rapid rate for such prominent concerns as Federal Shipbuilding Company, Standard Shipbuilding Corporation, Canadian Vickers, and also for the Emergency Fleet Corporation.

The fact that this concern is capable of turning out propellers from 10 inches to 20 feet in diameter shows the flexibility of their foundry.

The prominence of their clientele is in no small measure significant of the class of work which they turn out.

The offices and plant of the American Manganese Bronze Company are located at Holmsburg Junction, on the Pennsylvania Railroad main line between New York and Philadelphia, which renders them excellent shipping facilities. This concern is exceptionally well equipped to handle heavy casting work, having two 15-ton cranes in their main foundry bay, and one 5-ton crane in the melting shop. The metal for the propellers is melted in a reverberatory furnace, which has a capacity of over 15 tons of metal at a heat. Frequently two heats a day are run, so that their melting capacity in this furnace alone is very heavy. A broad gauge spur runs directly under the main foundry craneway, so that shipments are made with the best possible expedition.

The officials of the American Manganese Bronze Company are: James B. Curtis, president; Charles R. Spare, vice-president and general manager, and T. H. Addie, secretary and treasurer, the latter gentleman also being in charge of sales.

This company has just issued a circular entitled, "Manganese Bronze—the Legitimate Metal for Propellers." A copy of the same may be secured for the writing.—*Pacific Marine Review*, November, 1918.

GAMMA ETA

A. BRUCE BIELASKI

Private business today has claimed another high official of the Government in the person of A. Bruce Bielaski, chief of the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice who has tendered his resignation to Attorney General Gregory.

Mr. Bielaski will not leave the department immediately, but will remain at the request of the Attorney General to complete certain important work already undertaken. Though the date of his retirement is indefinite, Mr. Bielaski has several offers from private concerns, and will return to civil life as soon as the Government can dispense with his services.

After graduating at the Business High School in this city some sixteen years ago, Mr. Bielaski went into the Government Printing Office as a laborer. A laborer in any of the departments in Washington is a person who has not passed a civil service examination. His salary is low and his duties are varied. Bruce Bielaski made headway, attended law lectures at George Washington University and played baseball.

He played so well for the printers that he was transferred, still as a laborer, to the Department of Justice because the ball team of that department wanted his services. In course of time Bielaski took a civil

service examination, passed, and was put to work as a clerk in the division of examiners. The examiners were detectives, with a knowledge of bookkeeping.

During Roosevelt's administration it was thought best to divorce the Secret Service from the Department of Justice, and build up an investigating corps for the exclusive service of the department. Bielaski was chosen to head the new bureau.

He went into the field and gained a wide experience in bank and trust cases, in closing bucket shops and in trapping persons engaged in the white slave traffic. From a small force, Bielaski built up his bureau until today it has men in every large city of the country, and special men in smaller places who are open to call by the Government.

America's entrance into the world war threw an immense burden of work on the Bureau of Investigation. Enemy propaganda must be met and headed off. Enemy aliens were here in large numbers and must be disposed of.

The multitude of problems threatened to overwhelm the Department of Justice, and Bielaski threw every ounce of his energy into the fight. The Bureau of Investigation was expanded fourfold. Operatives were added by the thousands. The work was done.

Investigations were made of every suspect in America. More than 4,000,000 enemy aliens were registered and thousands of aliens proved guilty of an unfriendly attitude were interned for the period of the war. Under the espionage and sabotage acts of Congress the Bureau of Investigation conducted inquiries in every State and had hundreds of convictions as a result of its investigations. No "tip" was overlooked, and many that proved groundless were run to earth.

While looking out for aliens, Bielaski also rendered yeoman service in investigating violations of the selective service act, and evaders of military duty. His department at present comprises the biggest force of secret investigators in the Government service, and its work has been highly praised both here and abroad.—*Wilmington Times*, December 7, 1918.

The public has been impressed by the truthful and dispassionate manner in which Mr. A. Bruce Bielaski has set forth to the Senate Committee the facts regarding German propaganda in this country. The information was gleaned by the Department of Justice by a staff under Mr. Bielaski's direction, and much of the material was gathered by him personally. He worked incessantly, quietly and most intelligently in trailing the agents of the German government, all of whom were answer-

able to that peculiar genius, Count von Bernstorff, who was a typical German in his mixture of stupidity, malice and cunning. The German propaganda trapped itself in many instances, but in many other instances it was extremely dangerous.

Mr. Bielaski has performed most valuable service for the country as chief investigator for the Department of Justice. He should be induced to withdraw his resignation. He has not completed the work which he of all Americans is best fitted to do. German propaganda is still poisoning the public mind, and determined efforts are being made to split the allies apart. Mr. Bielaski should be asked by the government to remain at his post until all the dangers arising from the war are removed and destroyed. His withdrawal at this time would deprive the government of information of the highest importance. No other person possesses this information or can use it to such good advantage in behalf of the government.—Editorial, *The Washington Post*, December 11, 1918.

GAMMA ETA

CAPT. WILLIAM A. SOMMERS

For personal valor in leading his men to safety under intense German fire, Capt. Wm. A. Sommers, Company G, 310th Infantry, 754 Rock Creek Church Road Northwest, has received special citations from the American Red Cross and from the members of his own Company.

Capt. Sommers is well known to Washingtonians, especially in athletic circles, having been nick-named in his George Washington University days, "Big Bill" Sommers.

During his absence his mother, wife, and two little daughters have been living at 754 Rock Creek Road Northwest.

After graduating in 1906, during which year he was captain of his football team, playing at right tackle, he was appointed football manager for one year.

For several years past he has been acting as a postoffice inspector with headquarters at Brooklyn, New York.

It was in the battle line in the northern part of France that Capt. Sommers fought so valiantly. Using tactics of persistency that had made him one of the best right tackles George Washington ever had, Capt. Sommers, though wounded, continued fighting and rescued several of his men. Capt. Sommers was wounded September 19th; the first official notification was sent to his wife and to his mother, Mrs. P. W. Sommers, November 11th by the Red Cross. The War Department confirmed the report on December 11th. No details of his encounter with the Huns was received by his family until last Thursday

when a letter, written on his return to his company was received by Mrs. Sommers.

"We were in the first big all-American drive at St. Mihiel on February 15th," Capt. Sommers wrote in describing his last months of front line experiences. "We took over the first lines from the Marines of the Second Division, who were all shot to pieces and disorganized. Our position was in the north edge of Bois de Montagne, a patch of woods about four kilometers or two and one-half miles north of Thieu Court. The Hun was wrecking our position with artillery fire night and day. We had dug in along the edge of the woods with dead Huns and Marines out in front of our position. The first two days the Hun artillery was not bothering us much, for no one was being hit.

"But the night of the 17th and 18th two men in the company were killed and several more injured in the first platoon, which was on the right center of the company lines.

"The following night, the artillery fire shifted a bit and also hit along the left center in the second and fourth platoons. I had a hole in the ground behind the center of my company about ten feet back in a dug-out, with a shelter tent over it to keep off the rain. The Huns' shelling was very heavy on the 18th, starting about 1 p. m.

"About 1 a. m. on the 19th, I shifted some of the men and started to dig trenches out to our left in an open space. It was raining slightly and I had on my British raincoat and a steel helmet. I had just finished pacing off where I desired the trenches dug and had set the men to work when facing the Hun position I gave a last glance around for a general survey of the situation to see whether anything further could be done. Just then I heard something whizzing directly towards me from the front. I ducked rapidly to the right but I could not escape it entirely. It caught me in the left shoulder. I thought it had just nipped my shoulder and I said: 'He has got me' (meaning the Hun).

"A sanitary man was handy and the wound was bound up. I felt better so I thought I would go back to my dugout and rest a while. When I got here, found it was full of gas. The whole stretch of woods along there seemed to be full of it so I decided it would be better to get back to the dressing station and get fixed up.

"I took the acting first sergeant and a runner with me. It was wet, and slippery, and dark and neither one of the men with me knew the way. I thought I did, having been back once before, the Sunday afternoon we company commanders were up with the major to look over the

lines, but it was different at night, and we bore off a little too much to the right. We finally made Thieu Court, however, after walking about twice as far as we should have.

"Both of the men who accompanied me were sent back to the hospital as gas patients. The acting sergeant got back to the company shortly after I did, but the other man has not returned yet. The regimental surgeon redressed my wounds; said he thought the piece of shell was still there. A Red Cross worker gave me hot coffee and took my name to write home to you. I was shortly thereafter placed on a stretcher, loaded in an ambulance with three other patients and started on my way. I had a ride of about sixteen miles; it was the roughest ride I ever experienced. We landed at the hospital at Toul about 7 a. m. on the 19th of September."—*The Washington Post*, December 14, 1918.

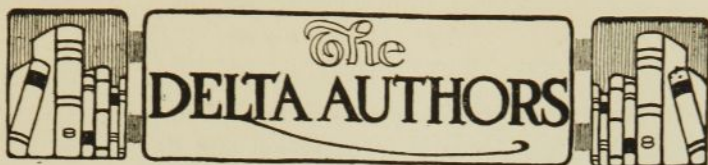
GAMMA XI

WILLIAM L. ETTINGER, JR.

William L. Ettinger, Jr., son of Dr. William L. Ettinger, City Superintendent of Schools, has received the Croix de Guerre, according to an announcement made in the *Radiator*, the official organ of the United States Ambulance Service with the French Army. The paper, under date of November 21st, was received by Dr. Ettinger yesterday.

The announcement states that the decoration came as a recognition of "his splendid work" at Plemont, France, "which afforded an excellent example of courage and coolness despite the violent bombardment."

Private Ettinger, who is twenty-one years old, went to France two years ago with the Fordham Ambulance Unit which was assigned to duty with the French Army.—*N. Y. World*, December 11, 1918.



HOW MOTION PICTURES ARE MADE. By Homer Croy.
Illustrated with photographs. New York: Harper & Brothers. \$4.00.

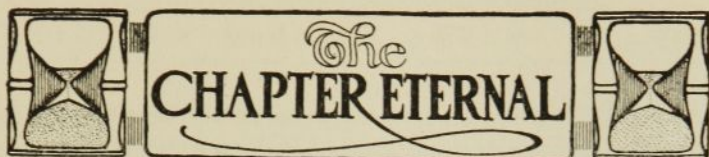
Mr. Croy's book deals with the screen historically and technically. It tells much more than how motion pictures are made, beginning with a narrative of how they were made in their primitive days and concluding with a prophecy of how they will be made and what they will do in the future.

In the opening chapters Mr. Croy offers, if not the first, at least one of the first and most easily accessible descriptions of the progressive invention and growth of motion pictures, assigning to Sellers, Muybridge, Edison, Marey, Goodwin, Jenkins, Armat, and others the particular parts played by them in the history. He considers Edward Muybridge "the father of motion pictures" and C. Francis Jenkins the man "who brought up the child." In succeeding chapters on "How the Scenes Are Taken," "In a Day's Work," "How Trick Pictures Are Made," "The Things that Mystify Audiences," and "The Mechanics of Making Millions Laugh" Mr. Croy shows the present-day makers of motion pictures at work and explains what they do and why they do it.

The value of the book is substantially increased because the author does not limit his attention to the screen in its relation to popular amusement, as the term is commonly understood. Those whose interest includes more than the photoplay are in his debt for interesting instruction about the photography in motion of growing plants and microscopic subjects, the taking of pictures at the front, the development of colored and talking pictures, the making of animated cartoons, and the recording of life undersea.

In his last chapter, and here and there throughout the book, Mr. Croy turns from narration and description to speculation and criticism, and in doing so, of course, he enters a field of differences of opinion. While many of his views are undoubtedly sound, others will be challenged as the output of temerarious movie-mindedness.

—*New York Times Book Review*, December 22, 1918.



The CHAPTER ETERNAL


KAPPA

HAROLD TAYLOR

On Christmas Day another gold star was added to Kappa's service flag. On that day Brother Taylor, the latest and one of the best loved of our chapter, left us to join the Chapter Eternal. His life was a model of clean, pure living; he was active in manly sports and excelled in them; he "loved mankind, his country, and his God, and loving, was dearly loved by all."

Harold came to us in October, when he enlisted in the Student's Army Training Corps. His quietness and modesty made him, for a short time, rather inconspicuous in the college; but his fine, true qualities speedily brought him out to the notice of his schoolmates, and he gained rapidly in popularity. On December 11th he contracted influenza, which developed into pneumonia. And yet for two weeks he made a fight for life which was the marvel of the barracks and the community, only possible because of the pure life he had led. But just as Christmas Day was being rung in Brother Taylor's soul passed on.

And yet, in our sorrow, we cannot but feel that there is something sublime in the death of a brave soldier which in a way softens the tragedy of it! The courage, the sacrifice, the high resolve to give the last full measure of devotion, are present, whether the comrade fell on foreign field or died in camp. He has given his life, in the same spirit of patriotism with which he gave his body to his country, and he must be numbered with the Nation's heroes. Brother Taylor was a brave soldier, and though tears may come when we remember him, they will be tears not only of sadness, but of tenderness and pride.



UPSILON

DON R. CATHERS

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to gather unto himself in Chapter Eternal our beloved brother, Don R. Cathers, and whereas our brother was called from this life while serving in the cause of humanity that we and our posterity might remain free from the yoke of the enemy, and

WHEREAS, In the passing of our brother into a better world we have suffered the loss of a faithful, willing and loyal brother, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Chapter Upsilon of the Delta Tau Delta Fraternity extend to the bereaved family of the departed brother our heartfelt sympathy in our mutual loss and sorrow, and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent the family of our beloved brother, a copy be spread upon the minutes of this chapter, and a copy be sent to THE RAINBOW for publication.

Chapter Upsilon of Delta Tau Delta,

WM. C. HYATT,

H. R. PARKER,

J. M. STEPHENS,

Committee.

BETA IOTA

RANDOLPH HARMON

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to take from us our beloved brother Randolph Harmon, and

WHEREAS, In his death Beta Iota Chapter of Delta Tau Delta has lost a most loyal and devoted brother and benefactor, and the Chapter now wishes to pay its last tribute of respect to its departed; be it

Resolved, That we, his brothers of Chapter Beta Iota of Delta Tau Delta extend to his bereaved family our deepest

sympathy in our mutual sorrow and loss, and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our beloved brother, that a copy be entered in the record of this Chapter, and a copy be forwarded to THE RAINBOW for publication.

BETA IOTA CHAPTER,
Delta Tau Delta.

BETA MU COURTNEY NASH STARKWEATHER

WHEREAS, It has pleased our Almighty Father in His infinite wisdom and power, to take from the activities of life, our beloved brother, Courtney N. Starkweather, who made the Supreme Sacrifice on October Fourth, Nineteen-hundred and Eighteen at Edgewood Arsenal, and

WHEREAS, By the death of Brother Starkweather, Delta Tau Delta has lost a devoted and loyal alumnus and Beta Mu a sterling friend, be it

Resolved, That we the members of Beta Mu Chapter extend to his Mother and Brother our sympathy and condolence in this our mutual loss; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our departed brother, a copy be placed upon the minutes of this Chapter and a copy be sent to THE RAINBOW, the official organ of the Fraternity.

HAROLD L. SCHENK,
President.

CARL F. STROCHMANN,
Secretary.

BETA OMICRON

CAPT. THEODORE DOUGLAS MEAD

Capt. Theodore Douglas Mead of the Medical Corps, who was an assistant surgeon of the 104th Field Artillery of the

Major Straight entered the army immediately following the entrance of America into the war and served in the Adjutant General's Department, first at Governors Island and later at Fort Sill, the great artillery centre in Oklahoma. From the latter post he was called to Washington to undertake the organization and administration of War Risk Insurance. In December, 1917, the War Department, recognizing his peculiar qualifications, because of both business and diplomatic achievements in foreign lands, sent him to France to direct the War Risk work with the expeditionary forces.

When that work was accomplished he attended the General Staff College, and immediately upon completing his course was assigned to duty with combat troops abroad. He was on active service up to the time of his illness.

Major Straight, who had a home in New York and another at Old Westbury, L. I., is survived by his wife and three children, Whitney Willard, 6 years old; Beatrice, 4 and Michael, 2. His family was not with him abroad, and it is expected the body will be brought to this city for burial.

He was born in Oswego, N. Y., January 31, 1880, and his death, two months before he would have been 39 years old, was regarded by a host of financial and diplomatic associates as a particularly sad and abrupt ending of a career that so many felt destined him within a few years to become one of the foremost citizens of America. Already, despite his comparative youth, he had come to be recognized as a man of genuine ability and high character by some of the ablest big business men and financiers of this nation. His achievements as a first-hand student of Far Eastern questions, as a banker and an international business man, as well as his war-time services to his Government, had won for him not only immediate commanding position, but the prospect

of wider opportunities and more brilliant accomplishments.

The story of Willard Dickerman Straight's life is that of a typical American boy, the son of an American missionary to Japan, and, on his mother's side, of a capable woman who taught school in that country after her husband's death in the Orient.

His father was the late Professor Henry H. Straight, for years a member of the Faculty of the Oswego State Normal and Training School, and his mother Emma Dickerman Straight. Professor Straight became a missionary to Japan, and the son accompanied his parents there, and later to China.

He learned to speak the Japanese and Chinese languages like a native. Soon after the death of his parents young Straight returned to Oswego, and after a preparatory course at the Bordentown (N. J.) Military Institute he entered Cornell University, from which he was graduated in 1901. A year later he was appointed to Sir Robert Hart's Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs Service and returned to the Orient, where he served at Nanking and Peking for two years. In this position he had opportunity to learn more of Chinese customs and characteristics and the finances of the country.

At the beginning of the Russo-Japanese war he resigned from the Imperial Chinese Maritime Customs to act as correspondent in Tokio, Seoul, and Manchuria of Reuter's Agency and The Associated Press. During his brief newspaper career, his genuine knowledge of the countries with which he dealt enabled him to do work that met with much appreciation.

His first post with his own Government followed the ending of his journalistic endeavors. He was appointed American Vice Consul and private secretary to the American Minister at Seoul in 1905. Temporarily he terminated his

Far Eastern connections when in 1906 he became private secretary to the American Minister at Havana.

It was at this time that the question of the relations of China and Japan over the status of Manchuria became a matter of international concern and the discussion of America's "Open Door" policy in the Far East was one of the important diplomatic matters confronting the Administration. Because of these affairs the United States established a Consulate General at Mukden and Mr. Straight, because of his intimate knowledge of the countries, was placed in charge of it.

Here he served until 1908. He was brought into international spotlight, through a fight with a party of Japanese, while serving at his post. During his stay at Mukden he was the champion of the American business men against the apparently unfair discrimination in favor of Japanese interests, his work in this respect bringing to the front his rare tact and judgment.

About this time the late E. H. Harriman made a tour of the Far East in connection with his plan for a transportation system around the world, particularly the purchase of the Trans-Siberian Railroad. He sought the aid of Major Straight's knowledge of Far Eastern affairs. This proposition, however, failed of realization because of the death of Mr. Harriman, but it led indirectly to the formation in 1909 of the American group of bankers, consisting of J. P. Morgan & Co. and the National City Bank of New York, the First National Bank of New York and Kuhn, Loeb & Co., to undertake railroad and other enterprises in China and Manchuria in co-operation with other Powers. Mr. Straight's negotiations were successful, but American participation in a syndicated loan failed because the Government withdrew its support. He returned to this country from Mukden to become Acting Chief of the Division of

Far Eastern Affairs in the State Department in the latter part of 1908, where he remained until June, 1909. In the meantime the American Group had been formed and Major Straight was appointed as its representative in China, where he was located for over two years. During this period the Hukuang Railways and the Currency Loan Agreements were negotiated.

Upon his return to the United States he became associated with the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., with which firm he remained for several years and then announced his retirement to study international law. Very soon thereafter he was prevailed upon by Frank A. Vanderlip to become Vice President and active executive of the American International Corporation, which was interested in the development of railroads in China. He served as Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Commerce and the Revenue Laws of the New York Chamber of Commerce, in the deliberations of which body he took active interest.

Major Straight married Miss Dorothy Payne Whitney, daughter of the late William C. Whitney, in Geneva, Switzerland, September 7, 1911, and they went to live in Peking. She first met Major Straight while on a trip around the world, when she visited Mukden. They had been living in Peking but five months, when, during the uprising of soldiers, they were forced to flee from their homes by the bandits and robbers. They lost much of their treasures, including wedding presents, but escaped unharmed.

Major Straight was a lover of all kinds of outdoor sports, especially polo. He and Mrs. Straight entertained much at their estate on Long Island.

He was one of the leading spirits in the Plattsburg manoeuvres in 1915, and in 1917 he was made commanding Major, Adjutant General's Department, of the United States Reserves. He was selected as Adjutant General in

charge of soldiers' war insurance in Washington, and at his own request was transferred to France as Supervisor of the overseas branch.

Major Straight was a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society of London and a Trustee of Cornell University. His clubs were: Century, Knickerbocker, Players, Cornell University, Meadow Brook, The Brook, India House, The Links, University, Piping Rock, Metropolitan and Recess of New York; the Metropolitan of Washington, and the St. James and Royal Thames Yacht Clubs of London.

—*N. Y. Times*, December 2, 1918.

GAMMA IOTA

LIEUT. JOHN JAMES GOODFELLOW, JR.

"Carry on" is the last message of John James Goodfellow, Jr., lieutenant Air Service, United States Army, to his parents.

Lieutenant Goodfellow began aerial duty in France, June 3, 1918. He was killed when his plane and that of Observer Elliott Durand, Chicago, were attacked by five Hun planes during the St. Mihiel drive. He was the son of Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Goodfellow of San Angelo, Texas.

His last letter reads:

"Dear Ones: I am writing this letter to you to be sent only in case of some accident befalling me. I have left instructions with friends about mailing it to you and caring for any property which I may leave over here.

"I am not prompted by any feeling of cowardice, fear or lack of ability to fly a ship when I write this letter. I am considered a pretty fair flyer, or even better. In the States I was rated among the best in my class and it is only the knowledge that this flying game cannot be 'beat' by anyone

human that causes me to prepare this letter. A fellow can play the game successfully for a while, but it will eventually overcome him. Just when that time is coming, we do not know.

"Among my possessions at home are a bunch of letters from ———. I wish you would please send them to her, that she may dispose of them as she wishes. I also have a number of them from her over here, too, which I want her to have. She has been a regular little pal to me and if my plans had not gone astray she would have continued to be my pal through life. Please notify Delta Tau Delta of Austin of my departure, too.

"I do not want you to grieve about me at all. Death is not to be feared and I will meet you in that glorious Home which is promised us. I have tried hard to live a clean life and have remembered Him who has spread His love and kindness about our lives. May His richest blessings be on you all.

"I have striven to do my duty in this war and I hope I have not done it in vain. Do not hesitate or falter until the world is once more safe for women and children and 'carry on' is my last wish.

"Love to each and every one of you.

"JIM GOODFELLOW, JR."

—*Fort Worth (Tex.) Star-Telegram.*

GAMMA LAMBDA

EDWARD BENNETT FORESMAN

WHEREAS, Almighty God in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to call from our midst, while in the service of his country, our brother, Edward Bennett Foresman; and

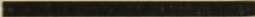
WHEREAS, In all of the activities of life he was one who

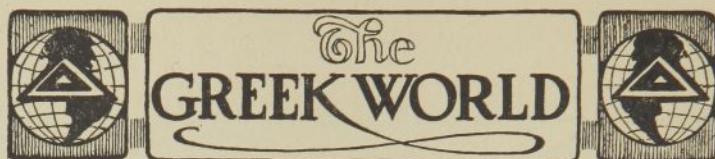
commanded the admiration of all, and those who knew him best loved him most; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, his brothers of Gamma Lambda chapter extend to his bereaved family our sincerest sympathy in our mutual sorrow and loss, and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our brother, a copy be entered on the minutes of the chapter, and a copy be sent to THE RAINBOW for publication.

GAMMA LAMBDA CHAPTER.





UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
Scholastic Comparison 1917-1918

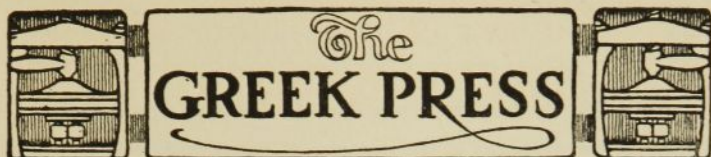
Acacia.....	1.573	Delta Upsilon.....	.912
Phi Delta Chi.....	1.117	Alpha Sigma Phi.....	.905
Tau Kappa Epsilon.....	1.073	Zeta Psi.....	.882
Beta Theta Pi.....	1.029	Sigma Nu.....	.876
Delta Chi.....	1.019	Sigma Chi.....	.844
Sigma Phi Epsilon.....	1.000	Phi Kappa Sigma.....	.838
Phi Sigma Kappa.....	.989	Theta Delta Chi.....	.747
Alpha Delta Pi.....	.985	Alpha Tau Omega.....	.689
Kappa Sigma.....	.974	Psi Upsilon.....	.587
Sigma Alpha Epsilon.....	.973	Phi Kappa Psi.....	.536
Chi Psi.....	.954	<i>Delta Tau Delta</i>493
Delta Kappa Epsilon..	.953	Phi Gamma Delta.....	.462

Comparison Between Fraternities and Non-Fraternity

<i>Fraternities</i>928
<i>Non-fraternity</i>869

WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY
Fraternity Scholastic Comparison
Second Semester, 1917-1918

Beta Theta Pi.....	.9	77.68	83.23	79.20
Kappa Alpha.....	20.0	79.50	77.50	78.38
<i>Delta Tau Delta</i>	7.6	76.51	82.95	77.57
Phi Kappa Psi.....	22.0	79.62	65.00	74.74
Sigma Phi Epsilon.....	30.0	77.50	70.60	73.97
Sigma Chi.....	23.0	73.47	74.10	73.62
Phi Sigma Kappa.....	34.0	67.67	77.22	73.07
Phi Kappa Sigma.....	30.0	67.10	87.30	70.21
Sigma Nu.....	53.0	60.72	59.05	59.89



The GREEK PRESS

The eighth dinner of fraternity editors and their co-workers was held at the Salmagundi Club, New York, November 29, 1918—the evening before the Interfraternity Conference. It was unfortunate that conditions compelled limitation of seating to the thirty-eight who had made reservations; for it meant that fourteen who dropped in without previous warning had to be turned away. Besides the officers of the Interfraternity Conference the diners represented the following fraternities: Alpha Tau Omega, Alpha Sigma Phi, Alpha Chi Rho, Beta Theta Pi, Delta Kappa Epsilon, Delta Tau Delta, Delta Upsilon, Delta Phi, Theta Xi, Kappa Sigma, Lambda Chi Alpha, Sigma Alpha Epsilon, Sigma Nu, Sigma Phi Epsilon, Sigma Chi, Phi Gamma Delta, Phi Delta Theta, Phi Kappa Psi, Chi Psi.

A Chapter's First Gold Star

When we think of the chap, with the fire in his eye
And a grip true as steel in his clasp,
When memory brings back his image it seems
Mighty hard to believe he has passed.

When a Greek that we knew, as a Greek that was true,
How cheaply his friendship had cost;
We stand with bowed head o'er a soldier now dead,
The first our fraternity lost.

Like a soldier he passed, like a Greek to the last,
And the fire in his eye has grown cold;
And the grip with its steel no longer can feel,
The hand shake of Greekdom's proud fold.

We honor his glory, in history's story,
His memory shall ever remain;
When we reckon the goal through victory's sad toll,
His passing will not be in vain.

—*The Paper Book of Delta Theta Phi.*

The Graduate Student's Duty to the Local Chapter

The supreme factors in the program of Sigma Nuism are the local chapters. The national fraternity can be no stronger than its constituent elements. As a national society of college men, our advancement depends entirely upon the character of our seventy-three local organizations. If they succeed, Sigma Nuism will succeed. If they are indifferent, immoral and indolent, Sigma Nuism, based upon Truth, Honor and Fraternal Service, will fail. The keystone, therefore, in the arch of Sigma Nuism is the local chapter.

The chapter in turn can be no greater than the members which compose it. Every man must be a picked man. One and all must strive to uphold the Sigma Nu ideals of scholarship, manhood and mutual helpfulness. There must be no shirkers, loafers or parasites. There must be a unity of interest and enthusiasm. Each must sacrifice for the common benefit of all. All who believe in the life of Love, who work in the way of Honor and who serve in the light of Truth must be securely bound together for common interests.

If such be the purpose of the local chapter, then every Sigma Nu who comes for graduate or professional study should actively ally himself with it. In every university in the United States where there are graduate and professional schools, there are Sigma Nu students every year. Their tendency is not to affiliate. They feel as though they have neither time nor interest for affiliation. There is no great pressure brought to bear upon them. Therefore they only come to the chapter house on special occasions. These men owe a duty, a big duty, to the local chapter and their attention needs to be called to their obligations. There are excuses for not affiliating, but there are no excuses for not locally doing all in their power for the consummation of the Sigma Nu ideal.

The graduate student's duty to the local chapter involves his loyalty and enthusiasm to Sigma Nuism.

If he is not loyal to the local chapter he is not loyal to Sigma Nu. For him as well as for all men, there is nothing in the realm of fraternalism like loyalty. It is a priceless jewel, which every Sigma Nu ought to possess. All good Sigma Nus, therefore, are loyal Sigma Nus. They are loyal to themselves, to man and to God. Their hearts pulsate with the heart-beats of humanity. Their souls are filled with the beauties of the rose. Their nerves are reinforced with the strength of steel. Their touch is electrified with warmth of fraternity. To express their whole loyalty they must be faithful to all the component parts of our fraternity.

This necessitates more than a mere passing notice of the local chapter in the university where they are finishing their education.

Not only is the loyalty of the graduate student involved in his relations to the local chapter; his enthusiasm is also involved. Nothing is quite so helpful and exhilarating to me as to meet with an enthusiastic Sigma Nu. A western editor pithily said that the only thing to be done without enthusiasm is to rot. If Sigma Nus possess no enthusiasm they will fraternally decay. If there is enthusiasm it must be expressed. The local chapter house is the proper place to keep this aglow and to replenish its fires.

When the graduate student enters upon his graduate or professional study he is prone to leave his Sigma Nu spirit with his undergraduate chapter. He naturally has a fond attachment for the memories of his old chapter and has no desire to sever connections with its organization. It means more to him than any new chapter could possibly mean. In it he has spent three or four years of service and now feels as though he deserves to escape. He feels also that he has had all the experience he needs in fraternity affairs. He does not feel the necessity for further fraternity life or development. In his own mind he appears to be too old to associate with undergraduates. He feels that he must devote all of his time, energy and money to the speedy completion of his education. So he assumes unintentionally a position of listless indifference to the local chapter. That ought never to be the state of affairs. Even though the graduate student feels that he must give all of his attention to his work, he at least ought to expend some of his energy and time for the development of his younger brothers in Sigma Nu.

The graduate student, however, is not arrogantly to seek to control and dominate the local chapter when he does affiliate. He is likely unconsciously to do this. He wants to run the chapter as his old chapter was run. By his superior age and experience he is inclined to conduct the chapter affairs according to his own standards. Often he does not study the local conditions. He forgets that every local unit of Sigma Nu has its own intricacies of management. It is easily possible for him to create antagonism and develop cliques. One such man can cause more contention than a score of underclassmen. Somewhere in its history, no doubt, every chapter in the United States could testify to the correctness of these statements. Therefore let men who affiliate remember that their duty to the local chapter does not consist of their listless indifference or arrogant domination.

The graduate student's duty to the local chapter is fourfold. In the first place it is his duty to affiliate. Of course there are circumstances

which may forbid his affiliation. Otherwise he ought to become a member of the local chapter.

In the second place it is the duty of the graduate student to live at the chapter house. At first thought he may think that this is too expensive. Ordinarily, however, room rent at the house is just as cheap as at a private place. If he rooms with some one it is really cheaper. He is greatly needed at the house. He is an older man and can lend poise and stability to the younger men. By his very presence he can more or less offset inclinations to idleness, undue boisterousness and "rough-housing." He can be a big brother to all. If he does not occupy such a relationship to his younger brothers, his experience, training and education, for the time being, are fraternally wasted.

In the third place it is the duty of the graduate student to be an adviser to the local chapter. Never is he to appear in the role of dictator. Usually it is better for him to wait until there is a request for his opinion before he expresses it. In that way his words will have greater weight and influence. Sometimes his injunctions are not heeded. In that case he is not to feel that he has been ignored or slighted. Essentially his duty is to study conditions, give his advice and mutually work for the good of all without murmur or compensation.

In the fourth place it is the duty of the graduate student to develop a high standard of scholarship in the local chapter. Naturally his own scholastic standing will be high. This will encourage diligent application on the part of other chapter members and make the local chapter of Sigma Nu stand first scholastically. He must recognize that the problem of scholarship is the biggest unsolved problem of the fraternity world. The "booze" problem has been practically solved. The problem of poor scholarship only remains. His great work is to grasp this and help to figure out its solution. In his encouragement of such intellectual attainment he is not to minimize the value of recreation, amusements and social affairs. They all have their place and are needful for proper development. They are, however, only to be accepted as by-products of the college life. They are only the means to an end. That end is thorough preparation for active usefulness in the service of mankind.—*The Delta of Sigma Nu.*

Fraternities and Extravagant Tendencies

It is an old and time worn maxim which warns us that where there is much smoke there is always a little fire. A thick and suffocating smoke has risen in many quarters blackening and besmirching the name of the

Greek-letter fraternity. Suppose we investigate and see if there is not a bit of fire which we can quench, for the smoke is going to weigh heavily for a long time even after its source is removed.

There are four general indictments pending against the fraternity and nearly all adverse criticism may be included in these four as separate counts. They are: (1) Fraternities contribute largely to poor scholarship, their members have low scholastic standing; and thus fraternities are a menace to the best interest of any educational institution. (2) Fraternities encourage snobbishness, thus being out of accord with the principles of true democracy. (3) They foster extravagance, excess and dissipation. (4) They combine to practice corruption and unfair dealing in all branches of school politics, athletics, classes, clubs, etc. Let me select one count under number three and discover, if I can, how much the fraternity contributes to extravagant tendencies.

Many a young man entering upon his college life becomes imbued with the idea that being a good fellow means being free with his father's money. This is more apt to be true of fraternity men because for the most part they have not had to earn any of the dollars they make so free with. And while young fellows do not look with contempt upon those who are close-fisted from necessity, they put such a premium upon him who is liberal that many an unfortunate lad goes bankrupt striving to be the object of hero-worship himself. The whole spirit and atmosphere of fraternity life is apt to encourage this.

The typical fraternity freshman comes from a home in moderate circumstances. He is wide-awake and eager to learn the ways of college boys. For many a week he lives in more or less horror of doing or saying something that will mark him as cheap, or unsophisticated. And it is the best men who live in the greatest fear. The dull-witted fellows don't know, or don't care what is thought of them. The bright, clever and spirited ones strain every faculty to become acclimated, as it were. You cannot expect them to have independence enough to care nothing for the opinion of others. We can talk very wisely about doing as we think right and letting the world go to the deuce, but I tell you it is more than we have a right to ask of the young fraternity freshman. It takes a strong man to run against convention. He must live practically alone; if he does not undergo the sneers of his companions he is at least obliged to suffer their neglect. Ostracism, even unintentional ostracism, is a terrible thing; bad enough for the man in everyday life, but simply awful to the college freshman. Sometimes it happens because he is personally disliked—but that is rare; other times because his tastes are

different and he seems to have nothing in common with the others, and many a time it is because he can't spend the money to keep up his end.

Many a time freshmen have come to me confidentially, and with an air of bewilderment, or resentment, and always grief, have said, "The fellows never ask me to go anywhere." There is tragedy in plenty. It is short-lived to be sure in most cases, but none the less poignant because it is brief. The reasons are manifold, some people make companions easily—others do not; but when the root of the trouble lies in the fact that the victim is short of money the problem is hard to solve. The "bunch" will go out for an evening, either all together or in small groups, and knowing that money will be spent in having a good time refrain from inviting the impecunious one to go along—not because of any contempt or disdain, but rather from a sense of delicacy. Hence the complaint, "The fellows never ask me to go anywhere." Many a lad comes to college with the firm intention of being very circumspect and economical, knowing that only the practice of economy has brought him there. But often when he joins a fraternity the pressure to spend becomes too great and after overcoming a few qualms of conscience he spends as much as he has, and more than that he begins to tap every resource. Fathers are usually wise enough to stand out against importunities and send only the regular monthly allowance—usually determined upon before college days begin. But often there are other sources. The women folks for instance; they must be either gullible or else over-indulgent. Many a time have I known boys who are spending more than they ought, to get contraband checks from mother; and grandmothers and aunts too are guilty. You will wonder how I know all these personal things—well, I'm not going to tell you how I know them. You must accept or reject the bare statement of fact. However, the seriousness of the situation is not apparent at once. It lies in the fact that the additional sum is quickly spent, another pleaded for and given under protest. This too is spent and after a few such contributions the boy has fallen into a way of living that requires the augmented allowance as a necessity. And then; well, almost invariably attempts to cut down allowances end disastrously. Just as I am writing I recall vividly three particular cases. Exasperated parents cut off on the supply—bring it down to a reasonable amount; then where before the son has spent freely now he charges just as freely or vainly attempts to gamble for more. Inevitably he gets hopelessly into debt to some one, a tradesman, a friend, or his fraternity. The fact doesn't come out until near the end of the term, and then the indignant and outraged father pays the bill and takes the son out of school. I sometimes think if business men

could be required to demand cash for everything sold to students it would be a good thing. But on the contrary they encourage the "trust-ing" system and urge the boys to start accounts. Full well they know it encourages indiscriminate and frequent purchases. Many tradesmen succeed in charging higher prices and getting nine-tenths of the trade simply because they are not disagreeable about the bill. Ultimately it is always paid and they know it. The school authorities are pretty sure to see to that if necessary. And so this "charging" evil goes on and gets many a boy "in bad." I don't know how it can be stopped. That fraternities encourage it we cannot doubt. The man who most successfully "puts one over" on this, that or the other collector and eludes his creditors is admired and praised to excess. Those who do not admire him laugh at him, and that makes him vain. The very reference to the fact that he has done some such thing gives him the impression that he is exceedingly cute, if a bit unscrupulous.

The fellows with money have every possible inducement to spend it. From the first week they join they are all ears and eyes. Very soon they will hear a conversation about clothing. The merits of this, that and the other tailor are discussed. The novice soon realizes that the "ready-made" man is out of place. He secretly resolves to add ten or fifteen dollars to his next suit and have the popular tailor make it. If bold and "fresh" he blurts into the conversation and noisily states what *he* thinks about clothes, which is only an enlargement upon what he has already heard expressed. Others keep quiet, and later on make casual remarks about their tailor at home, etc., hoping that no one suspects them of wearing a ready-made. Clothing dealers have been only too successful in their campaign of advertising; many ads being little short of insulting to a man's self-respect, implying as they do that he who is not dressed in the latest style lacks the elemental makings of a man. Fraternities carry on the propaganda, though many of the individuals secretly rebel against it. How strange it is that men will do in the group what they would scorn as individuals! Each is a coward and afraid of the poor opinion of his fellows. And you must not blame the individual—it would be unfair; so we are forced to blame the intangible group. The freshman is the worst coward of all because he is the weakest. He does what the older ones do, and pretends with all his might that he has done it all his life.

Returning after Christmas holidays he springs into a taxi, draws up at "the house" with a dash, tosses the fare to the driver, and swaggers in, knowing full well he ought to have walked it. With admirable non-chalance he orders a pair of shoes from the traveling agent—though at

first he was a trifle awed at the great price demanded. With a supercilious air that is quite overpowering he selects fabrics of the traveling shirt maker and orders two or three—though a week since he never dreamed of having a shirt made to order. And so it goes with socks, neckties, jewelry, decorative skins, etc. These latter—pure luxuries—maybe he will afford to overlook and put aside with an assumption of shrewd economy; but the necessities of life—such as silk hose and shirts, fancy neckties, dancing pumps, colored hat bands and handkerchiefs; to say nothing of shoes, gloves, raincoats, caps, etc., he simply must have, and finding them dangling under his nose, and being purchased by the others, what wonder that he succumbs!

There is an insidious poison that is injected into the blood of every initiate. It makes him to believe that he must keep up appearances, that if he fails he will be a social outcast. This poison is diffused at all times by sophomores and upper classmen. At the dinner table, in private conversation, at cards, at social gatherings—everywhere. By look and glance, nod, sneer or smile, by sarcasm and insinuation, by significant reticence or bold and scathing comment they spread this poison broadcast. The freshman living in this atmosphere is soon thoroughly inoculated—and in turn gives poison. Many men know this sham is contemptible—but, as I said before, as individuals they believe and think one way; as members of the group they act another. It is bound to be so. On the other hand there are many cases where fellows do not rise above this sham.

The results of this evil tendency to extravagance, of course, vary with individuals. Extravagant habits and tastes have been acquired. They show up in most unexpected ways. The fellow who once shined his own shoes positively blushes at the very remembrance of it and pays his nickel or a dime every day to have it done. Instead of shaving himself he goes to the barber and adds to the shave a massage which soon becomes just as necessary as the shave. In traveling, he who once used to sit in the day coach without once thinking of the parlor car now pays his dollar or two for a chair. They get exaggerated ideas about clothing. Their amusements must be of a more expensive kind. He who used to dine heartily on a fifty-cent dinner now wants a high-class restaurant and thinks nothing of a dollar and a quarter for his meal. For the man who has money it may not be serious; he has only acquired tastes that were sure to be developed sooner or later. As for the man without money, he has acquired a habit that may bring him all kinds of woe; even if nothing worse than a feeling of dissatisfaction that he cannot indulge in his new-found tastes. After all the significant thing is that

nearly all fraternity men fall into the rut. Some willingly and eagerly, some slowly and cautiously, others see the way things are going, but don't care. And then there are others like myself, fully conscious and alive to the situation, but lacking nerve to attack it until they are out.

Kinds of extravagance which faculties are trying their best to put down are what I call competitive social functions. The A B C's must have a dance because the D E F's had one last week; and the X Y Z's have a house party because "all the other crowds do." Sometimes a majority of the individuals heartily detest these social functions, but lend their support to keep up the good name of the fraternity. The expense attached to the big functions like junior promenades, etc., is grossly misrepresented and exaggerated. But nevertheless it is greater than it ought to be. The actual function itself is not the object of lavishness, but the respective house parties always attendant on it are. Dress suits and their expensive accessories are necessary, oftentimes being a complete novelty to the wearers, which is shown in many amusing ways. Nothing is spared to supply the girls every possible luxury. Maids and hairdressers are at hand to supply the every want of these youngsters and tickle their vanity by the implied compliment that to such attentions they are perfectly accustomed and always expect to receive. These pretensions are nonsensical, fool nobody, and excite the wrath of outsiders. That the sorority girl contributes largely to this mania for extravagance and pretension there can be no doubt. Anyhow, the result is that at the end of three or four days the participants come to earth with a bump and we find that as a group the fraternity has spent a sum large enough to send a man to college one full year or more.

Do not think that I accuse all fraternity chapters of being guilty of every fault I mention. It is not so; but the point is, all of them are guilty of some, and even some are too many. It is what gets fraternities into ill repute and they must be brought to a realization of the fact. An argument often presented against what I have said is that fraternities have little or nothing to do with extravagance because the members would spend just as much whether they belonged to fraternities or not, but outside the fraternity the group spirit is not so strong. The student is more an individual than a unit in a group. Of course, even so he is influenced more or less by those about him, but his most immediate companions, those who have by far the greatest influence over him, are of his own choosing. And if his first acquaintances do not suit him he quietly finds others. In the case of the fraternity man this is not so. The freshman on one fateful day chooses for all time his most immediate associates. When he puts on the pledge button he sacrifices all right to

pick his own companions all through his four years of college life. That sounds like a drastic statement, but just consider how true it is. He must be companionable with his fraternity brothers, he must live with them, work with them, be with them in pleasure and in trouble. No matter what other friends he may have his fraternity brothers do and should occupy the foremost position in his affections and thoughts. The group spirit develops to such an extent that it binds men to think alike, talk and act alike in many things. An individual must always give up something when he becomes a unit in an organization. In return for the benefits he receives he must sacrifice part of his individuality and bow to the group will; try to influence it, of course, but be subject to it in any event. That is part of being a loyal member of your organization. Then how much stronger that tie must be, how much more potent the influence, how much greater the sacrifice demanded and how much larger the benefit received when that organization takes the place of a home in the individual's life and affections. And so it is that fraternity men are more completely under group dominance than any other member of college society. And when the group begins to exercise a bad influence, due to the imperceptible growth of false standards, the result is deplorable. Then it is that we should direct our energies toward correcting them and not to breaking up the group and thus destroying all its good influences as well.

—Alpha Tau Omega Palm.