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No. 1

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RAINBOW

OF  
DELTA  
T A U  
DELTA

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# The Rainbow

of

## Delta Tau Delta

Volume XLIV

*Editor*

FRANK ROGERS

1920-1921

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THE EDDY PRESS CORPORATION  
PITTSBURGH







Zeta's New Home  
Adelbert College  
2440 Overlook Road, Cleveland, Ohio



# THE RAINBOW OF DELTA TAU DELTA



Vol. XLIV

November, 1920

No. 1

## Zeta's New Home

P. C. Handerson

"The Finest Fraternity Property in Cleveland"

Just a clipping from the *Cleveland Plain Dealer*, but it carries a story that means much to Zeta actives and alumni. On April 20, 1920, The Zeta Association of Delta Tau Delta purchased a forty-five thousand dollar home for Zeta Chapter. This property is located on Overlook Road in one of the best residential districts of Cleveland.

The house itself is constructed of stone and was built by a contractor for his own home. The chapter house contains sixteen large rooms. Hardwood floors and hot water heat are used throughout. In the rear stands a stone garage accommodating three cars. (Note: There may not be that number of cars owned by the active chapter, but there is room for them anyway.)

Let's take a Cook tour through the house.

Standing on the front porch we see the entire east side of Cleveland spread out before us. In the distance is Lake Erie. Very nice front yard, eh! But let's go in. It's cold on the front porch at this time of year.

We enter through a small vestibule paneled in mahogany. Straight ahead to the hall. This is a large room paneled and beamed in oak. A hospitable fireplace gives it a cozy air. Fine beginning, isn't it? But let's go on.

On our right is the Sherman Arter Memorial Room,



dedicated to Brother Arter, Zeta '86, Chapter Eternal 1920. Sherm was one of the original members of the house association and a steadfast worker for Delta Tau Delta. It is only proper that a tablet should recall his work.

This room is paneled in mahogany and the ceiling is beamed in mahogany. At present this serves as a music room; that is, it contains a piano and the victrola—sometimes we imagine that the neighbors do not consider the noises emanating therefrom as entitled to be called music.

Leaving here, we return through the hall and enter the main living room, which is paneled in cherry. At one end is a large fireplace, the other is fitted with built-in book-cases and window seats.

Adjoining the living room is the dining room—the most important room in the house, as any active will tell you. The dining room is paneled in mahogany and contains another large fireplace. Twenty-five hungry brothers may be served here, and when necessary we can also serve in the large sun porch which opens off the dining room. In this way forty people may be accommodated.

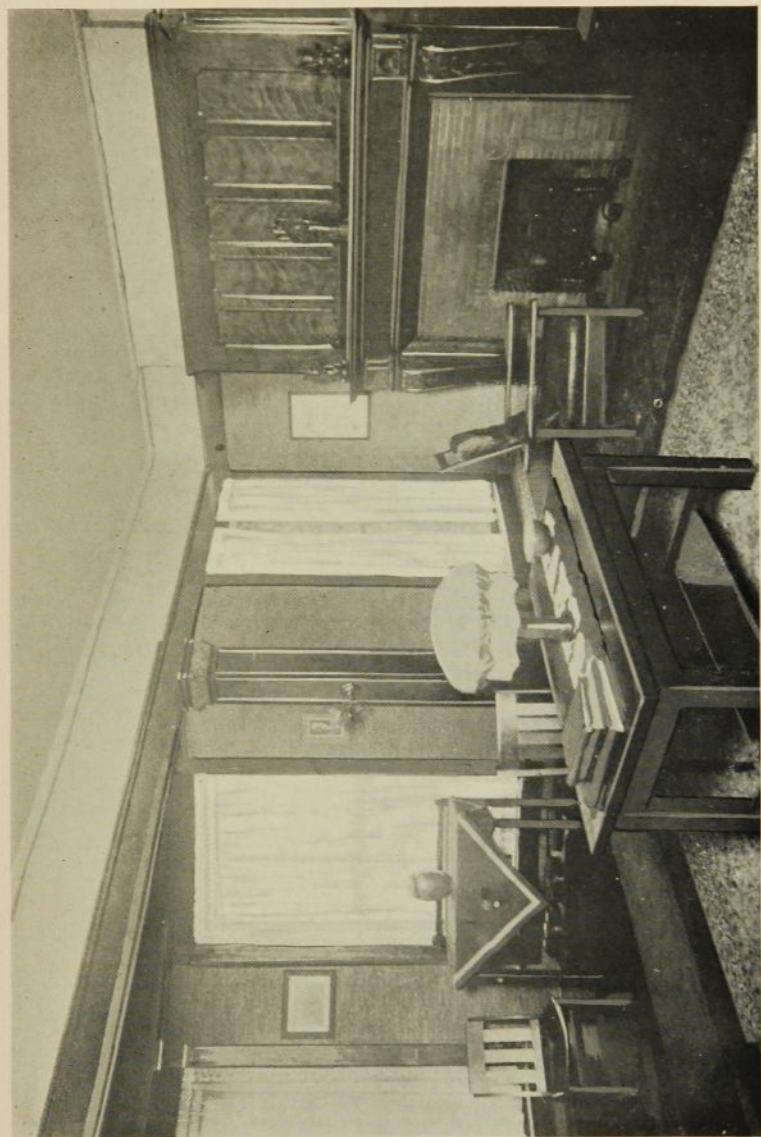
Two butlers' pantries, a large kitchen, a refrigerator room and a toilet complete the first floor.

Now let's go back to the hall and see the second floor.

Halfway up the broad oak stairs we come to a landing which is a small room in itself. Here are window seats and lounging room for any of the brothers that may so desire. Going on to the second floor, we enter a hall that runs the length of the house.

Let's go to the front of the house and give the bedrooms and studies the once over.

On the right, in front, is a large room the same size as the living room. A cheery grate fire is burning and there are several brothers seated about the fire settling the affairs of the world.



Zeta's New Home  
Main Living Room





To the left is another study. A feature of these front rooms is the number of windows in each, no less than five insuring the good eyesight of the chapter.

Next we come to a bedroom from which opens a bath. Farther back along the hall is another bedroom and a storeroom, while at the rear of the house is a fifth bedroom and directly opposite another large bath.

Now for the third floor. Here we find two immense bedrooms, a study, a bath and a suite of rooms for the maids. The study is the pride of the house. It is paneled and beamed in Flemish oak, contains window seats and cupboards. It is quite evident that this was the card and imbibing room of the former owner. As proof of this statement we call to witness the afore-mentioned cupboards built for the storage of—milk. But those days are over now.

This completes our tour of the house. The chapter hall is located in the basement.

We believe that this is a most unusual house proposition, inasmuch as no one individual contributed over three hundred and fifty dollars to the house fund.

The property itself is held by The Zeta Association of Delta Tau Delta which is incorporated under the laws of Ohio. Eight trustees are responsible for the management of the property, the collection of notes and the payment of obligations. These trustees are elected for a four-year term, two being chosen each year by the stockholders at the annual meeting in June. There are the usual offices of president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer. The incumbents of the offices are elected by the trustees.

There are one hundred and thirty-four stockholders in the corporation, all of whom have signed notes. This is a remarkable record, inasmuch as there are at the present time approximately one hundred and seventy-five living Zeta men.

A short history of the house fund may be interesting. In May, 1906, at a meeting called by some of the older alumni the house fund was organized. Twenty-one Zeta alumni subscribed to notes at that time. These notes are for one hundred dollars payable at the rate of ten per cent each year. This system has been continued, each freshman signing a note dated one year after his graduation from college.

Seven trustees were elected at this first meeting. Year by year the fund grew and new stockholders were taken in.

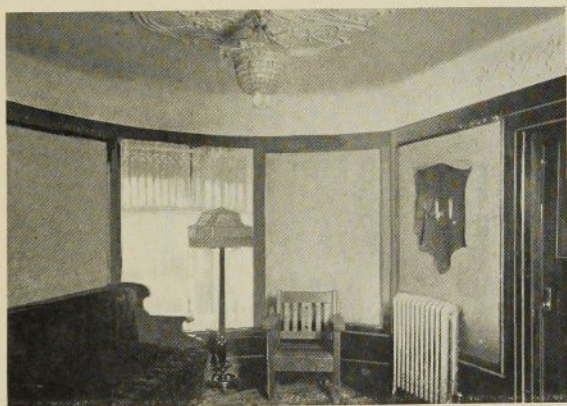
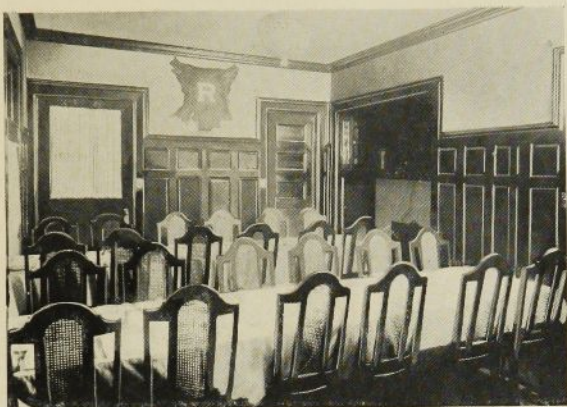
At the beginning of the war all efforts for a house were discontinued. As the chapter returned, a house was leased for two years. The trustees then met and decided to redouble their efforts so that Zeta might be placed in her own home at the expiration of the lease.

A committee was appointed to select the new house. This committee was confronted by a hard proposition. Property in the vicinity of the University has always been very expensive. Added to this was a great increase in the value of all real estate in Cleveland. Finally, in February, 1920, the property which Zeta now holds was selected, not only because of its adaptability as a fraternity house, but also because of the fact that this house might be secured at a pre-war price.

In April, 1920, The Zeta Association of Delta Tau Delta was incorporated. The association took over the property on April 20, 1920, and the active chapter moved in immediately.

This brief history only touches the high spots and does not do justice to the hours spent by many of the brothers in bringing Zeta's ambition to a successful conclusion.

Zeta's new home can never be called the work of one brother; it is the result of the conscientious labor of one hundred and thirty-four Deltas guided by brothers whom



Zeta's New Home  
Dining Room  
Sherman Arter Memorial Room





they have chosen to act in an executive capacity. No history, however, would be complete without mentioning the faithful work of Brothers S. S. Wilson, O. J. Horn and C. H. Handerson. For these brothers have given time and effort without measure to the fulfillment of our wish.

We wish all Deltas visiting in Cleveland to verify our description of Zeta's home. Drop in and see it for yourself. Take a Euclid Heights car, get off at Heights Circle and walk a block and one-half north on Overlook Road, for a warm welcome awaits you at 2440.

# Reminiscences

James B. Curtis

"Forty years in Congress," or a similar period of activity in other lines, has often been used as a title for what were practically autobiographies. In an ordinary life, it is considered a goodly period upon which to base many statements of facts, as well as valuable conclusions which may be reached therefrom.

As a matter of fact, the writer has spent more than that period in the Delta Tau Delta Fraternity, covering more than two-thirds of his life, and, during all of the first period mentioned, has taken an active interest in its affairs and welfare. It has given him the opportunity of meeting all of the founders, except one, and several of them upon many occasions, as well as of being present at the Convention at which the form of Government of the Fraternity was changed, and of knowing all of the presidents of the Fraternity since that time. Such an acquaintance makes one rich in experience simply from "rubbing elbows" with men from all walks of life, many of whom have been and are successful in their chosen vocations and prominent in the affairs of the country.

To begin with, when the writer was initiated into the Fraternity, Beta Zeta was a small chapter in a small college, and has since become a strong and powerful chapter in the Fraternity, and the College has become one recognized for the high class of work done by it and is constantly adding to its facilities and broadening its field of usefulness. It is easy to recall the seven members who composed the Chapter when the initiation occurred. They were: Dr. John H. Oliver, now one of the most prominent surgeons of Indiana;



Clarence Boyle, a lifetime mill and lumber man of Chicago; Joseph A. Kelsey, a successful insurance man of New York; Maurice F. O'Connor, long a prominent Department Manager of the Armour Company of Chicago; Harry W. Allen, of the Chapter Eternal; Frank M. Morris, the famous book connoisseur of Chicago, and Senator Elmer I. Phillips, plate glass manufacturer of New Castle, Pa. These young men were as different in looks and character as could well be imagined, but, after being of the same brotherhood for a long period, now have many characteristics which show the result of common training and discipline.

The writer and Dr. Oliver were the only two who lived in Indiana for any considerable length of time, the latter being there still. In the 80's, while the Fraternity was yet small, about one-fourth of its chapters were in Indiana and its alumni were very active, being brought together by a state organization of which the writer was the first president and served in that capacity for many years, thereby extending his acquaintance among the brothers throughout the State and meeting those who were guests on various occasions. It was during this early period that he had the privilege of sitting at the feet of, and learning the words of wisdom from, Founders Earle, Cunningham, Hunt and Lowe, and later met the others, except one. The earnestness displayed by these experienced brothers, added to the activities of the then small band, created an inspiration which caused one to keep young. You will have to look long and search well to find the members of the Fraternity in any State who have been more steadfast to the cause than those of Indiana.

After change of residence, the writer at once joined the New York Alumni Chapter, so as to keep in touch with the doings of the Fraternity, and in 1907 was most unexpectedly called to the presidency of the organization, in which

capacity he served to the best of his ability for twelve years. It was in this position that much time was required and periods of great anxiety spent.

The first step which seemed desirable was to make the Arch Chapter a purely executive body so that all of the undergraduate chapters could be made to understand that they were subordinate parts of a national organization and must be such in principle as well as in name. It is useless to discuss the unfortunate attitude which some chapters had assumed towards the national organization, because in less than a year this began to change and is now most satisfactory.

After the first step had been taken, it was discovered that our Fraternity and others were not discharging their full duty towards the undergraduate by reason of the fact that he did not appreciate many of his duties to the whole Fraternity. There was found among fraternity men a notion that "making" a fraternity or certain clubs was thought to be the chief object in attending college. This, of course, was a wrong conclusion. How to rectify it was a serious problem on account of the fact that we had to deal with the delicate feelings of youth, which sometimes believes it has all of the knowledge and wisdom of mature years. Nevertheless, it was grappled with, and the first step in the right direction was one to improve the individual scholarship of every member of every chapter; because in doing this, the direct benefit would be derived by each member and a new notion of fraternity life would be created. It was not an easy nor a pleasant task, because prejudices had to be overcome, and in some places they were deep-seated. However, after a few years of arduous labor along these lines, the results began to speak for themselves and Delta Tau Delta took such a proud position upon the campus of institutions of learning that its changed condition was noted by other

fraternities, which speedily discovered the real cause and followed in its footsteps until, today, many of them—in fact, nearly all—are laboring to improve scholarship and proudly publishing the results whenever there is a showing that justifies the same.

In addition to giving the young man a better foundation with which to commence life, it brought about a closer feeling of brotherhood among the members of each chapter and eventually among the members of different chapters, because they began to realize that they were all working for a common aim, of which they could proudly tell their parents and friends. It brought harmony where discord had prevailed. The reason was very simple; because, with the ambition which had been created to make a record which would be worthy of each individual, it was found that there was little time left for frivolity and diversion which, strange to say, often lead to discord and in the past had resulted in the disruption of chapters. Of the efforts made and the results attained, the writer will always be proud and will recall them with the feeling of having accomplished something of real benefit not only to his Fraternity, but to fraternity men at large.

With the executive authority of the Arch Chapter understood and obeyed and with the closer relations resulting therefrom and the campaign for scholarship, came other problems which almost constantly faced many chapters, the chief one of which was of a financial nature. Even where a chapter was strong numerically, there had been such loose financial management and such little attention paid to the actual keeping of accounts and the standing of individuals that the Chapter was constantly embarrassed as to how to meet its liabilities. Many chapters had undertaken house propositions without a well-defined scheme with which they were to be carried forward after



the enthusiasts who had started the same had severed their connection with the chapter. Supervision by the various members of the Arch Chapter, to whom too high praise cannot be paid, soon brought order out of chaos as the result of a careful scrutiny of the financial methods and conditions of each chapter. After this had been accomplished so that the chapters could intelligently handle their ordinary financial problems from year to year, it was found that those which had houses and others which must be encouraged in the way of financial help to acquire them demanded more substantial assistance. There was found by the writer an Endowment Fund which in cash and promises was well started, but by no means sufficient to meet the requirements of a great organization. With the aid of all the members of the Arch Chapter, the matter of the Endowment Fund was carefully studied and methods devised whereby, during the period of twelve years, it became seven times greater than it was at the beginning of that time and now has a sufficient fund to meet the requirements of all the chapters needing financial aid and a goodly portion with which to accommodate those that are bound to come forward asking for assistance within the next few years.

Thus were taken during the first term of the writer the steps necessary to rectify the weak spots in the Fraternity and make it a purely national organization. During this period, the present president had the benefit of the long service and experience upon the Arch Chapter of Henry T. Bruck, secretary, and Frank F. Rogers, editor of *THE RAINBOW* and now also manager of the Central Office, as well as John L. Kind, Treasurer, whose service had not been so lengthy but whose experience was valuable. He also had the hearty cooperation of the Division Presidents and other members of the Arch Chapter, to all of whom he desires to give proper credit. It was apparent that laying



the foundation for increased efficiency and wise development would not bring the results required without constant supervision for a period of years. It also developed that many other things must be given as close and as constant attention as those already mentioned, in order to bring the Fraternity to the proud position which it occupies today, and some of these must be treated in a subsequent article or articles in order to give an adequate idea of the greatness of your organization.

# Parents' Rights\*

Charles F. Thwing

President of Western Reserve University

The recent case of the killing of a student by a student in a historic New England college as the result of a quarrel over intoxicating liquor brings to the fore a question always permanent, and thus made pertinent and timely. It is the question: "What have parents the right to demand of the colleges to which they send their sons." In another form the question can be asked: "What are the duties which colleges owe to parents whose sons they accept as students?"

In either form the problem may be discussed, for it is the same problem, in one case seen from the side of rights, in the other from the side of duties. Each form involves and necessitates the other. For the time being, I prefer to consider it from the parental side of rights.

Certain rights there are which the home may properly demand of the college, rights as evident as the political maxims of the Declaration of Independence. Among them are the right to healthful circumstance, environment and conditions. These rights are most evident as applied to buildings and playgrounds devoted to strictly academic uses—lecture halls, libraries, laboratories, dormitories. Are these rights quite as commanding when applied to buildings not strictly so used, as fraternity houses and boarding houses not under immediate college supervision and control?

As a matter of fact, the academic authorities do not give much heed to the housekeeping in chapter houses. As a matter of fact, too, the chapter houses are usually examples

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of what housekeeping should not be. That epidemics do not often break out in them is evidence of the physical resistance of young men to disease. I venture to say that college officers should accept responsibility for the material welfare of chapter and similar houses in which students make their home. A certain normal resistance which the members of a fraternity might at first feel to such inspection and control would be alleviated by wisdom in method and by the gracious manner of supervising officers. The proper officer, of course, for such a duty is the college physician or health adviser. The home has a right, and it feels it has the right, to require physical conditions of the college which make for the health of its sons. If the college is unable to meet such requirements, its duty of not receiving those boys becomes imperative.

But at this point the question may be asked, "What of the poor boy, lean in purse, who can afford only a room of dim light, of low ceiling, of dampness and of chill, who eats insufficient food and whose whole daily regimen is unsanitary and a direct threat to his health?" Is the college to refuse to receive him, this boy who seems almost willing to die to get an education? No! A thousand times no! It is to receive him, but it is to make to him such grants of money from loan or other funds that it is certain he is living a wholesome student's life.

The college has no right to be a silent partner with a student, be he never so able or earnest, whose habits point the way to tuberculosis or nervous breakdown. It also has no right to expose other students to infections which might be thus created.

The home, further, has the right to demand that the college shall provide a proper intellectual environment and atmosphere. The home has not the right to demand that the college shall return to it an educated gentleman. For



education is more of the individual and of the personality than of the environment. Boys there are who by any normal process cannot become educated gentlemen. But the college should give to each student the tools of education. It should put the boy into the educative bath. It should make him breathe the educative air. It should cause him to run in the educative race course. It should oblige him to take the educative exercise and exercises.

As a result of these processes, he may or he may not become educated—he usually will, be it added—but when the college has used these tools and conditions with discriminating judgment, with sincerity and with patience, as it commonly does, it has done its duty to the home and to the son of the home.

Of course there are families which send their boys to college for purposes other than educative. Purposes of social tradition or of immediate social advantage, purposes of personal happiness for a quartet of years, have their place in the hundreds of boys who come up in every Freshman Class. For such boys, of such origins and conditions, the college can do somewhat, yet not much. The college can give a certain outlook, a point of view, "touch."

But to the son of the typical American home the college owes the duty of giving the chance for getting an education. Through teaching on its part and through learning on the student's part, through the application of intellectual forces on its part and through the use of a cooperation with these forces on the student's part, through the pressure of fine and noble personalities as teachers on its part and through the acceptance of these personalities on the student's part, does the college seek to recognize and labor to meet the rightful demands which the home makes.

Be it also said that the father and mother of the student quite without exception acknowledge on his graduation



that the college has given their son a first-rate education. They recognize that the college has fully kept its contract, intellectual and educational. Any defeat or dereliction they are inclined to charge up to the boy and not to his Alma Mater.

The duties physical and the duties intellectual which the college owes the home are, therefore, pretty closely outlined and recognized. But the duties and the corresponding rights which we call moral cannot be discriminated with equal clearness and exactness.

In this ethical academic field lie certain primary truths or axioms which can be easily stated:

(1) Students, of the age of 18 plus, come to college with a moral character fairly well fixed, recognizing the obligations of moral principles and rules, and alive to the penalties of moral transgression. Most sons are far more mature morally than their parents either believe or acknowledge.

(2) It is quite as impossible to make a student moral by law as it is to make the citizen dwelling outside the college gate moral by statute.

(3) The detection of certain offenses into which students, like all young men, may fall, is exceedingly difficult. These offenses which are the more evident are drunkenness, licentiousness and gambling. The first offense had greatly lessened before the national prohibition; the second is becoming more and more tabooed; but the third abides. To discover these offenses and to punish offenders represents in many colleges the organization of a detective system to which there exist most serious objections.

(4) Inside, as outside the campus, one can make conditions moral (they are such in the State prison), but both inside and outside the campus you cannot make a moral state. The moral state belongs to the heart, the will, the

conscience, the mind. It is personal. It is the citadel in which each man is his own master, commander, king.

(5) Separation—expulsion or suspension—from the college is not difficult of students whose influence is, or is supposed to be, evil. Such removal is the duty of the college, and it is a right which the home may demand for the protection of its own dear and guiltless sons. But such discipline is a very severe procedure. In administering it, college faculties need to exercise, in not a few instances, the greatest discrimination and firmness.

(6) A fundamental truth in college administration is the duty and the right of accepting every freshmen as a gentleman, and of treating him as a gentleman till he proves himself to be not a gentleman. Every student has a right thus to be received.

Indeed, if he be not a gentleman, such acceptance and such treatment is the best way of transforming him into a gentleman. One likes to recall the remark of the boys at Rugby: "We wouldn't lie to Arnold; he'd believe us."

These rather evident truths may be summarized in a single remark that the home has a right to require of the college that it shall maintain a vigilant and wise watchfulness over the moral well-being of its students. This watchfulness shall not be that of the policeman, but of the head of a home itself. In a sense the college does assume the *in loco parentis*; in another sense it does not and can not.

It cannot give that constancy and intimacy of guardianship which the home gives; it is not best that it should. For character is made under terms of freedom, and to make character is a primary purpose of both the home and the college. But the college can and should be vigilant to defend from moral perils and to promote moral welfare. The special means and methods it shall thus use differ in

different colleges, as in different homes, and in the same college they may differ according to different circumstances.

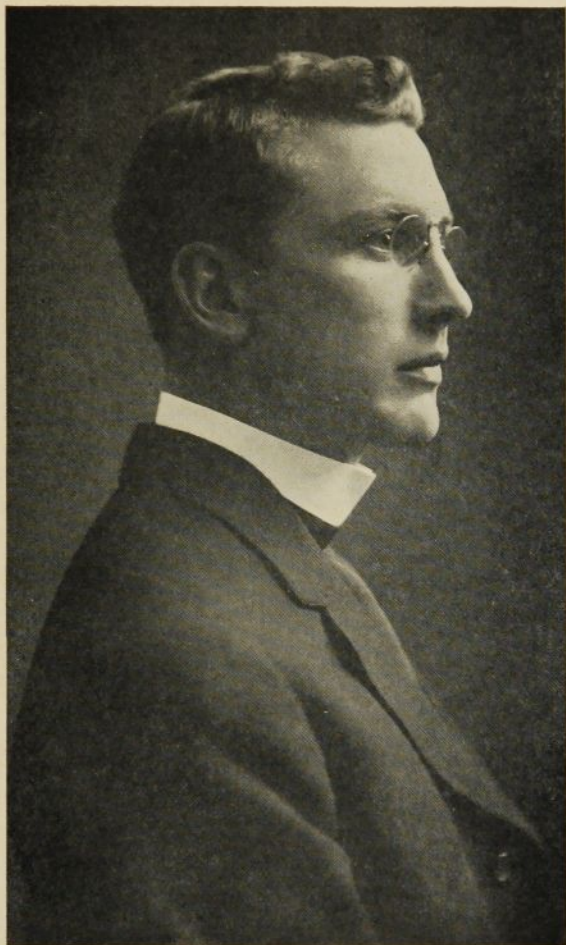
At this point the relation of the civil law to the government of college students emerges. For the case of homicide with which the article began was connected in its origin, as well as conclusion, with the civil law. The relation of the civil law of the State to the government of students in college is a complex and delicate one. The relation, too, needs to differ in different institutions. A small college of 200 undergraduates offers moral problems unlike those arising in a college of 2,000.

But in certain cases the conduct and acts of college men may be downrightly criminal. In such cases the civil authorities should have full freedom to do, and should do, their full duty. In such exercise the academic authorities should cooperate with the civil; not only should the two be equal partners in a common service, but the academic should lead in vigilance and activity. Theirs is a duty of peculiar urgency to protect the college society and to chastise and to save the college offender. Their usual peril is of too great leniency. Their frequent duty is to be severe, both because of the heinousness of the offending and also to prevent the coming of worse evils.

In promoting the moral welfare of college students there are at least two comprehensive methods which the home recognizes should be constantly employed. One method lies with the students themselves. It is the method of friendship. It is the method of the influence of the upper-classmen over the lower. It is the method of the abler, more mature men concerning the younger and less mature. It is indeed the method belonging to all associations of men. With discretion it needs to be employed, without patronizing and ever without the least intimation of "I am trying to make you a better man." The second method is also the



method of friendship, but it is the friendship of the college officer for the college student. It lies in the presence in the college faculty of personalities inspiring to the best in the student. Personalities strong without crudeness, clear-sighted without criticalness, interested in boys without being fussy, maintaining high intellectual standards without unreasoning severity, sympathetic without softness, sincere, honest, true, patient, expectant of good in their youth, are types and examples of this method. Such men as teachers of college boys help above all other forces—important as these other forces are—to cause parents to know and to feel that the college has met the demands which they have a right to make and which they do make.



Rev. Henry D. Phillips, D.D.

Beta Theta '04

New President of the Southern Division



## Rev. Henry Disbrow Phillips, D.D.

Beta Theta '03-'06

### The New President of the Southern Division

Born in Philadelphia, January 16, 1882, Brother Phillips has lived all his life in the South. In 1899 he entered the University of the South at Sewanee, Tennessee, as an honor graduate of the Boys' High School of Atlanta. The same year he was initiated into Beta Theta Chapter of Delta Tau Delta. In 1903 he received the Bachelor of Arts Degree and in 1906 the Bachelor of Divinity. At the first Commencement of Oglethorpe University in June, 1920, he received the degree of Doctor of Divinity.

During his college days he was prominent in student activities. He made his letter in football and baseball; represented the University in the Southern Intercollegiate Oratorical Association and served for five years as Mountain Proctor. For three years he was given a place on the "All-Southern" football team. He represented his Chapter at two Karneas—those of 1901 and 1903.

After graduation he began settlement work among the cotton mill operatives at LaGrange, Ga. This work grew and expanded until practically every phase of life was touched by the activities of the Settlement.

From LaGrange he was called in 1915 to the University of the South, where he is serving as chaplain and professor of the English Bible. Here he has made himself felt as a strong factor in preserving and promoting the wonderful "Sewanee spirit." His popularity on "The Mountain" is only a fitting tribute to the sterling, manly, likeable character of this splendid Delt.

His position as president of the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association adds to his value as president of the Southern Division, as it brings him inside knowledge of the colleges of the Division and in his travels will take him to most of the institutions where the chapters of the Division are located.



# John Rhoades Lindemuth

Gamma Zets '12

## The New President of the Eastern Division

When in the early summer Brother York found that he would be unable to continue the term as President of the Eastern Division for which he had been unanimously re-elected, the Arch Chapter had no uncertainty in selecting from the many brothers well qualified for the position a successor in the person of Brother John R. Lindemuth, Gamma Zeta '12.

Like a few other individuals Brother Lindemuth started life by being born—for this honor selecting the capitol of Pennsylvania and arriving June 6, 1890. He did the best he could to correct this error by passing most of his tender years in York, Pa., from whose High School he graduated in 1908. Our worthy brother showed further signs of almost human intelligence by selecting Wesleyan University for the further climb up knowledge's ladder. From here he walked away with a sheepskin, after having had a finger in various college activities and with a record of splendid service for Gamma Zeta.

The next jump was to Washington, D. C., where from 1912-1916 he was in the Government service as Chemist in the Department of Agriculture. During most of this period he lived in the Gamma Eta Chapter House and transferred to this chapter the help and service that had become a habit. He was one of the hardest workers for the success of the famous Eastern-Southern Division Conferences.

Then followed a year of drudgery in the Central Office of the Fraternity, helping that sadly harrassed organization crowd five years' work into one and produce the long-expected Catalog. These labors were not only of inesti-



John R. Lindemuth  
Gamma Zeta '12  
New President of the Eastern Division





mable value to Delta Tau Delta, but they gave him a training and a knowledge of the Fraternity that additionally qualify him for his new position.

Having survived this ordeal Brother Lindemuth then joined the Delt colony in Wilmington, Del., as Research Dye Chemist for the Du Pont Company. He was a charter member of the Wilmington Alumni Chapter, for several years its secretary and its delegate to the last Karnea.

But our brother realized that a milk factory and ice cream foundry had greater need of an experienced chemist than the dye industry; so last spring Brother Lindemuth transferred to the home of his Alma Mater, Middletown, Conn., and is holding down the job of Assistant Manager and Treasurer of the Millbrook Dairy Company.

So, while he is not much for looks, there you have the new president of the Eastern Division—an experienced, loyal, hard-working Delt to finger and toe tips.

# Hudson Stuck\*

## "Sky Pilot" of the North

Some of the Thrilling Adventures of the Late  
Archdeacon Stuck in Alaska

By Edwin C. Rauck

Although he climbed Mount McKinley after every other white man had failed, and lived a more hazardous and adventurous life than most heroes of popular novels, the Rev. Hudson Stuck, D.D., Archdeacon of the Yukon, who died recently of bronchial pneumonia at Fort Yukon, Alaska, was as unlike the conventional type of "fighting parson" that stalks through the pages of "best sellers" and thrills motion picture fans, as it is possible for a man to be. He was no upstanding, two-fisted preacher who could hit as hard as he could pray, but a quiet, soft-spoken man of God, who, in the words of his friend, Dr. John Wood, Executive Secretary of the Department of Missions of the Episcopal Church, "fought for his ideals not with physical force, but with tremendous spiritual power."

No man with such a string of adventurous achievements to his credit ever looked less the part than Archdeacon Stuck. This Spartanlike missionary at the outpost of civilization, who lived and worked with the Indians in that desolate, bitter-cold country for nearly fifteen years, and refused comfortable and congenial berths when they were offered him in order to continue his work where it was most needed, had the face and the eyes of a dreamer, the education of a college professor, and the pluck and endurance of a highly bred race horse. One pictures him as a brawny six-footer, but he was actually five feet ten in height, and only

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\*Reproduced from *The New York Times*.

weighed 140 pounds. It was sheer nervous force and grit that carried him through high and perilous enterprises that would have daunted the courage and endurance of a physical giant.

Once this heroic missionary broke through the ice of the Yukon River in midwinter and his moosehide breeches or "mukluks" were drenched in the icy water. He and a white companion had started from Circle City that morning and were twenty-five miles away when the accident occurred. They had also forgotten to bring along an axe and could not make a fire. So they started back for Circle City. Time and again Dr. Stuck felt the coldness of death stealing over him and begged his companion to go ahead and leave him to his fate, but his comrade dragged him to his feet and forced him to continue the heartbreaking walk, flogging him continually with a dog-whip in order to keep up his circulation. In this fashion, they staggered onward and finally reached their destination, where they both fell exhausted and "slept the clock around." This was an experience that Archdeacon Stuck rarely discussed, so poignant were his memories of that agonizing hike.

On another occasion, Dr. Stuck, while completing a winter circuit of the Arctic coast, aided in bringing back to the Arctic Hospital at Fort Yukon, Vilhjalmur Stefansson, the Arctic explorer, who had been seriously ill with fever at Herschel Island. This episode, which has never been mentioned by Stefansson either in his lectures or books, occurred in 1918. Herschel Island is 450 miles from Fort Yukon, but Stefansson managed to convey word of his desperate plight to Dr. Burke of the Arctic Hospital, who promptly started to his relief. He found the explorer seriously in need of hospital attention and, after caring for him as best he could, Dr. Burke started back with him to Fort Yukon. In the meantime, Archdeacon Stuck, who



was accompanied by Walter Harper, a half-breed Indian, who had been with him when he climbed Mount McKinley, had reached Herschel Island on the home stretch of their long trip, and they pressed on hurriedly, caught up with the relief party, and aided in bringing the explorer safely to Fort Yukon, where he remained at the Arctic Hospital throughout the summer of 1918 before fully regaining his health.

Before he went back to his beloved Indians in the Yukon country for the last time Dr. Stuck was offered a professorship in his Alma Mater, the University of the South, at Sewanee, Tenn., but refused it, as he had once before refused a similar offer, feeling that he could not desert his Indians. Some of his friends were alarmed about his health and urged a complete rest before he resumed his strenuous duties in Alaska, but he smilingly refused.

This missionary-explorer-author was born in London in 1863 and came to the United States in 1885. He was graduated from the theological department of the University of the South at Sewanee in 1892. In was in 1905 that he resigned as Dean of St. Matthew's Cathedral in Dallas, Tex., and went to Alaska.

On June 21, 1913, a dispatch from Fairbanks told the world that Dr. Stuck had succeeded in climbing Denali (Mount McKinley), being the first white man to accomplish this feat, although Dr. Cook, Professor Herschel Parker and others had vainly attempted it. With Walter Harper, the faithful half-breed who accompanied him later when he made his famous circuit of the Arctic coast; Harry P. Carstens, a guide, and R. G. Tatum, a mission helper, Dr. Stuck won the goal by means of that dauntless perseverance which had carried him safely through so many other perils.

The whole account of that amazing journey is given in

Archdeacon Stuck's fascinating book, "The Ascent of Denali," which is also remarkable for its abstinence from the use of the personal pronoun. Dr. Stuck possessed a keen sense of humor and enjoyed nonsense, particularly that of Lewis Carroll and Edward Lear. This love of nonsense bubbles forth constantly in his book, and in describing the awe-inspiring hush of the snowclad mountain as he and his companions toiled upward towards its summit the explorer whimsically remarks:

"Not a word was spoken by any one; all along the ice wall rang in the writer's ears that preposterous line from 'The Hunting of the Snark,' 'Silence, not even a shriek!'"

"I would rather," he wrote, "climb that mountain than discover the richest gold mine in Alaska."

Yet it was characteristic of the man's modesty and utter simplicity that, after the news of his feat had made his name known from one end of the country to the other, he turned down offer after offer that was made to him by lecture bureaus eager to exploit him, although he was receiving only \$1,800 a year for his strenuous work in Alaska.

"I do not care for that sort of publicity," was his simple answer to these persistent demands.

# Brutus Hamilton

Gamma Kappa

L. G. Plitt

Gamma Kappa claims Brutus Hamilton, the nineteen-year-old Missourian who came into prominence as America's foremost all-around athlete following the Olympic tryouts last summer when he carried off the national A.A.U. pentathlon title and a few days later startled sport circles by breaking the record score for A.A.U. decathlon competition.

Somewhere among the luggage that will accompany him home from the Olympic games at Antwerp are the trophies that are his record of achievement abroad as a mainstay of the American team. The customs officials who examine this luggage will be among the few who will get a glimpse at the heap—modesty is the dominating characteristic of the new champion.

Sport critics hailed him as Jim Thorpe's successor, following his tryout victories. The fact that he did not completely measure up to expectations is explained by Jimmy Phelan, Missouri athletic coach who witnessed the European contests. Hamilton lost twenty pounds after departure from American soil and the day the decathlon was scheduled he was ill. That he forfeited the contest to the Norwegian athlete, Loveland, by but 4 points merely accentuates the merit of his accomplishment, according to the Tiger coach.

The effect of his sudden appearance in the limelight of athletic affairs was at first uncertain, and finally, approved. His first appearance in national competition was this spring when he entered the Penn Relay Games. When he won the A.A.U. pentathlon, sport critics seemed to regard it as



a fluke. But when he broke the decathlon record, his position as regards athletic fame was assured.

*The New York American*, commenting editorially upon his achievement under the caption, "Difference between receiving a high honor and earning it," says: "Nobody conferred this great honor upon him. In good old American fashion he earned it. But to be glorified on the sporting page is all that he gets from the great god, Publicity."

Future performance of the Missouri athlete will be watched with interest.

# Some Fraternity Regulations

## Rushing Agreements, Pledging Rules and Initiation Restrictions

Dartmouth College

1. No pledge shall be binding if given before 8 o'clock on the evening of the second Saturday following Carnival (probably February 20th).

2. There shall be no entertainment of first-year men for fraternity purposes, or any form of propaganda to that end, prior to 6 o'clock p. m. the first Saturday following Carnival.

(Companionship between a first-year man and members of a fraternity, and his casual entertainment in customary social intercourse is not, however, prohibited, except during rushing week.)

3. Beginning with the first Saturday following Carnival there shall be no entertainment of first-year men for fraternity purposes except in the town of Hanover.

4. Between 6 p. m. of the Saturday immediately following Carnival and 10 p. m. of the second Friday following Carnival shall constitute the "Rushing" period, subject to the following restrictions:

(a) Beginning Monday of the Rushing week no first-year man shall be entertained for fraternity purposes, nor shall any first-year men be approached on fraternity matters at any time except between the hours of 6 p. m. and 10 p. m.

(b) At 10 o'clock Friday night all "Rushing" shall cease and a period of "Silence" shall commence ending at 8 o'clock Saturday night, at which hour first-year men shall be in their rooms.

(c) Uniform formal invitations will be left at the individual's door at the above hour, at which time he will signify his acceptance or rejection in writing, and will

promptly proceed to the fraternity whose invitation he has accepted.

### Lehigh University

1. No man shall be bid to any fraternity at Lehigh from the end of the preceding college year until 6 p. m. three weeks after college opens, and providing that the man be registered in college before he is bid.

2. Men will be allowed to live in fraternity houses during the three weeks' period of rushing.

3. A bulletin board will be placed in Drown Hall upon which the names of all new men living in fraternity houses must be posted for five days before they may be bid, and the men's names must be posted by the fraternity within twenty-four hours after they enter the house.

4. There shall be no rushing of freshmen outside of fraternity houses after 8 p. m. until the close of the rushing season. A petition will be sent to the Arcadia to the effect that freshmen may not be allowed on the streets after 8 p. m. during the rushing season.

5. A copy of the rules adopted by the Council will be placed in the Freshman Bible, and other desirable publicity will be given them. Also, an officer of the Council will speak to the freshmen at the beginning of the college year, explaining the rules to them.

### University of Texas

1. Before students can be initiated into fraternities, sororities, or like organizations, they must have passed in one long session at least four courses of regular work counting for degrees, or four and two-thirds courses in one long session and the subsequent summer school. Students coming from other colleges shall be subject to this rule, except that those credited here with at least four courses



toward degree for work done during their last year of attendance at the institution from which they came, may be initiated on the completion of twelve hours of work in one term. If, however, they fail to complete twelve hours of work during the first term of attendance here, they must comply with the first provision of this regulation.

2. No chapter of a fraternity, sorority, or like social organization shall initiate any person to its membership unless the average scholarship of such chapter both as to amount of work passed and grade made shall be slightly above the average of the University, excluding courses officially listed as open to freshmen. Chapter validity in this matter of initiation shall be established during one long session, and hold good for the following year. Chapter invalidity may be removed by the fall term's work, the establishment of such validity not to be claimed before February 15th.

3. No student who is not a regular member of the fraternity, sorority, or like organization may room or board in a chapter house.

4. Each sorority must have a suitable chaperone subject to the approval of the Dean of Women.

5. In every chapter house, or club house, there shall be a resident member who shall have received the approval of the Faculty Committee on Student Social Organizations. This member may be a senior student, a graduate student, or other person approved by the committee, and shall be responsible to the committee of the faculty for the carrying out of these regulations and reforms.

6. There shall be appointed a standing committee of the faculty on student social organizations whose duty it shall be to attend to the enforcement of these regulations.

7. The count will be made for the long session. In the

general average, all students who have at the opening of the session four courses to their credit will be counted.

8. The fraternity averages will be based upon the official rolls of the chapters filed with the chairman of the committee in charge of the regulations.

9. All students carrying two courses or less will not be counted.

10. All students over twenty-five years of age and carrying less than four courses will not be counted.

11. Credit made by advanced standing examinations will not be counted.

12. Correspondence credits will be counted only in the case of work begun and finished in one long session.

13. Students who have postponed examinations will be counted that fraction of a student determined by the ratio of the number of hours per week completed and recorded to the number of hours per week for which such students are registrars.

14. Graduate students in the College of Arts will not be counted.

15. Students carrying more than six hours and less than fifteen hours per week in any term, and carrying all the work necessary for graduation, will be counted that fraction of a student determined by the ratio of the number of hours per week carried to fifteen.

16. Each chapter will be allowed for casualties due to sickness, death in the family, financial distress, etc., a reasonable elimination from its rolls, excuses from the count to be approved by the chairman of the committee. The total percentage of such elimination in the fraternity group as a whole will be made also in the university group as a whole.

17. Members of fraternities transferred from other colleges will be counted, unless the committee is officially

notified that they have not been affiliated by the local chapter of the fraternity to which such transfers belong.

18. Pledges may not room or board in fraternity houses. No person other than bona fide members may live in the chapter house without the special permission of the chairman of the committee.

19. A student having four full courses to his credit at the end of one long session is eligible for initiation. Likewise a student having four full courses plus any two-thirds of courses at the end of one long session and subsequently up to the opening of the next long session is eligible for initiation.

20. Students entering at Christmas or the beginning of the spring term will become eligible in three consecutive terms. Four full courses must be made in the two terms coming together and twelve hours in the other term. In case a student is obliged to forfeit one full term's work on account of sickness, or for other good reason, his eligibility shall be established as above.

21. The eligibility of all initiates should be passed upon by the chairman of the committee before the initiation takes place. As soon as new members are initiated, the senior representative should make out enrollment cards for them and file them with the chairman.

22. Members of fraternities who for good reason are obliged to withdraw from the University before the end of a term, if they desire to have their names removed from the chapter's scholarship roll, should immediately petition the chairman of the committee to that effect and receive his approval.

24. Any member of a fraternity who is expelled from the fraternity for reason of poor scholarship will be removed from the chapter's record for the session in which the expulsion takes place. Petition for the removal of such persons



from the chapter's record should be made at latest before the end of the session in which the expulsion takes place.

25. No corrections in the rolls of any chapter will be made after the end of examination week in the spring term.

#### Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute

1. Any Fraternity or Society disobeying the following rules shall have its name posted on all bulletin boards and the offense stated.

2. No member of any Fraternity or Society represented in the Conference shall go out of Troy to meet any new student.

3. All rushing shall be done from the Union Station in Troy.

4. No student shall be approached in any manner in regard to joining any Fraternity or Society before Sunday noon, one week from the Sunday following the Friday when recitations begin.

The above rule is to enable the Fraternities and Societies to become acquainted with the new students and likewise to give incoming students an opportunity to meet the members of all the Fraternities and Societies.

5. An invitation to dinner on the Sunday above mentioned, at any Fraternity or Society house or rooms will be delivered on that Sunday morning.

6. On or after this Sunday each Fraternity and Society may extend its invitations to join the same, therefore no student should accept any invitation with any Fraternity or Society unless it is his choice to become a member of that Fraternity or Society.

7. No dates or active rushing of new students shall be participated in on the above-mentioned Sunday.

This is to give every new student an opportunity to make an uninfluenced choice in accepting the invitations for that night.

### Pennsylvania

Believing that an organized rushing system is for the best interests of the University, fraternities, and matriculates, the signatory fraternities and such fraternities as may hereafter be admitted to this Agreement do pledge themselves to keep its provisions with scrupulous fidelity.

Definition—A first-year matriculate, as hereinafter used, is a man who is entering the University for the first time regardless of the class he is admitted to.

A. Prior to the opening day of college no chapter committee or member of a chapter shall entertain or permit to be entertained any man expected to enter the University.

B. Prior to 12 Noon of the first Monday of the second term no matriculate shall be entertained by any chapter committee or member of a chapter in its behalf or interests and at no time prior to this date shall fraternity matters be discussed with a matriculate.

C. Between 12 Noon of the first and fourth Mondays of the second term there shall be a formal rushing period subject to the following restrictions:

1. Rushing shall be restricted to the campus and chapter houses.

2. No more than one invitation to a smoker, meal or University activity shall be issued in advance. Invitation may not be mailed previous to 6 p. m. of the Sunday preceding the opening of rushing season.

3. No invitation to join a chapter shall be extended to a candidate until 1 p. m. of the aforesaid fourth Monday nor shall any notice or indication of election be given to a candidate previous to that date.

Such invitations shall be extended only between the hours of 1 p. m. on Monday and the Wednesday following. No chapter or any of its members shall have more than one

interview, not to exceed one hour with any matriculate during the above prescribed period.

4. No chapter shall solicit or receive from any such matriculate any acceptance or indication of acceptance of election until 6 p. m. of the Wednesday set as the end of the bidding period and no chapter or its members, shall have any communication whatsoever either written or verbal with matriculate between 1 p. m. and 6 p. m. of the said Wednesday. Until 1 p. m. of the following Thursday, no Chapter or its members shall have any communication whatsoever either written or verbal with any matriculate who has not brought in person, written acceptance to the fraternity he wishes to join. Any matriculate pledging himself after 6 o'clock of the said Wednesday shall be governed by the rules regulating the members of the fraternity.

5. Until a candidate has accepted the invitation to join a fraternity, he shall at no time be allowed to remain in its quarters over night.

D. 1. A body known as the Interfraternity Council shall be created to be composed of one or more delegates from each signatory fraternity. Membership fee shall be \$2.50 a year. The officers of this Council shall be a President and a Secretary-Treasurer, elected annually. No chapter shall be entitled to more than one vote. Meetings of the Council shall be called by the president upon two days' notice, on the request of any two or more of its members. Each chapter shall be fined one dollar for non-attendance at any meeting. One-half the members of Council shall constitute a quorum.

2. The functions of the Council shall be solely executive and legislative.

3. Amendments—A four-fifths vote of the Council shall be necessary for amendment.



E. 1. The Interfraternity Council shall elect at a meeting, held the last week in May, a Board of Arbitration composed of seven persons, who need not be fraternity men and no two of whom shall be members of the same fraternity. Of these at least five shall have been graduated not less than five years from the University of Pennsylvania; two may be graduated not less than five years from other universities or colleges.

2. The term of office of members of the Board of Arbitration shall be one year. Members of the Board may be re-elected and they shall hold over until their successors are elected.

3. Nominations for the Board of Arbitration shall be made by a Nominating Committee composed of three persons, representing different Fraternities and appointed by the president of the Interfraternity Council. Additional nominations may be made from the floor.

4. The Board of Arbitration shall within one month following its election organize by choosing a chairman.

5. The functions of the Board of Arbitration shall be solely judicial. It shall hear complaints of breach of Agreement and provide for discipline in the event a complaint is sustained in the manner prescribed in the appendix entitled, "Functions of the Board of Arbitration."

F. Any chapter may withdraw from this agreement upon written notice submitted at any time between the opening of the first term and the Christmas recess, such withdrawal not to take effect until after the rushing season of that year.

### Appendix

#### Functions of the Board of Arbitration

Section 1. The functions of the Board of Arbitration are solely judicial. Its judgments shall be executed by the Interfraternity Council.

### **Trial Committees**

Section 1. When a charge of a breach of this Agreement is made in the manner hereinafter provided to the Board of Arbitration it shall be the duty of the Chairman to appoint at once a Committee of five members of the Board, of which he may be one, to hear and determine the charge and pronounce the judgment and the penalty.

Section 2. No member of the Board of Arbitration may be appointed to such committee who is a member of any Chapter of either of the litigant Fraternities.



## EDITORIALS



### HAZING AND ROUGH HOUSE

The following resolutions have been adopted by the Executive Committee of the Interfraternity Conference as expressing their attitude in a vital matter:

"WHEREAS, there exists in various colleges and universities certain irresponsible organizations, under various names, that are antagonistic to academic and fraternity ideals, among them T.N.E., which has been repeatedly condemned in fraternity conventions throughout the country and in this Conference;

"AND WHEREAS, it appears that hazing is practiced by certain of these organizations, and also persists in some fraternities or chapters thereof, contrary to the better traditions and more modern customs in fraternity life;

"*Be It Resolved*, that it is the sense of this Executive Committee of the Interfraternity Conference that such organizations and such practices should be condemned by all loyal fraternity men; that every member of this Conference should place itself on record as unalterably opposed to such organizations, and should furthermore take steps to rid itself of members who continue to belong to T.N.E. or any similar organization; that the fraternities in this Conference should also condemn hazing by any student organization at any time in any form as dangerous and silly, as opposed to the dignity and ideals of college fraternities, and as injurious to their good name, and that they should take steps to eliminate any such practice from their own organizations if the same be indulged in;

"*And Further Resolved*, that a copy of this action be sent to each Fraternity in the conference prior to



the opening of the coming college year, for publication in its magazine, and to *Banta's Greek Exchange*."

The recommendations contained in these resolutions of the Executive Committee of the Interfraternity Conference have been laws and regulations of Delta Tau Delta for a good many years. Membership in T.N.E. and kindred organizations has been prohibited since 1897 and our members are well aware that expulsion from Delta Tau Delta is the penalty for a violation of this law. We have never had cause to regret our stand, but on the contrary have seen the wisdom of the step proved in many ways. Besides keeping our members free from objectionable activities and associations, we have escaped division within the chapter and distraction of the underclassmen's interest from Delta Tau Delta just at the period when it is most important for development into future usefulness.

When it comes to the question of the so-called "Rough House" or horseplay part of a chapter's initiation there is an opportunity to differentiate between what is objectionable and what is really salutary. Certain practices condemn themselves without room for argument. But there are others that can fairly claim to have a real value in testing a candidate's manhood and in preparing his mind for the proper reception of the solemn teachings of the ritual that will follow.

Over twelve years ago the Arch Chapter of Delta Tau Delta adopted a resolution forbidding all practices "*Physically dangerous, vulgar or inflicting personal indignities*." This regulation still obtains and is expanded to cover disapproval of "stunts" of a public character. Whatever tests are applied should be confined to the privacy of the chapter house or the seclusion of the country.

Remembering the several deplorable fatal accidents that have attended the horseplay feature of fraternity initiations in the past it seems hardly necessary to caution against practices that are physically dangerous. But the need for caution lies in the fact that this part of the work is generally entrusted to the Sophomores—thoughtless lads who are mainly interested in seeing that the freshmen receive a still stiffer test than they had the year before. By a series of progressions the danger point, as well as actual physical torture, may soon be reached. In guarding against loss of life or injury it is impossible to err on the side of safety. Two of the serious accidents at Cornell occurred under conditions that were supposed to guard against any possible mishap, and in the sad occurrence at Kenyon a few years ago the unforeseen was responsible. But in none of these cases would the accidents have resulted if risks had not been taken.

Fortunately, it is almost unnecessary to express disapproval of vulgar practices or those that would subject the candidate to personal indignities of an objectionable character, but boys are thoughtless and in a spirit of rough play it is easy to overstep the line. Remember that the "victim" is to be your future brother; and that, in spite of his coming oath and vows, it is going to be difficult for him to feel real brotherly toward men who have subjected him to insult and indignity. But after all these discredited features are eliminated, there are left many means and methods of testing his grit, sand and ability to bear ridicule and badgering. But as a test of these qualities we have never considered excessive use of the paddle a necessity. It also argues a lack of invention on the part of the performers. We are inducting the freshmen into a Greek letter Fraternity—not a red Indian war camp where physical torture might be an essential test.

In the March and June numbers of **SPECULATION** **THE RAINBOW** we were privileged to offer our readers what to our mind were two of the most important contributions to college fraternity literature that have appeared in the Greek press for a quarter century. We refer to the two papers by Brother Frederic R. Sanborn under the title of *The American Fraternity System*.

The first paper was historical in its character and in briefly sketching the genesis and growth of college fraternities the author at the same time keenly analyzed their reaction to environment and evolution from their original character. The paper attracted considerable attention from brother editors and fraternity workers, and many of them expressed in personal letters to the editor their admiration and the interest with which they were awaiting the publication of the second paper.

As the first paper had traced the growth of fraternities up to the present this second paper dealt entirely in speculation as to their future development. One may not agree with all of Brother Sanborn's prophesies or concur in all his deductions, but they all evidence careful study of the subject, clear thinking and keen analysis. We would strongly urge any brother who has skipped this article to retrieve his June **RAINBOW** from the waste basket, and carefully read it.

There is room for dissent from several of Brother Sanborn's premises and we gladly open the pages of **THE RAINBOW** for their expression or a general discussion of the article. Without taking up any other points at this time, we would right now disagree with the statement that the chapter house of today is nothing more than a social boarding club. This is to lose sight of all the mutual help and valuable self-discipline gained from such a close,



intimate life. If the latter were the only advantage gained it would still bulk large beside the benefits from classroom work as a preparation for life in the outside world.

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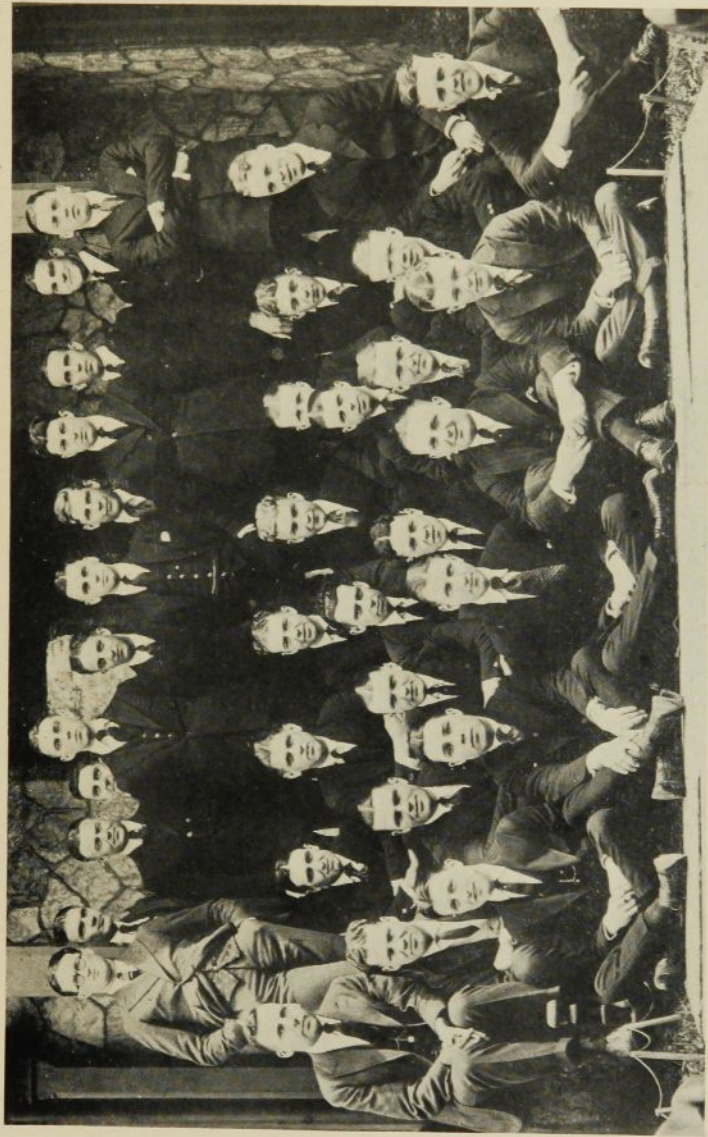
At the time chapter letters would have to be written to make possible a prompt appearance of the November number of *THE RAINBOW* many of our chapters are not yet in session and the rest of them are barely getting started. Therefore, we decided to use for this department in the first number of the year only the opening statistics of the active chapters, and especially feature chapter letters in the January number.

This plan would have enabled us to have had this number in the mails by the middle of the month, and it is only fair to our printers to state that the failure to do this has been due to the editor's accident and his resulting disability. Their work has been prompt and most satisfactory and offers hopeful promise for future numbers—if we can keep out of trouble and look after our end of the work.

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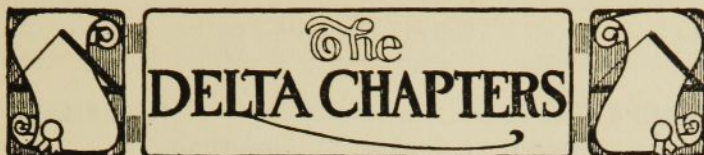
For over a year our Omaha brothers have been working hard on their plans for the next *Karne*, and in the three remaining numbers of *THE RAINBOW*, they will have interesting stories to tell. Right now every Delt should set aside that last week in August and begin to make his plans to be "among those present."

Alpha—Allegheny College  
1919-1920









OPENING ENROLLMENT OF OUR  
ACTIVE CHAPTERS

ALPHA

ALLEGHENY

Seniors, 5; Juniors, 8; Sophomores, 11;

*Total 24.*

College opened September 21st.

BETA

OHIO UNIVERSITY

Seniors, 2; Juniors, 9; Sophomores, 6;

*Total 17.*

College opened September 11th. Can  
initiate after February 1, 1921.

GAMMA

WASHINGTON AND JEFFERSON

Seniors, 7; Juniors, 5; Sophomores, 7;

*Total 19.*

DELTA

MICHIGAN

P. G., 3; Seniors, 6; Juniors, 4; Sopho-  
mores, 6;

*Total 19.*

College opened October 1st.

Can initiate after first semester.

EPSILON

ALBION

Seniors, 3; Juniors, 1; Sophomores, 3;

*Total 7.*

College opened September 20th.

ZETA

WESTERN RESERVE

Seniors, 2; Juniors, 4; Sophomores, 9;

*Total 15.*

College opened September 17th.

KAPPA	HILLSDALE
Seniors, 7; Juniors, 3; Sophomores, 5;	<i>Total 15.</i>
College opened September 17th.	
LAMBDA	VANDERBILT
Seniors, 3; Juniors, 1; Sophomores, 8;	<i>Total 17.</i>
Freshmen, 5;	
College opened October 1st.	
Probable initiation January 1, 1921.	
MU	OHIO WESLEYAN
Seniors, 12; Juniors, 9; Sophomores, 9;	<i>Total 30.</i>
College opened September 13th.	
NU	LAFAYETTE
Seniors, 8; Juniors, 10; Sophomores, 7;	<i>Total 25.</i>
College opened September 20th.	
Initiates in December, 1920.	
OMICRON	IOWA
Seniors, 6; Juniors, 3; Sophomores, 14;	<i>Total 25.</i>
Freshmen, 2;	
College opened September 15th.	
RHO	STEVENS INST. OF TECHNOLOGY
Seniors, 7; Juniors, 8; Sophomores, 9;	<i>Total 25.</i>
Freshmen, 1;	
College opened September 17th.	
Can initiate, November, 1920.	
TAU	PENN STATE
P. G., 1; Seniors, 7; Juniors, 10; Sophomores, 4;	<i>Total 22.</i>
College opened September 13th.	
Probable initiation, October 15th.	

**UPSILON                      RENSSELAER POLY. INSTITUTE**

P. G., 7; Seniors, 7; Juniors, 3; Sophomores, 8;                      *Total 25.*

College opened September 14th.

Probable initiation September 14th.

**PHI                                      WASHINGTON AND LEE**

P. G., 1; Seniors, 2; Juniors, 3; Sophomores, 7;                      *Total 13.*

College opened September 15th.

Can initiate January, 1921.

**CHI    KENYON**

Seniors, 4; Juniors, 7; Sophomores, 10;

*Total 21.*

College opened September 22nd.

**OMEGA 11-20                                      PENNSYLVANIA**

Seniors, 16; Juniors, 9; Sophomores, 13;

*Total 38.*

Can initiate after second semester.

**BETA ALPHA    INDIANA**

Seniors, 5; Juniors, 9; Sophomores, 5;

*Total 19.*

College opened September 13th.

Can initiate February, 1921.

**BETA BETA    DE PAUW**

Seniors, 4; Juniors, 4; Sophomores, 6;

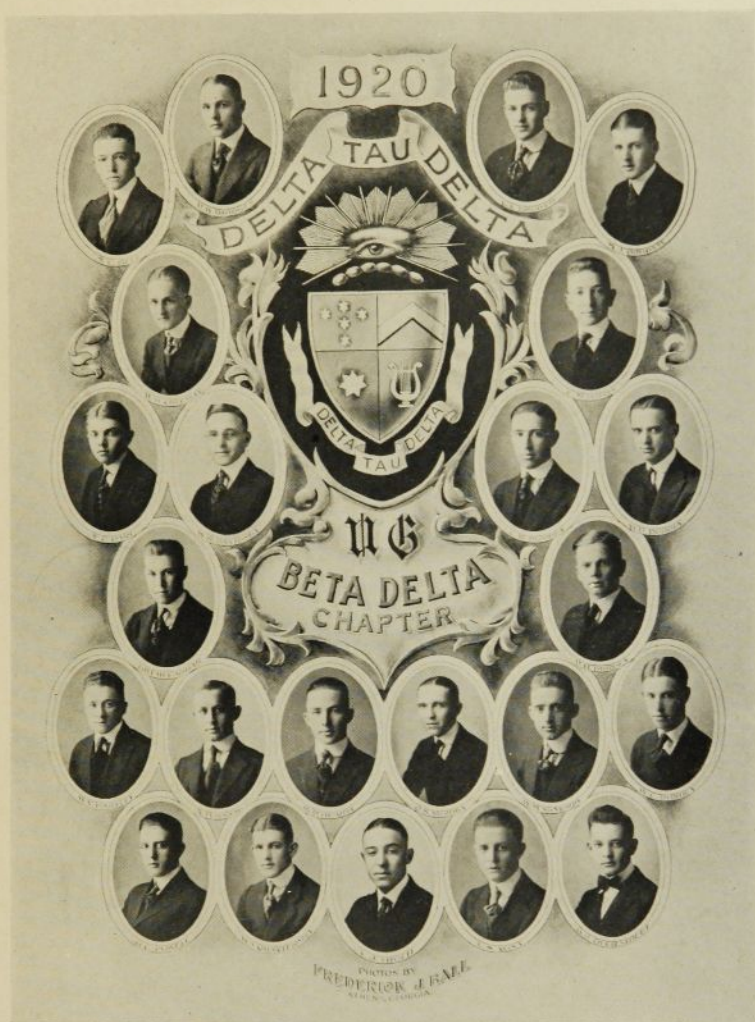
*Total 14.*

College opened September 21st.

Can initiate, February, 1921.



- BETA GAMMA WISCONSIN  
P. G., 5; Seniors, 12; Juniors, 8; Sophomores, 6; *Total 31.*  
College opened September 20th.  
Probable initiation, February 16, 1921.
- BETA DELTA GEORGIA  
Seniors, 3; Juniors, 6; Sophomores, 5; Freshmen, 7; *Total 21.*  
College opened September 15th.  
Probable initiation, September 15th.
- BETA EPSILON EMORY  
Seniors, 5; Juniors, 10; Sophomores, 9; *Total 24.*  
College opened September 28th.  
Probable initiation, January 6, 1921.
- BETA ZETA BUTLER COLLEGE  
Seniors, 1; Juniors, 11; Sophomores, 9; *Total 21.*  
College opened September 14th.
- BETA ETA MINNESOTA  
Seniors, 4; Juniors, 10; Sophomores, 9; *Total 23.*  
College opened September 29th.
- BETA THETA UNIV. OF THE SOUTH  
Seniors, 5; Juniors, 6; Sophomores, 4; *Total 15.*  
College opened September 22nd.  
Probable initiation, November 9th.
- BETA IOTA VIRGINIA  
P. G., 1; Seniors, 6; Juniors, 3; Sophomores, 6; *Total 16.*  
College opened September 20th.







**BETA KAPPA** **COLORADO**

Seniors, 9; Juniors, 9; Sophomores, 12;

*Total 30.*

College opened September 23rd.

Can initiate after January 5, 1921.

**BETA LAMBDA** **LEHIGH**

P. G., 3; Seniors, 3; Juniors, 8; Sophomores, 10;

*Total 24.*

College opened September 22nd.

Probable initiation, November 13th.

**BETA MU** **TUFTS COLLEGE**

P. G., 3; Seniors, 7; Juniors, 7; Sophomores, 10;

*Total 27.*

College opened September 23rd.

Probable initiation, February 7, 1921.

**BETA NU** **MASS. INST. OF TECHNOLOGY**

Seniors, 12; Juniors, 16; Sophomores, 5;

*Total 33.***BETA XI** **TULANE**

Seniors, 7; Juniors, 3; Sophomores, 8;

Freshmen, 2; *Total 20.*

College opened September 22nd.

Can initiate after February 1, 1921.

**BETA OMICRON** **CORNELL**

Seniors, 11; Juniors, 10; Sophomores, 5;

*Total 26.*

College opened September 27th.

**BETA PI** **NORTHWESTERN**

Seniors, 5; Juniors, 4; Sophomores, 9;

*Total 18.*

College opened September 20th.

Can initiate, February, 1921.

- BETA RHO STANFORD  
P. G., 3; Seniors, 1; Juniors, 5; Sophomores, 4; *Total 13.*  
College opened October 1st.  
Can initiate, April, 1921.
- BETA TAU NEBRASKA  
Seniors, 7; Juniors, 11; Sophomores, 13; *Total 31.*  
College opened September 20th.
- BETA UPSILON ILLINOIS  
P. G., 5; Seniors, 8; Juniors, 9; Sophomores, 5; *Total 27.*  
College opened, September, 1920.
- BETA PHI OHIO STATE  
P. G., 2; Seniors, 5; Juniors, 13; Sophomores, 2; *Total 22.*  
Probable initiation, September 15th.
- BETA CHI BROWN  
Seniors, 3; Juniors, 8; Sophomores, 9; *Total 20.*  
College opened September 27th.  
Probable initiation, February 14, 1921.
- BETA PSI WABASH  
Seniors, 2; Juniors, 4; Sophomores, 10; *Total 16.*  
College opened September 15th.  
Can initiate, February, 1920.
- BETA OMEGA CALIFORNIA  
P. G., 1; Seniors, 11; Juniors, 12; Sophomores, 11; *Total 35.*  
College opened August 16th.  
Probable initiation September 1st.

**GAMMA ALPHA** **CHICAGO**

Seniors, 6; Juniors, 3; Sophomores, 12;  
*Total 21.*

**GAMMA BETA** **ARMOUR INST. OF TECH.**

Seniors, 8; Juniors, 4; Sophomores, 8;  
*Total 20.*

College opened September 13th.

**GAMMA GAMMA** **DARTMOUTH**

Seniors, 12; Juniors, 13; Sophomores, 12;  
*Total 37.*

College opened September 21st.

Probable initiation, March 1, 1921.

**GAMMA DELTA** **WEST VIRGINIA**

Seniors, 6; Juniors, 14; Sophomores, 5;  
*Total 25.*

College opened September 24th.

**GAMMA EPSILON** **COLUMBIA**

P. G., 2; Seniors, 13; Juniors, 1; Sophomores, 7;  
*Total 23.*

College opened September 15th.

Probable initiation, October 15th.

**GAMMA ZETA** **WESLEYAN**

Seniors, 13; Juniors, 9; Sophomores, 6;  
*Total 28.*

College opened September 21st.

Probable initiation, November 1st.

**GAMMA ETA** **GEORGE WASHINGTON**

Seniors, 4; Juniors, 8; Sophomores, 1;  
Freshmen, 1;  
*Total 14.*

Can initiate any time.



## GAMMA THETA BAKER UNIVERSITY

Seniors, 5; Juniors, 5; Sophomores, 13;  
Freshmen, 1; *Total 24.*

## GAMMA IOTA TEXAS

P. G., 1; Seniors, 11; Juniors, 5; Sophomores, 5; *Total 22.*  
College opened September 24th.  
Probable initiation, September 24th.

## GAMMA KAPPA MISSOURI

P. G., 3; Seniors, 6; Juniors, 12; Sophomores, 7; *Total 28.*  
College opened August 28th.

## GAMMA LAMBDA PURDUE

Seniors, 14; Juniors, 5; Sophomores, 8; *Total 27.*  
College opened September 6th.  
Probable initiation, April 1, 1921.

## GAMMA MU UNIV. OF WASHINGTON

P. G., 1; Seniors, 6; Juniors, 1; Sophomores, 15; *Total 23.*  
College opened September 23rd.  
Probable initiation, January 1, 1921.

## GAMMA NU MAINE

Seniors, 8; Juniors, 12; Sophomores, 9; *Total 29.*  
College opened September 15th.  
Probable initiation, November 1st.

## GAMMA XI CINCINNATI

Seniors, 2; Juniors, 5; Sophomores, 15;  
Freshmen, 5; *Total 27.*

**GAMMA OMICRON** **SYRACUSE**

Seniors, 9; Juniors, 12; Sophomores, 5;

*Total 26.*

College opened September 15th.

**GAMMA PI** **IOWA STATE**

Seniors, 10; Juniors, 4; Sophomores, 9;

*Total 23.*

College opened September 16th.

Probable initiation, May 15, 1921.

**GAMMA RHO** **OREGON**

Seniors, 5; Juniors, 8; Sophomores, 11;

*Total 24.*

College opened October 1st.

**GAMMA SIGMA** **PITTSBURGH**

Seniors, 9; Juniors, 12; Sophomores, 4;

*Total 25.***GAMMA TAU** **KANSAS**

Seniors, 8; Juniors, 9; Sophomores, 3;

Freshmen, 1; *Total 21.*

College opened September 13th.

**GAMMA UPSILON** **MIAMI**

Seniors, 4; Juniors, 7; Sophomores, 6;

*Total 17.***GAMMA PHI** **AMHERST**

Seniors, 6; Juniors, 8; Sophomores, 9;

*Total 23.*

College opened September 23rd.

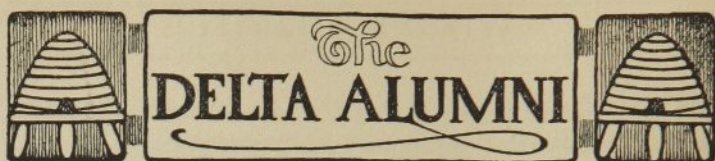
Probable initiation, November 1st.

**GAMMA CHI** **KANSAS STATE**

Seniors, 9; Juniors, 8; Sophomores, 8;

*Total 25.*

College opened September 13th.



## CINCINNATI ALUMNI CHAPTER

After the summer season the alumni are getting that big fish they would have had if—and those fine golf scores they might have made if—(supply your own alibis) off their minds and are reviving their interest in Fraternity affairs. We expect to resume our weekly luncheons in October with increased success.

Brother Miner Raymond, Beta Pi '07, has become a full fledged Cin'ti Delt and is with us in all our affairs.

Jack Cambell, Beta Gamma '17, has also become one of our faithful boosters. We only hope that there may be many more Delts with the interest and spirit of these two located here in Cincinnati.

Brother Francis Patton, Gamma Alpha '11, spent a day in Cincy lately. We all thought a lot of Pat around here and sure hated to see him go back to his dear old Chi.

We are also due soon to suffer another loss in the removal of Brother Constance Southworth to Akron, Ohio, where he has associated himself with a leading law firm.

Brother Bob Heuck announces another pledge in his family. Kenneth Heuck, Gamma Xi 1943. May he be as good a Delt as his dad.

Brother John Maescher also has an increase in his family, Mary Jane, to help the Delts rush about 1940.

The Cincinnati Alumni Matrimonial Agent reports as follows:

Brother O. C. Clement, erstwhile president of the Northern Division and Miss Jesse Perkins of Philadelphia were married in that city last May and are at home at Kent, Ohio.



Brother C. H. Rogert and Miss Alene Mossmyer were married in this city, September 17th.

Brother Bill Freyhoff strapped his trunk on his roadster and drove down to Maysville, Ky., the last of September to claim his bride.

Brother Henry Nagel and Miss Doris Johnson were married during the summer.

Brother Pumphrey returned from his vacation in the East with his usual fund of interesting Fraternity items. He reports the new Delta Tau Delta Club at Boston as being great. He also spent a night at Hartford with our beloved ex-secretary Henry T. Bruck and gives gratifying reports of that old Delt Wheel Horse. His was also the privilege of attending the opening session of the Arch Chapter meeting in New York, where he spent several nights at the Delt Club, and he brings splendid reports of the condition and prospects of the Fraternity at large.

At the Delt Club in New York Dad found our old friend Bob Bissel, Gamma Xi '17, who has not been seen around these parts for some time, and also Jas. Mitchell, Beta Upsilon '09, who lived as one of us at the chapter house for some time. Mitch is just the same, Dad says, which is saying a lot to those of us who knew him here. Dad spent a night at Great Neck, L. I., as the guest of our worth president, A. Bruce Bielaski, and gives glowing accounts of his abilities as our leader. Maybe Dad did something else besides renew his Fraternity friendships while on his vacation, but it wasn't worth telling about.

J. V. MAESCHER, JR.

### SAN FRANCISCO ALUMNI CHAPTER

To arouse the San Francisco Alumni Chapter to a realization of the immense value an Alumni Chapter can be to active chapters within its scope was the man-sized job which our new and "peppy" set of officers undertook this fall.

Seldom, if ever, have any of us seen a quicker or more enthusiastic response to any call than was shown when President Moller called a special meeting of the chapter "to study and devise methods to give immediate support to the active chapters at California and Stanford."

As a result, the feeling of cooperation between the alumni chapter and our active chapters has reached a stage where the "actives" are realizing that our main purpose of existence is to aid them.

Brother Bill Gay, vice-president of the alumni chapter, is responsible for the following announcement of the wonderful "get-together" which we staged with the "actives" at Beta Omega:

(This copy was lost.—Ed.)

Another such party is planned with Beta Rho for late October when we expect to again warm our hearts around the human hearth of Delt spirit.

Many are the brothers drifting to the land of golden sunshine and to everyone of these we extend a hearty invitation to drop in at our regular weekly luncheon held each Friday at the Commercial Club.

GEO. M. PARRISH.

### INDIANAPOLIS ALUMNI CHAPTER

We came to with a start this bright Monday morning at the sight on our desk of a letter from "7 East 8"—the first in some four months. Its contents fairly glared at us through the bond envelope. We knew it meant two things. It meant that October first is almost here and those \$1's are in demand for the ensuing year's subscription for our RAINBOW. It also meant that another letter for said RAINBOW was about due; in other words, the school season is on again. Believe it or not, my busy fellow alumni,

summer is gone and here we are again at the threshold of that invigorating, thrilling time of the year—football days. Fortunate the man who dwells not so far distant but that he can on these coming Saturday afternoons hie himself out to the old grid and disdainfully compare the puny efforts of the old Alma Mater's present-day warriors with those of HIS famed day. Be such secret thoughts what they may, nevertheless his old insides catch a funny feeling when that whistle blows and they're off. Before he knows it he's tugging on the side-lines about as vigorously as he ever tugged out there in moleskin. Oh, it's a great life, and Indianapolis bids fair to enjoy some good contests this season. With Butler playing seven out of eight at home, and the two or three games which the State Schools always bring here, to say nothing of the three lusty high-school elevens, we should have diversion a-plenty.

All of which has nothing at all to do with Delta Tau Delta and the Indianapolis Alumni Chapter. Our activities have not been pronounced here since the date of the State Banquet last May. Said event we counted a marked success, in spite of the fact that Burleson handicapped us as much as possible by failing to deliver our notices and returns. Brother Judge Charles Krichbaum of Canton delivered the main address of the evening, our own Brother Arch Hall very ably preceding him. Brother Frank Rogers was with us, Bull Durham, brown papers, and all, and offered a few words of splendid advice and encouragement. All was manipulated under the skillful guidance of Brother Frank Wieland of Chicago. The Chapter stunts and reports and the final Walk-Around made the evening one full of pleasure and enthusiasm. Since that date we have been rather dormant, never forgetting of course, our weekly luncheons on Friday at the Board of Trade Lunchroom. But the fall season portends a lively



time. Our Annual Brides' Ball has a date at this time of year, and we'll expect to participate in some of Beta Zeta's rush activities, being near at hand.

We should not close without mentioning two or three important events the summer has brought to some of us. We, personally, are the proud father of a three weeks' old daughter, and consequently we are not entirely responsible for our blustering and chesty conduct of late. Brothers Ted Locke and Ralph Stephenson report that two new Delts have arrived at their respective homes. We join you all in congratulating them, but must remind them that:

"First a daughter—then a son,  
Thus the world is well begun."

Look us up when you light in Indianapolis.

KENNETH R. BADGER.

### BOSTON CLUB

The Delt Club of Boston has formulated its fall program which includes Luncheons, Teas, Smokers and Ladies' Nights. It has been the aim of the Entertainment Committee, headed by Brother Kingman F. Cass, to make all these functions as attractive as possible in order to keep up the old interest shown by those already members and to arouse new interest and enthusiasm in those who have not seen the possibilities of reviving their old Delt spirit by becoming members and regular visitors at the Club.

At the Smokers we have an informal talk by some man prominent in public affairs whose standing is well-known and from whom we can get many fine points.

The program opened with a get-together at the Tufts-Bowdoin football game, open house at the Beta Mu Chapter, and a luncheon and dance at the Club in the evening. About one hundred attended and all proclaimed the party the best yet held at the Club.

The one Smoker held to date has proven that this part of the program is also going to be popular.

The Sunday afternoon teas have also been well attended and many thanks are due those good Delt wives and sisters who have made these so inviting.

We have recently completed alterations and improvements in the House that have made a big improvement. We are quite satisfied that the Club boasts very homey and cozy headquarters.

Our dining room managed by Brother N. N. Prentiss has given entire satisfaction, proving to be a big asset in the success of the Club.

Weekly lunches have been resumed and are held each Tuesday in the Harvest Room of the Boston Tavern.

A cordial invitation is extended to all Delts who visit Boston to not only make the Club their headquarters while here, but also to attend any of the functions held. Here is the schedule:

Sat., Oct. 2	Get-together	
Sun., Oct. 10	Informal Tea	3-5 p. m.
Wed., Oct. 13	Smoker	8 p. m.
Sun., Oct. 24	Informal Tea	3-5 p. m.
Wed., Oct. 27	Hallowe'en Party	8 p. m.
Wed., Nov. 3	Smoker	8 p. m.
Sun., Nov. 7	Informal Tea	3-5 p. m.
Wed., Nov. 17	Ladies' Night	8 p. m.
Sun., Nov. 21	Informal Tea	3-5 p. m.
Wed., Dec. 1	Smoker	8 p. m.
Sun., Dec. 5	Informal Tea	3-5 p. m.
Wed., Dec. 15	Ladies' Night	8 p. m.
Sun., Dec. 19	Informal Tea	3-5 p. m.

You are welcome at any time.

A. B. MACINTYRE.  
Secretary.

### OMAHA ALUMNI CHAPTER

With the Karnea less than a year away, the Omaha Alumni Chapter expects to have some very "peppy" sessions from now on. As is always usual during the summer months, the attendance at the dinners and the luncheons fell off somewhat; but now that everyone is returning from vacations business is looking up.

We did pull one party during the hot weather, however, that was a decided success when viewed from any angle. There has been a growing feeling that we ought to let the ladies in on some of the good times we were having, so we decided to have a dinner-dance at one of the country clubs. The affair was held at the Happy Hollow Club. There was a large crowd present and all seemed to have the time of their young lives. It was such a success that we expect to have similar parties every once in awhile. A theater party is scheduled for the near future.

Our last monthly dinner was held September 15th, at the University Club. Brother Pipes of the Kansas City Alumni Chapter was present, and in a little talk after the dinner he assured us that at least one Pullman car load of Delts would come up from Kansas City for the Karnea. Other alumni chapters please make note of this and act accordingly.

Plans for the Karnea are progressing nicely. The committee is cooking up a line of entertainment that will be fast and furious. Announcements will be made later, but in the meantime we ask that you make your plans to be with us next August.

PAUL BRADLEY.

### ST. LOUIS ALUMNI CHAPTER

The St. Louis Alumni Chapter has continued to hold its regular monthly luncheons during the summer. We also



enjoyed one very pleasant boat ride on the Mississippi with our families.

The luncheons will continue as usual on the first Thursday of each month at the Missouri Athletic Association. Any Delts in town on luncheon days are always very welcome.

Our baseball celebrities Fritsch, Rickey and Sisler are performing in their customary manner in the great national pastime. Sisler has been leading the American League in batting for some time, and we confidently expect that by the time this letter appears in print he will have carried off first place for the season. A. J. MONROE.

#### ATHENS ALUMNI CHAPTER

The youngest Delt alumni chapter makes its initial bow in this issue of *THE RAINBOW*. Athens, with Beta Chapter in its midst for fifty-eight years, has been the mother of many Delts, but few have stayed with her after leaving college. However, when the petition was circulated last July there were seventeen Delts who signed. The gray hairs of "Daddy" Evans, the "grand old man" of Ohio University, are alongside the dark ones of a graduate of '20.

The officers elected were Milton D. Hughes '12, president, and Harold C. Mardis '17, secretary-treasurer.

Quite a number of activities in the interests of alumni are planned. We hope to greatly increase our membership list. We plan to cooperate with Beta Chapter in keeping in better touch with her alumni. Active chapter activities will, of course, be one of the best sources of contributing to the general good. One of the things already done is to start a movement to collect delinquent alumni indebtedness.

Already we have published a paper, "The Ancient Greek," and we intend to make it a permanent publication.

DARRELL MOORE.

## THE HARVARD CLUB

### History of the Club

The Harvard Delta Tau Delta Club has been in existence in the form of a loosely-organized gathering for social purposes for a number of years. Nobody who is at present connected with it knows just when it was founded. In the fall of 1919, after it had been out of existence two years as a result of the war, it was revived under the leadership of Brothers Walter Spring of Colorado, and Harold Schenk of Tufts. The organization was similar to that followed before the war. Meetings were held at irregular intervals during the year, and one dinner was given at a Boston hotel. The membership totaled about 35, although there were seldom more than 15 present at any one meeting.

The first meeting of the club for the present college year was held on October 8th, with an attendance of twenty-two Delts. It is expected that a great many more will attend the next meeting, because systematic effort is being made to get the names of every Delt in Harvard. At present, the Secretary has thirty-two names, most of which are in Cambridge divisions of the University. It seems probable that in the Medical School and in various other divisions of the University, there are ten or fifteen more Delts, making a total possible membership of nearly fifty.

### Problems of the Club

The Delts in Harvard are scattered through the various graduate schools, only a few being in the College. Students of Law, Medicine, Business, Arts or Sciences, or other of these schools face the necessity of working very hard in order to "keep up" with their work. Moreover, they are not thrown together in their classes, and have very little in common, except that they are Delts. The most convenient

evening for a meeting for one group is often the worst time for another. It is therefore hard to have a consistently high percentage of attendance.

#### Present Efforts to Find a Solution

In the first place, a regular meeting date has been set, which is the second Friday night in each month. Efforts are also under way to have all the meetings at some one place, and we will try to arrange for them to be held at the Boston Delt Club. Members of the Harvard Delt Club have been urged to join the Boston Delt Club, and most of them have already done so. They have also been cordially invited to visit the chapter houses at Technology and Tufts. Special effort will also be made to find some means of entertainment at each meeting, so that the members will find real recreation in them.

The above efforts, if successful, will make the club a success during any college year, after the members are once collected. The problem would still exist, however, to find a means whereby the Club would be certain to be perpetuated.

The following plans are being considered for the college year of 1921-22:

(1) The members of the Club desire to secure formal recognition as an alumni chapter, provided that annual national dues were \$1.00 per year per member, as stated in the letter written Brother McConnell. The Delts who intend attending Harvard University would in this way see before coming to Cambridge that there was a Delt organization here. In order that these men would know how to find the organization, some permanent address would need to be adopted. This can easily be arranged, even before the Club occupies a house of its own.

(2) There will, beginning with the school year of 1921-22,



be a table exclusively for Delts reserved at Memorial Hall. The brothers can in this way meet at meals, even though they are in different schools. A circular letter will be mailed every chapter during May, 1921, calling their attention to this fact.

(3) The present members of the club hope, that sometime in the near future, plans can be made with the cooperation of Brothers Rogers and York, whereby a permanent house may be secured. This, of course, would depend upon the success of the club during the next two or three years.

CAREY E. THARP.

### BETA CHI

'17—Brother Raymond E. ("Mutt") Jordan is candidate on the democratic ticket for Mayor of Pawtucket, R. I.

'20—Brother R. A. Chase, Jr., paid Beta Chi Chapter a visit on Class Day and introduced us to *Mrs.* Chase. (It happened two days previously.)

### GAMMA GAMMA

'19—Mose Robinson is working for the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce.

'20—R. M. McPartlin is holding down a job with the Dennison Manufacturing Company.

'20—Rog. Horton is on the payroll of the Worthington Pump and Machine Co., East Cambridge, Mass. He is living at the Boston Delt Club.

'20—Johnny Moore, another inhabitant of the Boston club house, is with the Columbia Graphophone Company.

'20—Dick Pearson is doing post-graduate work in English at Columbia.



# THE DELTA SCRAP BOOK



## GAMMA

## DON P. HAWKINS

BEALLSVILLE, Pa., June 21.—Don Pyle Hawkins of Beallsville, Washington County, who recently won first prize, a gold medal in the junior oratorical contest at Washington and Jefferson College, Washington, Pa., has been honored by the student body by being elected to the presidency of four prominent college organizations for the term of 1920-1921, his senior year.

Mr. Hawkins, who was elected a member of the Delta Sigma Rho, the national honorary debating fraternity, some time ago for his ability along debating and oratorical lines, has been selected head of the Washington and Jefferson Chapter for next year and president of the Craft (Masonic) Club, James David Moffat Debating Forum and the Phi Tau Gamma Fraternity, the latter an honorary fraternity of the college, composed of twelve students with the highest averages in arts and letters and the professors and their assistants in the various departments concerned. He was a member of the student senate, the governing body of the college students; business manager of the Red and Black and secretary of the college Y.M.C.A. the past term. He is a member of Gamma Chapter of the Delta Tau Delta Fraternity at Washington and Jefferson and recently, by unanimous vote of the college faculty, was recommended for a Rhoades scholarship for three years' study at Oxford University, England.

## MU

## BRANCH RICKEY

Player, scout, college athletic director and instructor, Y.M.C.A. secretary and president and manager of a big league club—such is the career of Branch Rickey, present manager of the St. Louis Cardinals. Rickey is the man who is given credit for the discovery of George Sisler, the great Brown star, for it was at the University of Michigan, where Rickey coached for several years, that Sisler made the fine college mark which attracted the attention of the professionals.

Branch Rickey has instituted a new system in directing the playing of the Cardinals, that of pointing out the various plays which come up in a game by means of a blackboard and then working over these same plays later on the diamond. He also is the big man behind the "knot-hole" idea of the team, the winning of the confidence and support of the

youthful fans of St. Louis by giving them opportunities to attend the games. Fair and just with his players, Branch Rickey does not brow-beat or "ride" his men. But there is never any question about who is manager and he can be firm when occasion demands. He has never seen a Sunday game and has a player appointed to run the team on that day. He does not, however, oppose playing on Sunday, his objection being purely a personal one.

Rickey was born December 20, 1881, and taught school in his early days. In the spring of 1901 he entered Ohio Wesleyan as a sub-freshman. He played on the varsity team, displacing the veteran catcher of the previous year, and that fall made the football team. He secured a B.L. degree in three and one-half years, and upon graduation in 1904, entered the professional baseball ranks, playing with Dallas in the Texas League.

Cincinnati secured Rickey that same summer and he finished the season with that club. With Dallas he batted .261 in 41 games and fielded .959 as a catcher. That fall and winter he served as athletic director and instructor of English in Allegheny College.

The next season Rickey batted .295 with Dallas in 37 games and was taken on by the St. Louis Browns. In the winter he read law and the next year accepted the position of athletic director at Ohio Wesleyan, holding the post for three years. In the summer of 1906 Rickey played 64 games for the St. Louis club, hitting .284, and the next season he played in the outfield and caught for the New York Yankees.

In the winter of 1907-08 Rickey studied law at Ohio State and received an A. B. degree at Ohio Wesleyan. He also served as a Y.M.C.A. secretary. He wished to prepare for admission to the bar, so in the fall of 1910 he entered the University of

—*Baseball Magazine*, July, 1920.

## CHI

## HARRY ST. CLAIR HATHAWAY

Inspired by James Moore Hickson, the spiritual healer and layman in the Protestant Episcopal Church of England, who appeared in this city at St. James's and St. Clement's Churches on two occasions last year, the Rev. Harry St. Clair Hathaway, rector of St. John's Church, Norristown, will undertake to effect cures for physical ailments by the laying on of hands and prayer.

Tonight the Rev. Mr. Hathaway, known to many as Father Hathaway, will appear in St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, West Seymour Street and Germantown Avenue, to explain the apostolic



authority for spiritual healing, as a preliminary to the healing mission he will conduct in the Germantown church for one week, beginning October 11th.

Deep interest in the work that is being carried on by Mr. Hickson, to whom many cures have been attributed, was manifested by many Episcopal clergymen in this city and vicinity when the healer visited Philadelphia last year. On one of his visits he addressed a number of prominent Episcopal clergymen, laymen and women in the diocesan Church of St. Mary, Broad and South Streets, and urged the former especially to believe in and take up the work of bodily healing as it was performed by Christ and his apostles.

At that time Bishop Rhinelander followed Mr. Hickson's remarks with the announcement that he would extend his sympathy and assistance to any clergyman in the diocese who followed the healer's advice. An opinion on his belief in healing is expected from the bishop in the near future.

"The church has made a mistake," said Mr. Hickson in his address in the diocesan church, "in neglecting the ministry of healing. It is as effective today as it was at any period in history. But men must have faith. If your faith is sufficient, the laying on of hands will heal. It means that Christ will be working through you. You will find laity anxious for the opportunity to be helped.

"Some of you may develop inspired power. Direct communication between Christ and the sufferer makes all things possible. I believe in the living presence of Christ. When I lay my hands on the sick, I know He is healing through me.

"The human has no power in itself. I know that I never healed a sufferer. Our limitations have existed too long. The big thing is not mind over matter, but power of spirit."

At one of his meetings in Philadelphia, Mr. Hickson said Father Hathaway had a peculiar gift for healing, and urged him to develop such powers. Since then the latter has taken a devout interest in the work of bodily healing. Mr. Hickson and his followers by no means deny the efficacy of the physician, but believe the Being who created them is infinitely more powerful.

The Rev. Francis M. Wetherill, rector of St. John's Church, Germantown, where Father Hathaway will speak tonight and conduct his mission next week, is also a sincere believer in the power of bodily healing, and is taking a deep interest in the work of Father Hathaway, whose warm friend he has been for a number of years.

As to the scope and plans of the mission, the Rev. Mr. Wetherill says: "Explanation and preparation will be necessary in order to arouse faith, which is the prerequisite for any curative results. Those who attend in the spirit of curiosity, or come as to a new physician or wonder-worker, need not expect results. The community is asked to get the Biblical point of view as narrated of the centurion: 'I am not worthy that thou shouldst enter under my roof; but speak the word only, and thy servant shall be healed.'

"Spiritual healing has the endorsement of physicians in this city. It also recognizes their valuable function in society, and welcomes their scientific investigation, aid and use of medicines and other God-given agencies. One of our city doctors said recently: 'You can thank God for your recovery.' A French surgeon said in the sixteenth century: 'I bound up the wound. God healed it.'

"When we appreciate the numbers among us who scarcely let a year pass without visiting a physician, and the thousands in our midst who are ill, it is a Godsend to have the church carry out the Master's precept: 'Lay hands on the sick and they shall be made whole.' The work of St. John's will be decidedly Christian in this respect, and pre-eminently scientific.

"Repeatedly, the Gospels say: 'He healed them all.' So all may come who are diseased. All may come."

As there is no intention of conducting the healing mission for the benefit of the curious, tickets will be distributed for the meetings that will be in progress every night next week, and those not holding the coupons will not be admitted.—*Philadelphia Public Ledger*, October 5, 1920.

OMEGA 11-20

EDWARD W. KILLGORE

"Equipped with a landing field like Marr Field, which is far superior to anything in this section of the country, I see no reason why Chattanooga should not become the recognized commercial aerial center of the south," said Edward Winter Killgore, sales representative of the Curtiss Aeroplane and Motor Corporation, at the Hotel Patten yesterday. Mr. Killgore is in Chattanooga for the purpose of furnishing information and figures to a group of local capitalists who are contemplating the operation of aeroplane lines, carrying passengers, mail and express between Chattanooga and Birmingham, Atlanta, Nashville and Knoxville.

Like the majority of the Curtiss personnel, Mr. Killgore "did his bit"

in the army, having left the employ of the Curtiss people to don a khaki uniform as a first lieutenant and engage in the instruction of aviation students in Texas and other camps. He is a native of New Jersey, and since the war has been an ardent student of the adaptation of the aeroplane to commercial usage. The Curtiss Company, which is now under the direction of John N. Willys, a former automobile manufacturer, is represented in this section by the Chattanooga Automobile Company, and at the present time the local concern employs a manager and expert mechanics to look after the work on the ten "ships" which they have sold in this section and attend to the wants of travelers who may happen to "drop in." The Chattanooga Automobile Company will deliver an aeroplane this week to a citizen of Jellico.

According to Mr. Killgore, the city that does not provide a landing field and other facilities for air travel and encourage the operation of passenger and freight air lines is in the same position as the community which in olden days "bucked" the railroads.

The Curtiss Company manufactures three types of machines. The seaplane, known as the Sea Gull, is a hydro-plane. Another, known as the Oriole, is strictly a pleasure craft. The great commercial ship, known as the Eagle type, Mr. Killgore wishes to demonstrate to the local promoters of commercial air service. This machine, if used for freight, has a carrying capacity of a ton and a half, and when equipped for passenger service has a palatial cabin finished in mahogany, which will seat comfortably ten passengers.

The Curtiss representative expressed himself as being well pleased with the leadership taken by Chattanooga in air navigation. "This city," he said, "leads every other city in the south as regards a landing field, and the number of privately owned machines, and Montgomery is second. Mr. Killgore is urging the business interests of Chattanooga to have this city made one of the stations on the air mail route which the post office department contemplates establishing between New York and New Orleans.

When asked by The Times reporter as to who were some of the users of aeroplanes in their business, Mr. Killgore exhibited pictures which told the story clearly. A large clothing firm is using the machines to great advantage for advertising purposes in various sections of the country. A department store in Newark is making regular deliveries to New Jersey towns, and the American Railway Express company will be in the market for machines shortly, that company simply waiting to see if the Minneapolis-New York line demonstrates its practicability.



Passenger service will be one of the phases of the business which will interest the aeroplane operators, but where most of the revenue will be derived is handling express, such as money, silks and perishable goods. Recently the New York and Chicago clearing houses have used the commercial planes to great advantage in transferring money, and in this way millions of dollars of interest have been saved. Newspapers are using the machines for quick delivery to subscribers.

When asked for the name of the local people who are interested in the Chattanooga air service, Mr. Killgore stated that he was not at liberty to divulge their names. At present some of them are in San Francisco, attending the Shriners' imperial council in Portland, or the Atlantic City convention of Rotary. Upon their return Mr. Killgore expects to be able to make an interesting announcement to the people of Chattanooga.

According to Mr. Killgore, the government's failure to pass the "antidumping" bill will have a disastrous effect on the manufacture of aeroplanes in this country, for the reason that a British syndicate is preparing to unload \$15,000,000 worth of old war equipment in the United States. Mr. Killgore also stated that these machines had been bought by the syndicate at 1 per cent of the manufacturing cost, and would be sold to the Americans at 3 per cent of the manufacturing cost, thus playing havoc with newly-built American machines. How long this condition would continue, Mr. Killgore was not prepared to state.

Aeroplanes have become so numerous," said Mr. Killgore, "that today a pilot occupies about the same position in industry as a chauffeur. The aeroplane people, through the National Aircraft Association are urging congress to pass regulations governing air navigation, and this must be done by the nation, as it is impossible for each state to designate how a machine should be operated."—*The Chattanooga Times*.

BETA MU

JOHN A. COUSENS

His efficiency and administrative ability having been demonstrated long ago in business and civic affairs, and a year of service having proved his value as the head of the institution which he holds dear as his Alma Mater, John Albert Cousens is now advanced from the acting presidency of Tufts College to the presidency of that institution. He was known for his versatility while a student "on the hill", and through the twenty-two years which have passed since he left college he has been a man of many affairs. Since assuming the duties of the acting presidency last August he has been busy devising and developing plans for the enlargement of the college, the solidifying of its resources, the mobilizing of its

alumni and friends, and some of these plans have been consummated within the year. He comes of a famous class, that of '98, and in an unusual degree always has held the confidence of the whole Tufts constituency. Few college presidents in the country have so wide a range of interests as has he and few possess greater driving power. The entire community will wish him success in the greater and more permanent responsibilities which he now assumes.—*Boston Herald*, June 10, 1920.

## GAMMA THETA

## THE STANLEY BROTHERS

A Kansas song written by two Kansas men will be used in the grand Sunflower finale in the Historical Pageant to be given at the Forum in Wichita on the evenings of October 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th as the special feature of Wichita's Golden Jubilee celebration.

The music of the song was composed by W. E. Stanley (Gamma Theta '03), and the words by Harry W. Stanley (Gamma Theta '12), both sons of the late ex-Governor W. E. Stanley. The song is called "My Golden Kansas", and is said by those who have had the privilege of hearing it, to be worthy of perpetuation as the state song of Kansas.

—*The Kiowa (Kans.) Record*, September 28, 1920.



GAMMA KAPPA

HOMER CROY


**TURKEY BOWMAN.** By Homer Croy. With Frontispiece. New York: Harper & Bros. \$1.75.

In "Turkey Bowman" Mr. Homer Croy tells the story of a boy who lived in the West during the days when the Indians were making their last feeble efforts to fight against the power of the whites. Turkey, who relates his own adventures, had his home in a little settlement called Temptation, which Congressman Ira T. Butterfield declared was sure to become "the Queen City of the Prairies." But various tribulations, most of them connected with Addie Mingo, a "new girl at school", befell Turkey, and after a while he ran away from home. In the Best Place Saloon he met the misogynist and skilled ventriloquist, Slim Belcher. They joined forces, and soon got work on Mr. Harbaugh's isolated QC ranch, Slim as a cow puncher and Turkey as assistant cook. Presently Miss Hazleton came from the East to stay with the Harbaughs, and Slim, of course, saved her life from the usual onrushing cattle.

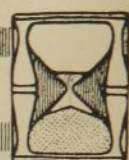
A gang of cattle thieves soon began to make trouble, some Indians were killed, and Slim and Turkey were caught in the customary prairie fire. In the meantime a certain Mike Grass, a half-breed, had declared himself the Messiah, begun to preach to the Indians, and told them they must drive the white men out of the country. The Indians rose, and, as might be expected, Turkey was captured by them, escaped, and knew that he must carry the news of the coming raid to the military authorities: "I must ride to the fort and notify Captain Hall before the Indians could sweep over the country. It made me shudder to think what would



happen. Wearing their ghost shirts they would come down upon the settlers, burning and killing." Incidentally, Turkey saved the life of his friend Slim, whom the Indians had rendered exceedingly uncomfortable. Then came a fight between the Indians and the soldiers, and the capture of the trouble-making Mike Grass, after which Turkey received a letter from the president of the United States and a sword from the general commanding the forces, returned to Temptation and was photographed and paragraphed as "Our Boy Hero."—*N. Y. Times Book Review*.



# The CHAPTER ETERNAL



DELTA

JAMES EDWARD LANE

WHEREAS, It has behoved Almighty God in His infinite power and wisdom to take from our midst our beloved brother, James Edward Lane, and

WHEREAS, By his death Delta Chapter of Delta Tau Delta has suffered the loss of a faithful friend, one who was loved and esteemed by all who knew him, be it now, therefore

*Resolved*, That we, the members of Delta Chapter of Delta Tau Delta, extend to his family our deepest sympathy in this, the saddest of hours; and be it further

*Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy placed in the minutes of Delta Chapter, and a copy sent to THE RAINBOW for publication.

Delta Chapter, October 25, 1920.

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DELTA

GEORGE ANDREW CADWELL

WHEREAS, It has behoved Almighty God in His infinite power and wisdom to take from our midst our beloved brother, George Andrew Cadwell, and

WHEREAS, By his death Delta Chapter of Delta Tau Delta has suffered the loss of a faithful friend, one who was loved and esteemed by all who knew him, be it now, therefore

*Resolved*, That we, the members of Delta Chapter of Delta Tau Delta, extend to his family our deepest sympathy in this, the saddest of hours; and be it further

*Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his

family, a copy placed in the minutes of Delta Chapter, and a copy sent to THE RAINBOW for publication.

Delta Chapter, October 25, 1920.

████████████████████

## KAPPA

## OTTO FOWLE

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from the activities of this life our dearly beloved brother, Otto Fowle, and

WHEREAS, Through the death of Brother Fowle, Kappa Chapter has suffered the loss of a true and loyal brother, a staunch and loving alumnus, one whose friends will always remember with respect, esteem and love, and whom every Delt will recall with pride and regret; be it

*Resolved*, That we, his brothers of the Kappa Chapter of Delta Tau Delta, extend to his bereaved family expressions of our deepest sympathy in the loss we mutually mourn, and be it further

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

Kappa Chapter of Delta

Tau Delta,

September 14, 1920.

EDGAR B. LINCOLN,

LEWIS L. BEARD,

WILLFRED O. MAUCK.

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## LAMBDA

## IRBY R. CURRY

KNOXVILLE, TENN., Oct. 9.—There is a little white cross in a big military cemetery in France upon whose arms, outstretched to the four winds of the earth, there hangs a wreath of laurel tonight.



Above the road of the football-mad multitude on Wait Field this afternoon, as the last rays of a setting sun filtered through the heavy clouds of dust raised in the final scrimmage, there arose the shadow of Irby Rice Curry, clad not in the khaki in which he met his death, nor shrouded in the stars and stripes which covered his beloved remains as the guard of honor fired the last salute and his earthly body was laid away in the precious soil of the country he died to save from the Hun—clad not in those garments of his final glory, but wearing the old black sweater with its stripes of purest gold, headgear partly stripped from his head, a smile parting his lips as the final whistle blew.

On old Wait Field, four years from the time he fought back the fierce attack of the Bender's Volunteers, there came the vision of "Rabbit", immortal hero of a lost game. That was the vision caught by every Vanderbilt man who saw McGugin's Commodores of 1920 sweep over the hard-fighting Tennessee eleven in a most decisive victory that wiped all stains away and put upon the shield of black another star of gold that marked a well-earned victory.

Above call of the cheering crowds came the voice of "Rabbit" to his men. They heard that call and they followed his unconquerable spirit to a victory that was surprising even to the visitors and crushing in its decisiveness to those who wore the orange and white of the state's great old university.

A big 20 and bigger goose egg tells the tale in brief.

—*Nashville Banner*, October 10, 1920.

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OMEGA 11-20

SHELTON HALE

Shelton Hale, New York lawyer, formerly Assistant Secretary of the United States War Trade Board, died at

Windsor, Vermont, on Sunday evening, in his thirtieth year, following an illness of nearly five months. He had recently been removed to Windsor from the Presbyterian Hospital, New York, after an unsuccessful operation for a brain disease. He was a native of Tennessee, and a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania and of the Harvard Law School. Until 1916 he was engaged in newspaper work on The Philadelphia Public Ledger and The Boston Post.

During the Peace Conference he was in Paris as secretary to Vance C. McCormick on the Supreme Blockade Council. Returning to New York he became associated with the law firm of Chadbourne, Hunt & Jaeckel, 165 Broadway. His New York home was at 36 West Twelfth Street. He is survived by his wife, Susan Evarts Hale, granddaughter of the late William M. Evarts, one time Secretary of State, to whom he was married in 1918; his mother, Mrs. Annie Riley Hale; a sister, Mrs. Heywood Broun of New York, and a brother. He will be buried from the Evarts homestead, Windsor, Vermont, on Wednesday afternoon.

—*N. Y. Times*, September 4, 1920.

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## BETA ZETA

## DEAN FULLER

WHEREAS, Our Heavenly Father in His infinite wisdom deemed it best to call from active life our dearly beloved brother, Dean W. Fuller, and

WHEREAS, As a member of Delta Tau Delta he was a faithful and earnest worker, keeping the interest of the Fraternity always at heart, and

WHEREAS, In all the activities of life he was one who commanded the respect, admiration, and love of all his associates, and when America entered this great war, which has just passed, Dean was ready enlisting and was willing to give his all, if necessary, in the cause of humanity, be it

*Resolved*, That we, his brothers of Indianapolis Alumni Chapter of Delta Tau Delta, extend to the family of his Brother, our heartfelt sympathy in this our mutual bereavement, and be it further

*Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our Brother, that a copy be placed in the minutes of this chapter, and a copy be sent to THE RAINBOW for publication.

EVERETT M. SCHOFIELD,  
EDWIN S. WHITAKER,  
HOWLAND A. JOHNSON.

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#### BETA THETA

#### HUDSON STUCK

The Rev. Hudson Stuck, Archdeacon of the Yukon, and the first white man to ascend the summit of Mount McKinley, died at Fort Yukon, Alaska, on Sunday. Word of his death was received yesterday by Dr. John Wood, Executive Secretary of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

The Archdeacon was born in England in 1863 and came to the United States in 1885. He was graduated from the theological department of the University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn. Before he went to Alaska he was Dean of St. Matthew's Cathedral in Dallas.

In 1905 Archdeacon Stuck resigned his post in Dallas after ten years' service and went to Alaska. He was associated with Bishop Rowe of Alaska, and wrote much about the Bishop and the land in which he was working. As Archdeacon of the Yukon he traveled thousands of miles with dogs and on foot and he helped build up a great church work in that country.

Word that he had succeeded in reaching the top of Mount McKinley came in a dispatch from Fairbanks, Alaska, on



June 21, 1913. With a guide, Harry P. Karstens, Walter Harper and R. G. Tatum, a mission helper, the Archdeacon successfully accomplished the perilous trip, a trip that Dr. Cook claimed to have made and which others had tried and failed.

The Royal Geographical Society in March of last year awarded to Archdeacon Stuck the Back Grant in recognition of his travels in Alaska and his ascent of Mount McKinley. He was the author of "Ascent of Denali" (Mt. McKinley), and "Ten Thousand Miles with a Dog Sled."

—*N. Y. Times*, October 13, 1920.

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BETA CHI

FRANK E. WATSON

Among the fourteen victims of the New York Central collision near Schenectady, N. Y., on June 4th was Brother Frank E. Watson, Professor of Biology at Hobart College, Geneva, N. Y.

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GAMMA EPSILON '14

GEORGE S. PATTERSON

George S. Patterson, 27 years old, formerly of Denver, son of Mrs. Annie S. Patterson and the late Edward G. Patterson, was accidentally killed in Edwards, N. Y., April 14th.

Young Patterson was born in Denver, and educated in the schools of this city, later graduating in mining engineering from Columbia University, where he was a member of Delta Tau Delta Fraternity.

He was possessed of exceptional business ability, for despite his youth, he was general manager of the Northern Ore Co., Edwards, N. Y., at the time of his death.

He is survived by his mother and by one sister, Doris, both of whom now live in New York.—*Rocky Mountain News*.

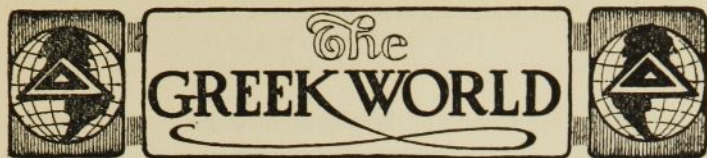
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## GAMMA ETA '10

## LYLE HUBBARD

Lyle Hubbard was born November 17, 1888, at Sioux City, Iowa. He entered George Washington University and received his law degree in the class of 1910 and thereafter returned to his native State. At the outbreak of the war he was Assistant Attorney for Nebraska for the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company. In response to the call of his Country he entered the Second Officers' Training Camp at Fort Snelling but was unable to complete the course. Thereafter, he trained in the Ground Aviation Schools at Berkeley and San Diego Fields and on being commissioned was sent overseas on September 3, 1918, as a pilot of bombing planes. After service in England he arrived in New York on December 4, 1918, and was taken ill with pneumonia the following day. He died at his mother's apartment in New York City, on December 14, 1918. He is survived by his mother, Mrs. E. H. Hubbard of Sioux City, and his widow, Mrs. Louise G. Hubbard of Omaha.

Gamma Eta Chapter feels his loss deeply and takes this means of expressing to the Delt World its sense of loss and sympathy to his relatives and friends.



Sigma Phi Epsilon announces the installation of a chapter at the University of Wisconsin.

Alpha Sigma Phi has installed new chapters at Iowa, Oregon and Penn State Colleges.

Pi Kappa Alpha has chartered a local at the University of Oklahoma, Pi Kappa Omicron, organized in 1919.

Sigma Chi has chartered the local Delta Sigma Fraternity at the State College of Washington, Pullman, Wash.

At its recent convention Zeta Psi amended its constitution to provide that, "Membership in the Fraternity may be extended to one or more Officers, Professors or Instructors connected with any institution where a chapter exists."

At the annual convention in September Zeta Psi granted a charter to the local organization, Gamma Psi, at Dartmouth College. This revives a chapter that existed from 1853-1873.

The Phi Chi medical fraternity announces the establishment of chapters in the medical schools of Northwestern University, University of Utah and University of Minnesota.

Phi Kappa Psi has chartered a local at the University of Oklahoma and approved the Woodlawn Club at Carnegie School of Technology, the installation of the latter to be made at the discretion of the governing body.



### Changing Wesleyan's Name

Since the death of Caleb Thomas Winchester, Professor of English Literature in Wesleyan University, last March, it has been proposed that his name be given to the college at Middletown, Conn., from which he was graduated in 1869, and to which he gave his entire life. After completing fifty years of service Dr. Winchester retired at the close of the college year in 1919. At the commencement exercises then held the degree of LL. D. was conferred on him.

His former pupils speak of him as an inspiring teacher, a ready and graceful speaker, a keen critic and a most companionable man. The suggestion that his name be given to the university is receiving much consideration among the alumni. The question of changing the name to something less suggestive of a theological school has been under discussion many years.—*N. Y. Sun*, September 7, 1920.

Quite a sentiment against University Fraternities has been created by the actions of several Lincoln High School Fraternities. The State Legislature passed a statute prohibiting the establishment of secret organizations within the State High Schools. In Lincoln there have been a number of such organizations existing sub rosa, and the discovery of a number of members caused expulsion from High School. The newspapers aroused such comment that the University Fraternities have taken such steps as they deemed necessary to maintain existence at the school. The Inter-fraternity Council agreed not to accept any man who has belonged to a High School Fraternity, unless his charter is turned into the Council, and after this fall NO high school fraternity man may be pledged to a University Fraternity. The Alumni's cooperation would be appreciated in informing future rushees of this fact. Besides adopting this policy, the fraternities are planning constructive activities to regain

their lost repute. Just at present a supreme effort is being made in selling football tickets and various entertainments for state institutions are planned.

—*From Beta Tau's Chapter Paper.*

### Wisconsin Offers College Education Bonus

A bonus in the form of a college education at the expense of the State is offered to war veterans of Wisconsin in the passage of the Wisconsin Educational bill. The bill, which is known as the Nye bill, provides that soldiers, sailors, marines and Red Cross nurses who entered the service before November 1, 1918, whose services terminated under honorable conditions, who were residents of the State at the time of service and who served at least three months, are eligible to the bonus. More than 4,000 young soldiers have already taken advantage of the opportunity offered and 10,000 have signified their desire to attend some educational institution.

All those eligible may enter the normal schools, the University of Wisconsin, or any private college that maintained a student army training corps, for a period not to exceed four years, during which time the State will pay them \$30.00 a month. The bill further provides that the amount paid to any student-soldier shall not exceed \$1,080, and that this offer must be taken advantage of previous to the year 1924. No person is eligible both to the general bonus law and the educational bonus. The general bonus bill provides for the payment of \$16.00 for each month of service with a minimum of \$50.00.

Not only are all the educational opportunities of the State thrown open to these soldiers, but special evening or part-time courses may be given upon the petition of local educational authorities connected with State or local institutions. A field organizer has recently been appointed

to cooperate with the Red Cross societies and Loyal Legion organizations throughout the State for the purpose of investigating the need of such classes and of organizing them.—*N. Y. Times*, Sept. 7, 1920.

### FRATERNITY SCHOLARSHIP REPORTS

University of Texas  
Year 1919-1920

Delta Theta Phi.....	6.82	Chi Phi.....	5.40
Acacia.....	6.29	Theta Xi.....	5.19
Lambda Chi Alpha....	6.16	<i>Delta Tau Delta</i> .....	5.18
Phi Delta Theta.....	5.92	Beta Theta Pi.....	5.10
Sigma Alpha Epsilon..	5.76	Alpha Tau Omega....	5.08
Phi Gamma Delta.....	5.66	Kappa Sigma.....	5.05
Delta Kappa Epsilon..	5.62	Delta Sigma Phi.....	5.03
Delta Chi.....	5.59	Sigma Chi.....	5.03
Phi Kappa Psi.....	5.59	Kappa Alpha.....	4.79
UNIVERSITY AVERAGE.	5.51	Sigma Nu.....	4.54

Stevens Institute of Technology  
Year 1919-1920

<i>Fraternity</i>	<i>Membership</i>	<i>General Average</i>
Phi Kappa Pi.....	26	72.23
Chi Phi.....	23	70.23
Theta Nu Epsilon.....	35	69.77
Pi Lambda Phi.....	14	69.16
Phi Sigma Kappa.....	30	69.09
<i>Delta Tau Delta</i> .....	31	68.98
Beta Theta Pi.....	23	68.76
Theta Xi.....	37	68.52
Sigma Nu.....	34	68.15
Chi Psi.....	23	67.77
Fraternity Men.....	276	69.21
"Neutrals".....	454	71.32
Whole College.....	730	70.60

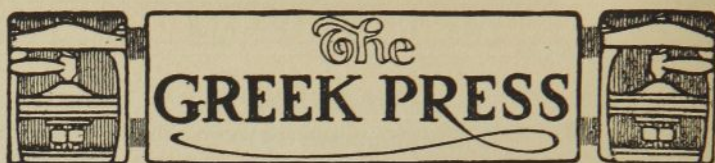


Kenyon College  
Second Semester 1919-20

<i>Fraternity</i>	<i>Membership</i>	<i>General Average</i>
Sigma Pi.....	20	2.30
Delta Tau Delta.....	23	2.51
Alpha Delta Phi.....	18	2.62
Non-Fraternity.....	27	2.63
College.....	135	2.65
Fraternity.....	108	2.65
Delta Kappa Epsilon.....	11	2.81
Beta Theta Pi.....	21	2.83
Psi Upsilon.....	15	2.99

Western Reserve  
Year 1919-1920

Sigma Chi.....	76.05	Delta Tau Delta.....	70.08
Pi Kappa Alpha.....	75.66	Alpha Delta Phi.....	70.04
Sigma Nu.....	74.54	Beta Theta Pi.....	64.51
Delta Kappa Epsilon..	74.04	Phi Gamma Delta...	61.56
Delta Upsilon.....	73.9	Average fraternity	
Lambda Chi Alpha..	72.4	standing.....	71.27
Alpha Tau Omega...	71.14		



Among that most difficult of all verse to write—the memorial poem—the following from the *Shield and Diamond* of Pi Kappa Alpha is worthy of more than passing note.

### John Griffith Comes Home

*The trumpets are stilled into silence, hushed are the rolling drums,  
There are no victory arches for the man who homeward comes,  
No bands that blare to the heavens, no shouts that reach to the sky.  
Only a tear and a prayer for the soldier passing by.*

*Gone is the smile and the laughter, hushed are the gay young lips,  
Out on the far horizon in the realm of the wandering ships,  
Where the stars fade into the distance, where never the comets dwell  
He roams with his young companions thru the fields of asphodel.*

*Here is the land he loved so, here in the quiet town,  
Like a child worn out from a journey, let us lay him slowly down  
Where the green trees of the homeland shall shelter him from the rain,  
And the little birds of the homeland shall sing him to sleep again.*

*Let no tears fall where he lieth, he would have none of tears,  
Life was a gay adventure all through the mystic years,  
But as a friend come back from a journey, as a lad who had been away,  
With a glad heart at his coming let us welcome him back today.*

*Dead? He is only sleeping! Resting there 'neath the grass,  
Watching the long white moonbeams and the little cloud rifts pass,  
Sleeping because he is weary and would seek for a little rest,  
So let us leave him quiet, steal away, it is best.*

*Steal away for a moment, leave him alone with our dreams  
There where the flowers guard him and the tender moon glow gleams,  
While we go upon our journey, with a song in our hearts and say,  
"Did you hear the good news, Buddy, a MAIN came home today."*

### Fraternity Rushing

There is a wide difference of opinion among the fraternities and sororities as to the feasibility of shortening the rushing season. Good arguments have been presented on both sides. To shorten the rushing season does at first glance look as if it would paralyze all work in the University and distract attention of the students from their scholastic duties for the first month, and to a great extent work would be a secondary item in the minds of fraternities and rushees, but it would be a good idea to let them get it out of their systems in the shortest possible time. The three months' rushing season is very expensive. The fraternities spend enough money in that time to send two or three young men through college, and on the last lap competition is so keen that the last month rushing is equally as intensive as it would be during the one month if the rushing season was limited to that period. There is no doubt that to shorten the season for rushing would save a great deal of money, and it would save a number of flunks among the freshmen and the rushers.

It may be that freshmen will not have time enough to decide which fraternity they would prefer to be a member of, but it is our idea that a large percentage have decided on the one they prefer a bid from, and those who have not will get enough propaganda in the one month to last them a life time. The argument that a freshman may later regret that he joined one fraternity instead of another appears to us as supreme bunk. Never yet have we found one that prefers another fraternity to his own.

There is one phase of the fraternity question that the students all agree upon, that is that the requirements for membership not be raised. The proposal of the Faculty committee to raise the scholastic requirement has raised a howl of disapproval. Statistics show that the average fraternity man stands higher scholastically than the non-fraternity man. Why their averages should be raised is a point that none have been able to see. If fraternities tended to lower the scholastic standing, there would be some reason for allowing only the best students to enter them; but as the statistics show them it seems that it were better to get those who make the lower averages in the fraternities to make better students of them.

If the student's averages are raised to eighty per cent, it will work a hardship especially upon the athletes. Men who have other things to distract their attention from their studies as the football men have, and with the time they spend with the rushing, they have very little chance



to make a general average of eighty per cent. In that one phase a great injustice is being done to the very men we would like to cultivate.

—*The Reveille of Louisiana State University*, October 1, 1920.

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### Shall I Try?

"If I had the ability of Robertson, Casey or Rogers, I certainly would play football. I would go out for the Varsity and I would work my head off. But—I haven't the ability, and if I try I won't make good, so, what's the use?" This is the reasoning and mental attitude of too many college men. It's the failuristic philosophy that spells negation. It is a sad commentary on our college life that so many men enter college in their freshman year and are graduated four years later without having accomplished anything of worth or even having made the attempt.

Entering into the brotherhood of Theta Chi should carry with it the determination, yes, the responsibility, of saying: "I will try." It matters little what success you have or have not attained—have you tried?

The years that are spent in college are properly spoken of as the happiest four years of one's life. But they should be more than the happiest, they should be the best.

Ten years of observation after graduation gives one a perspective of college life and activities in relation to one's later business or professional life that is impossible to the man in college. The ambition of every man while at college is to be a great athlete, football player, track star, pitcher, oarsman, etc. But where today are the great athletes of ten or twenty years ago? Where today are all those brilliant men of the class of 1890 or 1900, who then gave promise of being the leaders of affairs when they were to take their place in business, politics, law or medicine? Who are the men that do make good? Is it not the great athlete, or brilliant class leader. Their college successes too frequently turn their head or spoil them. There are exceptions, of course, but they only prove the rule.

The men in college who tried are the men who today are making their mark. The man who for two or three years plays scrub football, plugs away at track, tries for a managership, and takes an active part in class activities and politics, although he becomes no shining mark and is not graduated as one of the class heroes, yet he receives a training and experience that will prove very valuable to him in later years. He has developed initiative, and the ability to go on despite the absence of

success. He has mixed with his classmates and has come to learn human nature more truly than is possible to the football hero or class star who is sought after and worshipped by his classmates. And upon graduation he enters the great game of life with an unexaggerated viewpoint and possessed of the knowledge that he will make good only to the extent that his own efforts warrant.

I have in mind a college man now practicing law in New York. While at college and in the law school he was very active in athletics, public speaking and class politics. He never became a star athlete, never made a varsity team, but he tried football, track and basketball. He mixed with his classmates, knew them, the dubs as well as the leaders, took a leading part in class politics and all the time working on the outside to earn his tuition and expenses. Today, less than ten years after his graduation into his profession, he is making an enviable reputation for himself and is enjoying a lucrative income. He states that the acquaintances and friends he made while at college, among his fraternity brothers and others, indirectly resulted in presenting opportunities to him that enabled him to establish himself and far outstrip his classmates, who, in many instances, started their practice under far more favorable circumstances than himself.

The college man who regards the fraternity bid as the end accomplished is a distinct liability. Admission into Theta Chi should mean the beginning of things, not merely for oneself, but for Theta Chi. Proper appreciation of one's responsibilities in becoming a Theta Chi man has in numerous instances raised the status of the men from mediocrity to success. "Oh to be nothing" has no place in the philosophy of our brotherhood. We cannot all become Theodore Roosevelts, but if he succeeded in making himself a physical, mental and manly success despite the tremendous handicaps he labored under as a youth and young man, then, success, to us of normal health and abilities, is within our reach—provided, we try and try again and again. It is in the doing that we accomplish things. It behooves every brother in Theta Chi, be he freshman, sophomore, junior or senior, to bestir himself into activity. If you have ability, however small, go out for some of the athletic teams. If you are not athletic you at least can write or run errands or take tickets and do the many incidental tasks required in the literary and managerial fields. You can take *some* part in class politics and activities. You can do something in one or all these matters. You can try and if you do not succeed after sincerely trying, not once, but again and again, you have not failed, because you have developed



initiative and have secured experience and enlarged your acquaintances. You have built a foundation for your future success that has unlimited possibilities.

Write large on the horizon of your mind the words: "I will try again and again." With that vision constantly before you, you cannot help but be a success and an asset to yourself, your Alma Mater and to Theta Chi.—*The Rattle of Theta Chi*.

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### Freshman Development

How many freshmen tear the bandage of initiation from their eyes to learn that the 100% mark with which in pledge days they fancied they had passed in the eyes of their new brothers is in fact but a scant 60%! To say that our freshmen meet with perfect approval upon their induction is absurd; a large share of brothers are pledged with a clear discernment of their faults and shortcomings coupled with a belief in their ability to overcome them. Often it is but the germ of the good fraternity man that is recognized, and the development of that germ is the perennial question confronting the upperclassmen in every chapter house. Fraternal spirit is not sprung full grown from an initiation, and a fraternity pin is not evidence of a well-rounded college man. Neither can fraternity spirit be communicated in lump form by any amount of verbal rhetoric. It is rather a result of a slow process of absorption and inherent growth, an inheritance from the older members of the chapter. In this respect the freshmen follow in the footsteps of their brothers, and provided the spirit of the house is good when the new members are inducted, there is little fear that it will degenerate.

It is not in the broad transmission of such spirit that the problem presents itself to the upperclassmen but rather in the inculcation of the almost assumed requisites that are so necessary for harmonious fellowship. These are, for example, such things as neatness in appearance, poise of manner, matters of breeding and good fellowship. They are in no small degree the things by which the outside world judges the fraternity, and it is a recognition of this fact which induces the older members to advise the younger brother regarding them. Such things possess an element personal with each man, and in friendly criticism or suggestion much delicacy of method must be employed. In any direct teaching the personal element enters and advice which could contain much solid benefit is withheld because of the uncertainty of its reception. If given it may be forceless because of the personality of the giver or a misunderstanding of his motive. To urge a freshman to listen to what you



have to say simply because you have been here for four years too often bespeaks conceit to the younger mind. Often it is a personality may be unintentionally overbearing. It is so difficult for the experience of four years to be conveyed.

Frequently kidding is resorted to in an endeavor to awaken an appreciation of the beneficiary's shortcomings. On some natures it is successful; it induces self analysis; in others it engenders nothing but bitter feelings. The danger is always that it is not held to its object, but becomes a source of amusement and a perpetual field in which the clever may exercise their wit. Nearly always there is some acknowledged humorist in the house and he resorts to this as sure ground to draw a laugh when original thought fails. As a result the object fails to see the truth of the remarks, and with the touch of bitterness brought by such a process is developed a stubbornness which is the opposite to the result desired. One man changed his university because he mistook the designedly instructive attitude for extensive dislike. On the other hand his close friend corrected his, in this case misinterpreted, faults, reacted and at first in self-defence and later in pure enjoyment became the most merciless and caustic kidder in the chapter. In other cases, it has accomplished the intended result and acted as a mirror to faults. The result, however, is never certain, and unless carefully restrained by the President, kidding has very deleterious effects upon the harmony of the chapter. The dividing line between friendly, constructive banter and antagonistic sarcasm is much too apt to be obscure.

The proctor method is adopted in many houses, which results in one man being mentor to all the underclassmen; but too much advice from the same source supersaturates and he must limit himself to the most important fraternal matters.

Because of these difficulties many men are graduated without having obtained the greatest good from their fraternity; many others vainly wish that they could combine their present experience and their entering opportunities. There is at the present time no definite solution. A practical method was suggested in the June number of *The Signet*, which would be of great assistance if expanded to cover this situation.

There is one element, however, which, if it could be sufficiently impressed upon freshmen would tremendously react to their benefit and that of their fraternity. The power of observation cannot be overestimated. In some it is a congenital trait; by others it is unconsciously acquired through environment; in a few its aid and power are consciously recognized and it is knowingly developed. It often marks the

difference between the successful man and the failure; the well-groomed man and the lout; the gentleman and the boor. Observation means the habit of noting one's surroundings and the power of not only looking but seeing. It leads to comparisons, the distinguishing of differences, the results of such differences, and finally self-analysis. Armed with it and normal judgment no advice is needed, and the possessor will develop into the typical representative of his fraternity and college.

My theme lays stress on the apparently superficial side of college life, the ability to creditably represent a fraternity in dress or breeding. But it assumes that the freshman possesses the basic traits of a man, such as loyalty, honesty and the like. It is not in these things that the problem arises, as I have pointed out, so much as in the little points of consideration for another, conservative manner and conformity of clothing. Advice of conformity in clothing and conformity of any sort has been often attacked, but a free and uncontrolled mind is not denoted by fierce and unconventional clothing. An unpresed suit and uncut hair indicate a sloppy disposition rather than genius. Extreme clothing indicates undue vulgarity rather than untrammelled taste. The type of mind demanded nowadays is one that can conform to the accepted indications of refined breeding and retain its freedom for problems demanding unbound thought. Observation will show that this is the kind of man who leads.

Observe how others, accepted as normal, act, dress and obtain their popularity. Observe and conform in the little manners of life and jealously save the free and unconventional mind for the big actions. To so act will save embarrassment and later regret, and form a cornerstone for a successful fraternity career.—*The Signal of Phi Sigma Kappa.*

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### Canadian Extension

The growth of the undergraduate body in our colleges and universities has been so rapid during recent years that most of us are agreed that there are too few national fraternities and too few chapters of those which now exist to take care of all whom we are wont to term "available fraternity men," and hence many excellent fellows are precluded from enjoying the privileges and the benefits of fraternity life, which tends to create and foster that anti-fraternity feeling which so frequently manifests itself.

As a result there has come about within the past few years a marked change on the part of most fraternities in their policy respecting exten-

sion. A number who in years gone by were serenely content to have but a dozen or so chapters, who prided themselves upon their age and their exclusiveness, have come to realize that if they are to maintain their relative position in the fraternity world, they must expand, and to a goodly extent.

Every fraternity is keenly alive to the fact that if it is to accomplish those things which will justify its continued existence, it must establish new chapters whenever and wherever a proper opportunity so to do presents itself, and it will not be many years before not a few of the fraternities will have more than one hundred chapters; some indeed, are now rapidly approaching that number.

The period of unprecedented extension which immediately followed the establishment of the first northern chapter of Alpha Tau Omega was followed by one of marked conservatism. Doubtless we served not our best interests in either of these extremes. In recent years our policy has been to grant a charter to a petitioning group whenever it measures up to our standards intellectually, morally, and in general all-around efficiency; when it is located at an institution whose standing is of scholastic sufficiency, whose continued growth and material prosperity seem assured, and where the percentage of fraternity men is small enough so that a chapter reasonably can be expected to secure desirable members.

At the Cleveland Congress steps were wisely taken to make our future growth a bit more systematic and not so dependent upon chance as it has hitherto been.

Sometime in the future, we may be asked to grant a charter to a petitioning group at one of those excellent Canadian Universities, McGill and Toronto. Alpha Delta Phi, Beta Theta Pi, Delta Kappa Epsilon, Delta Upsilon, Kappa Alpha (N), Phi Delta Theta, Theta Delta Chi and Zeta Psi have chapters in one or both of these institutions and they seem to be the equal of chapters in American Colleges, and there is no reason why they should not be, for the Canadian and the Yankee are much alike, racially, temperamentally and idealistically.

In his report to the Cleveland Congress, Worthy Grand Chief Clark said, "As a means of increasing that bond of common understanding and of friendship between the two great English-speaking nations of the world, I believe we should seriously consider the advisability of going across our northern border \* \* \* and transforming our Canadian cousins into brothers. I believe our own fine democracy will be broadened and strengthened by extending it, and I believe that we shall be



doing a real and lasting service to our country and to the class that must control the destinies of the world by extending the principles not merely of our own brotherhood, but of American fraternal democracy far more widely than it has thus far been applied."

Before this notion of Canadian extension assumes any alarming proportions and before any concrete case arises, I desire to set forth briefly some of the reasons why if Alpha Tau Omega is to remain true to the reason for its existence, if it is to carry out the objects which were in the mind of the founder and in the minds of those superb men whom he gathered about him in the Alpha and Beta Chapters, it can never establish a chapter outside the United States.

The circumstances surrounding, and the motives which prompted, the founding of Alpha Tau Omega were wholly different from those respecting any other fraternity. It was founded at the close of a long and terrible fratricidal war, when many men sincerely believed that the two sections of America could never again live in peace, much less with mutual love and esteem. It was founded by a youth who was one of the vanquished, who had seen his native land devastated and who was then living amidst the desolation which the war had made, but who in spite of it all had a vision away off and far beyond of a time when the wounds which the war had caused should be healed and when there should be "no north, no south, no east, no west in this fair land of ours, but one reunited country;" and who firm in his belief in the eternal truths of the religion of Jesus Christ and in the brotherhood of man, sought to build upon that religion a fraternity whose object should be "to cast new bonds between brothers of the North and South" and to aid in the recreation of the Union of the States, which should make America bigger and better and greater. Lofty patriotism it was that impelled his acts.

So grand, so sublime, so idealistic was this project that at times we have almost doubted that it could have been conceived by this youth of twenty, but we have been assured in no uncertain terms by Joseph R. Anderson, than whom no one is more competent to speak, that, "that and that only, and nothing else, was in the mind of young Otis Glazebrook when he founded Alpha Tau Omega."

If we should cross our northern border how could we reasonably expect our Canadian brothers to catch the real spirit of Alpha Tau Omega? How could we expect them to have that deep and patriotic love for America that every worthy Alpha Tau has? How could we expect them to subscribe to such a declaration of principles as is ours? How could we

hope them to be loyal Canadians and true and loyal Alpha Taus at the same time? We could not.

And when once our Canadian cousins learn how thoroughly our ideals are bound up with and woven into the American flag, I doubt if they will have any real desire for any affiliation.

But some may think that the purpose for which Alpha Tau Omega was founded has been achieved, that the North and South have been reunited and that hence, we are justified in extending its democracy and its principles among a not entirely alien people. But it is not so. As those men in the two Lexington Chapters during the late sixties and early seventies lavished all their efforts upon that one idea and ideal, so that there might be handed down to us a reunited country, so must we of today strive to the utmost of our zeal and endeavor to preserve and protect against foes within as well as without that heritage which is ours.

The days ahead are bound to be at times dark and stormy; the problems to be solved are more perplexing than any with which America has hitherto been confronted, and their correct solution will require the clearest of thought from the wisest men,—men who are imbued with true patriotism, who will toil without recompense, who are willing to sacrifice ambition, self interest, and self itself, if need be, in order that America may be prospered and be a better place in which to live and a greater power for good in the world.

To aid so far as it may be able in the accomplishment of this work which lies ahead is the task of Alpha Tau Omega; its mission lies between, not beyond, the St. Lawrence and the Rio Grande.

Let each of us realize that in this regard there rests upon us as members of Alpha Tau Omega, a bit more of responsibility than upon the members of most of the other fraternities and may we in our Chapter Halls, in our institutions of learning and in the communities where we reside give the best that we have to protect, preserve and guard that which those who went before have handed down to us, that which is dearer to us than all else—America.—*The Palm of Alpha Tau Omega.*

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