VOL. XLVI

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No. 1

# PAINESW

OF

# DELTA T A U DELTA

ESTABLISHED 1877



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Club House, 44 Fairfield St.; Phone Back Bay 56874. Luncheon every Tuesday noon, Rich's Grill, 153 Federal St. CHICAGO

Luncheon every Wednesday, 12-2, Main Floor of the La Salle Hotel. Monthly Dinner, second Thursday at the University Club.

CINCINNATI

Luncheon every Wednesday noon at the Burnet House.

CLEVELAND

Luncheon every Friday, 12:00 o'clock, Chamber of Commerce.

COLUMBUS

Luncheon every Wednesday noon at the Neil House Hotel. DALLAS

Luncheon first Tuesday, University Club, Oriental Hotel. DENVER

Luncheon every other Wednesday at the University Club.

DES MOINES Luncheon every Thursday at the Grant Club.

DETROIT

Luncheon and dinner every day at Club House, 5511 Cass Ave. Special luncheon every Friday. Monthly Dinner, second Tuesday.

INDIANAPOLIS

Luncheon every Friday noon at Indianapolis Board of Trade Lunch Room. Monthly Dinner, first Wednesday, 6:30 p. m., at Beta Zeta Chapter House, 15 S. Ritter Ave.

LOS ANGELES

Monthly Dinner, Third Tuesday, 6:30 p. m. at the City Club.

LOUISVILLE

Monthly Dinner third Tuesday, Sellbach Hotel.

Luncheon every Tuesday, Colonnade Lunch Room, 417 S. Fourth St. MILWAUKEE

General "Get-together" third Monday of each month. Phone Lakeside 3727.

MINNEAPOLIS

Luncheon every Wednesday at Bergsing's Restaurant. Joint dinner with St. Paul Chapter, second Thursdays, alternating between the respective Athletic Clubs of the two cities.

NEW ORLEANS

Combination active and alumni Luncheon every Thursday at the St. Charles Hotel.

**NEW YORK** 

Monthly Dinner, Third Thursday, 7:30 p.m. at Club House, 27 East 39 Street.

**OMAHA** 

Luncheon every Wednesday noon and Monthly Dinner third Thursday at the University Club.

PHILADELPHIA

Luncheon every Saturday, 1:00 p.m. in the Green Room of the Arcadia, Chestnut Street below Broad.

ST. LOUIS

Luncheon at 12:30 p. m. on the first Thursday of each month at the Missouri Athletic Association, Fourth and Washington Streets.

SAN FRANCISCO

Luncheon every Friday at the Commercial Club.

SEATTLE

Luncheon every Saturday, 12:30 p. m. in Banquet Room of the Butler Hotel, Second Ave., at James St.

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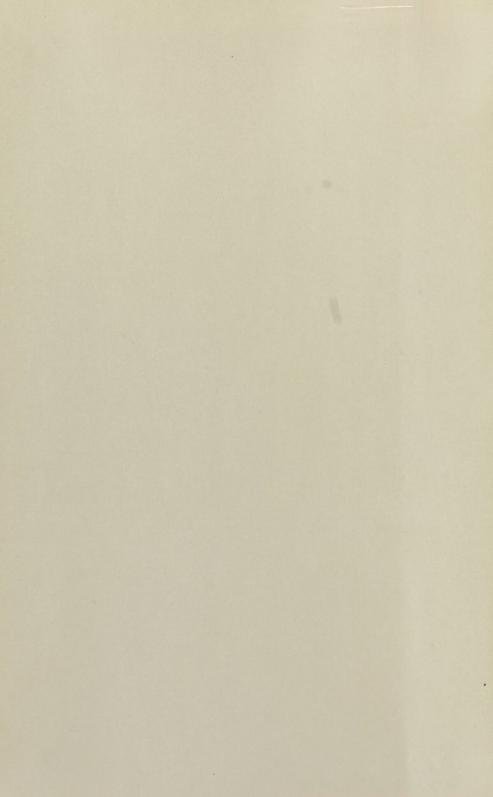
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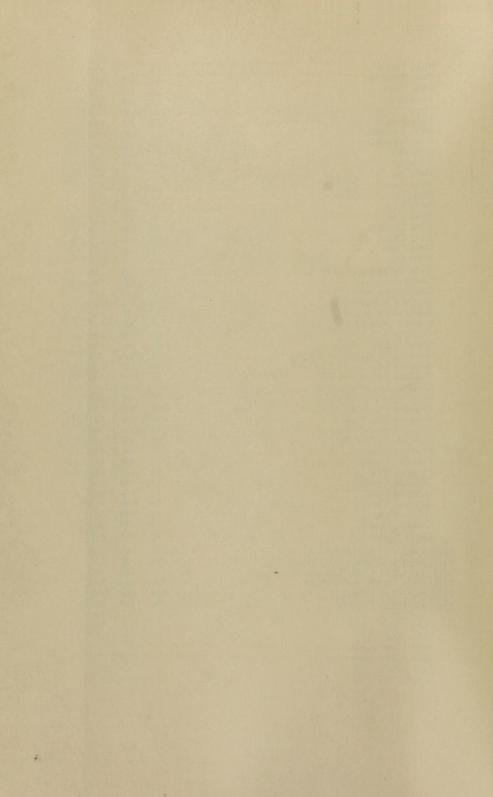
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# The Rainbow $\Delta T \Delta$

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

Continuously Published Since 1877

FRANK ROGERS Editor

THE EDDY PRESS CORPORATION PITTSBURGH, PA.





A snapshot taken in Indianapolis, July, 1919, while Brother Curtis was reviewing the 150th Field Artillery upon its return after two years' service in France

James B. Curtis
Beta Zeta '80
Chapter Eternal April 27, 1922



# THE RAINBOW DELTA TAU DELTA



Vol. XLVI

November, 1922

No. 1

# James B. Curtis

President Delta Tau Delta 1907-1919 Supreme Judge 1919-1922 Beta Zeta '80

Chapter Eternal

Funeral services for James B. Curtis of New York, an attorney and resident of Indianapolis for many years, who was found dead in his room at the Claypool Hotel, Thursday, will be held at 12:30 o'clock tomorrow in the parlors of Ragsdale & Price, 1219 North Alabama Street. Bishop Joseph M. Francis will be invited to conduct the services. Supplementary services will be held in Waldron, Ind., Mr. Curtis's birthplace, and burial will be in the Waldron Cemetery.

The funeral arrangements were made immediately following the arrival in the city yesterday of Mrs. Curtis and Bryan Curtis, a son. Carl Curtis, another son, is in the South Sea Islands on a cruise.

Active pallbearers are men with whom Mr. Curtis was associated for many years in the Indiana National Guard Work. Each of these men served under his command in Battery A, Indianapolis Light Artillery, which he commanded during the Spanish-American War. The active

pallbearers are Harry B. Milligan, Lewis G. Adams, David Boswell, Capt. D. B. Darnell, Edward H. Miller and Arthur G. Brown.

The honorary pallbearers are also men with whom Mr. Curtis was associated in National Guard affairs, as well as business and professional associates; they are Harry A. Callon, Robert H. Tyndall, Dr. John H. Oliver, Hilton U. Brown, Otto N. Frenzel, George M. Dickson, Judge A. B. Anderson, J. C. Holmes, Henry F. Campbell, Frank Shellhouse, Edward E. Gates, Thomas Taggart, Gen. Harry B. Smith, Brant G. Downey and Gavin L. Payne of Indianapolis and J. C. Patton of Kokomo.

Mr. Curtis was for many years commanding officer of Battery A, Indianapolis Light Artillery, which served in the Spanish-American War under his command. A drill team from this organization under his command won distinction throughout the United States for many years. The organization during the World War became a battery of the 150th Field Artillery, commanded throughout the war by Colonel Robert H. Tyndall. It served as the heavy artillery regiment of the Rainbow Division.

At a called meeting of the Indianapolis Light Artillery Association held yesterday evening in the Denison Hotel, the following resolution on the death of Mr. Curtis was adopted:

Whereas, The death of our comrade in arms, Capt. James B. Curtis, has caused his companions profound bereavement, and,

Whereas, We have known Capt. Curtis as a soldier, true to his convictions and country, and as a citizen who has always been loyal to his community, and as a friend who has ever been true, and, WHEREAS, There is a vacancy in the ranks of our organization that can not be filled, with Capt. Curtis gone from us,

Therefore, We, the members of the Indianapolis Light Artillery Association, express our loss in his death and our sympathy to his family.

It is our desire that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family and printed in Indianapolis newspapers.

The resolution was presented by the following committee, which drafted it: J. C. Holmes, Chairman; Thomas A. Winterrowd and D. B. Darnell.

Mr. Curtis was for eight years national president of the Delta Tau Delta Fraternity. He was initiated from Butler College. During his administration of the Fraternity, its membership was doubled.

Resolutions were adopted by the Indianapolis Alumni Chapter of the Fraternity.

The Fraternity will hold a memorial service for Mr. Curtis next Wednesday evening in the Hotel Lincoln. Addresses will be made by Archibald M. Hall, Alfred H. Johnson, Thomas C. Howe, Dr. John H. Oliver and Henry F. Campbell, all of whom were close friends of Mr. Curtis. Fred C. Tucker, president of the Indianapolis Alumni Chapter, will preside.—Indianapolis Star.

#### A Tribute from his Predecessor

It is the glory of youth that one lives in the future; its most fascinating quality is the gamble of what the future holds. It is the tragedy of years that one lives in the past. The compensations are that one has gained an estimate of values, has been able to separate the things worth while from those that are not, and best of all, has come to realize that the friendships that survive are the only ones that were

worth the making. In thirty or forty years most superficial things will have passed. In my mind there is no question that in Fraternity affairs one's greatest happiness is in looking backward over what has been accomplished; in taking stock of the many friends that have passed, of the many with whom one only came into brief tangent, and of the few who are outstanding as significant of some great achievement, or of some warm friendship.

To many who read this, it will seem inconceivable that anyone could have been alive and interested in the Fraternity as far back as the late Eighties. And yet we had our thrills even then. We had our little fights and victories, our high points and our disappointments. We rushed and pledged and initiated. After four years we separated, just as boys do now. Of those who left their colleges, many were lost to the Fraternity; they regarded it as "a tale that was told." It was left to the few to carry on. Strange as it may seem, the great things of life have always been accomplished by idealists. This is as true in business as in the Fraternity. If we of Delta Tau Delta can teach idealism to our youngsters in the Fraternity, the Fraternity will have been justified.

In the late Eighties I attended a Delt Dinner. I have been attending Delt Dinners ever since one fateful night in September of 1886. Only one impression remains of this particular banquet. For some reason which I cannot now explain, I sat at the speakers' table. As far back as that, after-dinner speaking cannot possibly have been the pathological condition it has since become with me. I do not remember where the dinner was held. It may have been in Columbus, for we had a Karnea there about that time. It may have been in Cleveland, or even here in Chicago. The whole thing is so shadowy, so hazy, that I

can scarcely visualize it at all; and still I do remember one incident very distinctly.

The speaker who sat near me was a young man of unusual physical beauty. I had noted that before he rose to speak. He was of Spanish type, tall and slender, with olive skin, and the blackest eyes and hair that I have ever seen. I don't know why these things should have made so great an impression on me that I remember them yet. Eventually, he was introduced. To one of my bashful type—yes, I used to be shy and retiring—his speech was an amazing experience. He was absolutely self-possessed. If he felt his youth and inexperience in the midst of many elders, he gave no sign of it. His voice was sonorous and reverberating and the appeal he made was instantaneous. Even yet, when we are quite fed up on speeches, few can resist youth and enthusiasm and physical charm. He made his speech with a poise that never left him.

Eventually, the dinner closed. Of the dinner, of the guests, of the time and the place, I have no memory left except of him. He was introduced to me as Brother Curtis of Indiana. Strange as it may seem, considering his interest in the Fraternity, and mine, our paths never again crossed for more than twenty-five years. I don't mean that I never again heard of him. He passed from one honor to another in rapid succession. When he had won some political battle, or had won in some brilliant legal fight, I was always glad to have the memory I had of him, that of eloquence and enthusiasm. In all those years, we just happened to miss each other.

I was at a dinner in Indianapolis one night back in 1907. A telegram came from New York saying that, if Dr. Wieland did not plan to present himself for another term as President of Delta Tau Delta, New York wished to present the name

of Colonel James B. Curtis, and to make that presentation first to an Indiana crowd, in the city he had done so much to honor. The enthusiasm was most inspiring—and rather disconcerting. I was the guest of honor at the dinner—I was a chronic guest of honor at the Indiana dinners because for some strange reason I had a great affection for that bunch of Hoosiers, and never let an invitation slip. But to hear them whoop and howl with glee at the mention of a successor, even if I had made it plain that I was not in the running, made me feel as if they were saying, "Here's your hat; don't hurry." Colonel Curtis's reputation was so widespread that the Fraternity felt signally honored that he would sacrifice his profession in its behalf.

He was elected here in Chicago, quite by acclaim.

In the past thirty years, the Fraternity has had some inspired leaders. The really great things have been done in that period. The early years were spent in getting a foothold. You need only to look over our early history to know how tenuous was our hold on life. Our pioneers deserve all credit. They blazed the way. It was left to others, later on, to do the weeding. In this process of upbuilding there stand out prominently a few names, K. C. Babcock, of the University of Illinois, Bishop Edwin Hughes, and others who had certain ideals of fraternity that restricted it perhaps, but surely strengthened it.

In all the history of Delta Tau Delta no one man ever gave so much time to it as president as did Colonel Curtis, not because he gave more years, alone. He did serve twelve years. They passed so quickly in his unswerving plan to have scholarship as our watchword that even we who knew the Colonel best did not realize the strain he was making on his health. In this community, our Freshman Dinner is our pet event. It is quite local; at least it has no National

Fraternity significance. Yet year after year he was our guest, leaving New York Friday Afternoon, and back again at his desk in New York Monday Morning.

If freshmen have the minds I hope they have, they will carry long with them the picture of that inspired gentleman who begged and plead with them to preserve the ideals of the Fraternity they were just entering; to make scholarship their ideal, knowing, as he so well knew, that if they did their work well, other things would come. I think it was the pleading in his voice that was its outstanding quality. I heard it said of him, that in his professional work, he took the hearts of the jurors in his hands and squeezed them. He always made just that emotional appeal to me.

Of his work little need be said by me. One does not praise a monument, one looks and admires and goes silently away. Twelve years of work for an ideal are monument enough.

And so I, who knew him for many years, who watched him grow from untried youth to successful manhood, present this tribute.—Frank Wieland.

#### A Tribute from his Successor

Although my personal contact with Brother Curtis began when he came to Washington to attend the annual dinners of Gamma Eta Chapter and was continued by more or less frequent meetings at subsequent dinners and luncheons in New York and at the affairs of the New York Delt Club, my most interesting and pleasant visit with him was the last one. In later years our meetings were increasingly frequent, but it was on our way back from the Northern Division Conference at Indianapolis last March that we spent a most delightful day together. We were on the train all day and

after Perl Miller and other Columbus Delts left the train at that point, Colonel Curtis and I were left to ourselves.

Under such circumstances when the Colonel talked a great deal, it might reasonably be believed that he would have told me incidents of his interesting career as a Member of and finally as Speaker of the House of Representatives of the State of Indiana, or something of his interesting experiences in other lines of political activity; or perhaps that he would have related to me the incidents in his experience as a soldier and explained the reasons for his refusing to continue a career in the Army which offered great promise and led him instead to enter upon the practice of law in New York City. It would not have been strange if he had told me of important events in his wide and varied experiences as a lawyer representing important corporation clients whose business called him not only into the courts but also before different legislative and governmental bodies in the various states and at Washington, or of the problems he had encountered and solved with such signal success in the business affairs of large automobile companies, steel plants, and other large concerns. But of all these things the Colonel told me practically nothing.

As the hours rolled by, he talked almost entirely of Delta Tau Delta, the problems which he had met, the work he had tried to do, the work which remained to be done, the many brothers in years past and present who were doing things for the Fraternity in one corner or another of the country, and of the constant work which there was to be done not only to uphold the ideals and standards of the Fraternity, but also to see that she continued to advance.

One would think that following such a talk I might have, on parting with Colonel Curtis, come away deeply impressed with the wisdom which his wide experience over many years

and in many places had given, with his unbounded energy or perhaps, most of all, with his tremendous intellectual ability which had made possible a life filled with so many accomplishments in so many various walks of life. Of all these things I was, of course, conscious. But the thing which towered over all of these, so much as to almost eliminate them from my mind, was the Colonel's great love for Delta Tau Delta. He was completely filled with it. He would rather talk about his Fraternal experiences, this and that man prominent in the Fraternity with whom he had worked, or this and that boy not prominent with whom his Fraternity work had brought him into contact, than anything else. His mind seemed to be occupied with none of the business and legal problems which I knew he had on hand, but largely with the present and future of the Fraternity.

The Colonel's ideals for the Fraternity were high, but I think it was his great love for the Fraternity, which, backed by his ideals of and for it, led to the practical accomplishments which made his service as President of the Fraternity such an outstanding success.

A thought of him in the Fraternity must always be connected with good scholarship. This was perhaps his greatest contribution toward shaping the destinies of the Fraternity. The greatest criticism formerly directed against college fraternities by educators, state legislators, and the public generally was that membership in them tended to interfere to a very large extent with any attention to study; it must be admitted that there was a time in fraternity history when there was, in many places at least, a great deal of truth in this accusation. The inconsistencies between such a condition and the ideals of the Fraternity were such as to jar Colonel Curtis. A true fraternity man

must constantly devote himself to the acquiring of the education which the college is intended to give him, and scholarship is the most important feature of such an education. So early in his term of office, Colonel Curtis started a campaign which has made the active members of the Fraternity recognize that scholarship is one of the most important essentials to a successful chapter and a successful individual fraternity life. If Colonel Curtis had accomplished no more than this for the Fraternity, he would be entitled to its everlasting gratitude.

When he came into office, our Fraternity, as well as almost all others at that time and many even to this day, permitted its business affairs to be handled by a number of widely separated men, elected for varying periods of office and devoting themselves with varying degrees of energy and efficiency to the business in their particular hands. Originally, perhaps this sort of organization was all that was necessary, but our Fraternity had grown to such an extent and fraternities generally had become such important parts of the scholastic life of America that better business methods were essential.

Overcoming all legal situations, Colonel Curtis arranged for and consummated the incorporation of the Fraternity under the laws of the State of New York on December 11, 1911, and so, in so far as legal form went, put its organization on a practical and thorough-going business basis. To carry this theoretical improvement into practical effect, the Central Office of the Fraternity was established during his term, and so the Fraternity was given a real centralized and efficient method of doing business. The chapters of the Fraternity were thereby brought closer together and their efforts stabilized. The Fraternity's financial affairs were made sound and secure.

So when the time came that Colonel Curtis could no longer serve the Fraternity as its head, he left it a going business concern, with proper legal corporate identity, with an efficient plan of unified business operation, with a method and means to be more helpful to its constituent chapters and, greatest of all, imbued with the ideal of scholarship and convinced that true loyalty to the ideals of the Fraternity required the earnest endeavor of each member as a student and his devotion to the best interests of the college in every way.

Colonel Curtis has received his transfer to the Chapter Eternal. We will hear no more stirring speeches from him at our banquet boards or at our Karneas. His intellectual ability is no longer available to counsel us. No more freshmen will hear him in person appeal to them for the best there is in them as students, and for rigid adherence to the high ideals of the Fraternity in school and out. But every Delt will continue to benefit by the work he has done and to feel the influence of his leadership in, and love for, his chosen Fraternity.—A. Bruce Bielaski.

#### Resolution Adopted by the Arch Chapter of Delta Tau Delta

That the Arch Chapter of the Delta Tau Delta Fraternity, assembled for its annual meeting, as its first order of business, orders recorded on its Minutes, published in The Rainbow and transmitted to his family, a record of its sense of the great loss the Fraternity has sustained in the transfer to the Chapter Eternal of Brother James B. Curtis.

His labors for Delta Tau Delta during the twelve years that he served the Fraternity as its National President have a record in the memory and hearts of his brothers that will be more enduring than aught that can be graved on bronze or carved on stone.

The contributions that he made to the closer knitting of the Fraternity, to its better organization, and to its decided stand for the higher scholastic standards of its undergraduate members are even now enshrined among the traditions of the Fraternity.

This debt that the Fraternity owes our departed brother is one whose realization will but increase as the years draw out. Our appreciation of it now is grateful recognition and remembrance—for future generations of Delts it should be inspiration and incentive.

# Fraternity Scholarship Regulations in State Universities

Frank T. Stockton

Alpha '07

Dean of Men, University of South Dakota

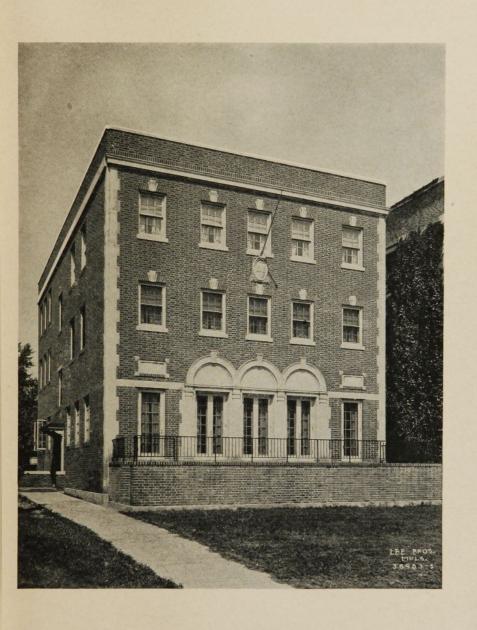
During the past few years practically every national Greek-letter organization has been making a drive for better scholarship among its active members. The official fraternity journals have published the ratings of rival groups in the various schools, and have called attention to the records made by the several chapters. High scholarship has been extolled and poor scholarship has been rebuked. More and more frequently we find active and alumni chapters establishing scholarship cups and prizes. All through the Greek World the word has gone out that flunkers and near-flunkers are to be viewed as serious liabilities no matter what their social, athletic, or financial values may be. Chapters are warned to shun the "early-graduate" type and to seek men who are at least average students. The best nationals today go even farther than this: they pride themselves on their Phi Beta Kappa Men.

As I see it, the modern emphasis on scholarship is due to two main causes. Thinking fraternity men realize that good scholarship pays. It produces a recurring crop of strong upperclassmen and it produces graduates. A fraternity composed of men prominent only in underclass activities is bound to be a weak organization. Again, the modern fraternity is becoming less of a "bunch of good fellows", and is taking on more of the character of a service organization. It realizes that it must promote the fundamental interests of its members prior to their more superficial interests. It realizes, too, its obligation to the colleges

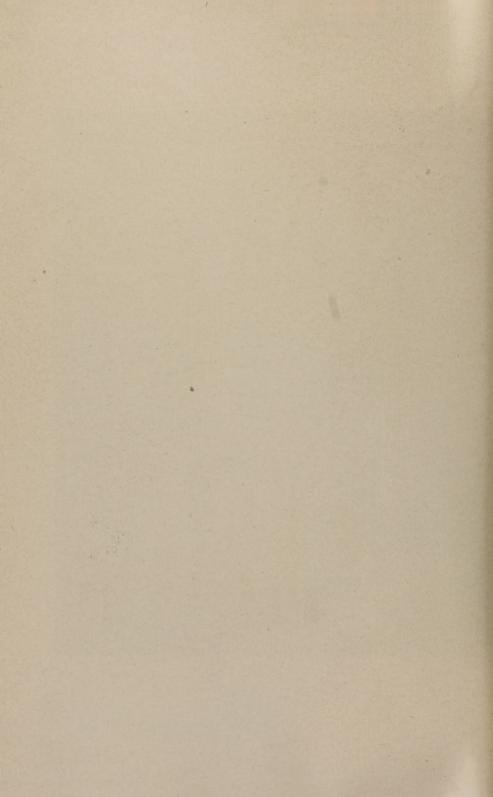
and universities in which its chapters are located. No "Alma Mater" that amounts to anything is worth serving unless her purely intellectual interests come first as a matter of course. The fraternity is becoming more of a *scholastic group* instead of a *social club*. The social side continues, of course, and has an important place, but I feel that a change of emphasis has been evolved.

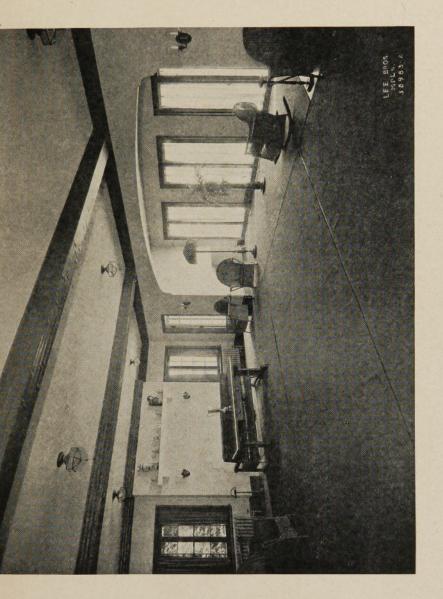
During the past ten or fifteen years, the attitude of the colleges toward the fraternities has also undergone a change. Formerly, the fraternity was merely tolerated. While it was inside the colleges, yet it was outside the field of constructive interest. Frequently, it was condemned as a nuisance. There was little thought of using it as an instrument for the upbuilding of student standards. In brief, the generally prevailing policy was one of laissez faire. Gradually, the colleges discovered the fraternity as a useful adjunct. The organized group could be easily reached and influenced. It could be employed in the setting of standards and in the popularization of policies throughout the student body. After establishing certain social rules which the fraternities were expected to support, the faculties finally turned to scholarship regulations, involving special rules which applied to fraternity groups as such. These rules were designed to build better fraternities, which in turn were to result in stronger college groups.

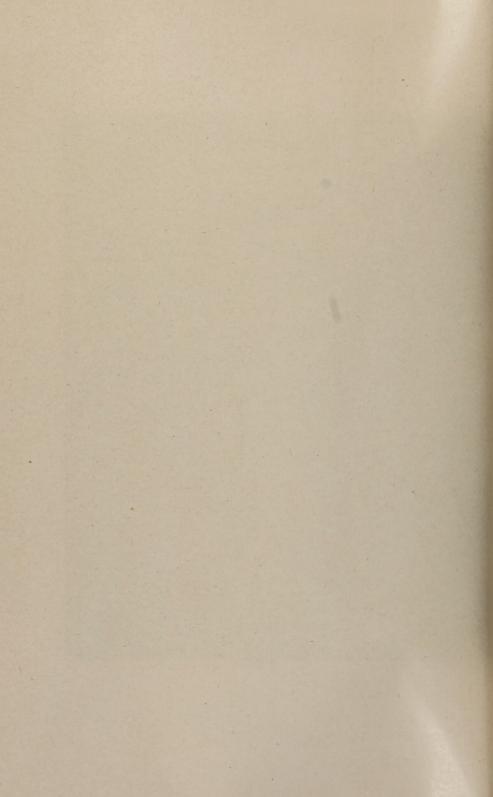
This article covers only the scholarship regulations which have been established in state universities. What the independent colleges have done in the way of controlling the fraternity system has been omitted because the universities are a unit in themselves, and because, generally speaking, the state schools have gone farther than others in the setting of official fraternity standards. The multiplicity of fraternities in some of the larger state universities has apparently called for the development of specific regulations



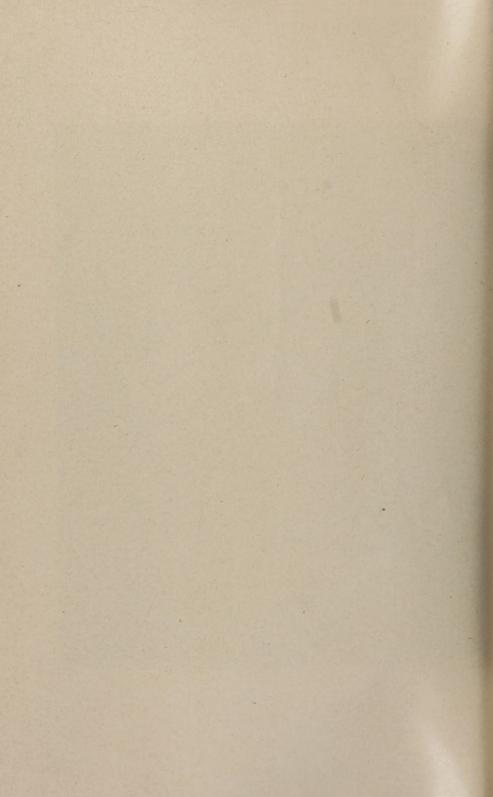
Beta Eta's Home (Owned) University of Minnesota

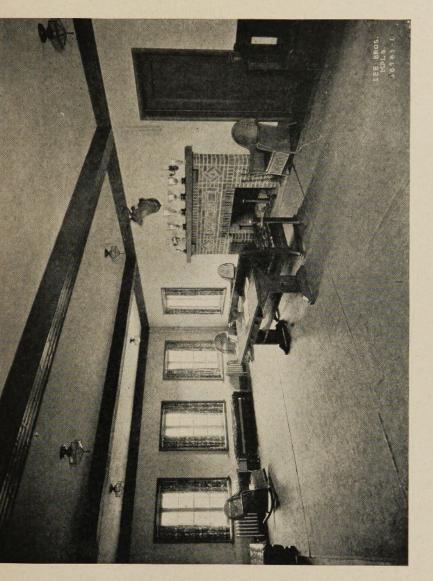


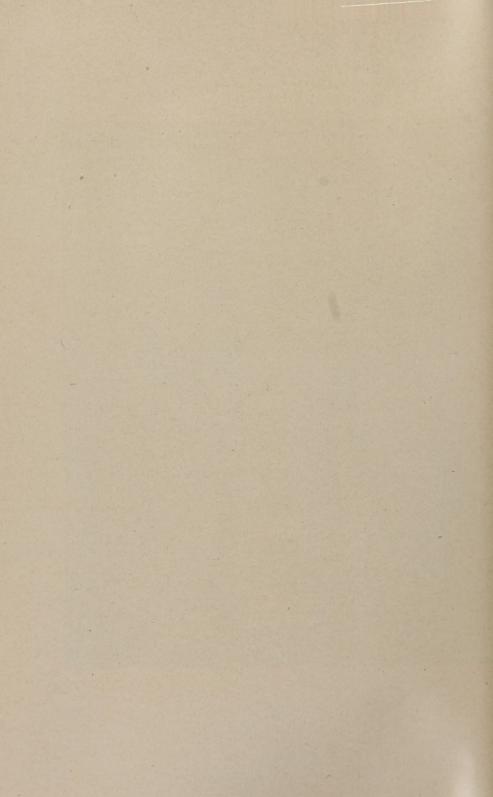




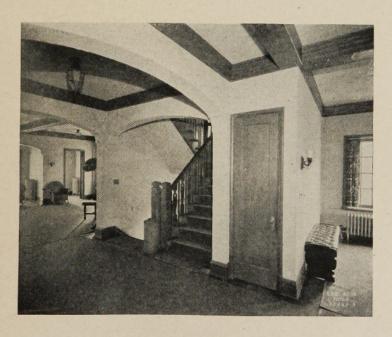


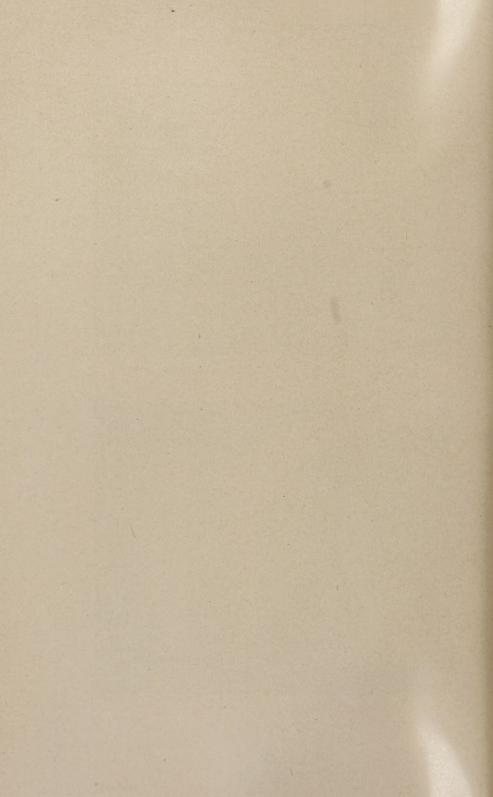


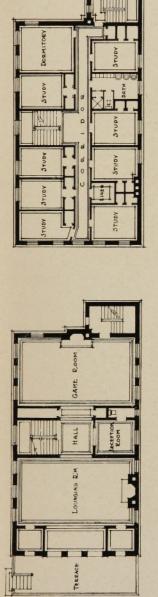






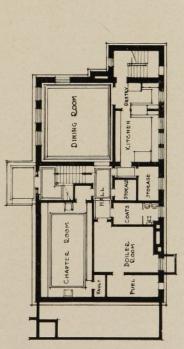






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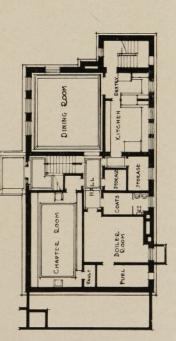
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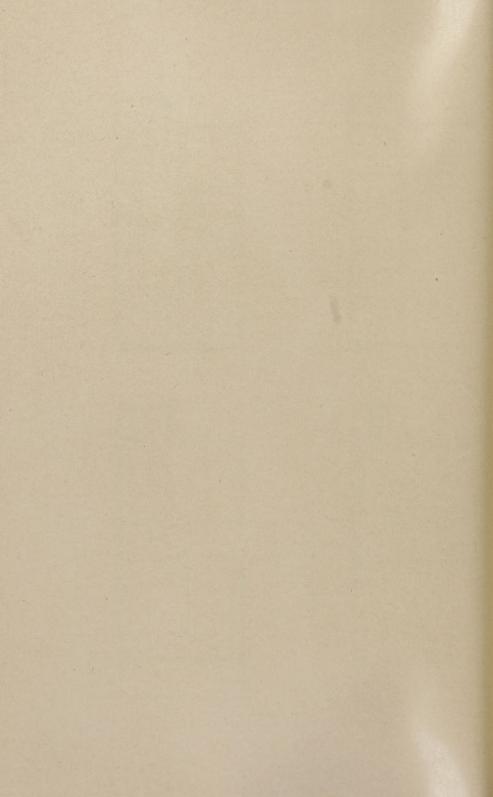


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in order to keep the varied groups in line with one common school policy. Social rules have not been considered as they are fairly well standardized all over the country and as they apply to all students alike. Financial control has likewise been left out because, except for the University of Oregon, there seem to be no universities which have in any way established direct contact with the fraternities on this question. Attention has been given to the regulations of interfraternity contracts as well as to the faculty rulings.

It is quite common today for the state universities to require that all new fraternity groups receive official sanction before they can be recognized and accepted as local fraternities. Ordinarily, the charter members of new groups must measure up to certain scholarship standards. Illinois provides that they cannot have less than a C average. Ohio State specifies an average of A, while South Dakota requires an average equal to that of the men of the school for the preceding year. The rule at Kentucky is that no student on probation, or with a low scholastic standing, can become a charter member. In general, it is the plan that the grades of charter members of locals must be equal to, or better than, the grades which qualify men for initiation into an existing group. Care is taken to insure a good start as far as the scholastic side of the organization is concerned.

If a local fraternity, after being authorized by a faculty committee, fails to make a good scholastic showing, it may be ordered to disband. Where drastic action of this kind is not taken, it is quite likely that authority to petition a national body will be withheld until the local has pulled up its grades. At Michigan and Illinois a new group is not allowed to receive a national charter until it has been on probation as a local for at least one year. Kansas, it may be noted, goes one step farther and requires one year of existence as a local before official recognition as such. At

Nebraska more attention is given to the financial responsibility of new locals than is given to their scholastic standing. This university, however, has no specific rules on local union recognition, and acts solely through the good offices of its executive dean who uses his own judgment.

Very few universities have stated rules for pledging. Arkansas, Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, Texas, and Wisconsin specify that men may be pledged at any time after entrance. North Carolina and Utah enforce sophomore pledging. Outside these two cases, the only instance of relating pledging in some way to scholastic performance seems to occur in connection with the Iowa rule which is discussed later on. Rushing rules are left entirely to the interfraternity councils in all the state universities.

Although the universities generally refrain from setting standards for pledging, probably on account of the difficulty of enforcement, they are concerned with the question of initiation. The pledge is ordinarily required to pass in a certain number of hours before he is eligible for initiation. Sometimes it is provided that these hours must be passed with at least a given average which usually approximates the average for the men of the school as a whole. Wide variations exist in the regulations. Kentucky allows initiation at the end of one semester provided the pledge does not have more than two failures or conditions for that semester. Illinois requires him to pass in eleven hours, and West Virginia fixes the standard at twelve hours. Wisconsin says that he must pass in fourteen hours and not be on probation. At Arkansas, the pledge must have thirty hours of credit or pass in sixteen hours in one term with an average Moreover, he must complete all entrance requirements and not be on probation. North Dakota postpones initiation until the Sophomore Year after credit in twentyfour hours with an average of 78% has been obtained. Ohio State specifies twenty-four semester hours of credit and Missouri twenty-four trimester hours. Texas has a rather involved rule, the main clause of which states that the would-be initiate must pass in at least four courses of regular work counting for degrees during the long session; i. e., the regular year.

The initiation rules given heretofore are all of faculty adoption. In a number of other universities, initiation eligibility rules are fixed by the interfraternity councils. In such schools the standards are usually lower than those set by faculty action elsewhere; for example, at Alabama the council rule is that the pledge need pass in only 60% of his work at midsemester time in order to be qualified for initiation after that date. At Minnesota the pledge must pass in 60% of his work for an entire semester. At Florida he need make only nine hours in the semester and at New Mexico only twelve. At Kansas he must pass at least ten hours of C work and have no failures. The South Dakota Council has the rather puzzling rule that the pledge must pass with a B— average in 75% of his work and have no failures or conditions in that 75%. As for the rest of his course, it may result entirely in failures or conditions without prejudice to the candidate.

Exceptions to the low standards for initiation set by interfraternity councils are found in some instances. Thus, at Indiana by council regulation, eligibility for initiation is secured by making fifteen hours and ten credit points in a semester. Furthermore, at Nebraska the pledge must pass in every hour of a normal registration with at least average grades. It is interesting to note that at Ohio State at least twenty fraternities have advanced beyond the faculty regulations previously mentioned by requiring their pledges to pass in thirty semester hours to secure initiation privileges. Similar progress on a smaller scale obtains at South Dakota where about one third of the chapters require pledgemen to pass in all their work. Whether a university has faculty or council regulation of scholarship standards for initiation, it is the general practice for the dean of men or the chairman of the faculty committee on student organizations to certify the eligibility of all candidates.

In many cases it has been found that scholastic qualifications for individual pledgemen have had little lasting effect upon chapter achievement as a whole. A man once initiated may let his work slide unless pressure is brought to bear on him. The strong chapter will supply this pressure itself, but the weak chapter or the chapter that plunges too heavily into activities and society needs to be brought into line by some outside influence. To meet this situation a few state universities have set up group scholarship requirements as prerequisites for initiation and other privileges.

Texas took the lead in this movement. After experimenting several months with regulations which excluded from residence in chapter houses all members that failed to pass in twelve hours of work and which postponed pledging until late in the spring, the faculty discovered that these rules were unenforceable, or at least undesirable in their results. In September, 1914, the old regulations were abolished and the rule was adopted that no fraternity should be allowed to initiate unless the average of its grades for the preceding long session was slightly above the average of all university students for the same period. On the basis of this rule as applied to the averages for 1914-1915, only eight out of sixteen fraternities were permitted to initiate in the fall of 1915. The eight delinquent organizations at once saw the error of their ways and proceeded to raise their grades during the fall quarter to points above the university average. They were accordingly granted the right to initiate their pledges in February under another part of the rule which permitted chapter invalidity to be removed by the work of the fall term. It is interesting to observe that two sororities that were below grade for 1914-1915 failed to raise their work to standard during the fall quarter of 1915-1916, and were thus excluded from initiating until the following year. According to the official report for 1920-1921, eighteen fraternities were above the university average for that year and only two were below, while all the sororities qualified. It seems quite evident, therefore, that the group scholarship rule at Texas has benefited fraternity grades since the university average for 1920-1921 was practically the same as that for 1914-1915. At least, as one Texas dean states, "Scholarship has been thrown into the ring of competition along with other 'activities'."

Iowa has a rule somewhat like that of Texas. It is provided there that if a fraternity has an average for the year which is below that of all university men, it shall be placed upon probation for the following year. Notice of probation is to be sent to the national headquarters of the fraternity. At the end of the year of probation, if the group average has not been raised to that of all university men, the fraternity is not allowed to initiate or pledge men, freshmen cannot live in its house, and the group cannot give any social functions. The Iowa authorities report that they are well satisfied with the way these regulations are working out.

At Kentucky penalties similar to those obtaining at Iowa are imposed on any fraternity whose average for any semester falls below the grade "One." After it has passed through a year of probation imposed for failure to average that grade, Arkansas requires a group average grade point of "Two" before a fraternity can initiate. North Dakota sets an average of 78% for the preceding semester.

At Illinois the interfraternity council has interested itself in group scholarship since the university has no rule on the matter. The council places on probation any fraternity which does not maintain an average of C for a semester. If a group on probation fails to average C the following semester, it is dropped from the council until it can meet the C average requirement. Furthermore, a fraternity on probation is forbidden to initiate a man whose grades as a pledge average less than C. As far as I know, this is the only case in a state university where an interfraternity council has acted on group scholarship.

It will be observed that the penalties provided at Illinois are rather mild compared to those stated in the faculty rules

at Texas and Iowa.

Some kind of group scholarship for fraternities appeals to me as a reasonable thing. Is there any reason why a selected group of men should not make at least average grades? I believe it is a perversion of the fraternity system when certain chapters year after year, fail to keep pace scholastically with the general run of students, good, bad, and indifferent. It would be to the advantage of the strong nationals, the sound chapters, and the colleges and universities generally to have every chapter that is intellectually lazy forced to get down to work or be driven out of existence. I am convinced that national fraternity officers will lend more aid to what we may call the "Texas Plan" as they see the logic of the rule and its value to the worth-while organizations.

Scholarship is protected also by regulations relating to fraternity residences. Active members, pledges, and alumni serving as university employees are ordinarily the only persons permitted to board or room at the fraternity house. Alumni not connected with the university are not considered desirable house residents because their main interests are

no longer concerned with school life; hence, they may become distracting influences. At Missouri such alumni may live at the house only with special permission from the school authorities. Students who have been dismissed from the university are specially mentioned as being excluded from house privileges at Colorado.

Pledges at Texas may neither room nor board at the house. At North Dakota they may move to the house during the second semester provided their averages for the first semester are equal to, or in excess of, 83.1%. At Ohio State pledges may live at the house if the chapter during the previous year has made at least 150 points. Kentucky allows all pledges to live at the house but states that they must maintain study hours. Regarding this matter of the residence of pledges, it is my own conclusion that it makes very little difference where the pledges live so far as their scholarship is concerned provided the chapter as a whole is required to make a reasonable group average.

At Arkansas, Kentucky, North Dakota, Wisconsin, and Utah the university regulations require that all house rules be filed with, or approved by, some school officer or committee. At Minnesota the interfraternity council provides that all house rules as a minimum must forbid drinking and gambling in the several houses.

While most state universities have gone into the matter of fraternity scholarship regulation to a considerable degree, a few of them have done nothing in this field. At California, Maine, and Virginia, there are no faculty regulations whatever. I am informed, too, that there are no interfraternity council rules at these universities. At Nevada there are only a few council rules on rushing and pledging. Minnesota governs by precedent through her dean of men rather than by "statute." Absence of definite regulations at this large university has been due in part to the fact that the

average of fraternity grades has usually been above the average for all university men. At West Virginia an unusual arrangement obtains in that the regulations governing fraternities have been adopted by the Board of Regents instead of by the faculty.

The next few years will doubtless see an increase in fraternity scholarship regulations. University faculties and interfraternity councils apparently will continue to share together the field of control. It makes very little difference what agency we employ to secure higher standards as long as they are actually attained. Each university will have to work out its own policy in this connection. Many fraternity alumni who are not in close touch with modern student life and the active fraternity chapters may rebel somewhat against any control whatever. The old days of laissez faire, however, are gone forever. A new spirit obtains on the state university campus with respect to fraternity groups and their obligations. The regulations which have been discussed in this article seem to me to be a fair indication of the new attitude of mind.

# Amherst College and its Fraternities

Clarence C. Cartwright

Gamma Phi '20

"The college training is a limited, special thing. It is not all of education: it is not even all the education which one receives during the four years of its duration. And yet it counts—counts heavily in making men, in making groups of men. Out of the quiet little places where men and boys assemble for study of human life and of the world-out of these places has shone forth a light which has illumined human life, and which has made clearer the world in which we live. These colleges are neither big nor strong nor independent in external ways. They are like nerve centers in an organism—not very large in bulk, not self-sufficient, not adequate for action in the world of things and facts. And yet they are in charge of action, decide what it shall be, and see that it is done. Men everywhere are making human life, are making mankind to be a stronger, finer thing than it has been. And in the doing of that task they choose to set aside some quiet ground for 'Making Minds'. Those groups are Liberal Colleges."

Thus Alexander Meiklejohn, President of Amherst, sums up the aims and duties of the Liberal College.

Colleges of this type are common in the northeastern part of the United States, particularly in New England. Amherst, Williams, Dartmouth, Hobart—to mention a few—call to mind a host of others. Most of these colleges are old and small, and they specialize in a certain type of education. It is not their purpose to train men for the ministry, for law, or for any other profession, excepting in so far as the training which they give is of value in any profession or in any

walk of life. Their object, as President Meiklejohn has so aptly expressed it, is the making of minds. They are liberal colleges.

A fair representative of this type of college is Amherst, whose president is today perhaps the country's ablest exponent of the liberal college ideal. For more than a hundred years, Amherst has held to the high resolve of her founders to supply a classical education second to none in the country, fitting her sons not for any special trade or profession, but for life.

#### Location and History

One of the real assets of Amherst is her beautiful location on a hill near the eastern edge of the Connecticut Valley. Just below the College to the west stretches the low land of the valley, cut in half by the river, while farther west rise the rolling hills of the Berkshires. The campus and buildings of the College occupy the highest point of the fine old New England town of Amherst with its broad green common and tall shady elms. Although large enough and far enough away from any large city to insure for itself a life of its own, Amherst is so near Northampton, Holyoke, and Springfield that it is not isolated. Nor is it inaccessible from the larger cities. It is only three hours from Boston and five from New York.

Amherst College was founded in 1821 as the outgrowth of Amherst Academy, which had been established nine years earlier for the promotion of "morality, piety, and religion" and "for the instruction of youth in the learned languages." The more fundamental aim was to combat the ignorance, disorder, and lack of vision, which had followed in the wake of the poverty of the frontiers, caused by the American Revolution. That this object has been realized is amply

proved by the long line of prominent ministers, educators, and statesmen that have gone out from the College.

Even a partial list of Amherst men that have achieved notable success would exhaust the space allotted to this article. In official Washington both Houses of Congress are presided over by Amherst men; the Senate by Vice-President Coolidge, Amherst '95, and the House of Representatives by Speaker Gillett, Amherst '74. Robert Lansing, for five years President Wilson's Secretary of State, was a member of the Class of 1886. Ex-Governor Whitman of New York belonged to the Class of 1890. In other fields Amherst men have made an equally notable showing. Dwight W. Morrow, one of the leading members of the great banking firm of J. P. Morgan and Company, and Charles E. Mitchell, President of the National City Bank. are Amherst men. Amherst has produced no less than thirty-five college presidents, besides numerous deans, directors, and heads of departments. The name of Henry Ward Beecher stands out among the names of the fifteen hundred ministers that Amherst has given to the world.

## Equipment and Resources

Amherst College has slightly more than five hundred students, and the faculty numbers fifty-five professors, associate professors and instructors, and nine research assistants besides several administrative officers not engaged in teaching. The library, which is one of the best college libraries in the country outside the largest universities, contains 130,000 volumes. It is housed in the new Converse Memorial Library, one of the most beautiful buildings on the campus, erected in 1917 at a cost of \$250,000. A recent gift of another \$250,000 provides funds for its maintenance and additional funds for the purchase of books.

The material resources of the College are of two classes:

first, its land, buildings, and equipment; second, its invested funds. The institution now includes eighteen buildings devoted to educational uses, seventeen residence houses occupied by members of the faculty, three athletic fields, a skating rink and a golf course. The whole is valued conservatively at \$1,300,000. The twelve fraternity houses are not owned by the College, but contribute a valuable element to its equipment by affording excellent rooming accommodations for the larger part of the three upper classes. In 1921 the invested funds of the College amounted to about \$4,000,000, but to this amount should be added the Centennial Gift of approximately \$3,000,000, presented to the College by the alumni in honor of her one hundredth birthday, and the gift of \$250,000 for the maintenance of the library. More than half the Centennial Gift is to be used to increase the permanent endowment of the College.

The beneficiary funds of the College produce an income of \$15,000 to \$20,000 a year which is distributed among needy students in the form of scholarships. There are eleven graduate fellowships with an aggregate annual income of nearly \$15,000.

#### Instruction

Only one course of study is given at Amherst—a general arts course leading to the degree of Bachelor of Arts. The Bachelor of Science degree was abolished several years ago in keeping with the policy of President Meiklejohn to stress the strictly intellectual side of college training. While the studies of the first two years are restricted to some extent, those of the Junior and Senior Years are subject only to the general requirement that each man must continue his two majors; that is, two subjects in which the student must take three one-year courses to be completed in the Senior Year. Under the senior college plan, provision is made for group

majors, allowing a man in the Junior or Senior Class to coordinate his studies within a single broad field if he so desires.

The small number of students and the large faculty make possible small classes in which the student is given opportunity for self-expression and at the same time intimate acquaintance with the professors. The intimacy between faculty and students outside the classroom is a characteristic of the College. It is doubtful if relations between faculty and students at any other college are as friendly as at Amherst.

An unusual innovation at Amherst is the attempt to have in so far as possible all Freshman Classes taught by full professors so that the freshmen shall at once come into contact with the most mature and most inspiring men in the College. This is in direct contrast to many larger institutions where the older professors reserve their efforts for upperclassmen who are doing advanced work in the subject that these professors are teaching, and the freshmen are left to the tender mercies of young instructors. While sound scholarship is by no means sacrificed, men for the Amherst faculty are being chosen more and more for their ability as teachers.

Two years ago, classes in economics and government were established for workers in Holyoke and Springfield in conjunction with the Central Labor Unions of those cities. This plan is in many respects parallel with the system of tutorial classes successfully organized among workmen by the British Universities, and is closely allied to the movement for adult education now being discussed in this country. The aim is, in essence, to assist in the promotion of liberal culture among mature men and women engaged in various industrial occupations in the surrounding communities.

### The Fraternity System at Amherst

Amherst is, and always has been, a fraternity college. The first fraternities were established there before the College had been in existence twenty years. There are now twelve national fraternities represented as follows with the year of their establishment: Alpha Delta Phi, 1837; Psi Upsilon, 1841; Delta Kappa Epsilon, 1846; Delta Upsilon, 1847; Chi Psi, 1864; Chi Phi, 1873; Beta Theta Pi, 1883; Theta Delta Chi, 1885; Phi Delta Theta, 1888; Phi Gamma Delta, 1893; Phi Kappa Psi, 1895, and Delta Tau Delta, 1918.

Each of these chapters owns its house. In his resumé of the history of the College Professor Tyler says: "The first fraternity house was purchased by Alpha Delta Phi in 1874. The other fraternities rapidly followed their good example. The refining influences and the increased responsibilities involved in possessing a home, the importance of the good name of the house, and the higher standards of living have had a most wholesome and elevating effect on the College." The old houses have been largely replaced by new buildings of excellent architecture, an ornament to the town.

The College does not permit the fraternities to serve meals regularly in the houses; but far from being a disadvantage, this is quite the opposite for the freedom of movement and the constant shifting has made for a spirit of democracy in the College by providing opportunity for meeting and knowing men of other classes and fraternities more intimately than would be possible without free intercourse of this nature.

The rushing system at Amherst is so unique that it deserves some mention. Instead of extending over several months during which the fraternities entertain extensively as in many colleges, all the rushing at Amherst is done during the three days preceding the opening of College in the

fall. On the Sunday afternoon before College opens, the freshmen assemble at College Hall where they are met by representatives of the fraternities, and appointments are made in rotation for calls at the twelve houses. The following day, the men begin to keep their appointments; they make a round of the fraternities by stopping a half hour at each.

At the end of the half-hour appointment each man is called for by the representatives of the fraternity with which he has the next appointment, and this continues until he has made the entire round. Any house that likes a man's appearance, or which wishes to see more of him, asks for a second appointment. The second appointments usually begin as soon as the first round is completed. If the members of a fraternity are already familiar with the man, or if they are particularly impressed by him, they may offer him the invitation at the first appointment. It is more usual, however, to wait until the second, or even the third or fourth: by this time the rushee himself will probably have narrowed the number of fraternities in which he is interested to two or three. Initiations are held at the time of the big home football game with Williams or Wesleyan, about November 1st. While men may be pledged up to that time. the majority of them are pledged during the three days of rushing season.

This system has been heartily praised and severely criticized. Its adherents claim that it has the advantage of compressing the rushing into the three days before the opening of college; by this method the freshmen are free from the distraction of being rushed while college is in session, and from the consequent disastrous effects on their college work resulting from protracted entertainment by the various chapters, and from the harrowing necessity for having to decide between them. Its opponents object to

the fact that it forces the freshmen and the chapter to make a decision before they have had an opportunity to become thoroughly acquainted with each other, and that thus mistakes frequently occur.

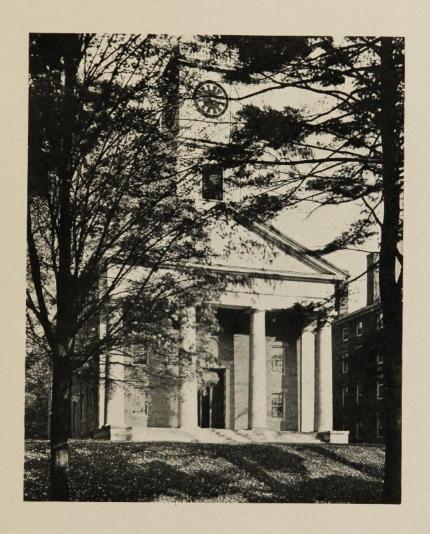
As a matter of fact, it has worked out so that there is a remarkable homogeneity among the fraternities. The result is that even though a freshman may be hurried in his decision as to which fraternity he will join, he is almost cer-

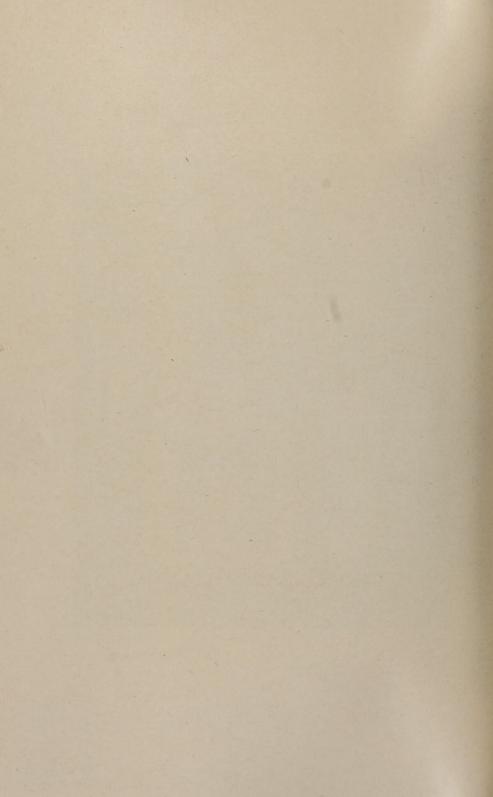
tain to find congenial spirits in any of them.

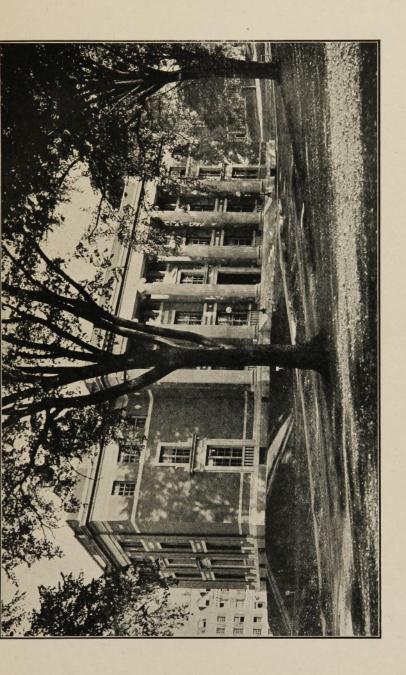
That the faculty of the College believe thoroughly in the fraternity system as it exists at Amherst is proved by a statement from one of her best-known professors. He says, "Amherst men consider her fraternity system the best of its kind in vogue in our American Colleges or Universities today because it is as broad as the college itself, and is heartily supported by the faculty. They are not societies for any one year of a man's course, but are for his four years. In them are to be found over 80% of the college enrollment. \* The initiation is simple and correspondingly impressive. Practically all mock ceremonies have been abandoned. When the new man is once initiated, all the wholesome and upbuilding influences of true college life are focused on him. He is taught that he has something to do to further the good name of his chapter, and in this way he himself attains the true measure of manhood. \*

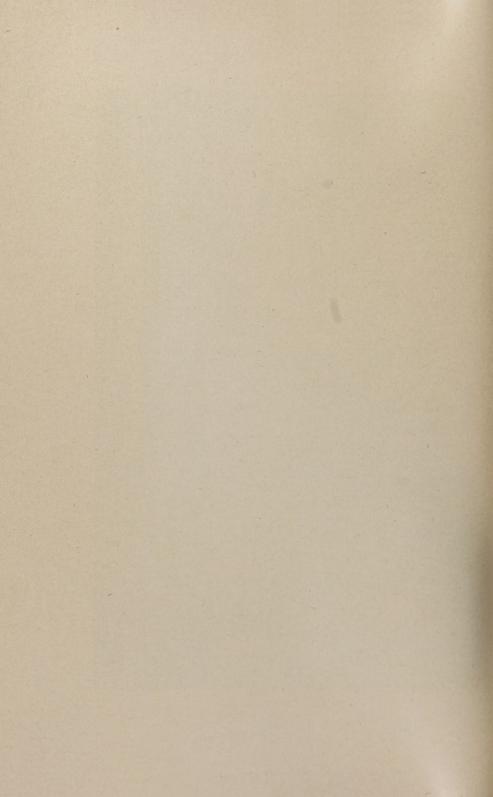
"Thus all sides of the fraternity man are developed—mental, moral, physical, social, and business. His society is not a monastery nor yet a mere club. It is an ideal home, which is a guarantee that everything making for true manhood will be fostered, and all opposing forces stamped out. Thus it is, that the fraternity system in Amherst is regarded by Amherst fraternity men as the best in the Collegiate

World today."

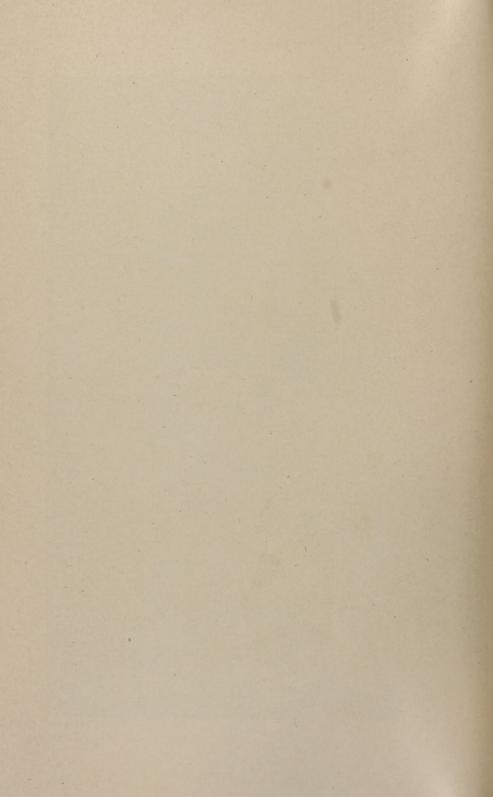










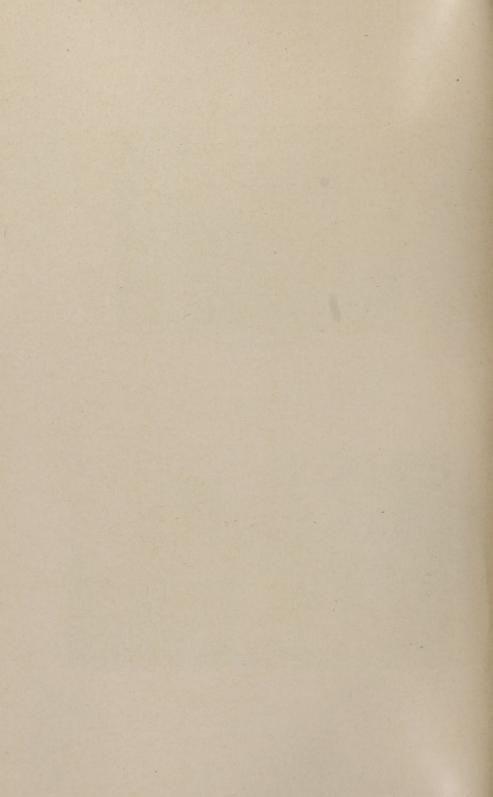




Psi Upsilon—1913



Delta Upsilon—1916

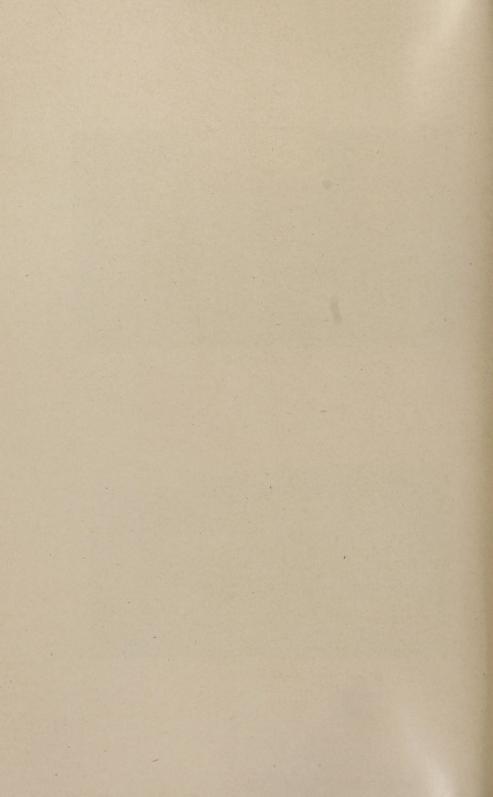




Beta Theta Pi-1915

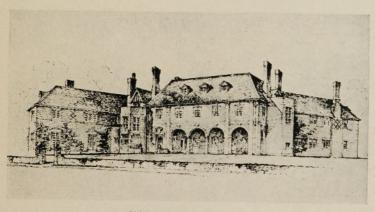


Theta Delta Chi-1921





Chi Phi-1917



Chi Psi-Under Construction





Phi Delta Theta-1913



Delta Kappa Epsilon—1915

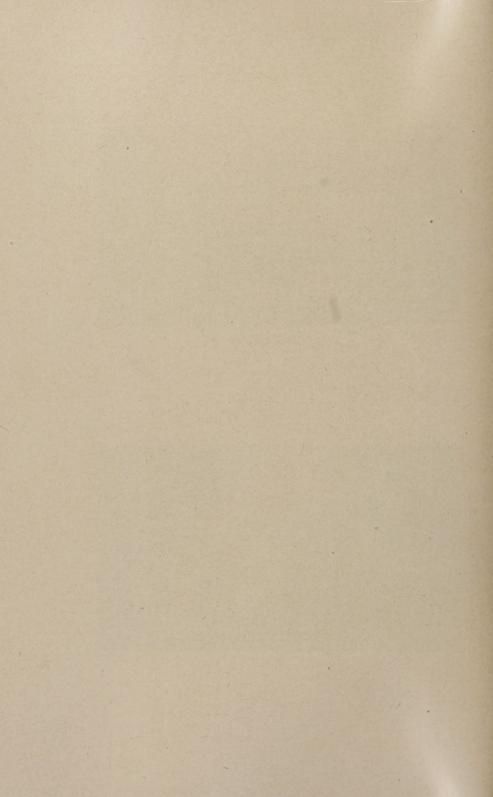




Alpha Delta Phi-1889



Delta Tau Delta





Phi Kappa Psi-1922



Phi Gamma Delta-Remodeled 1916

# Introspection

Francis F. Patton

Gamma Alpha '11

President Western Division

During the past twenty-five years our educational system has undergone marked and radical changes. Institutions have come into existence and have grown to be great and prominent. Other universities and colleges have prospered and have made rapid progress to the first rank among educational institutions. Our Arch Chapter has wisely taken cognizance of this great change by establishing chapters in institutions which for the first time offer proper fields for Delta Tau Delta, and by reviving chapters in places where the personnel had shown marked improvement. Intelligent observers will agree that we have greatly strengthened our Fraternity by the additions made during this twenty-five year period. In the opinion of many, this period of great growth and change has seen the impairment of the standing of many institutions which have not held the pace. Since 1897 our Fraternity has grown rapidly in keeping with these far-reaching changes, but have we indulged in sufficient self-analysis and taken steps to meet the converse of the proposition? While we like to think that Delta Tau Delta is all sufficient, it is always interesting to note what is being done by our contemporaries who have in general the same problems to face.

As a matter of interest, ten national fraternities were selected at random; the only qualifications were that the fraternities should approximate ours in size, and should represent organizations with which we compete and which we regard as being among our rivals. If certain smaller fraternities had been selected, the figures would be even more impressive. The statistics are taken from Baird's

Manual, and in the cases of all fraternities except Delta Tau Delta they cover the twenty-three year period from 1897 to 1920 inclusive. The statistics in our case are given to date. As of January, 1921, the smallest fraternity in this list had forty-four chapters, the largest ninety, and they had on an average 67.7 chapters. They are, therefore, comparable in size to Delta Tau Delta which has sixty-five chapters. These ten fraternities during this period established on an average twenty-two chapters; our fraternity established thirty-two. These fraternities showed an average growth of 48.9%. From 1897 to date Delta Tau Delta revived nine chapters, and installed twenty-three, a total of thirty-two chapters, which added to the thirty-three we had in 1897, represents a growth of 97%. Thus our growth had been 48.1% greater than the average growth of these ten fraternities for twenty-three years of this twenty-five year period.

So much for the comparative expansion. But let us consider the other side of the comparison. These same ten fraternities withdrew on an average  $4\frac{1}{4}$  chapters. Delta Tau Delta for the last twenty-five years had not withdrawn a single chapter, although we have grown almost 100%. Thus our voluntary contraction has been 425% less than the average contraction of these other fraternities.

Nine of our ten contemporaries are no longer represented in one or more of fourteen institutions in which we still have chapters. In all probability these fraternities in most cases have not considered it worth while to re-establish their chapters in these institutions. Figures are not always conclusive, but I believe there is food for thought in these given here.

Of late years your Arch Chapter has been rejecting annually probably four or five petitions from groups or schools which they did not consider up to standard. Isn't our position inconsistent? Should not our present chapters be

required to meet the same qualities we demand in successful petitioners?

Consider this whole matter as an abstract problem without any particular chapters, colleges, or universities in mind. We have felt justified in almost doubling our size in the last twenty-five years because of far-reaching changes in the status of educational institutions. Isn't it a fair assumption that some of our chapters or institutions have not kept up with this progress? What would you think of a business which doubled the number of its departments because of great development and changes in the industry, and yet found no old departments obsolete or no longer desirable? Doesn't any healthy growth demand an accompanying elimination? It may be your chapter, or it may be mine; but perhaps it should go for the greater good of our Fraternity.

Possibly there is a chapter which has never had the ranking it should have in its institution even though the college has abundant fraternity material. Maybe we are represented in an institution which no longer attracts good Delt material. If there are such chapters and institutions on our roll, I believe we should consider their elimination. There would, of course, be some alumni who would strongly oppose this, but the interest and welfare of the whole Fraternity should be paramount.

As a freshman I remember my thrill of pride in examining our list of dead chapters, and I almost shudder as I think of what we would have now if it had not been for the vision of some of our courageous national officers. Some fraternities boast that they have never withdrawn a chapter. These are the same fraternities which are not alive to the great changes in the ranking of our institutions and are still living in the past.

Isn't it imperative that we take inventory?

# Joining a Fraternity\*

Thomas Arkle Clarke

Dean of Men at the University of Illinois

At the present, national Greek-letter fraternities, of which there are perhaps fifty, are the organized force in college activities. They take the place that was once occupied by the college literary society which taught men to speak, which interested them in the politics of college, and which in general controlled and directed what went on in undergraduate affairs outside the classroom. But the fraternity does still more than this. There are very few fraternities now which do not have their own houses on every campus. If they do not own these houses, though many of them do, they are well enough organized to rent a house and to operate it successfully.

These houses form centers of home life which do much to take the place of the life which the boy has known with his own family before going away to college. I have visited many of these houses in most of the states in the Union; I can testify that, in a majority of cases, they are well run and furnish for the young fellow in college a home that is comfortable, that is not overluxurious as is sometimes claimed, and the influences of which are on the whole helpful and good.

Should you, if you were invited, join a college fraternity? That depends a good deal upon what you want, and how free you are to pursue what you want. At any rate, you should not be unhappy if you do not join.

It often costs more to live in a fraternity house than it does outside. The food at the fraternity table is ordinarily better than that the student gets at a boarding house, and

<sup>\*</sup>Extracts reproduced from an article in The American Boy.

the general living conditions are more comfortable and convenient; one has to pay for these. The social life of fraternity men is more active and so requires the expenditure of more money for clothing and social pleasures. Sometimes the living conditions have been made too luxurious for the doing of good work, and at times the social life is excessive and the expenditure of money extravagant; but these conditions do not frequently or generally exist. I do not know any chapter of any fraternity-and I know hundreds of them-which does not contain men, respected by every one in the chapter and in the college, who are earning their living in college through their own efforts: but in general, unless the man concerned has some special talent, this is not so easy to do unaided when in a fraternity as when out of it. At the institution with which I am connected, an investigation was made a short time ago when the costs of living were at their height; it was found that the fraternity man was spending about twenty per cent more than the average man outside these organizations. If one is considering fraternity membership, he should think of this extra cost which will undoubtedly be involved.

The man who joins a fraternity loses something of his independence. Being a part of an organized group of men, he is not so free to do as he pleases as he would be if he did not have this relationship. He must submit to regulations, he must learn to adapt himself to the conditions of home life, and to the idiosyncrasies of a score or more of people. He will often have to yield his desires and his rights, perhaps, to the will of the organization, for those who go into an organization must be willing to do what will bring the greatest good to the greatest number. He must learn to get on with people, to give up, to be unselfish, to do that which will be most helpful and advantageous to his brothers. Many fellows do not like to do this; sometimes parents do not wish

them to learn so that such men would make poor fraternity men, and they would be unhappy and make their friends unhappy in the making.

A boy came to me not long ago to ask what he should do. He had been pledged to a fraternity, but he did not like it. He was an only child, he had never had his will crossed at home, he had always had his own room and his own private bath, and his mother and father and the servants to wait on him; at the fraternity house he was getting none of these. He was unhappy, he could not do his work, he was not willing to give up anything or to learn to adapt himself to the new and trying conditions. He was galled by the menial work which as a freshman he was required to do in keeping the fraternity house and grounds in order. It would have been the best thing in the world for him to have subjected himself to the discipline of fraternity life, but I knew after I had talked to him that he would not do so; so I advised him to get out.

There is a tendency when a man joins a fraternity for him to be satisfied with the friends he meets within its membership, and so to narrow his interests, to restrict his acquaintances, and to undervalue the broader training which comes from a more general contact with men. It is only the weak and narrow-minded man, however, who will fall into this snobbishness and who will restrict his acquaintances and his friends to the men whom he meets within his fraternity. The number of such men is fortunately not large.

But there are advantages in fraternity life, and these I believe outweigh these possible evils or disadvantages which I have mentioned. The boy who joins a fraternity establishes himself in a home with many of the same duties and comforts of the home life to which he has been accustomed before going to college, and the fraternity house remains to him a home even after he gets out of college. He gathers

around him immediately a group of friends who have his best interests at heart. It has been said by those who oppose the fraternity system that his choice of friends is made too quickly to be satisfactory; that it is a very mechanical choice seldom based upon the principles which underlie true friendships, and that the friendship thus formed is an evanescent one. But the fact that fraternity brothers in every chapter in every college where fraternities exist are not only close friends while they are in college but remain so throughout life tends to disprove such a statement. A fraternity man is seldom dissatisfied with the friends he has chosen. There are no closer or more permanent friendships anywhere than those formed in the college Greek-letter fraternity. One has only to attend a fraternity convention or a college reunion to prove this.

The ideals of life formally set before the fraternity man, and these as I have said are practically always based upon Christian principles, are the highest possible. The character of the men who were responsible for the founding of these organizations and the character of the national officers who are now in charge of fraternity affairs in each organization will substantiate this fact. The Interfraternity Conference which for the last dozen years has done more to bring fraternities and fraternity men together than any other agency, and which is constantly suggesting methods in the fraternity of developing good scholarship, of strengthening moral principles, and of encouraging loyalty to the college and cooperation with its officers is composed of a most representative group of business and professional menlawyers, doctors, ministers—and the best in the country. When such men as Will H. Hays, former Postmaster General: Dean E. E. Nicholson, of the University of Minnesota; President Faunce of Brown University; Don R. Almy of New York, and Dr. Frank Wieland of Chicago are willing to give their time and energy to the management of fraternity affairs, the organization is likely to be pretty safe and the older man's faith in it strong. If other organizations do not have equally distinguished men at their heads, they at least have men of standing, character, and ideals, with whom it is a privilege and a benefit to associate.

It is true that young men enter a fraternity at an age when they are thoughtless and selfish, an age when they are the least eager of any time in their adult lives to take responsibility. It should not be thought strange, therefore, that they do not always take the ideals of the organization with which they are connected as seriously as an older man would do, nor should their occasional failure to do so be laid to the weakness of the organization. It is rather unjust that we more often judge an organization by its weakest member rather than by its strongest, or by the average man who makes up the body of the group. It is not true that the man who joins a fraternity subjects himself to greater moral danger than the man who remains out. The moral standards of a fraternity are not lower than the moral standards of the general community in which it exists. they seem so, it is because the irregularities of the group are more commented on than are those of the individual. It is enough to say that the man who joins a fraternity gets with a group of men which on the whole represents what is best in the life of the college of which he is a member.

The college man, ambitious for success in extra-curriculum activities, stands a better chance of getting on in these if he belongs to a fraternity than if he does not do so; and this is not because the fraternity unduly or irregularly dominates undergraduate affairs, but because the man has behind him an organization to direct and advise and encourage him. Competition in undergraduate affairs, in a big institution at least, isstrong and persistent, and the unorganized man, unless

he has unusual self-reliance, is likely to lose heart, to take his first defeats hard, and soon to drop out of the contest. The fraternity man is not allowed to do so. He is pushed and goaded by the organization behind him to keep on, and therefore, he more frequently wins. Every business man recognizes the value of organization.

There is a social advantage in joining a fraternity which should not be overlooked. The shy, inexperienced boy going away from home for the first time often finds it difficult to form new acquaintances, especially acquaintances of the right sort. If he is not a member of a fraternity, the church and the boarding house are about his only avenues of approach to strangers, and these avenues are often inadequate to meet his needs. Through the older men of the fraternity and through their contact and acquaintances with other organizations, the new man is able to meet new friends quickly and to benefit by the judgment of the older man as to whom it is best to know. He is thus often saved from loneliness and social errors. The social functions of the fraternity give him a training in social conventions which he will find valuable as long as he lives.

It is not an easy matter to manage and direct the social and business affairs of a fraternity. Though the man who joins a fraternity has the opportunity, if he will, to shirk the responsibilities of leadership, yet, on the other hand, nowhere in college life has he so good a chance to assume responsibility in business affairs, to show leadership in moral and intellectual matters, to influence a group of men in the right direction. It is an opportunity which appeals to the best that is in a man and one which gives him a wonderful chance for development.

Only this last semester I have watched the growth of such a young fellow with interest and satisfaction. Throughout the first three years of his college course he has been a good

student and a good fellow, but he has had little aggressiveness, has taken little part in fraternity affairs. Failing as a freshman to attain athletic success because of an injured heart, he found no other active outside interest to take its place. He did his work creditably, he lived a clean life, but he kept quietly in the background. In his senior year he was elected president of his fraternity, and he took the responsibility seriously. I can't say that he enjoyed the experience, for his obligations weighed on him pretty heavily, but he became at once a strong, active influence. He drew together discordant factions and attained a unity of feeling and action such as the organization had not previously known. He strengthened the moral tone of the group and ran things in a thoroughly businesslike manner.

As I said, he did not especially enjoy doing these things, for their accomplishment often for the time being brought him caustic criticism and unpopularity; but in the end his work won for him the confidence and the respect of every member, and it gave him a training and a self-confidence and a strength of character which in the years to come will be worth more than money to him. If I had a boy, one of the main reasons why I should like to have him join a fraternity is the opportunity for strong manly leadership which it gives him.

The benefits of joining a fraternity are not confined wholly to what you will get while you are in college, though these are the principal ones; but even after you are out of college you will find a strong bond of friendship not only among the men of your own fraternity but among fraternity men generally. When you get out of college, whether you establish yourself in Minneapolis or Birmingham, whether you go to Seattle or New York, and no matter from what college you have come, you will not have been in town an hour before you will have met a fraternity brother who will make

you feel at home at once. The fraternity has been a great force in breaking down a feeling of sectionalism. In making the right sort of friends, in establishing pleasant business relationships, the stranger in a strange land, if he is worthy, can pretty surely count upon his fraternity brother wherever he meets him.

When a man joins a fraternity, he is choosing the friends with whom he will spend the most intimate hours of his college life, and possibly of his life after he leaves college. He should study himself and them pretty carefully and unemotionally before making a final choice. If they are not his type of men, if he would not care to be like them, if they do not hold to the ideals which to him seem vital, if he would hesitate to take them into his own home and introduce them to his father and mother and sister and his friends, then he had better refuse their invitation. He will be happier and better in joining no organization than in joining one to which he can not give his allegiance heart and soul. There is no sadder undergraduate tragedy than to see a man linked to an organization with which he is out of sympathy.

If a boy entering college can afford it, if he is willing to make the sacrifice of selfish freedom and independence which is inevitably involved in fraternity membership, if he is broad-minded enough to recognize that not all virtue and good are included in the fraternity, either in its membership or in its performances, if he is fortunate enough to be bidden by a group of fellows with ideals and tastes similar to his own, then I think he will gain greatly by joining a fraternity.

As a member of a fraternity in college, he will find unusual opportunity for friendship and friendly intercourse, for service, for leadership, and for the development of scholarship and character. After he is out of college he will still have the memory of four years of happy helpful associations; and wherever he goes, he will constantly be meeting men

who, although they may come from other institutions than the one in which he was educated, were brought up under the same traditions and with the same worthy ideals of life, men who will stimulate him and help him in many ways and he will be glad he joined a fraternity.





# Our Field Secretary

# Central Office Assistant

Ralph M. Wray

Beta Kappa '21

Within a few months of the tenth anniversary of the establishment of the Central Office, the Arch Chapter has added to the administrative staff a Field Secretary, who also is to be a Central Office Assistant. Those who read Brother Bielaski's "Help Wanted" advertisement in the June Rainbow probably doubted that a man who would meet all the requirements could be found.

But at its annual meeting in September the Arch Chapter decided that it had found just such a man in Brother Ralph M. Wray, Beta Kappa '21; and he was taken away from a prominent bond house in Denver to serve the Fraternity in this position—entering upon the duties of his office, September 19th. At least half our chapters will have the privilege of meeting Brother Wray personally during this college year. But for his general introduction to the Fraternity and as an exposé of his past, we can do no better than reproduce the following extracts from a letter of endorsement addressed to the Arch Chapter by a brother who is not an alumnus of Beta Kappa Chapter, but of one of our middle western ones.

"I have known Ralph Wray for two years while here in school and have found him to be the best liked fellow both in and out of the Fraternity that I have ever had the pleasure of meeting. He is not an athlete, but was given the greatest honor that the student-body can bestow on a student when he was selected to carry the Senior Cane.

"Ralph graduated from Colorado University in June 1921, but was here in school during the past year taking some graduate work, assisting in directing the Little Theater, and assisting in the Literature Department. While an undergraduate, he was a member of at least one honorary class organization during each of his years. He belongs to Sigma Delta Chi, and some other organizations that I do not recall.

"He has been especially active in dramatics and in musical lines. He is well known all over this part of the country as a coming song-writer. A friend of mine on Keith Circuit is using several of his songs this coming season. Ralph for the past two years has written practically all the music for the operettas produced here annually. He has also written a song entitled "The Sweetheart of Delta Tau", that is the best song I have ever heard; and which I believe should be published by the Fraternity, for it is the best Fraternity Song in existence, so I believe.

I have never heard any one speak anything but words of praise of him. He is well liked by the faculty here; is known to be the sort of a fellow that stands only for the best things, and is just the sort of a man that could walk into a college President's office and convince him that both he and Delta Tau Delta stand only for the square thing. During his last year in school he was President of Beta Kappa Chapter and accomplished much for the advancement of the Chapter and Delta Tau Delta.

"While in school, he specialized in Literature and Commerce. At present he is in the employ of a Denver Bond Company and is doing well, but he is more interested in Music and Short-Story Writing; and since he has accomplished much in both these lines, I believe that he is adverse to giving them up at this time. \* "Ralph would be able to walk into any chapter house, and command the respect and admiration of all the fellows on his genuine worth. His musical ability is nothing short of phenominal, and I believe this would be a great asset to a traveling secretary. He is a regular honest-to-John sort of fellow. He was a Lieutenant of Artillery during the War."



# ECONOMY IN COLLEGE LIFE

If any of our good brothers read a wail from older years that buried its muted notes in these pages of the June number of The Rainbow while

it bewailed the increasing extravagance of undergraduates, they can appreciate what balm to the heart of their Editor was applied by a talk to the new students of Penn State by its new president, JOHN M. THOMAS. Here are some of the fine, sensible things he said:

The finest things in college life cannot be bought by dollars and cents, but the easy way is to go with the tide, to add things which cost, and to spend a little more each year. College students are not the only ones who yield to this temptation. The tendency is that way in personal affairs among all classes of people and throughout the nation. If the colleges could lead in a movement for sensible economy, they would render an invaluable service to the entire country.

The burden of responsibility is placed first where it belongs—with the undergraduate body itself. Dr. Thomas continues:

The fault lies principally with the students themselves. Student activities: social, athletic, musical, dramatic, and many other diversions outside the regular studies, are conducted in too many instances on a needlessly extravagant scale of expense. It is not at all uncommon for college boys to spend over \$100 a year on "house parties", at which expensive orchestras with novel features are imported from great distances and the "favors"

cost up to ten dollars each and the flowers for each guest another ten dollars. I question the good sense and the good taste of such parties for the average American College Student. \*I doubt if many thousand students who follow their athletic teams from city to city ought to afford the expense.

Fraternity and class rivalry is responsible for much student extravagance, each group striving to outdo the others. Official pronouncements decry large expenditures, but when the official fraternity visitor hears that the last chapter dance was the most magnificent ever given at the college, he is more apt to smile in approving pride than to seize the occasion for a merited rebuke.

We question the soundness of the Doctor's last statement. We have a pretty wide acquaintance among these officers of sister fraternities, and we have sat in formal and informal conference with most of them, and their predecessors, for many years. We do not believe that such extravagance has ever been officially approved—or even condoned. As far as Delta Tau Delta is concerned, we would refer to the aforementioned editorial in the June number of The Rainbow, and unless our memory is faulty our good Brother Congdon indulged in a protest of similar character in a recent issue of the Delta Upsilon Quarterly.

As proof that Dr. Thomas is really sincere and earnest in facing this big problem of college life today, we needed only an expression of his appreciation that a part of the responsibility rests with the college authorities. While he is considering specifically the institution over which he rules, still his conclusions should give "food for thought" to the administrative officers of every college. From this source can come the best correctives of extravagance. National officers of fraternities have realized how difficult it is to

enforce any general fraternity law while local conditions, customs, and traditions differ so greatly in different colleges. If faculty action is taken toward any improvement in the college life, we know that there will be the most cordial cooperation on the part of the national officers of every fraternity locally represented.

College administrators and members of the faculty can not entirely shirk their responsibility in the matter of what it costs the students to attend college. Undergraduates have had little experience in business matters and need counsel and guidance. My experience is that they are entirely willing to accept counsel and respond gladly to sensible suggestions.

In a state institution like the Pennsylvania State College, there is special need of keeping expenses down to a reasonable figure. It ought not to be made impossible for students of modest means to attend college and to participate in all the helpful features of college life. The democracy of the institution must at all costs be preserved. I have proposed a reform in the direction of economy of student life and have set in motion machinery for cooperation between faculty and students to this end.

While it only colors his remarks, Dr. Thomas has flatly faced fraternities with a challenge for their right to existence. Putting into the discard, where they belong, all the old time disproved criticisms of fraternities, there still remains the question of their contribution to the best life of the institutions where their chapters are located. The Chapter House, home life, and the rights of a congenial group to lead its family, private life is no more an issue. But can such a

group, by lavish expenditure for parties and the financial burden imposed on its members expect to be considered a democratic component of its college community?

# DELTA TAU DELTA PHONOGRAPH RECORDS

With the almost universal posession of a talking machine, the improvements in reproducing, and the excellent records of college songs that have been avail-

able for several years, there has been an increasing demand from the members of the Fraternity for phonograph records of some of our songs.

Manifestly, the Fraternity had neither the technical experience nor the funds to embark on such a venture. But your officers believed that they saw their way clear to meet this demand when they had presented to them a contract by the University Records Corporation which imposed no obligation on the Fraternity beyond the advertising of the records. The quality of the records was assured with its mechanical production by the Aeolian-Vocalian Company and its reproduction by the well-known "Shannon Four." The first record has satisfied all expectations in its excellence, and it should be an indispensable adjunct to the remembrance and love of each loyal Delt.

While the Fraternity assumed no financial risk in the making of this record, still it has an interest in its wide sale. The royalty accruing to the Fraternity from the sale of each record is the lesser consideration; the greater interest in its sale lies in the provision of our contract with The University Records Corporation that as soon as one thousand of these records are sold the Corporation will make another double-faced record. We have waiting right now two corking new Delt songs that have never been published, and we yearn to

see the day when we can give them to the Fraternity at large on a phonograph record—while a new song book is still a year or more in the offing.

By the time these words are read we expect to be starting in on the preparation of our second record. The first one should be gobbled up like the far-famed hot flap jack of a "Southern Mammy." Besides its especial appeal to a Delt—what more unique and acceptable a Christmas present, what better a valentine, what finer a remembrance for the "home folks", what better a perpetual reminder for the "Best Girl", what better a favor for House Parties?

Let's boost the sales so that Delta Tau Delta may be the first of the seven fraternities now contracted with the University Records Corporation to have a second record made!

OUR NEW SUPREME JUDGE an approved and indefatigable worker as James B. Curtis, there was

left in our official family the necessity of appointing a successor to him as Supreme Judge. To continue this term of service, the Arch Chapter could have selected no more worthy or experienced a brother than CLARENCE PUMPHREY.

Any member of the Fraternity who does not know "Dad" Pumphrey is a "green horn", and has missed a very great privilege and pleasure. Besides his acquaintance with, and study of, the Laws of Delta Tau Delta for more than a half century, Brother Pumphrey brings an understanding of conditions as they exist today—and what they mean as compared with the past quarter century of the Fraternity's development. This all makes him a wise counsellor for the Arch Chapter, as well as he has always been—a most loyal

and devoted Delta. If any other exposure of Brother Pumphrey is needed we can refer our readers to several pages following that numbered 152 of Volume 45. There also they may see reproduced a photograph that he had taken eighty-five years ago—but it looks just like he does today.

# THE FIELD SECRETARY

Responding to a rather general demand from our active chapters, and conforming to the latest style in fraternity administration, the Arch Chapter decided

to add a new gear to the administrative machinery of the Fraternity by the appointment of Brother Ralph M. Wray, Beta Kappa '21, as Field Secretary and Central Office Assistant. The general exposure of Brother Wray has been gloated over by any brother who has read this far through the preceding pages.

But a brother who has demonstrated in undergraduate days that he can hold fast to and demonstrate an Oath of loyalty, service, allegiance and love to the Fraternity of his affiliation—and later follow its teachings and principles to the renunciation of promising business prospects—has been a good selection for this work; and as an accepted worker for the Cause, Brother Wray should not be a stranger to any chapter to which he comes as a fraternal helper—as well as Arch Chapter representative—this coming year.

He will help you solve your problems, and try to make clear to you how your chapter can be a cooperative factor in all the great forward march of Delta Tau Delta and her sister fraternities. In this year it is not contemplated that Brother Wray can visit more than half our chapters. But it is hoped that all of them will be visited by some member or representative of the Arch Chapter before the next Karnea.



### ANTICIPATED OPENING ENROLLMENT

# **ALPHA**

# ALLEGHENY

Seniors, 8; Juniors, 4; Sophomores, 7;

Total 19
College opened September 28th.

#### BETA

# OHIO WESLEYAN

Seniors, 5; Juniors, 5; Sophomores, 8; Total 18 College opened September 11th. Can initiate March 1, 1923.

#### GAMMA

# WASHINGTON AND JEFFERSON

Seniors, 5; Juniors, 3; Sophomores, 8;

Total 16
College opened September 22d.
Can initiate in February, 1923.

# DELTA

# MICHIGAN

Seniors, 10; Juniors, 8; Sophomores, 13;

Total 31

College opened September 26th.

Can initiate in March, 1923.

# **EPSILON**

ALBION

P. G., 3; Seniors, 1; Juniors, 10; Sophomores, 13; Total 27 College opened September 27th. Can initiate any time.

#### ZETA

# WESTERN RESERVE

Seniors, 6; Juniors, 7; Total 13 College opened September 19th. Can initiate February 5, 1923.

# **KAPPA**

# HILLSDALE

P. G., 6; Seniors, 5; Juniors, 5; Sophomores, 9; Total 25 College opened September 22d. Can initiate any time.

# LAMBDA

#### VANDERBILT

Seniors, 7; Juniors, 8; Sophomores, 6;

Total 21

College opened September 21st.

Can initiate December 10, 1922.

# MU

# OHIO WESLEYAN

P. G., 6; Seniors, 7; Juniors, 8; Sophomores, 7; Total 28
College opened September 13th.
Can initiate February 22, 1923.

#### NU

# LAFAYETTE

Seniors, 6; Juniors, 5; Sophomores, 5; Total 16

# **OMICRON**

# **IOWA**

Seniors, 13; Juniors, 15; Sophomores, 8;

Total 36
College opened September 25th.
Can initiate March, 1922.

# RHO STEVENS INST. OF TECHNOLOGY

Seniors, 3; Juniors, 5; Sophomores, 5; Total 13 College opened September 25th.

Can initiate after November 29, 1922.

# TAU PENN STATE

P. G., 7; Seniors, 7; Juniors, 8; Sophomores, 7; Total 29 College opened September 13th.

#### **UPSILON**

RENSSELAER

Seniors, 10; Juniors, 9; Sophomores, 8; Total 27 College opened September 12th. Can initiate any time.

# PHI

# WASHINGTON AND LEE

Seniors, 4; Juniors, 3; Sophomores, 7;

Total 14

College opened September 13th.

Can initiate January 15, 1923.

# CHI

KENYON

P. G., 2; Seniors, 3; Juniors, 9; Sophomores, 11; Total 25 College opened September 20th. Can initiate February 10, 1923.

# OMEGA 112

PENNSYLVANIA

Seniors, 14; Juniors, 4; Sophomores, 11; Total 29

# BETA ALPHA

INDIANA

Seniors, 4; Juniors, 9; Sophomores, 14; Total 27

College opened September 12th. Can initiate February, 1923.

# BETA BETA

DE PAUW

Seniors, 2; Juniors, 6; Sophomores, 7; Total 15

College opened September 11th. Can initiate January 22, 1923.

# BETA GAMMA

WISCONSIN

Seniors, 5; Juniors, 5; Sophomores, 13; Total 23

College opened September 21st. Can initiate February, 1923.

# BETA DELTA

**GEORGIA** 

P. G., 1; Seniors, 2; Juniors, 6; Sophomores, 8; Total 17

College opened September 15th.
Can initiate November 1st.

Can initiate January, 1923.

# BETA EPSILON

**EMORY** 

P. G., 6; Seniors, 1; Juniors, 2; Sophomores, 8; Total 17
College opened September 28th.

#### BETA ZETA

BUTLER

P. G., 5; Seniors, 5; Juniors, 8; Sophomores, 7; Total 25 College opened September 16th.

# BETA ETA

MINNESOTA

Seniors, 6; Juniors, 7; Sophomores, 8;

Total 21

College opened October 1st.

Can initiate January 1, 1923.

# BETA THETA UNIVERSITY OF THE SOUTH

Seniors, 4; Juniors, 8; Sophomores, 3;

Total 15

College opened September 17th.

Can initiate after first term.

#### BETA IOTA

VIRGINIA

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

Total 16

College opened September 14th.

Can initiate any time.

# BETA KAPPA

COLORADO

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

Total 24

College opened September 24th.

Can initiate after January 1, 1923.

# BETA LAMBDA

LEHIGH

Seniors, 8; Juniors, 2; Sophomores, 6; Total 16 College opened September 16th. Can initiate any time.

#### BETA MU

TUFTS

Seniors, 11; Juniors, 7; Sophomores, 6; Total 24

College opened September 22d.

#### BETA NU

MASS. INST. OF TECHNOLOGY

P. G., 2; Seniors, 11; Juniors, 5; Sophomores, 9; Total 27 College opened October 2d. Can initiate January 1, 1923.

# BETA XI

TULANE

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

Total 14

College opened September 25th.

Can initiate after first term.

#### BETA OMICRON

CORNELL

Seniors, 7; Juniors, 14; Sophomores, 8; Total 29 College opened September 25th.

# BETA PI

# NORTHWESTERN

P. G., 1; Seniors, 8; Juniors, 4; Sophomores, 11; Total 24
College opened September 18th.
Can initiate February, 1923.

# BETA RHO

STANFORD

P. G., 6; Seniors, 7; Juniors, 5; Sophomores, 9; Total 27 College opened October 2d. Can initiate January, 1923.

# BETA TAU

NEBRASKA

Seniors, 11; Juniors, 9; Sophomores, 10;

Total 30

College opened September 7th.

# BETA UPSILON

**ILLINOIS** 

Seniors, 8; Juniors, 9; Sophomores, 13;

Total 30

College opened September 15th.

Can initiate second semester.

#### BETA PHI

OHIO STATE

Seniors, 16; Juniors, 10; Sophomores, 7;

Total 33

College opened October 2d.

Can initiate October 31st.

#### BETA CHI

BROWN

Seniors, 9; Juniors, 9; Sophomores, 9; Total 27 College opened September 27th.

# BETA PSI

WABASH

Seniors, 5; Juniors, 7; Sophomores, 2;

Total 14

College opened September 18th.

Can initiate after first semester.

# BETA OMEGA

CALIFORNIA

Seniors, 10; Juniors, 9; Sophomores, 6;

Total 25
College opened August 18th.
Can initiate any time.

#### GAMMA ALPHA

CHICAGO

P. G., 2; Seniors, 7; Juniors, 7; Sophomores, 9; Total 25 College opened October 4th.

# GAMMA BETA ARMOUR INST. OF TECHNOLOGY

Seniors, 11; Juniors, 8; Sophomores, 7; Total 26 College opened September 10th.

#### GAMMA GAMMA

DARTMOUTH

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

Total 36
College opened September 21st.

# GAMMA DELTA

WEST VIRGINIA

P. G., 1; Seniors, 16; Juniors, 8; Sophomores, 7; Total 32 College opened September 18th. Can initiate February, 1923.

# GAMMA EPSILON

COLUMBIA

P. G., 2; Seniors, 6; Juniors, 6; Sophomores, 4; Total 18
College opened September 27th.
Can initiate December 1st.

# GAMMA ZETA

WESLEYAN

Seniors, 3; Juniors, 12: Sophomores, 14;

Total 29
College opened September 20th.

# **GAMMA ETA**

# GEORGE WASHINGTON

Seniors, 6; Juniors, 9; Sophomores, 7; Total 22

#### GAMMA THETA

BAKER

Seniors, 6; Juniors, 10; Sophomores, 5;

Total 21

College opened September 12th.

Can initiate January 30, 1923.

# GAMMA IOTA

TEXAS

Seniors, 11; Juniors, 16; Sophomores, 2; *Total 29*College opened September 25th.

# GAMMA KAPPA

MISSOURI

Seniors, 7; Juniors, 4; Sophomores, 5;

Total 16

College opened August 28th.

Can initiate end of first semester.

# GAMMA LAMBDA

**PURDUE** 

Seniors, 7; Juniors, 5; Sophomores, 9; Total 21 College opened September 13th. Can initiate April 1, 1923.

# GAMMA MU

WASHINGTON

Seniors, 7; Juniors, 2; Sophomores, 12;

Total 21

College opened October 2d.

Can initiate in January, 1923.

## GAMMA NU

MAINE

Seniors, 5; Juniors, 7; Sophomores, 12;

Total 24
College opened September 19th.

## GAMMA XI

CINCINNATI

Seniors, 6; Juniors, 7; Sophomores, 4; Total 17 College opened September 25th.

## GAMMA OMICRON

SYRACUSE

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

Total 31

College opened September 18th.

Can initiate in February, 1923.

## GAMMA PI

IOWA STATE

Seniors, 4; Juniors, 11; Sophomores, 4;

Total 19
College opened September 26th.
Can initiate in May, 1923.

## GAMMA RHO

**OREGON** 

Seniors, 9; Juniors, 8; Sophomores, 6; Total 23

## GAMMA SIGMA

PITTSBURGH

P. G., 1; Seniors, 8; Juniors, 9; Sophomores, 7; Total 25 College opened September 25th.

## GAMMA TAU

KANSAS

Seniors, 4; Juniors, 7; Sophomores, 16;

Total 27

College opened September 15th. Can initiate in February, 1923.

## GAMMA UPSILON

MIAMI

Seniors, 5; Juniors, 6; Sophomores, 9;

Total 20

Can initiate September 12th.

## GAMMA PHI

AMHERST

Seniors, 9; Juniors, 7; Sophomores, 12;

Total 28

College opened September 21st.

Can initiate in November.

## GAMMA CHI

KANSAS STATE

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

Total 21

College opened September 11th.

Can initiate at end of first semester.

# GAMMA PSI GEORGIA SCHOOL OF TECH.

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

Total 18
College opened September 20th.

## GAMMA OMEGA

NORTH CAROLINA

P. G., 3; Seniors, 4; Juniors, 11;

Total 18

College opened September 25th.

## DELTA ALPHA

**OKLAHOMA** 

Seniors, 6; Juniors, 7; Sophomores, 8; Total 21 College opened September 16th.

Can initiate February 10, 1923.



## CHICAGO ALUMNI CHAPTER

The June meeting, held at the Gamma Alpha chapter house, was an immense success. After we had had supper, which was furnished by the chapter, and had held our meeting, we joined the actives at the University of Chicago Sing. The University Sing has taken place for several years. All the fraternities being represented, they try to outdo one another in the singing, which is carried on by the members of all the fraternities present. Delta Tau Delta was awarded second prize.

Our next monthly meeting will be held at the University Club on the second Thursday of October. Meetings will then be held at the University Club monthly until next June unless announced for some other location.

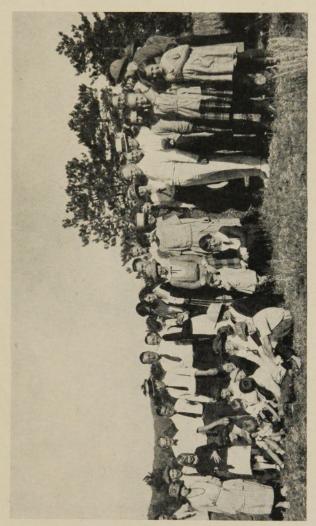
The luncheons have been well attended all summer. As the weather becomes cooler and the football season advances, we hope more Delts will join us for luncheon at the La Salle Hotel on Wednesdays between twelve and two o'clock.

Many of us are already looking forward to the November dinner at which Dr. Wieland will be host to the Freshmen in Delta Tau Delta.

Ernst C. Schmidt.

At the time the last letter was written for The Rainbow, The Denver Alumni Chapter was preparing for a spring dance. A very efficient committee, composed of Brothers J. Claire Evans, L. Allen (Beanie) Beck, and Samuel J.

DENVER ALUMNI CHAPTER



Denver Alumni Chapter Delts, wives, children, and flappers, at annual picnic, July 22, 1922, Parmelee Gulch, Colorado

Sackett, set the date for May 6th; the place, Lakewood Country Club; and made the other necessary arrangements. The members of the active chapter, Beta Kappa, from Boulder, were our guests, and their presence contributed largely to the unqualified success of the evening.

Finding such an apparent desire for social affairs, another committee was appointed to make arrangements for a picnic. Brothers Beck, Charlie Pierce, and Bob Irvin engineered this affair, which took place July 22d at one of Denver's Mountain Parks, reached by way of Bear Creek Canyon. Fifty-eight Delts and accomplices (including wives, children, and flappers) spent an afternoon and evening long to be remembered as a picnic par excellence.

Our luncheons, which have been held regularly every two weeks, have been particularly interesting. In April, Brothers Beck, Homer S. McMillin, and Otto Wymer were appointed on the program committee; and as a result of their efforts, we have had a number of interesting talks. Charlie Pierce on "Colorado's Flood-Prevention and Tunnel Bills;" W. W. Putnam on "Crop Estimating:" W. E. Francis on "The Cause and Effect of Business Failures:" Attorney Sackett on "Cuban Bar Associations" (which is not to be translated literally, as it deals only with a recent trip to Havana and other Southern points); H. T. Lamey on "Industrial Banking;" Eldridge Thompson on "Chain Stores;" Dr. "Jim" Philpott on the new clinic of the "University of Colorado Medical School;" Dr. Allen Harris on "Vivisection and Its Value to Society;" "Kim" Barnes on "The History of the Salt Creek Oil Field;" and Howard Parker on "Farm Lighting Plants,"-all afforded considerable food for thought. The interest shown in these talks is demonstrated by the ever-increasing attendance, of which we are very proud.

Brother J. Penny Martin, who was recently given his Master's Degree by Princeton Seminary, returned to Denver for the summer and gave us a very interesting description of Princeton and its customs. After having made Denver his home for many months, he is moving his family East, and expects to spend another year at Princeton University.

All Denver is agog over District Attorney Brother Philip S. Van Cise's recent raid on an international gang of confidence men. Forty men were arrested, and press reports state that up to this time there have been but two round-ups of such success in the history of criminology. It is to be hoped that the final chapter will show conviction of every guilty member of the gang. The Fraternity can be justly proud of the part a brother has played in this stroke—preparations for which extended over a year—in helping to rid society of this vicious criminal element.

To the Fraternity as a whole, Beta Kappa Chapter and the Denver Alumni Chapter have given a Traveling Secretary. Brother Ralph Wray has been appointed to the newly created office, and left a few days ago for New York to take up his new duties. Ralph is a Delt, heart and soul, and undoubtedly will be of great service to the Fraternity in his work.

Brother Bill Aten, Beta Tau, who has been practicing medicine in New York, was in Denver last week and joined us at our Wednesday Luncheon.

Brother Harry Judson, an enthusiastic member who came to us from the Omaha Alumni Chapter, has moved to Kansas City. We feel the loss keenly, but know that his ever-present good fellowshop will be an asset to the Kansas City Alumni Chapter.

We extend a hearty invitation to all Delts to be with us at luncheons when in Denver.

ABCH BRENKER.

## KANSAS CITY ALUMNI CHAPTER

On August 3d, a Rushee Chicken Dinner was held at Ivanhoe Country Club, in honor of the active chapters represented in Kansas City. Every man was entitled to bring a rushee or any one who was intending to enter school this fall. The dinner was well attended, and several rushees were present. Also a dinner was held earlier in the summer at the Automobile Club with about thirty-five Delts present.

The luncheons have not been very well attended this summer, probably because of the intensely hot weather. The active chapters have been very well represented, but the alumni members have been falling down on attendance.

We have had visits from several Delts who have been stopping in Kansas City this summer. We extend an invitation to every Delt who happens in town to attend the weekly luncheons at the University Club every Friday noon.

F. W. OSBORNE.

## COLUMBUS ALUMNI CHAPTER

The Columbus Alumni Chapter has enjoyed a very successful year, and is looking forward to an even bigger year. The annual election of officers takes place on October 7th at which time a joint banquet of Chapter Mu of Ohio Wesleyan, Chapter Beta Phi of Ohio State, and the Columbus Alumni Chapter, will be held. This is an annual affair; it takes place on the evening following the Ohio State—Ohio Wesleyan football game, which this year will be the first game played in Ohio State's new \$1,300,000.00 Stadium. Some great games will be staged in this new structure, and Columbus will see some of the largest assemblies which have ever gathered to witness a football game. The seating capacity will be 65,000. Will it ever be filled?

If you think not just drop into this city on October 21st when Ohio State meets Michigan.

The last of May, the first All-Ohio Delt Banquet was held in Columbus in the Ball Room of the Chittendem Hotel. This banquet was sponsored by the Columbus Alumni Chapter, and by Brother Perl Miller, President of the Northern Division. It is to be an annual affair for all active chapters and Delt Alumni in the State of Ohio. One hundred and two loyal Delts gathered at this first one, and it was a success in every way. All but two Ohio Chapters were represented. Beta and Chi had fourteen men each; Gamma Upsidon had three, while Mu and Beta Phi had practically 100% attendance. Brother "Pop" Pumphrey was the main speaker of the evening, and "Pop" outdid himself. Brother Perl Miller, Northern Division President, and Brother Hoover, Professor of History at Ohio University, gave short talks, as did Brother Wirt King of Chapter Mu who was the undergraduate speaker. Brother W. S. Harman, President of Columbus Alumni Chapter, welcomed those present and told of the future plans of the Chapter. Next May we expect to see at least 200 loyal Delts assembled for this banquet.

In closing, we want to remind all Delts that the Columbus Alumni Chapter holds a luncheon at the Neil House every Wednesday noon. Every Delt is invited to come in and eat with us whenever in the city. You are sure of a real Delt welcome.

LLOYD S. WOODROW.

## ST. LOUIS ALUMNI CHAPTER

At the last regular meeting of our Chapter, an election of officers was held. Our faithful Brother Monroe, who for three years has rendered valiant service as Secretary-Treasurer of the St. Louis Chapter, was elected president. The Delt field of activity in St. Louis and the vicinity is unlimited, and we're expecting great things of our new president. Brother Spencer inherits Brother Monroe's old office of Secretary-Treasurer and all the incidentals thereto, including an unlimited bank account and a world of correspondence.

Our Chapter is laboring under a tremendous nervous strain while Brother George is on the diamond winning the pennant for the Browns. We are doubly interested in the outcome of the pennant chasers, but have great confidence in our St. Louis aggregation. Already, Brother Simmons has made arrangements for a Delt Section at one of the World Series games in St. Louis. That's optimism!

When you Brother Delts travel our way the first part of October, don't fail to look us up and get acquainted. Brother Monroe can be reached at the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company.

KARL P. SPENCER.

## DETROIT CLUB

The Detroit Alumni Chapter of Delta Tau Delta has completed its incorporation as the Delta Tau Delta Club of Detroit. The press of business in the early part of the summer made it necessary for our former president Brother "Rock" Clancy to resign. We appreciated the hard work he had done, and were very sorry to lose his active support; but as he put it, there was nothing for us to do but elect new officers. The following were elected: President, Brother Frank B. Ainger, Jr.; Vice-President, Brother Roger Angstman; Secretary-Treasurer, Wallace E. Reid.

Brother Ainger was the original sponsor for the Clubhouse idea, and we are expecting great things from him during the coming year. Mainly through his efforts, the Club is now a real institution in Detroit and a worthwhile addition to Delta Tau Delta. A large number of new Delts in Detroit have found the Club a very pleasant home, and it makes a congenial place for every Delt in Detroit to "drop in."

Our social activities during the summer have been mainly golfing parties and monthly dinners. We have had several very enjoyable parties and the golf parties make for plenty of conversation and argument at the daily luncheons—the men who use the Club are getting plenty of real pleasure out of it.

We like to feel that we are of value to strange Delts coming into our midst. We are good at handing out information, and we have helped two or three men to place themselves in good positions during the summer.

Don't forget when you are in Detroit to drop in at 5511 Cass Avenue. We don't have special days set aside for Delt Get-Togethers in Detroit—every day is Delt day; luncheon is served at the Club every day at twelve o'clock and dinner is served every day at six. At these hours any day you will find Delts from various chapters gathered around the festive board. And let me tell you they have some mighty good laughs which makes the good food taste better. Drop in some day; we shall be mighty glad to see you.

Best wishes to all the active chapters for a very successful rushing season and to our sister alumni chapters for a very enjoyable year.

WALLACE E. BEID.

## TOLEDO ALUMNI CHAPTER

Just imagine this-

A river front street, old rickety building, back alley stairway leading into a dark and foreboding hall, the smell of steak and cookery, and then a banquet hall with a bit of plaster missing here and there, old furniture, a giant fireplace, rough tables with oil cloth covers, dull gas flickers and candles.

That's the layout for the fall pre-school dinner of the Toledo Alumni Chapter. The affair was held in what is known as the Minor Prophets' Club—a rendezvous for good fellows.

And the Delts and guests that evening ate just scads of food.

This was merely the best yet of monthly meetings which were started early in the year under the guiding hand of George Harrison, Chi, '19.

Harry Hansen, Beta Phi, '14, acted as toastmaster, and we heard from some of the actives, some of the old-timers, and enjoyed a real evening of fun.

All rules were off, and the missile bun was doing duty in knocking off Hank Eberth's specs. Bob Lowrie accidentally was mistaken for a water timbler. Outside of these incidents there was little but smoke.

The Chapter had four high school boys there as guests. There was no rushing done, but general get-together and acquaintance was made the feature of the evening.

For months the Toledo Alumni Chapter has been doing some active work. We have held the meetings at the homes of the brothers and have been successful in getting out a goodly attendance.

We are making an attempt to see that Toledoans who have subscribed to the scholarship fund are paid up in full.

Here is a list of the dinner gang: Robert L. Lowrie, Chi, '19; Wilfrid Hibbert, Mu, 18; Harold B. Ellis, Gamma, '18. T. W. Christian, Chi, '17; Leland C. Gunn, Chi, '19; G. D. McBride, Delta, '23; Ransom P. Fisher, Epsilon; Cal Boyd, Delta, '23; Waldron Grund, Omega, '16; Henry N. Brand, Delta, '21; W. W. Faben, Chi and Delta, '18;

W. H. Schomburg, Delta, '14; George S. Harrison, Chi, '19; H. Leith Raab, Epsilon, '22; H. J. Eberth, Chi, '89 George Richards, Jr., Kappa, '21; O. N. Berkebile, Omega, '21; E. M. Brown, Beta Phi, '15; Ralph Hahn, Beta, '17; C. H. Van Tine, Beta Phi, '03; Harry N. Hansen, Beta Phi, '14; Charles A. Luck, Gamma Gamma, '06; George E. Seney, Beta Phi, '01; Bud Mulholland, Epsilon, '24; Harry Dunn, Chi, '12; and William R. Edwards, Fouts Meese, Bob Sinclair, and Edward Shuey, guests. Wesley Brackney, Mu, '19, dropped in for a few minutes.

The alumni chapter at Toledo is always ready for more members. We plan to grow and to make the get-togethers more frequent. President George Harrison can be found at bond department of Commerce Guardian Trust & Savings Bank, and Secretary Wilfrid Hibbert at *The Times* any time.

WILFRID HIBBERI.

## ATHENS ALUMNI CHAPTER

The Athens Alumni Chapter started the year with a dinner and meeting in September, at the Beta Chapter House. The following officers were elected for the coming year: Robert Hess, President; Harold Mardis, Vice-President; Harold Coe, Secretary-Treasurer; Darrell Moore, Editor. A record number of the brothers attended and brought several new members with them, which is a very auspicious start for the new year.

We are planning to entertain the Auxiliary, (our wives, mothers and sisters) at the Chapter House next week. Brother Moore is heading the Eats Committee and the freshmen of the Active Chapter are planning the entertainment, which augurs well.

All Delts who may be sojourning in our vicinity are now informed that our dinners and get-togethers are held at the Chapter House, the first Thursday of every month, and we guarantee to make their visit an enjoyable one.

H. C. MARDIS.

## MEMPHIS ALUMNI CHAPTER

The Memphis Alumni Chapter of Delta Tau Delta has been reorganized. We have been holding monthly luncheons at the University Club the third Wednesday of every month at 12:30 p.m. These affairs have been very successful, and we seldom hold a meeting without seeing new faces in our midst.

At our annual dinner, we had a re-election of officers. The following men were elected: James R. McDowell, President; Dr. Percy Wood, Vice-President; Geo. G. Graham, Secretary and Treasurer; Rev. Dr. A. H. Nold, Corresponding Secretary. With these men at the helm for 1922, a very successful year is predicted, and we hope to increase our membership materially.

A word of praise is not uncalled for and is justly deserved. Through the untiring efforts of the old officers, Delta Tau Delta has come to have one of the best Alumni Associations in Memphis, with Brother Meachman Stewart as President, and Brother Albert C. Riley as Secretary and Treasurer.

We hope to add to our members all the brothers in and around the city. To any whom we may not have reached, we extend through The Rainbow this invitation to join us. Meet with us 12:30 p.m. on the third Wednesday of each month, at the University Club and renew these college friendships. Let us get your name on the roster which we hope to have ready for publication in the next issue of The Rainbow.

To those closest active Chapters, Beta Theta, Lambda,

and Phi we send greetings and give them our assurance of

some good strong help in rushing season.

Although recently reorganized, the Memphis Alumni Brothers have the same old warm feeling in their hearts so true to Deltaism, and will greet any new comers to this city with a hearty welcome. GEO. G. GRAHAM.

## TULSA ALUMNI CHAPTER

On August 31st, the Tulsa Alumni Chapter held its regular monthly luncheon. We had as guests several Delt prospects who were leaving for school this Fall. Dates were made for them with the various chapters in the colleges where they expected to be enrolled, and we feel that we have been instrumental in placing our active chapters in touch with some good material.

In this city where so many college men congregate, there are always Delts arriving and we urge all newsomers to attach themselves to our chapter and get the habit of our monthly luncheons.

J. C. GREENSTREET.

## LOUISVILLE ALUMNI CHAPTER

This letter marks the introduction of the organized Louisville Alumni Chapter to the Fraternity.

Our Louisville organization was chartered June 7, 1922, with 19 members.

The names and chapters of our charter members are as follows:

H. W. Roberts, Beta Mu, 1909

C. B. Stansbury, Gamma Xi, 1914

C. Walter Koehler, Beta Alpha, 1911

Raymond G. Clark, Beta Omicron, 1919

C. H. Shield, Jr., Beta Iota, 1917

H. M. Peckinpaugh, Phi, 1891

F. S. Redfield, Gamma Omicron, 1915
Morgan H. Royce, Gamma Eta, 1909
Houston H. Meyer, Beta Zeta, 1921
George Horschel, Beta Phi, 1918
Paul Burlingame, Beta Beta, 1895
Benjamin C. Neat, Gamma Lambda, 1911
Otto E. Seelbach, Beta Gamma, 1919
D. M. McWain, Beta Chi, 1923.
J. J. Goodman, Beta Zeta, 1907
George T. Holmes, Gamma Iota, 1916
C. Poucher Coleman, Beta Psi, 1914
Robert W. McClaskey, Beta Alpha, 1913
Lee G. Zinsmeister, Gamma Lambda, 1911

It is interesting to note that many of our members are of northern origin, the following states being represented: New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Iowa, Indiana, District of Columbia.

Brother Otto Seelbach spent the summer and early fall in Europe.

Brother Lee G. Zinsmeister was a conspicuous figure in the Shriners' Trip to the Pacific Coast.

We have lost two of our charter members—Brother Houston H. Meyer to the Indianapolis Delts, who has gone to that city to enter the men's furnishing business; and Brother Raymond G. Clark by marriage. The new Mrs. Clark, who was Miss Susan McDermott and who is one of Louisville's most charming young women, has agreed to let Brother Clark come to some of the meetings this winter.

We expect, during the coming winter, to round up the entire body of Kentucky Delts.

If we can be of assistance to the active chapters, or to visiting Delts, please call on us.

C. B. Stansbury.

DELTA

GEORGE H. SISLER

League Trophy is Awarded to Sisler

Browns' Star is Voted Best Player by Wide Margin

Chicago, September 21st (Associated Press)—George H. Sisler of the St. Louis Browns, generally rated as the greatest first baseman in the major leagues, tonight was awarded the American League Trophy offered by the club owners as a reward to the player who proved of greatest service to his team during the 1922 championship season.

Sisler's name will be the first inscribed on the \$100,000 baseball monument to be erected by the American League in East Potomac Park, Washington, D. C., and to be presented to the Government as a memmorial to the national sport and a hall of fame for perpetuating the memory of its greatest players.

The St. Louis Star, regarded as the logical successor to Cobb as the game's greatest all-round player, has maintained a batting average of .400 or better since the start of the season. He is a remarkable fielder and perhaps the fastest player in the major leagues. He is a left-handed hitter and also throws with his left hand.

Sisler was awarded the title of best player for 1922 by a wide margin, according to the official announcement made by I. E. Sanborn, Chairman of the American League Trophy Committee. His nearest rival in the contest was Ed Rommel, whose pitching was recognized as the chief factor in lifting the Athletics out of eighth place. The St. Louis first baseman lacked only five points of receiving the highest possible vote. Rommel's total was thirty-one points.

Ray Schalk, White Sox Catcher, was a close third with twenty-six points. Joe Bush received the highest total of any of the New York team with nineteen points which ranked him fourth, just ahead of Eddie Collins of Chicago.

Besides Bush, the Yankees who figured in the balloting were Pipp, Schang, Meusel and Scott.

The contest was decided by a committee of eight baseball writers, one in each city of the circuit, each of whom selected eight "best players", one from each team, and ranked them according to their individual preferences on ballots so arranged that first place counted eight points, and eighth place one point.

-New York Herald, September 22, 1922.

MU

#### CHARLES E. JEFFERSON

### Lloyd George Praises Dr. Jefferson's Work

Letter to Clergyman, Who Returns to Pulpit Here Tomorrow, Made Public

The World Alliance for International Friendship through the Churches yesterday made public a letter from Lloyd George to the Rev. Dr. Charles E. Jefferson of the Broadway Tabernacle of this city, who has been in London at the London City Temple. A similar letter from President Harding to the Rev. Dr. Frederick W. Norwood of the London City Temple, who came here in exchange for Dr. Jefferson, already has been published. Dr. Jefferson returns to his pulpit here tomorrow, speaking at the evening service on "The Soul of Great Britain."

"Before you leave London," said Lloyd George in his letter to Dr. Jefferson, "I wish to express to you in official fashion my deep appreciation of the admirable service you have rendered and are still rendering in the furtherance both of church union and of good understanding between kindred nations.

"You do not require me to point out to you how great is the need today to foster sympathy and mutual knowledge among the Christian peoples of the world. You have already shown by your own actions your realization of the nature of the work there is to do and of the unique opportunity the Church Peace Union offers for its accomplishment. May I be permitted to add that the reports that have reached me leave no doubt of your own excellent ability to carry that work forward.

"I regret exceedingly that circumstances did not allow me to join your congregation at the City Temple or elsewhere. I must be content on this occasion with what others have told me concerning the effect your addresses produced upon those fortunate enough to hear them, and with the hope that you will take back with you to America impressions as favorable and as friendly toward the spirit and good-will of the people of Great Britain as we all feel toward you."

-New York Times, September 15, 1922.

CHI

### WALTER S. JACKSON

In a closely contested election, Walter S. Jackson, Lima, Ohio, attorney, was chosen governor of the Ohio District of Kiwanis Clubs yesterday at the last session of the district convention, which has been held at the Hotel Gibson. H. C. Heddleston, East Liverpool, was the

only competitor in the election, which resulted in an 85 to 83 victory for Jackson.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

OMEGA (1-22

### HERBERT ADAMS GIBBONS

Dr. Gibbons Saves Family, But is Hurt in Crash

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., August 27th—Dr. Herbert Adams Gibbons, author, of Princeton, N. J., today saved his wife and three children, but was himself injured in a runaway automobile crash near here.

Dr. Gibbons and family were on the way in their automobile to visit Dr. Charles R. Erdman, dean of Princeton Theological Seminary, when they stopped to ask directions. The chauffeur, ordered to make inquiry, had barely left his seat, when the Gibbons car started down a steep grade.

Unable to reach the brakes, Dr. Gibbons dropped, one by one, over the side of the rapidly moving car his wife, and three children, Christine, thirteen years old; Lloyd, eleven, and Mimi, nine. He had barely deposited Mimi in the roadway when the machine crashed into a boulder. The impact threw Dr. Gibbons into a ditch, spraining his shoulder and causing lacerations. Mrs. Gibbons and the children were slightly bruised.

-New York Tribune, August 28, 1922.

#### Lays Greek Fall to Allies

#### Herbert Gibbons Blames Jealously of France and England

PRINCETON, N. J., October 4th—"The struggle between Great Britain and France for the domination of Constantinople is the underlying cause of the present situation in the Near East," declared Herbert Adams Gibbons, the historian, at the Nassau Club Luncheon here today. Dr. Gibbons has just returned from a six months' tour of the Near East.

"On the surface we see Turks and Greeks struggling to control a country that has belonged to both races in the past and that has been inhabited by both for centuries," he said, "but Turkish Nationalism has triumphed for the moment simply because France is determined that England shall not rule on the straits by setting up the Greeks as her agents there.

"When I went over the Greek lines in the spring, their positions and lines of communications were superb from the military point of view.

No army could have asked to be more fortunately entrenched. But they were gradually losing heart because they felt that their sacrifices were in vain. The great powers were against them, and were exercising an economic pressure that played havoc with the service of supplies in July.

"The Turks took full advantage of the demoralization of the Greek Army, and England realized too late that it would have been wiser to have backed the Greeks a little more when it was still time."

-New York Times, October 5, 1922.

#### BETA GAMMA

#### EDWARD J. HENNING

#### E. J. Henning Sees Era of Prosperity at Hand

Optimistic View of Assistant Secretary of Labor is Broadcasted by Radio from Washington

Washington, September 26th—Edward J. Henning, Assistant Secretary of Labor, delivered a speech at the City Club today, in which he predicted that this country would enter upon a period of great industrial activity within the next six weeks or two months. This prediction, he said, was based upon reports received by the Department of Labor.

His speech was transmitted by radio throughout the eastern half of the United States through the Club's instrument. The organization began holding weekly forum meetings today, at which leading officials and men of affairs will speak, and the plan of carrying their addresses to the outside world through the radio will be a part of the program.

"Retailers, stock up your shelves; jobbers, get your orders in at once,' Mr. Henning said. "The period of industrial disorder is coming to an end; the textile strikes in New England are being settled at the rate of about six a day, and I predict that we shall soon be in a period of prosperity, with every wheel turning and with no danger of any other large national strikes for two or three years.

"I believe we have seen the last great strike in the coal and railroad industries. Both capital and labor, students and statesmen, realize that some other method must be found for settling disputes in national public utilities. While I cannot offer a solution, I sincerely believe we have statesmanship enough in America to find the answer to this great problem."—New York Times, September 27, 1922.

#### BETA RHO

#### CHARLES J. CRARY

A financial merger which is of tremendous importance to the growth and prosperity of Richmond, and is a recognition of the growing commercial standing of the city has been arranged by which the Mercantile Trust Company of San Francisco makes its entrance into Richmond through merger with the First National Bank. Announcement of the merger was made simultaneously today both in Richmond and San Francisco. The merger will effect no change in the personnel of the bank's officers or directors. Charles J. Crary, will become vice-president of the Mercantile Trust Company and manager of the new institution here, while Larkin J. Younce will become vice-president and assistant manager. The immense resources of the San Francisco bank will be placed behind the Richmond Branch to forward the business interests of Richmond.

The First National Bank of Richmond and the Richmond Savings Bank, through their officers and directors, have made arrangements to merge with the Mercantile Trust Company of San Francisco, realizing thereby that they can give to the people of the city of Richmond an institution of far greater service to meet the needs of this growing community.

In addition to the present accommodations for commercial, savings, and safe deposit business, the new branch of the Mercantile Trust Company will be able to give the people of Richmond, the services of a trust department and of a bond and securities department as well as many other special services.

The officers and directors who have so ably conducted the First National Bank and the Richmond Savings Bank will be continued in the same capacity in charge of the Richmond business. The First National Bank and the Richmond Savings Bank have had a specially successful career of service to the community since organization, growing to be the largest banking business not only in Richmond but in Contra Costa County.

During the entire life of the bank, Charles J. Crary, president, has been the local manager in active charge except while away for a number of months on his recent long trip, during which time Larkin J. Younce, vice-president and cashier, ably demonstrated his ability to carry on the management of the combined institutions.

-Richmond (Cal.) Independent, August 4, 1922.

BETA ZETA

FRANK M. MORRIS

## Eugene Field's Bookseller

Morris is a hoosier, as was his friend James Whitcomb Riley. He is a graduate of an Indiana college and a member of Delta Tau Delta Fraternity. In 1887, he came to Chicago and started a bookshop, and he has run one ever since. His first shop was located on West Madison Street. It very shortly became popular with bookish Chicagoans. Wilbur D. Nesbit tells how one night in midwinter there was a fire on West Madison Street and the next morning Morris's bookshop was neatly wrapped in congealed streams of water. Morris came down and looked things over and concluded that it would be really out of the question to stay in that building, as he did not like draughts, so he moved over on Wabash Avenue. Frank landed on the wrong side, whereupon he came back to the right side, in a half basement room on the Monroe Corner just back of the Palmer House. His customers had no sooner become accustomed to this spot-"it truly was a restful place to drop in and steal reads"-than the march of improvement made a flank movement on that corner and the building was torn down.

-From The Bookman.

BETA PI

BETA RHO

LEON H. ELLIS

**GAMMA MU** 

#### Harding Names Ellis

Spokane Man to Enter Diplomatic Service

Washington, Thursday, September 21st—When President Harding sent to the Senate yesterday the nomination of Leon H. Ellis of Spokane to be secretary of the fourth class in the diplomatic service, the top and the bottom of the list of diplomatic secretaries became occupied by appointees credited to the state of Washington.

The senior and ranking secretary of the first class is Post Wheeler, now counsellor of the embassy at London, who for two years preceding his original appointment as secretary of embassy at Tokyo in 1906 had been engaged in mining in Alaska and Washington and whose appointment is credited to the state. The junior member of the diplomatic secretaries' force and the only other one credited to Washington is Mr. Ellis, who was graduated from the University of Washington some six

years ago. Following graduation Mr. Ellis served in China for several years in the Chinese maritime customs service. He has been in this country and Mexico for the last year preparing for examination for appointment in the diplomatic corps and polishing up his knowledge of Spanish. It is probable that he will be sent to a Spanish speaking country.—Seattle (Wh.) Times, September 20, 1922.

### BETA UPSILON

## A. LEE MOORSHEAD

### Protest Sent To Legion

Lieut. Col. Moorehead Objects to Alliance with Labor

In protest against such an alliance between the American Legion and the American Federation of Labor as has been projected at the national convention of the Legion now in session at New Orleans, Lieut. Col. Alfred L. Moorshead of Rutherford, N. J., has sent the following telegram to Colonel Hanford MacNider, head of the Legion:

"If you and the Legion's National Executive Body do not immediately disprove the statements of Mr. Gompers as appear in New York Times today that 'the American Legion will establish close relations with the American Federation of Labor through joint bodies established between Legion Posts and local trades central bodies in each community', then you may anticipate that there will follow wholesale resignations of Legion Members who oppose the connection of the American Legion with any political, social, or religious party or organization."

-New York Times, October 20th, 1922.

### BETA PHI

#### JAMES E. KINNEY

James E. Kinney, president of the Buckeye State Building & Loan Co., was today elected president of the United States League of Building and Loan Associations at the annual convention of the organization now in session at Portland, Maine, By reason of his election, Mr. Kinney becomes the directing head of an organization comprising more than 9000 building and loan associations in the United States, which have a membership of more than 6,000,000 persons. Mr. Kinney's election to the presidency of the national association of building and loan men means that the national offices of the building and loan will be located in Columbus and that affairs of the organization will be directed from Columbus.

Mr. Kinney, who succeeded the late L. L. Rankin as president of the Buckeye State Building & Loan Co., has been prominent in Columbus

and Ohio Building and Loan Circles for a number of years. A year ago he was elected first vice-president of the national organization of building and loan men and his elevation to the presidency followed on Thursday.

In accepting the office, Mr. Kinney paid a tribute to both banks and building and loan companies. He declared that the confidence of the public had been won by financial institutions in this country because of their efforts to protect the depositor. He predicted that safeguards in the future would make it almost impossible for any financial institution to suffer a loss.—Columbus (Ohio) Dispatch.

#### **GAMMA THETA**

HENRY J. ALLEN

### Allen and White Exchange Praises

Kansas Governor and Editor Are Guests at Lotus Club Dinner

Henry J. Allen, governor of Kansas, and William Allen White, Editor, sat down at the same table in the Lotus Club last night, with only Charles Price, secretary of the Club, between them. The Governor and the Editor didn't shake hands after their speeches, but they traded compliments in a way that indicated a Court decision might not be necessary after all.

Only a short time ago, Mr. White put a sign in a window of *The Emporia Gazette*. It expressed sympathy for the shop strikers. The Governor told him to take it down, thirty years' friendship or not. The editor refused. He was threatened with jail. He maintained his attitude that the Governor was trying to abridge free speech. Governor Allen talked to the Attorney General of Kansas and so Mr. White was arrested, but gave a bond to appear in court.

He was under bail—"the Kansas crime wave," as he put it—when he sat down at the Lotus Club Dinner last night to honor Governor Allen, the creator of the Kansas Court of Industrial Relations, and he said that he had come all the way from Kansas in bond just to "aid in honoring the Governor."

"I respect him," he remarked, while the guests laughed, "and he respects me, and when the court hands down a decision we'll both respect the court," and then, having asked the years' old question of what is the matter with Kansas, he proceeded to tell what is the matter with New York—"lethargy, to the point of not giving a damn."

Accorded a rousing reception when Mr. Price's introductory address outlined the purpose and the success of the Kansas tribunal to avert strikes by court settlement, Governor Allen told the story of the court's conception, related the fate of Alexander Howat, union chief who sought to destroy it, told how returned soldiers had mined coal, and reported the court functioning splendidly in the coal and rail shopmen's strikes. He called professional labor leaders "paid secretaries of war," but espoused the cause of the union man, declaring that he was suffering simply from wrong leadership.

"On the day they butchered twenty-two men at Herrin, we in Kansas were operating 350 deep pit mines at full. Why? Because we had said to the men, 'If you want to work, we'll see to it that you do.' And Alexander Howat and his twelve aids in the jail at Girard were the guaranty that we could carry out our promise."

Outlining the history of the court's proceedings in various labor disturbances in Kansas, the Governor, his smile widening, came to the episode of the sign-hanging. Mr. White also began to grin, as chuckles went up from the diners.

"They, the strikers, declined to hang cards in the windows—sympathy cards," said the Governor, now smiling broadly, "and the Attorney General ordered the cards down. Then my friend, Bill—well, he put up his card and wouldn't take it down. Right here," and the smile vanished in a look of earnestness—"I want to say that William Allen White is a great sound American gentleman. He does say that I tried to curtail free speech in Kansas, but I thought he knew me better than that. No law against free speech ever could be enacted in Kansas—we like to talk, and talk loudly, too much for that. We were merely trying to break up a conspiracy in ordering down those signs, a conspiracy to create an atmosphere of hostility.

"My friend, Mr. White, hasn't organized an vendetta against me he has just presented to me a new phase of the court. He is a great author, a great writer and he is only dangerous when they put him down in front of a double-barreled typewriter and he begins to write his emotions for the many, many people who read him. Yet, I almost think he regarded me as a comic opera bandit trying to override free speech, and, by gosh! he wouldn't stand for it."

Laughter and applause greeted this sally at Mr. White, and when he arose he went immediately to the subject of his difference with his "friend."

"If the Kansas Supreme Court says that a little red-haired editor can't put a sign in his window expressing 50 per cent sympathy then free speech is being abridged. Our Governor is a wise man except when he gets on the Constitution. But what, I might echo, is the Constitution between friends? A friendship of thirty years—"

He had to break off here because of the applause and those who expected they might witness the hand of the Governor and the hand of the editor join, but Mr. White, apparently enjoying the expectancy that wasn't going to be rewarded, turned to another topic.

"The trouble with this part of the country," he remarked, "is lethargy. You don't give a damn. You stand for fellows in politics here that we out in Kansas would throw out by the scruff of the neck and the slack of the breeches. If it's a strike, you let 'er strike. You remind me of the sea-sick father on the ship. His son, a youngster, began to walk along the rail of the ship. It looked as if he had pitched overboard. His mother shouted to the father, 'Goodness me, say something to Willie.' The father looked up at Willie and feebly waved his hand. 'Hello, Willie,' he said faintly.

"That seems to be the trouble with New York. Out in Kansas we have 90 per cent American stock, we're full of pep and vinegar and we do things. Out in Kansas we have always been able to reach out and pick a good, strong Governor when we needed one."

"We may not have had that 'association of the best mines,' but we do have the best guts," he said, as he laughed into a tracing Kansas participation in the big movements of the country. He recalled her part in the abolition of slavery days, what she had done in the Civil War and narrated her pioneer efforts along the prohibition route, closing with the prediction that "adjudication of industrial disputes is coming nationwide—it may not be in the next five years, or the next ten, but I am sure that we are going into the courts to establish justice in industrial controversy.

Herbert S. Houston, another speaker, paid a strong personal tribute to Governor Allen.

"Today, the issue which Governor Allen has so courageously brought to the front," he said, "of the public's controlling right in a contest between labor and capital, is a vital national question. The reason for this is that Kansas gives to every issue she touches a moral impulse that lifts it far above the State boundaries into the domain of human rights. The issue between these two friends, the Governor and 'Bill' White, was a moral issue."

Among those at the guest table were Dr. Alexander C. Humphreys, Samuel McRae, R. G. Hutchins, Rollo Ogden, Russell R. Whitman, W. M. Chadbourne, R. J. Caldwell, W. L. Saunders and the Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis.—New York Times, October 7, 1922.

#### **GAMMA THETA**

HOMER HOCH

#### Rail Tribunal Bill Penalizes Strikes

Hoch Offers Measure in House for New Board-Group Representation Barred

Special to the New York Times

Washington, September 11th—A movement to establish a new Federal Tribunal for the adjustment of railroad labor disputes appeared today in the form of a bill introduced in the House by Representative Hoch of Kansas.

It abolishes the Railroad Labor Board and sets up in its place another tribunal for the settlement of disputes, recognizing the right of the individual to quit work and the principle of collective bargaining. The bill penalizes the railroad lockout and also provides fines and imprisonment for any conspiracy or concerted movement to quit work and disturb transportation, as against the public welfare.

Mr. Hoch, as a member of the Interstate Commerce Committee, has long given thought to the problems growing out of the railroad strike. The bill, prepared by him in connection with others who have deplored the evils of strikes and the inability of the Railroad Labor Board to enforce its decisions will be the leading legislation before the committee, it is expected, at the next session. Republican leaders approve the proposed legislation.

"A patched-up peace in the railroad strike will be only temporary relief," said Representative Hoch, discussing his bill. "There is no plainer duty before Congress than to seek a permanent solution. These recurring disputes can no longer be treated as matters of private concern only, in which the great public has no right to intervene. To tie up the transportation arteries of the nation is to threaten the very life of the people.

"Only two courses are open: One is Government Ownership and Operation, with all its evils of political management so recently demonstrated. The people do not want that, except as a very last resort. The other course is to attempt some regular, orderly method for settlement, without abandoning private ownership, and then having provided a just and fair tribunal, make the lockout and the strike unlawful just as they would be if we had Government ownership.

"It would be cruelly unjust to deny to railroad employes the right to strike without first setting up a better method, in their interest, in its place. The strike has been a necessary weapon against the greed of capital, which lies at the root of most of our industrial ills.

"The effort to provide this better way is in the interest of labor and not against it, although industrial peace is, of course, precisely what the mere agitator does not want. Employees should not be left to the use of the expensive and often violent weapon of the strike in order to secure right wages and proper working and living conditions, and to have their seniority and other rights protected. The public, which demands from them a high order of service, should provide them a better way under the law.

"The bill which I have introduced deals solely with the railroads. In that field the jurisdiction of Congress is unquestioned. Having exclusive jurisdiction over interstate commerce and, therefore, sole power to deal with the railroad problem. Congress has the plain responsibility.

"In brief, the bill seeks to:

"Abolish the Labor Board, which was formed on the mistaken theory of group representation;

"Set up a wholly disinterested board of railroad adjustment;

"Propose disinterested adjudication instead of compulsory arbitration;

"Direct fair wages with the element of hazard and every other factor considered, proper working and living conditions, and the full protection of seniority and other rights;

"Encourage voluntary settlement of disputes without resort to the board;

"Give full power and determination to the board where disagreement threatens to disturb transportation;

"Expressly recognize the right of the individual to quit work, and expressly recognize the right of collective bargaining;

"Put all possible protection around the right of the individual to work, free from molestation and intimidation;

"Penalize the lockout for the purpose of forcing employees to terms or any other purpose contrary to public interest;

"Penalize any conspiracy and concerted movement to quit work for the purpose of forcing employers to terms, or for any other purpose contrary to the public interest;

"Provide machinery and administrative features for putting the act into effect."

The measure provides for a board of five disinterested members, appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate, one to serve two years, one four years, one six years, one eight years, and one ten years. Subsequent appointments are to be for ten years. The salary provided is \$7,500 a year for each member.

-New York Times, September 12, 1922.

#### GAMMA KAPPA

#### BENNETT CHAMP CLARK

#### B. Champ Clark To Marry

Engaged to Miriam Marsh, Daughter of National Democratic Treasurer

Waterloo, Iowa, September 18th—The engagement of Miriam Marsh of Waterloo to Bennett Champ Clark, only son of the late Champ Clark and Mrs. Clark, was announced today. They will be married October 5th.

Mr. Clark, a former parliamentarian of the House of Representatives, was one of the organizers of the American Legion. He is practicing law in St. Louis.

Miss Marsh, a graduate of Vassar College, a pianist and composer of ability and a dramatist, is the daughter of Wilbur W. Marsh, Treasurer of the National Democratic Committee.

-New York Times, September 18, 1922.

#### GAMMA KAPPA

#### BRUTUS K. HAMILTON

## Cripple Becomes Athlete

Remarkable Career of Brutus K. Hamilton, Missouri Univ. Star

Brutus K. Hamilton, who recently finished one of the most diversified athletic careers in college history by graduating from the University of Missouri, was given up as hopelessly crippled when he was a boy of ten. He now holds the American decathlon and pentathlon championships, but when he was a boy at Harrisonville, Mo., little hope was held out for his physical recovery. The family physician told Hamilton's parents that the youngster was suffering from a disease of the hip, and his left leg was said to be more than an inch shorter than the right.

Despite all this, Hamilton was finally cured and was able to walk again. Then he entered high school and by sheer perseverence and will power gained many honors on track and field. Entering the University of Missouri, the high school star attracted the eye of Coach Bob Simpson, one of the greatest hurdlers of his day.

Simpson continued the development of Hamilton as an all-round athlete. Hamilton finished high in pole vaulting, broad and high jumping, shot putting, discus and javelin throwing, sprinting and hurdling. He won two national championships, was captain of the football team last year, and took part in the Olympic Games in 1920. He was graduated with next to the highest honors in scholastic work.

-New York Times, July 16, 1922.

#### GAMMA OMICRON

#### FREDERIC FOSTER SNOW

#### Frederic Foster Snow Will Enter Ministry

Former Teacher of Voice In Cumberland Begins Studies At Anglican Seminary

Frederick Foster Snow, formerly a teacher of voice in this city, and who did so much for Cumberland musically, often being termed "the author of Cumberland's renaissance," has decided to study for Holy Orders in the Anglican Catholic church, and will begin his studies next month at Nashotah, Wisconsin.

Mr. Snow, when the World War broke out was called to Camp Custer, Michigan, where he served for six months as Director of Entertainment. Because of his success in this work he was sent early in 1918 to Italy to organize similar work in the Italian Army. On his way, when about a day out from Hollyhead, Wales, the Oransa, on which he sailed, was torpedoed and sank in twelve minutes. Later he reached London and Paris at the time when the raids were at their height, finally arriving at Genoa where he spent his first three months.

For his valiant service during the Italian offensive on the Piave, Mr. Snow was awarded the Italian War Cross and was recommended for the Cavaliere Corona D'Italia. He also received the personal commendation of the Minister of War.

After the armistice, through his untiring energy and skilful organization, in spite of the unfavorable feeling toward America, he won a strong place in the hearts of the Italian Soldiers.

In 1920, when Mr. Snow returned to America, he accepted a position in Milwaukee, working with foreign students. He organized a large club known as the Four Corners Club, having among the membership representatives from thirty-three different countries. Through his efforts, homes of wealth were opened to these young men, and doors to entertain and show American clubs and organizations opened their hospitality. His work among the Chinese students for the last two years has especially stood out and Mr. Snow finds himself the recipient of many beautiful gifts as he leaves these duties to enter the ministry. Mr. Snow is fitted, by education and experience, to enter such a career, and during a late interview with him he expressed himself as having only one regret, that he had not been priviledged to see his Cumberland Friends whom he never could forget.

He may be communicated with at the Nashotah House, Nashotah, Wis., and he will be glad to hear from anyone who may remember him.

-Cumberland (Md.) Daily News, August 25, 1922.



**OMEGA** 

## HERBERT ADAMS GIBBONS

"An Introduction to World Politics," by Herbert Adams Gibbons. The Century Company.

In his new book, "An Introduction to World Politics," Dr. Gibbons in the course of a remarkably interesting account of the salient facts contributing to the growth of the great World Powers devotes an interesting chapter to the important part played by steam in changing age-old conditions all over Europe and in paying the way to the cataclysm of the World War. In his study of events leading up to that struggle, Dr. Gibbons says:

"Before the French Revolution international conflicts did not greatly affect the lives and fortunes of peoples except in the localities that were the fields of battle. Even where the fighting took place, destruction was comparatively slight. The armies were small and composed of professional soldiers. Tax levies for armaments were not so heavy as for the whims and pleasures of some dissolute monarchs. There were not the universal sacrifices involved in obligatory military service. . . . In the century and a half preceding the French Revolution, friends changed to foes and foes to friends so often that it is difficult to keep track of the alliances. The wars were not wars of peoples. . . Bitterness of nation against nation such as we are familiar with today and concern for victory and for advantageous terms of peace are lacking in chroniclers of current events from Pepys to Arthur Young.

"The Declaration of the Rights of Man, promulgated at Paris on August 27, 1789, was the beginning of a new epoch in European History. . . . In every European Country democratic evolution took the form of national self-consciousness. France led the way. When the newly won liberties of the people were threatened, foreigners became national enemies."

Dr. Gibbons says that the economic changes wrought by steam power powerfully aided nationalism in bringing about the unification of Germany and Italy, the disintegration of the Ottoman Empire and the creation of the Latin-American Republics.

"With Europe as the point of departure and the chief beneficiary, the Aryan race reached out for world domination. For a hundred years the pickings were fat, and Europe multiplied and prospered. But at home the larger countries, gradually embittered against one another in the struggle for world markets and raw, materials, by the spirit of nationalism, drifted into the Armageddon of the World War.

"In the decade before the French Revolution, Watt and Boulton began the manufacture of steam engines in Birmingham. Adoption of the new device for industry did not begin radically to affect production until steam power was employed for transportation. The use of steam-driven ships began in the second decade and of steam engines on railways in the third decade of the nineteenth century. Development was rapid. Between 1830 and 1840, railways became an important factor in the ecomomic life of Great Britain, France, Belgium, and the United States. In South Germany, Italy, and Hungary, railroad development was slow, owing to the smallness of the States. When it was realized that economic prosperity was dependent upon railway construction would not advance without political unity, the unification of Germany and Italy was assured. . . Steamships brought the outlying world

into touch with Europe, as railways brought the countries of Europe into touch with one another.

"Coal and iron became during the period from 1815 to 1848 the greatest sources of wealth and military power. The science of war was transformed as industry and commerce were transformed. . . . International relations had to be adapted to the new problems of world-wide contacts. Men could be taught that security and prosperity were one and the same thing, and that aggression was no longer to be defined in terms of invasion of the territory of one's country or other physical violence, but of attack upon rights and privileges secured in any part of the world.

"During the period under survey, the changes in industry, transportation, and armaments were still in their infancy. The analysis just given may, therefore, seem an anticipation of conditions in the period from 1848 to 1918. But it is not. We do not need to come down beyond the generation immediately following the Congress of Vienna to find the spirit of nationalism, full fledged, at work in international relations. Our illustrations are The Intervention of France in Northern Africa, the Greek War of Liberation and Mehemet Ali's secession from the Ottoman Empire."

The author traces the rise of the various World Powers and asserts that the unification of Germany and Italy and the reorganization of the Hapsburg dominions in a dual monarchy were events beyond the power of statesmen to cause or prevent, or even greatly to control. He gives the salient facts concerned in the creation of the German Empire, Italy, and Austria-Hungary.

"Great Britain, France, and Russia were ready to meet the new conditions, and their rise as World Powers was not marked by internal or external convulsions. They were ahead of the other nations, and this advantage they kept. Ultimately they formed a natural alliance to defend against the later claimants the privileged position won through their earlier achievement of political unity."

Dr. Gibbons gives an able discussion of the intricate diplomatic problems arising with the end of the World War, and gives some suggestions regarding colonial expansion, limitation of armaments, and the establishment of lasting peace. He devotes a chapter to bases of solidarity among English-speaking nations, in which he says:

"None denies that the world is askew. Ships of state are pilotless and rudderless, riding God knows whither. In every country internal economic and social conditions are so upset that forecasts of the morrow seem futile.

. . . Statesmen are still sitting at the diplomatic chessboard making moves in accordance with the old rules of the game. But each realizes that shaping the foreign policy of his nation is no longer independent of or divorced from home policies and problems. Just what the changes are, whether for good or bad, whether permanent or temporary, and how we are to adjust ourselves to them and take advantage of them or combat them, as the case may be—on all this we need constructive thinking, uncrowded by the hysteria and emotions born of the war."

Dr. Gibbons says Great Britain has acted admirably in regard to Germany and is living up to her ideals of fair play.

"The 'future side by side' of English-speaking countries can mean only working for the spread of freedom. We shall not help each other to deny freedom to others, and if we did join in an Anglo-Saxon freebooting expedition across the world we should quickly follow the law of pirates and be at each other's throats."

-New York Sun, August 10, 1922.

## **GAMMA GAMMA**

## BEN AMES WILLIAMS

BLACK PAWL. By Ben Ames Williams. 177 pp, New York; E. P. Dutton & Co. \$2.

A whaling schooner homeward bound is the scene of this absorbing drama of love and hate. Black Pawl is the captain of the schooner, and his son, Red Pawl, is the mate. Both are strong, brutal men, ruling the crew by the power of their mighty fists. They fear neither God nor man. Black Pawl is by nature a man of kindly impulses, but his life has become embittered by a great wrong done him in the past. He has avenged that wrong by slaying with his own bare hands the man who wronged him, but the memory of it has not been effaced. His heart is filled with hatred for the whole human race. The son has followed in his father's foot-steps. He hates all men, his father most of all.

The schooner touches at a tropical island for water and other supplies. The resident missionary, Samuel Poor, comes on board and applies for passage home for himself and for a young woman named Ruth Lytton who has been entrusted to his care by her dying mother. His request is granted, and thus the cast is assembled for the drama which is to ensue.

In spite of his brutality and his mockery of all things which they consider holy, there is something about Black Pawl that attracts both Ruth Lytton and the missionary. Neither of them is able to believe that he is really bad at heart. They feel that he is an unhappy man, and they long to help him. But both of them instinctively dislike and distrust Red Pawl. And there is another man on board who comes to mean more to Ruth than any of the others. He is Dan Darrin, the second mate.

A strange friendship grows up between the captain and the missionary. Black Pawl scoffs at the other's beliefs, but he respects the man for his evident sincerity. He tells Samuel Poor of his past life, making no attempt to gloss over the evil he has done, and asks, "What will your God say to that?" The missionary does not answer the question, but merely says, "I am sorry for you, Black Pawl." He explains that he is not sorry for what is past, but for that which is sure to come. For the man of the church knows that Red Pawl hates his father, and that Black Pawl both loves and hates his son. And therein lies the elements of tragedy.

The tragedy, when it comes, is a grim one, but with it comes atonement for the past, and peace enters the soul of Black Pawl at the end of his life's voyage. Ruth Lytton's fate is intimately bound up with the bloody drama enacted on board that ship, and her future happiness is assured by Black Pawl's noble sacrifice. Ben Ames Williams has chosen a theme such as might have appealed to one of the old Greek dramatists, and has handled it with a skill that entitles him to high rank among the novelties of today.

-New York Times Book Review, October 8, 1922.



ALPHA'80

FRANK F. LIPPITT

Frank F. Lippitt passed away very peacefully at Meadville City Hospital Friday, shortly after midnight, after an illness of nearly four months. He is survived by his wife, Rose G. Lippitt, three sons, Guy H., of New York City, Robert R. and Karl R., both of Los Angeles, Calif., and three daughters, Miss Lucile Lippitt and Mrs. G. S. Davenport of Meadville, and Mrs. C.L. Marvin, of Schenectady, N.Y.

Mr. Lippitt was born October 27, 1857. His first wife, Addie Guy Lippitt, died in 1897. In 1899 he was married to Mrs. Rose Garver. Mr. Lippitt was a member of the First Presbyterian Church and a graduate of Allegheny College.

Mr. Lippett was a member of the Class of 1880, Allegheny College, among the surviving members of whom are Ida M. Tarbell, Bishop C. E. Locke, Hon. Arthur L. Bates, Judge Crist, of Ohio, G. M. Miner, a missionary in China, Harriet Lynn, a missionary in China, and William C. Wilson, of New York.

In business life he was secretary and manager of the Beman Automatic Oil Can Company. For many years he had taken an active interest in the Chamber of Commerce, the Round Table, the University Club and was also a trustee of the Alpha Chapter of Delta Tau Delta fraternity. He was a member of the Protected Home Circle, Meadville Circle, No. 44, and of the Masonic Blue Lodge, No. 408, F. and A. M., Solomon Arch Chapter No. 191, and Northwestern Commandery No. 25.

Services in memory of Frank F. Lippitt were held Sunday afternoon at the home, 902 Diamond Park, in the presence

of a large number of relatives and friends. Northwestern Commandery No. 25, Knights Templar, in full uniform, attended in a body. There were many beautiful floral tributes.

The services were conducted by Rev. Dr. Edwin L. McIlvaine, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, and consisted of the reading of appropriate Scriptural selections, offering of prayer, and reading the lines of three hymns—"Lead, Kindly Light," "Jerusalem, the Golden," and "Crossing the Bar." The Knights Templar stood in front of the house as the casket containing the remains of their late brother was borne between the lines to the hearse, and acted as escort as the cortegé moved to Greendale Cemetery where the impressive committal service of the Knights Templar was conducted at the graveside. The bearers were Judge Thomas J. Prather, Colonel Lewis Walker, Hon. Arthur L. Bates, Captain Wesley B. Best, E. P. Cullum and A. W. McCoy.

-Meadville (Pa.) Republican, September 30, 1922.

#### DELTA '16

## GAMMA ETA '18 LIEUT. JOSEPH M. DAVIDSON

Posthumous award of a distinguished service cross to Lieut. Joseph M. Davidson has been made to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. William M. Davisdon of St. Joseph, La., by Gen. Bandholtz, commanding the district of Washington, on behalf of the Secretary of War.

The award was made in recognition of the extraordinary heroism displayed by Lieut. Davidson in action near La Polka Farm, France, November 4, 1918, while in command of Company C, 318th Infantry. Lieut. Davidson was a student of the Law Department of George Washington University and a member of the Delta Tau Delta Fraternity. When the United States entered the World War, he was private secretary to Senator Ransdell of Louisiana, and began his military service at the officers' training camp at Fort Myer.

The Citation was:

Joseph M. Davidson, first lieutenant, Company C, 318th Infantry, 80th Division. For extraordinary heroism in action near La Polka Farm, France, November 4, 1918, while commanding Company C, 318th Infantry. His line was stopped 300 yards from La Polka Farm by a terrific concentration of machine-gun fire directed from the high ground and woods on the farm. By his coolness and courage he quickly collected together a platoon, and leading them across open ground swept by machine-gun fire, he attacked the machine guns. Just before reaching the enemy, Lieut. Davidson was killed, but his men, inspired by his coolness and devotion, fought on and captured the machine-gun nests. Next of kin: William M. Davidson, father, St. Joseph, La. Residence at appointment: St. Joseph, La.

ETA '84

ALONZO E. HYRE

Alonzo E. Hyre, Eta '84 died early Friday morning, September 22nd at his country home in Peaceful Valley, Medina County, near Cleveland.

Hyre, during his college days, was a very prominent and active member of the fraternity and all of the old Buchtel College boys, as well as many other members of the Fraternity at that time, will recall him.

He was born in Basil, Ohio, January 1, 1860, and was educated in the public schools of Ohio. About 1880 his parents, Dr. Henry C. Hyre and Almedia Poff Hyre, moved

to Akron, Ohio, where Alonzo entered Buchtel College, being graduated therefrom in 1884. Prior to his entrance into the college, it had had no publication of any kind; Brother Hyre inaugurated and edited during his college course the "Buchtel Record."

The Hyre home in Akron was the scene of many happy gatherings of Eta Chapter. Brother Hyre assisted in initiating the charter members of Zeta Chapter, at Western Reserve, and many of the early members of Zeta, among them being James W. McLane, the late Sherman Arter, and A. A. Bemis, were close and life-long friends of Brother Hyre and were entertained in the home of his parents during their undergraduate days.

In 1886, Brother Hyre married Sarah Emma Cadwallader who was then a junior at Buchtel College and a member of Kappa Kappa Gamma. They came to Cleveland in the same year. Here Brother Hyre served on various newspapers as reporter and as city and Sunday editor. He later bought and established the "Cuyahogan", a weekly newspaper in one of Cleveland's suburbs. During McKinley's administration, he was cashier of the Cleveland Revenue Office.

His greatest work, however, began in 1907 when he organized and became first secretary of the Cleveland Chamber of Industry. He served as secretary of this organization continuously until his death, and built the organization from a start of about 20 charter members to one of more than 12,000 business and professional men, all located on the West Side of Cleveland.

During the past two years, Brother Hyre began to fail in his health, but was able to work continually; his condition was not such as caused his family or friends to believe that he was likely to go suddenly. His death came, however, very suddenly about 5:15 on the morning of September 22nd, acute indigestion being the immediate cause of his death. The funeral was held from the family home, 1241 Andrews Avenue, Lakewood, on Monday, September 25th. Many members of the Cleveland Alumni Chapter called on the family, and attended the funeral at which more than 200 people were present.

In addition to the words of the officiating minister, Rev. Dan F. Bradley, personal and intimate friends paid tribute to his memory as follows: Judge Alexander Hadden, Probate Judge of Cuyahoga County; H. M. Farnsworth, president of the Cleveland Metropolitan Park Board; J. H. Cox, President of the Cleveland Chamber of Industry, and the following beautiful words by his old friend and fraternity brother, James W. McLane, principal of Cleveland Heights High School, Zeta Chapter, class of '83:

"At the close of every life that has been long and fruitful, no finer characterization can be found than that of 'stead-fast friend.' We mortals are all selfish in our various ways; but if we can earn that title, 'steadfast friend,' we shall not be undeserving. 'A friend,' says Emerson, 'is one with whom I may be sincere.'

"Such a friend has Alonzo Hyre been to me for more than forty years. We were young collegians together, and the friendships formed at college abide. I am only one of scores who bring tribute now to the geniality, the considerateness and the unselfishness of this fine spirit.

"Mr. Hyre's father and mother were veritable parents to us young fellows of the college and the Fraternity. Their home was our home, and Alonzo's brothers were their children. Many a pleasant day and evening we spent in that tasteful home wherein natural hospitality was radiant.

"Alonzo's outstanding traits were shown in a boundless humor, a fine appreciation of excellence in persons, in enterprises, in causes, and in literature, and a bright geniality that made him a favorite with us all. No gathering of our Fraternity was complete without him and he carried, even to these years of gray hairs, his youthful exuberance and enthusiasm.

"We must all readjust ourselves to the thought that this kindly associate has now passed to his reward. If we have the faith that we should have, we shall think of this loss as we must think of all similar losses; as a change of abode for an active spirit, needed, perhaps, in worlds remote, and, perhaps, in continued service right at hand. If we can take and keep this view, there will be, not grief, but only that 'sadness of farewell', of which Tennyson speaks in words familiar to you all. Let us recall also the fine words of Milton, 'For Lycidas, your sorrow is not dead, sunk though he be beneath the watery floor.'

"Surely these loved ones live on! The manifest design all about us requires it; the harmony of the universe demonstrates it.

"Love and real friendship are imperishable. We must all fix firmly in our daily thinking that we do not by any means 'hopeless lay our dead away.' To us, the soul that has just fled seems to be subtracted from the forces of the kingdom here below, but a deeper insight convinces us that it is really added to a kingdom so glorious that the mind of man hath not conceived it.

"Confident in this hope, we lay upon this coffin our tribute of loving memory, and calmly say, 'Rest thou in peace.' 'He hath finished joy and moan.'

"Let us go away from this house with its throng of precious memories with a new determination to exemplify in our daily walk the excellencies that marked this gentleman, our brother and our 'steadfast friend'."

Resolutions on the death of Mr. Hyre were received by his family from many of the organizations in Cleveland. Brother Hyre is survived by his widow, Sarah E. Hyre, clerk-treasurer of the Board of Education of Cleveland, Ohio, and by two sons, Brother Rexford C., and Brother Raymond E., both attorneys practicing as Hyre & Hyre, and both members of Zeta Chapter, Classes of '09 and '11, respectively.

INASMUCH as it has pleased Almighty God in His Infinite Wisdom to remove from our midst to the Chapter Eternal, Brother A. E. Hyre, and inasmuch as our brother was an esteemed member of the Cleveland Alumni Chapter of the

Delta Tau Delta Fraternity; be it therefore

Resolved, That we the members of the Cleveland Alumni Chapter express the pleasure we have enjoyed in having him a member of this Chapter and; be it further

Resolved, That the Chapter express its heartfelt sorrow and sincere sympathy to his bereaved family in our mutual

sorrow and loss; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our esteemed brother, that a copy be entered upon the minutes of the Chapter, and that a copy be forwarded to The Rainbow for publication.

Dated, October 16, 1922.

ROLAND C. CALEY, Secretary.

### KAPPA '70

## ALBERT J. HOPKINS

AURORA, ILL., August 23rd—A. J. Hopkins, former United States Senator and for years a Republican leader in Congress, died today at his home, aged 76. He served eight successive terms in the lower house of Congress and then was chosen senator.

Former Senator Hopkins, a lawyer by profession, became a member of the Forty-ninth Congress and served through the Fifty-seventh. He was elected senator in 1902, serving until 1909.

During his service in Congress, he held many important committee assignments and helped to frame every tariff law from the McKinley Bill to the Dingley Law. While serving on the Inter-Oceanic Canal Committee, he brought before the Senate a substitute for the committee report, favoring a lock-level canal as against a sea-level canal recommended by the committee, and by his Senate speech secured adoption of his amendment, thus insuring construction of a lock-level canal.

He was a central figure in the Senatorial deadlock of 1909 in the Illinois Legislature that culminated in the election of William Lorimer, but which afterward was declared invalid. Charges of bribery in the election were not sustained.

-New York Times, August 24, 1922.

## RHO '84

## JOHN ANDERSON BENSEL

Major John A. Bensel, who commanded the 125th Battalion of Engineers in the war, and who for many years had done important engineering work for the city and state, died yesterday morning at his home in Bernardsville, N. J., of myelitis, after an illness of several months. His offices as a consulting engineer were at 111 Broadway; since 1919, he had been a member of the board of consulting experts for the New York and New Jersey vehicular tunnel.

Born in this city in 1863, he was graduated from Stevens Institute in 1884, and gained a practical knowledge of his profession as rodman for the New York Aqueduct and the Pennsylvania Railroad. After several years as assistant engineer for the docks and terminals of that railroad and later with the New York Dock Department, he spent six years, from 1889 to 1895, in charge of construction on the North River Water Front. His able conduct of these undertakings led to his appointment as chief engineer and Commissioner of the Dock Department, and in 1911 as State Engineer.

More recently he had been consulted on several occasions on municipal engineering projects. Services will be held at 11 o'clock tomorrow morning at All Souls' Church, Fourth Avenue and Twentieth Street.

-New York Times, June 20, 1922.

#### RHO '85

#### RICHARD HENRY RICE

It is with profound regret that we have to record the death of Mr. Richard Rice, the manager of the Lynn Plant of the General Electric Company. Mr. Rice died suddenly of heart failure while snowshoeing at Bolton on Lake George, N. Y., on February 10th. The tragedy of Mr. Rice's sudden death is much intensified for his relatives and friends alike by virtue of the fact that his last days were days of intense personal sorrow. His son, Richard Drury Rice, had died on February 2nd at the Royal Victoria Hospital in Montreal. Mr. Rice had just performed the sorrowful duty of bringing his son's body from Montreal to Lynn for burial; it was during that painful interval between the funeral and interment that the father died at camp where he had gone to fortify his strength.

Mr. Richard Rice had lived the useful life of a manly man—had lived the life that fulfills our conception of what an engineer's life should be.

He was born at Rockland, Me., on January 9, 1863. He

was the son of Albert Smith and Frances Weston (Baker) Rice, and he received his early technical training at Stevens Institute, Hoboken, N. J. His first wife, Mary Sue Durgin of Concord, N. H., whom he married in 1887, died in 1891 and in 1898 he married Alice Woodman Kimball in New York. He leaves a widow; and also leaves two daughters by his first marriage, Mrs. Susan Northrop of Lynn, and Mrs. Phyllis McKnight of Schenectady.

His technical and professional experiences were varied and thorough. His early manhood was spent in working for various railroads and other mechanical and engineering concerns in different parts of the country. In 1903, he became connected with the General Electric Company as a consultant on steam engineering. For years, he was in charge of the Steam Turbine Department of the Lynn Works. In 1918, he was appointed manager of the Lynn Plant. As a tribute to his originality, it may be stated that he had taken out more than 50 patents. He was a member of many technical societies and of many clubs. He found time among his other duties to perform such public service as to be a member of the State Fuel Conservation Committee during the war. He was also a member of both the Boston and Lynn Chambers of Commerce.

Such, in brief, is a memorial notice of Richard Rice—but how unsatisfying to his many, many friends. What we really want to put on record is that we more than respected him—we loved him. Why is it that we have this feeling toward some men and not toward others? We have stated that Mr. Rice had lived a life that fulfilled our conception of what an engineer's life should be and we believe that is why we loved him.

He was clever—he was capable—he was a man of achievements—he was a conspicuously successful man in his profession—he was the chief of a large organization of men. And yet, Mr. Rice was simple in the most charming sense of that word. He seemed to respect all men and to look for the good that was in them—and all men respected him. He was democratic—he was kind. Whoever heard Richard Rice say a small or an unkind thing about another human being? Who remembers a mean or petty action of his?

He gave more to the world than he attempted to take from the world. Some men take more than they give—he gave more than he took. He gave more in counsel—more in kindness—more in sympathy. He helped everyone he could help—every time he could help them. That is why his associates, companions, and friends loved Richard Rice and why they so sincerely mourn his loss.

Thank God that such men as he get to the top.

-General Electric Review, March, 1922.

#### TAU '15

## THOMAS CHESTER MATTEN

Whereas, Our Heavenly Father in His Infinite Wisdom has seen fit to call from active life our dearly beloved brother, Thomas Chester Matten, 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, By his death, Tau Chapter of Delta Tau Delta has suffered the loss of a true friend and brother, one who was loved by all who knew him; be it therefore

Resolved, That we, his brothers of Tau Chapter of Delta Tau Delta Fraternity, extend to his bereaved family our most sincere sympathy in our mutual sorrow and loss; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of those resolutions be sent to his family, a copy sent to The Rainbow for publication, and a copy placed in the minutes of Tau Chapter.

October 7, 1922.

For the Chapter HARRY S. ANDERSON PHILIP F. CREASY JAMES K. KURTZ

#### PHI PRIME '95

#### HENRY F. DOOLITTLE

Whereas, Almighty God in His Infinite Wisdom and Power has taken from among us our worthy and beloved brother, Henry Doolittle and

Whereas, Our brother did by his daily acts and deeds well earn the love and respect of all Deltas, and

Whereas, The call has left in our hearts a feeling in common with that in the hearts of those who were related to him by ties of blood; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the Los Angeles Alumni Association of Los Angeles do hereby express to the bereaved members of our brother's family our heartfelt sympathy in this our mutual loss; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the family of our brother, a copy to the Arch Chapter in New York City and be further recorded among the records of this association.

PAUL G. HOFFMAN,
President.
C. R. FERRIS,
Secretary.

## OMEGA '00 W-38

## CHARLES A. PATTERSON

Charles A. Patterson, vice-president of E. I. Du Pont de Nemours & Co., and general manager of the company's explosives department, died last night at the Presbyterian Hospital, in Philadelphia.

Mr. Patterson, suffering with a carbuncle, was taken to the hospital on July 10th. An operation was performed and for a time his condition showed decided improvement. A few days ago, however, complications developed and he rapidly became worse until his death shortly before midnight.

Mr. Patterson had spent his entire business life in the explosives industry, which industry he entered as an office boy with the Repauno Chemical Co. in 1894. From that position he advanced rapidly until he had become one of the best-known and most important men in the world of explosive manufacture.

Mr. Patterson was born at Minersville, Pa., April 9, 1876, a son of the late George Patterson, at one time manager of the Black Powder Operating Department of the Du Pont Co. He spent his early boyhood in Alabama, but his family came to Wilmington in time for the son to take the High School Course here and he always regarded himself as a Wilmingtonian.

He was closely identified with all the city's civic movements, and was deeply interested in political matters. He was Chairman of the Republican County Committee, and had taken an active interest in several national and state campaigns.

Mr. Patterson was graduated from the Wilmington High School in 1894, and he immediately took his first office boy position with the Repauno Co. His desire for advancement led him to study shorthand at night, and he was soon made stenographer and clerk to the late H. M. Barksdale, at that time the managing head of the chemical company. In September, 1896, he was granted leave of absence to enter college; he became a student at the University of Pennsylvania, taking the chemical course in which he was graduated in 1900. During his college years, he spent the summer vacations working in various plants of the Du Pont Co. so that, at his graduation, he was remarkably well equipped for his lifework in the explosive industry.

Immediately after his graduation, he was employed as chemist at the Repauno Works, and three years later was made assistant superintendent. During the succeeding six years, he was successively superintendent at the Forcite Works, the Barksdale Works, the Hercules Works. He returned in May, 1912, to the Repauno Plant, as its superintendent.

When the World War threw on the Du Pont Co. the burden of supplying a great part of the explosives for the Allies, Mr. Patterson's experience and managerial ability played an important part in the rapid expansion of the company's activities. In May, 1916, he was made general superintendent of the Du Pont Co.'s high explosives operating department, and a year later became assistant director of the explosives manufacturing department. It soon became necessary for him to take on more responsibility, and he was made director of the explosives manufacturing department and a short time later was elected a member of the board of directors of the Du Pont Co.

His intense patriotism and desire to serve his country when it was at war with Germany was not satisfied with the production of explosives with which to fight this war, important though that work was. He sought to enter the military service with a view of aiding the Ordnance Department in developing and carrying out its program. He was balked in this ambition, however, by the rigid rules laid down by the Army Medical Examiners, who refused to allow him to don his country's uniform. Mr. Patterson was therefore compelled to be satisfied with his important position in the great army of "men behind the men behind the guns."

The Du Pont Co., after the demobilization of its wartime forces, selected Mr. Patterson as a member of the executive committee, charged with the duty of readjusting the company's affairs to a peacetime basis. He was elected a vice-president, and was given general supervision of the explosives manufacturing department, in which position he continued until September of last year when he was selected as general manager of the explosives department, which had been enlarged to include not only manufacture but also the sales and all other activities connected with this branch of the company's business. This new position threw upon him a greater burden of responsibility as it gave him the entire management of a branch of the business almost as large as the company's whole organization in the years before the war.

Mr. Patterson was always interested in educational matters and was particularly devoted to the interests of the University of Pennsylvania. His name was among those selected as a candidate for the board of trustees at the recent election, the nominations being made by the general Alumni Society. He, however, because of his great business responsibilities, refused to make an active canvass for the election and urged his friends to support others whom he felt had more time to devote to the University Work.

Mr. Patterson lived at 1007 Broome Street. He is survived by his wife, who was Miss Caroline Doremus, and four children—Elizabeth, Janet, Margaret, and George.

He was a member of the Wilmington Club, Wilmington

Country Club, the Old Colony Club, and the Engineering Society of Philadelphia.

The funeral will take place on Saturday. Services will be held at the house at 12:30, city time, and interment will be private.—Wilmington (Del.) Every Evening, July 27, 1922.

#### **GAMMA THETA '06**

#### FRANK I. NEWHOUSE

Frank I. Newhouse, a prominent young man of Boisé, died in a sanitarium at Portland, Wednesday, following an illness of several months. Mr. Newhouse had a severe attack of influenza last winter and complications from which he never recovered followed it.

Mr. Newhouse was one of the well-known men of Ada County. He was head of the Newhouse Investment Company and owned an interest in several banks in the county, besides having other large holdings. He was active in the Methodist Church, and was chairman of a Liberty Loan Drive for Ada County during the war.

For 10 years, Mr. Newhouse has made his home in Boise and in business and social circles has made a host of friends. He was 37 years of age. He is survived by his wife, two sons, Charles and Dean, and a daughter, Pauline of Boisé, and his father, C. D. Newhouse, of Long Beach, Cal., who was with his son when he died and accompanied the body to Boisé.—Evening Capital News, Boisé, Idaho, July 20, 1922.

## BETA LAMBDA '23 THEODORE HENRY MEYER

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God in His Infinite Wisdom and Mercy to remove from our midst our dearly beloved brother, Theodore Henry Meyer, Beta Lambda

Chapter, '23, Lehigh University, and

WHEREAS, In the death of Brother Meyer, not only has the Delta Tau Delta Fraternity suffered the loss of a most loyal member, and one whose love and faithfulness she will always remember, but as we as individuals have also suffered a great loss by the death of one so endeared to us by his untiring helpfulness and good fellowship; be it

Resolved, That we, his brothers in the Delta Tau Delta Fraternity, extend to his bereaved family our most sincere

sympathy in our mutual loss; 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 one copy be forwarded to The Rainbow for publication.

Beta Lambda Chapter
Delta Tau Delta Fraternity,
W. MILLER LAUGHTON
JAMES S. CAREY
CHARLES P. GOODING.

#### **GAMMA GAMMA '09**

## GEORGE M. YORK

The Arch Chapter ordered recorded on the minutes of this session, published in The Rainbow and transmitted to his widow its sense of loss and bereavement in the transfer to the Chapter Eternal of our well beloved brother, George Monroe York.

His official associations with us during his term as President of the Eastern Division of Delta Tau Delta endeared him to us, and his deep devotion, love, and loyalty to the Fraternity were inspiration and incentive to service for all who came in contact with him.

Frank Rogers, Recorder.

### **GAMMA SIGMA '14**

## FRANK D. SHUMAKER

WHEREAS, The Almighty in His Wisdom hath seen fit to call from our midst to the Chapter Eternal, Brother Frank Downing Shumaker; be it therefore

Resolved, That Gamma Sigma Chapter of Delta Tau Delta of which he was an esteemed member hereby express her deepest sorrow and regret at his untimely death.

Resolved, That Gamma Sigma Chapter of Delta Tau Delta extend her sincerest sympathy toward the bereaved wife and relatives of Brother Shumaker.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to The Rainbow of Delta Tau Delta and to the relatives of Brother Shumaker, and that a copy be entered on the minutes of the Chapter.

Gamma Sigma Chapter, R. W. Daubenspeck, Secretary.

May 26, 1922.

## L. T. (RAINBOW) '76

## LEMUEL P. PADGETT

Washington, August 2nd—Representative Lemuel P. Padgett, of Tennessee, one of the most conspicuous figures in the House, and Chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee during the Wilson Administration, died at his residence here this morning after a two months' illness. He was one of the ablest and most respected men in the House and enjoyed the confidence of the Republicans as well as of his Democratic Colleagues.

Mr. Padgett came to Congress in March, 1901. Only eleven other men have seen longer terms of service. He would have been a candidate to succeed himself in the Democratic Primaries to be held tomorrow in his state, but he had been unable to do any campaigning because of his illness. Yet it was not believed his seat was in danger, though he had opposition. Always a firm friend of The Navy, Representative Padgett was in large measure responsible for the legislation directed to maintaining the strength of the sea forces. Even recently, when members of his own party wished to reduce the personnel of The Navy below the safety limit suggested, Representative Padgett stood firmly against such a course.

Representative Padgett would have been 67 years old in November. He was born in Columbia, Tennessee, where he will be buried. He was graduated from Erskine College at Due West, S. C., and afterward studied law. He was a Presidential Elector in 1894, was a member of the Tennessee State Senate for years, later a member of the National Monetary Commission, and a Regent of the Smithsonian Institution.

-New York Times, August 3, 1922.



## FRATERNITY SCHOLARSHIP AVERAGES

## University of California

#### Second Semester 1921-1922

Pi Kappa Alpha2.85
Kappa Sigma2.85
Theta Xi
Delta Upsilon2.89
Phi Lambda Alpha 2.92
Phi Kappa Tau2.93
Alpha Sigma Phi2.93
Sigma Phi Sigma2.94
Tau Kappa Epsilon2.95
Chi Psi
Phi Delta Theta2.97
Delta Sigma Phi3.01
Kappa Alpha3.01
Alpha Phi Alpha 3 . 03
Alpha Tau Omega3.03
Lambda Chi Alpha3.05
Sigma Alpha Epsilon3.12
Pi Alpha Epsilon3.20
Zeta Psi3.21
Phi Gamma Delta3.23
Beta Theta Pi3.23

## Ohio Wesleyan University

## Second Semester 1921-1922

Delta Tau Delta 1 . 61	Sigma Chi
Alpha Tau Omega1.61	All Ungrouped Men1.29
Phi Delta Theta1.60	Sigma Alpha Epsilon1.28
Sigma Phi Epsilon1.55	Chi Phi
All Grouped Men1.48	Phi Gamma Delta1.19
Alpha Sigma Phi1.43	Phi Kappa Psi1.19
Beta Theta Pi1.37	

## **Iowa State**

## Spring Quarter 1922

Sigma Pi	Lambda Chi Alpha 83 . 10
Tau Kappa Epsilon86.58	Delta Tau Delta82.97
Pi Kappa Alpha85.98	Beta Theta Pi82.62
Phi Gamma Delta 85 . 81	Phi Delta Theta82.36
Theta Delta Chi85.43	Alpha Tau Omega 82 . 31
Acacia85.31	Phi Kappa Psi82.24
Alpha Sigma Phi85.22	Kappa Sigma81.59
Delta Upsilon84.97	Theta Xi
Sigma Alpha Epsilon84 .62	Phi Sigma Kappa 81 . 33
Sigma Nu84.58	Sigma Phi Epsilon80.76
Chi Phi83.47	Sigma Chi

## Washington and Jefferson College

### Academic Year 1921-1922

Phi Gamma Delta2.651	Phi Kappa Psi3.156
	Delta Tau Delta 3.171
Kappa Sigma2.847	Phi Delta Theta3.205
Beta Theta Pi2.849	Phi Kappa Sigma 3 . 305
Alpha Tau Omega2.890	

## Allegheny College

#### Academic Year 1921-1922

Phi Gamma Delta75.63	Sigma Alpha Epsilon74.92
Phi Delta Theta75.47	Phi Kappa Psi72.96
Alpha Chi Rho75.10	

## University of Minnesota

## Academic Year 1921-1922

Tau Kappa Epsilon1.224	Pi Kappa Alpha	.963
Alpha Tau Omega1.153	Theta Delta Chi	.949
Beta Theta Pi1.124	Chi Psi	.936
Sigma Chi1.061	Psi Upsilon	.902
Sigma Phi Epsilon1.061	Sigma Nu	.887
Alpha Sigma Phi1.046	Phi Sigma Kappa	.862
Phi Delta Theta1.018	Alpha Delta Phi	.842
Delta Upsilon1.006	Delta Chi	.818
Phi Kappa Sigma 988	Phi Gamma Delta	.795
Delta Kappa Epsilon 968	Delta Tau Delta	.788
Zeta Psi	Phi Kappa Psi	.756
Kappa Sigma	Sigma Alpha Epsilon	.751

## University of Nebraska

#### Academic Year 1921-1922

Phi Delta Chi229.0	Xi Psi Phi181.9
Lambda Chi Alpha219.8	Sigma Nu166.1
Alpha Gamma Rho215.4	Alpha Tau Omega165.8
Alpha Theta Chi211.7	Beta Theta Pi163.2
Delta Sigma Delta206.4	Pi Kappa Phi158.9
Phi Tau Epsilon 205.0	Phi Kappa Psi157.0
Delta Upsilon187.4	Sigma Chi155.5
Phi Delta Theta187.1	Alpha Sigma Phi154.1
Phi Alpha Delta185.8	Delta Chi

Sigma Phi Epsilon151.1	Zeta Beta Tau138.2
Kappa Sigma144.7	Delta Tau Delta 137 . 2
Omega Beta Pi141.8	Sigma Alpha Epsilon. 129.7
Phi Gamma Delta141.2	

## University of Illinois

## Second Semester 1921-1922

Cosmopolitan3.670	Tau Kappa Epsilon3.148
Delta Phi3.515	Acacia3.142
Kappa Delta Rho3.408	Pi Kappa Phi3.141
Alpha Kappa Lambda 3.404	Kappa Alpha Psi3.136
Phi Gamma Delta3.388	Phi Kappa 3.135
Phi Delta Theta3.368	Phi Epsilon Pi3.131
Zeta Psi3.357	Sigma Nu3.119
Delta Sigma Phi 3 . 349	Alpha Tau Omega3.113
Sigma Chi3.342	Theta Delta Chi3.087
Sigma Alpha Mu3.319	Theta Xi3.081
Alpha Gamma Rho3.307	Chi Psi
Phi Kappa Tau3.296	Phi Kappa Psi3.059
Beta Theta Pi3.265	Alpha Chi Rho3.049
Chi Phi3.253	Sigma Pi3.027
Sigma Phi Sigma3.224	Zeta Beta Tau3.010
Phi Sigma Kappa3.221	Theta Chi3.007
Triangle3.207	Delta Tau Delta 2.998
Phi Lambda Pi3.203	Pi Kappa Alpha2.962
Psi Upsilon3.199	Alpha Sigma Phi2.953
Lambda Chi Alpha3.192	Kappa Sigma2.946
Sigma Alpha Epsilon 3 . 191	Phi Kappa Sigma 2 . 929
Alpha Delta Phi3.186	Alpha Phi Alpha 2.793
Sigma Phi Epsilon 3.180	Delta Kappa Epsilon. 2.781
Delta Upsilon3.174	

## University of Colorado

## 1921-1922

Alpha Sigma Phi 78.97	Sigma Chi74.43
Pi Kappa Alpha77.94	Sigma Phi Epsilon73.13
Phi Sigma Delta76.99	Kappa Sigma72.13
Delta Tau Delta 76.98	Phi Delta Theta72.51
Acacia	Kappa Sigma72.13
Beta Theta Pi75.97	Sigma Alpha Epsilon71.08
Alpha Tau Omega 74 . 76	Sigma Nu
Phi Gamma Delta74.75	Chi Psi

## University of Texas

## Long Session 1921-1922

Phi Sigma Delta6.38	Delta Sigma Phi5.62
Delta Chi 6.17	Sigma Alpha Epsilon5.60
Lambda Chi Alpha6.11	UNIVERSITY
Kappa Alpha6.06	AVERAGE5.60
Delta Theta Phi5.97	Alpha Tau Omega5.56
Pi Kappa Alpha5.80	Sigma Nu5.34
Acacia	Chi Phi
Sigma Chi	Theta Xi
Delta Tau Delta 5 . 66	Beta Theta Pi5.28
Kappa Sigma5.65	Phi Gamma Delta5.27
Phi Kappa Psi5.64	Delta Kappa Epsilon 4.92
Phi Delta Theta 5 63	



That the Central Office has been a tremendous help to the officers by taking from them the greater part of detailed work is beyond question, but in addition to that a greater work is going on in that every chapter has been drawn into very close association and communication with the Fraternity at large. Through it, the chapters are coming more and more to realize that they are not a unit of themselves, but parts of a greater organization—this is one of the great ideals of the Fraternity. We know that most of the chapters have greatly profited by the attention given them through the Central Office in many ways, but especially in the way in which their financial affairs are handled. It is not the intention of the General Council to make the Central Office a collection agency, but the Central Office has been of great assistance in many cases by assisting chapters in collecting money that is due them; in this way, individual delinquency to chapters has been greatly reduced during the past two years. At first, some chapters resented supervision of their individual financial affairs by the General Council through the Central Office, but all resentment is rapidly passing away as chapters find themselves to be on a much sounder financial basis than they were before being required to make detailed reports as is now done. Much more along this line can and will be accomplished. Many other lines of assistance to chapters are being worked out through the Central Office, which has now come to be a permanent institution.

-The Scroll of Phi Delta Theta.

## Fraternity Home Life

There is no single factor in fraternity life that can better justify the existence of fraternities themselves, and on the other hand one which has received so much criticism from those who are unacquainted with the facts as the way in which fraternity men live in their chapter houses. The old-fashioned idea, though not nearly so prevalent as it once was, still exists that fraternity houses are nests of iniquity where all manner of dissipation goes on to the exclusion of everything for which a college education is supposed to stand. We who have lived in the chapter houses know, of course, that exactly the reverse is true in almost every

instance, and that every chapter at least wants to be known to furnish decent and orderly living conditions for its men. But as this phase of fraternity life is one so often criticised by the anti-fraternity element, it should be the self-imposed duty of every fraternity man to see that his chapter house is run in such a manner as to divert all criticism and to make of his fraternity home life one of the strongest possible arguments for the great good to be derived from a fraternity.

In order that the home life of the fraternity members may be passed as pleasantly as possible, every individual must cooperate to the fullest extent. One man, by his actions, frequently brings discredit upon the entire chapter, and it is easily within his power to destroy the intimate personal relationship and congenial surroundings of the rest of the members if he persists in ignoring their rights and acts always from selfish motives. Each must be willing to make some sacrifices for the good of the group. If a man has not enough fraternity spirit to give up some of his personal whims when he sees that they annoy the others, he shows himself unfit to be in such an organization and rules will have to be passed forcing him to accede to the wishes of the majority. Happily, such is not often the case, as the very nature of the fraternity itself with its high ideals and the customs and traditions handed down by the older men tend to make the freshmen realize early that on them as well as on the upperclassmen rests the prosperity and good name of the chapter.

Just as the family and every other organization must have a head, so those who live in a fraternity house must be under the guidance of a competent leader. He should be the man who by experience and natural ability is best suited to the place. He is the acknowledged leader of the group and everything that goes on in the chapter house should be under his supervision. The business administration of a fraternity chapter can be compared to that of any business corporation; the chosen leader is the president, and the other members the board of directors. In important matters they advise and instruct him, but with him is left the details of business management as he is the one among them who was chosen for his judgment and superior ability.

There must be rules, though not necessarily written, guiding the conduct of those in the chapter house. These rules should be so familiar to every member that he need not be reminded to observe them. They should be a kind of unwritten law which every member takes a personal pride in seeing carried out. Every one should realize that the purpose of house rules is to make the chapter house a better place to live in, and a place where each man can be undisturbed in his work, which, after all, is still the primary object of college life.

For the successful management of a chapter house there must be everpresent a spirit of unity and cooperation. There are burdens to bear, and each, as he is called upon, should cheerfully assume his share. For inculcation of that spirit of brotherly love upon which the very foundations of the fraternity rest, nothing can be more important than a happy, congenial home life. While in college, the chapter house is the fraternity man's home, and no efforts should be spared to make it a real home in the true sense, one that the men will hold sacred and in later years will look back upon as the scene of the happiest days of their lives.

-Shield and Diamond of Pi Kappa Alpha.

## Hostesses for Fraternity Houses

It has been the practice of the fraternities in many universities to employ a mature woman as matron of the house. There has been much discussion among fraternities as to the advisability of adopting such a plan, but the widespread distribution of this system would indicate that there is something worth while in it.

There is no doubt that such a plan lends efficiency to the fraternity system, and, at the same time, places a chapter on a higher moral plane in a college community than would otherwise be the case. A tendency to neglect social conventions is rapidly developed when there is a lack of the restraining influence which makes the observance of these customs necessary. The mere idea that one's conduct is unrestrained presents an opening for boisterousness which is not only undesirable, but sometimes leads to actual destruction of property. There are many forms of undesirable conduct which tend to lower the moral standards of a fraternity; rough-housing is one, profanity another, but even more detrimental morally. Rough-housing may lead to the destruction of some valuable property, but continued profanity leads to a destruction of one's moral standards. Unrestrained freedom of speech leads to a carelessness of language in places where it is not to be tolerated. The influence of a matron tends to prevent rough-housing and to an even greater extent prevents uncouthness of tongue.

There may be some doubt as to the added efficiency that may be gained by the employment of a hostess. But if one will only consider the fact that a woman who has kept a home of her own is much more competent to buy food than the average college student who has had no more experience along this line than he could pick up in the kitchen of his

own home where his only interest has been to see that the needed nourishment is provided, he will see that there is some advantage to be gained. True it is that some men can plan meals and buy as well as women, but a chapter is indeed fortunate that can boast of having such a man among its members during all of its career or even a large part of it.

This brings us to the consideration of the constant changing of commissaries necessary in the ordinary chapter. It is rarely possible to find a man who is willing to act in this capacity for the full three years he is eligible for the place. Just about the time he has gained the most valuable portion of his experience, and has become well acquainted with the tradespeople of the town, he steps out, and the process has to be repeated. It may take a chapter two or three years to find just the right chaperon, but, when she is found, she will become a permanent fixture and your commissary troubles are solved. Added efficiency comes not only from a capability to buy and an acquaintance of long standing with the tradespeople, but in most cases a woman is more original and versatile in her selection of menus. Where these qualities are combined one cannot doubt the monetary saving and gain in contentment to be found in a chapter.

There are several additional qualifications which must be present in a hostess if she is to be most capable and efficient. A pleasing personality is very desirable. A willingness to abide by the established customs and traditions of the chapter is another necessary trait. A power to enter the social life of a college town is very beneficial. For general efficiency, an elderly woman with experience in running her own home or in managing a chapter house is most desirable. It is often difficult to obtain a matron who has had experience in a chapter house, and who has the other qualifications. Chapters as a whole are loath to part with matrons of this type.

A pleasing personality will aid greatly in the loyalty of the active chapter to its hostess. It also means that the guests of a chapter will be well impressed even before seeing all the members. Such a chapter is a valuable asset in rushing. There are, during rush week, many guests in whom the chapter is not sufficiently interested to offer a bid; the chapter on will willingly devote her time to the entertainment of these men, giving them the impression that they are being well entertained, and at the same time releasing the members of the chapter for the business of interviewing the men whom it is most desirable to pledge. You will no doubt, recall some rush week in your own experience where men were left largely to their own resources, simply because the members were desirous of talking with more promising candidates. It is

just such an occurrence that a chaperon with an agreeable personality

and an over-supply of energy will prevent.

Every chapter has her own traditional methods of freshman discipline and mock initiation. To a more mature mind, these methods may appear frivolous. It is therefore most desirable that the matron take no part either for or against, especially against, such traditions. Freshmen are likely to become discontented for no apparent reason without the added influence of an outsider sympathizing with them. In another respect at least this willingness to abide by the custom is desirable. In many of the houses the members not having early classes dislike to rise for breakfast or prefer to come to the table in negligee. A withdrawal of this privilege is likely to destroy harmony in the chapter and cause antagonism toward the hostess. For this reason, a matron must be willing to take breakfast in her room. However, seeing that a oractice of this nature is not carried too far is one of the chaperon's most important duties. A delicate situation may arise at chapter functions where women are not present. Such incidents need no handling with most matrons. They simply stay away, but occasionally a chapter may find one who is not so easily influenced. Such situations arise so infrequently that they need have no great influence on the matter. These only serve to illustrate what is meant by a willingness to abide by the customs of the house. Every one will see the desirability of this quality.

Few chapters realize the importance of being held in high esteem by the townspeople. My own chapter, for one, was fully unaware of the many benefits to be derived from such esteem. When we secured our present matron, she was moving in the best circles of Columbia Society, and the benefits that have come to us from her social life are many. There are remarks dropped at social functions in a college town both in praise of and in detriment to the fraternity system, praising some chapters and "knocking" others. If these are carried home to you, they are a great benefit in improving your own organization. Possibly the faults found with some of the chapters may be present in your own. Such cases present opportunities to remedy your own shortcomings. A chaperon who is sufficiently interested in her chapter, and who is in good standing with the society of the community, will bring these tales back to you, hoping that something to benefit chapter may have been said. Then your ability to profit by the praise and the mistakes of others is put on trial. An opportunity to become acquainted with the townspeople is also presented through a matron who is prominent in the town's society. She will, from time to time,

be receiving callers. This gives a chapter an opportinity to make a reputation for itself. Moreover, the mere fact that the townspeople call and are well received will lend much prestige to a chapter. Fraternities are always a topic for discussion among the inhabitants of a college town, and any courtesy shown them by a chapter will form a subject for favorable comment. Through a chapteron, these opportunities are presented more frequently than by any other means; it depends only upon the worth of a chapter as to what its standing in a community will be. Without the opportunities, it can do nothing; with them, it may be possible to accomplish much.

There are many small things about the house which escape the members and probably would escape any masculine mind; these a chaperon sees and she should be encouraged to suggest a remedy. It is just through these little suggestions that a chapter is able to keep up the good appearance of its home.

With the fraternity's advent as a home and influence for the good in a student, as it is now considered, the influence of a woman in the house is beyond doubt, a good one. There is no one who can take the place of a mother in bringing all the refining influences possible around a boy; but a woman who shows an interest in "her boys" and their welfare will come as near to filling this place as any outsider can and she will thus give a more homelike atmosphere to the chapter house.

There is a decided advantage in having some older person about who can talk freely with the parents who often visit the chapter to see the men their boys are associating with and to learn as much about their son's conduct as possible. An older person can discuss such things much more easily than a young one, and at the same time will give a sort of entertainment to the relatives which no young person can.

If the chaperon has been with the chapter for a number of years, she forms a connecting link between the chapter and its alumni. Everyone of us has had the experience at least once in his fraternity life of an old man returning who was almost unknown to the chapter. A chaperon who was with the chapter during this man's college life can give many intersting details which will form topics of conversation and aid materially in providing entertainment for the guest.

The expense of a hostess is always an item to be considered. A good matron may be obtained at a price which hardly seems prohibitive to any chapter. At the University of Missouri, the salaries range from \$30 to \$75 a month, with the average close to \$40.

The duties of a chaperon vary somewhat with different chapters. In some she is commissary and plans all meals and does the buying, besides looking after the house and overseeing the help; in others, it is not her duty to act as steward, but the rest of her work remains the same. It appears that the first plan would be the better since that relieves one member of the chapter of considerable work, and gives him an opportunity to devote more time to his studies. Since the commissary often holds the office of treasurer, the first plan looks all the more desirable.

It is utterly impossible to pick any one item upon which your chaperon will earn her salary. The table will not, the upkeep of the house is too small, but the benefits are collective. The social prestige, the rushing aids, the suppression of misconduct, and the rest will make the investment worth while. It will be hard to find a chapter anywhere that would willingly give up a matron after having given the plan a fair trial.

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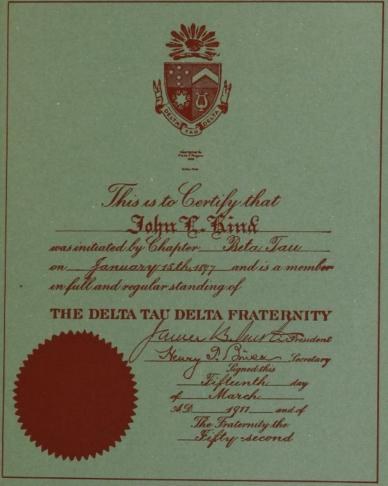
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