

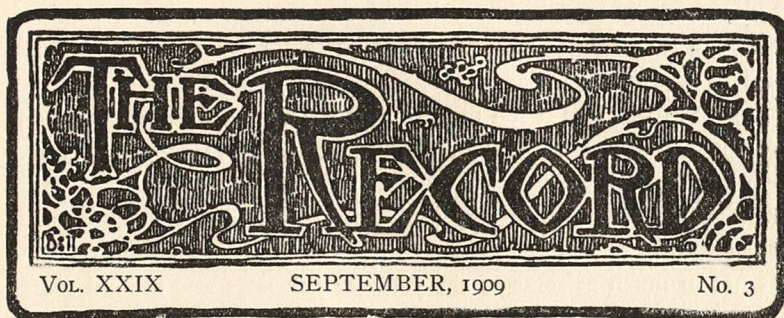




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June 1905

Convention  
of the  
Sigma Alpha Epsilon  
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. JUNE 1905

THE ATLANTIC CITY CONVENTION



## Some Convention Afterthoughts

BY THOMAS MCNIDER SIMPSON, JR., *Virginia Omicron*

THERE is one stock expression almost invariably on the lips and at the points of the pens of convention reporters—"best ever." Not having attended all the conventions and not knowing intimately the details of their work and play, it would be manifestly unwise for this writer to use such a superlative expression in referring to the Atlantic City Convention. It is not amiss, however, to comment upon some of the points that impressed themselves upon a visitor intensely interested in what was being done, yet without the responsibilities and privileges of an accredited delegate.

There is everything at Atlantic City. Perhaps nowhere else in America can as diversified attractions and distractions be found in the same space. Indeed it seems as though one need only choose what one will to find it at hand, and this whether the thing be of good or bad repute. Of legitimate forms of amusement there is no lack, of the cruder pleasures and coarser elements there is unfortunate abundance. Nature has been good and given a great beach with a surf that is irresistible in its charm, yet Atlantic City is more famous for its man-made devices. As a convention city it has the advantage of good convention halls, of amusements always ready, of a community accustomed to them and not distracted by large gatherings; but for the

convention that wishes to have a big fuss made about it, Atlantic City is the wrong place.

Certainly no recent convention of our Fraternity has minimized any more than this one the purely social feature. It was in contrast with Memphis and Atlanta. There large bodies of alumni were on the spot; in this case it fell to the lot of the Philadelphia men largely to look out for local details, and business claims in the city limited their number. This alone accounted no little for the falling off in attendance. A smoker, a very informal dance and the banquet made up the social program—quite enough in the life of a busy convention, but not as much as some of the younger delegates and alumni sometimes crave. It is the belief of the writer that future convention committees would do well to arrange their social programs to interfere, as nearly as possible, as little as did this one with the business sessions and committee meetings.

Business was attended to with care. The delegates seemed posted, interested, earnest. There was time-killing, of course, but the work progressed at a reasonable rate and debate was in most cases ample. Differences of opinion were stated clearly, strongly, without hesitation, but always with good feeling. If a criticism is to be made, it would be that debate was not quite general enough. Numbers of delegates, as is always the case, never expressed an opinion on the floor of the convention, save in their votes. Others seemed perhaps a little too verbose and took the floor on all occasions. It is very proper that our older men with greater experience should take a leading part in debate, but it is questionable whether they should occupy practically all the time allowed before debate is shut off. A pleasing feature was the skill in debate shown by some of the younger men; two or three in particular so impressed themselves upon the convention as to receive especial attention whenever they arose to speak. The legislation that looks to a larger opportunity for the active delegates on the floor should be productive of good.

Committee work is always important, since it is in committee that most of the important legislation is worked out. The committees seemed attentive to their work, presented carefully formulated reports with recommendations whose wisdom was in many cases immediately





THE PROVINCE PRESIDENTS

Top Row : Fonville (Iota) ; Waterhouse (Alpha) ; Walker (Theta) ; Brandon (Epsilon) ; Sandford (Zeta).  
Bottom Row : Stewart (Beta) ; Wenstrand (Delta) ; Cox (Gamma) ; Garwood (Eta).

apparent. Courteous reception was accorded accredited and visiting members who wished to present their views on proposed legislation. It was a disappointment that the Committee on Ritual could not complete its work.

If a question were asked as to what legislation of this convention was most important, it would not be easily answered. Perhaps the best work the committee and the convention did was in the legislative proposals killed rather than in those passed. The remark may be that of a conservative, but the burden of proof is certainly upon the proposer of amendments, especially when they are as radical as were a few that came before this convention.

The Supreme Council remains intact, an unusual thing with us, with whom rotation in office has been steadily maintained. However, at Atlanta there were four changes and the present council has served faithfully and inaugurated such constructive organization of various departments that it seemed wise, not merely to approve their administrations, but to give them opportunity to carry out plans now in process. With every member of the council experienced in the office he fills, the Fraternity confidently expects great things of them, not in radical alteration, but in conservative progress. Meantime, good material is seen to be available for future Supreme Councils.

Billy Levere was there, of course, and nothing was more stirring than his account of his work on the history. We are getting positively impatient to see it, and if Billy talks as well on paper as he does on the rostrum, there is a big bit of inspiration in the new book for active chapters and for alumni that are not as active as they ought to be. Levere's election as Past Eminent Supreme Archon seemed a little incongruous since he was such in virtue of two terms as E. S. A., but it was as an honorary office that it was conferred and as such it is merited. Perhaps others noticed the apparent incongruity, but Levere himself was the only one that called attention to it and his remarks on the subject met with less respectful hearing than on any other occasion.

Somebody said the Atlantic City Convention proved the failure of the summer convention. Well, maybe we shall find it better to go back to our old time of meeting during the Christmas holidays. The

attendance at Atlantic City was smaller than usual, and there are arguments in favor of a return to the old date, but do not call this convention a failure. Too much was accomplished there for good to the Fraternity to underestimate its rank in our history. And before you criticise either the attendance or the legislation enacted or proposed and tabled, answer two questions: Were you there to count one and to give the benefit of your experience and advice? and if not, why not?



### **The Historian's Report**

EMINENT SUPREME ARCHON: The next report will be that of Brother Levere on "History."

Brother Levere enters stage from left wing, followed by a gentleman carrying table upon which were piled thousands of sheets of closely-written manuscript.

BROTHER LEVERE: If any one fears that I am about to read this manuscript he can make up his mind that he will be held in continuous session for the next three weeks. Possibly if the delegates insist on its being read, it can be more readily and quickly brought to a conclusion by giving all our time to it, cutting out our meals and reserving three hours for sleep each night. I see such distress appearing on the faces of many of the brothers that I hasten to assure them that this is not my report but it is the manuscript of the history as far as completed. I wanted you to see it with your own eyes and examine it with your own hands. It is all written in longhand. I tried other plans but neither the services of a stenographer to whom I might dictate it nor the use of a typewriter by myself would work out well. I tried dictating to a stenographer but the long waits and the frequency of them made this impracticable, not to speak of the expense which I found would be prohibitive. My desk was always covered with data, the books which I needed for immediate use were in a revolving bookcase by my side and even then there has been an almost continuous rising to go to other shelves and to inspect other data, all of which made the use of longhand the most expeditious. There are thousands of sheets here and each one of them must on the



average, represent—well, several hours work. At the hotel I have the same matter typewritten, and that will be easier for you to examine. At home there is a carbon copy kept in a safety deposit vault and so if these two copies in Atlantic City were lost or a fire should occur, the work which has been done would not be lost. I hope that any member of the convention who is interested or any  $\Sigma$  A E here, will take the pains to examine the history as far as it is written which is up to 1892. There are many things pertaining to your chapters in it which I would like to talk over with you. Before this work goes to press, I intend to send different parts of it to various  $\Sigma$  A E's throughout the country asking for criticism. I shall try and make this report to you to-day as brief as possible and at the same time give you an accurate idea of what the history will represent and how the work has been done. The way the history came to be written: Two or three days before Christmas, 1907, just as I had finished my sentence, no, I should say session, in the Illinois legislature, and I had returned to my home, Brother George D. Kimball, our Eminent Supreme Archon, came to see me at Evanston. The convention of 1906 had ordered the preparation of a history and we discussed the matter very fully. He requested me to make a proposition to the Supreme Council concerning the writing of the history. I hesitated but finally agreed and the arrangements were made as he outlined to you this morning. I returned to my home determining to finish the work in one year. I would not have undertaken the work if I had believed it would have required more time for it was then my plan to return to the legislature at the end of the year to serve another term. I had not been at work on the history long before I discovered that if I were to complete the history in a year I could not go back to the legislature nor could I go anywhere or do anything else. I do not wish to pose as having given up the legislative career for the history for that would not be true. The fact about that is that though I could have been returned by my district unanimously as the several brothers here present from Evanston will testify, there came an opportunity so full of promise that I could not afford to remain in politics. That opportunity, still open, has not been taken advantage of to date because I have felt I

had the trust given me by the Supreme Council to fulfill and I have continued to labor toward bringing the history to completion. I feel that at last I am in sight of the harbor but I hesitate to say just when the anchor will be cast. If this convention should say so I would be glad to cast it to-day. If it is your wish I should continue up to the very latest minute of contemporaneous history, I will bring it to as speedy a close as possible. The work has been a delightful work. It has reached right down into my heart as it would have into the heart of any Σ A E and make him better for its performance. Think of the history of your own chapter and all it has meant, then think of the history of one hundred chapters, for this convention need only to grant one charter, to have had that many on our rolls, think of the history of one hundred chapters, with all their traditions and stories and adventures and joys and sorrows being poured in upon you and imagine if you can that a fellow would not get filled up to the very full. There are some things too that are not meant for the history, but which go deep into the hearts of the writers, who have reasons so deep and tender for loving Sigma Alpha Epsilon that the very thought of them bedews the eyes and softens the heart. There was one letter that came to me from a Western Σ A E now a dean in a great university. Years ago I had sent a Minnesota boy to this college to inaugurate a chapter. He went to the dean for help and the dean with his heart still full of memories of golden fraternity days at Ohio Sigma and Michigan Iota-Beta, gave it freely. He took 'Mac' to his home and there the Minnesota boy found his first pledge. It was the sweet little baby son of the dean. "He shall be our first pledge" declared 'Mac' and the beloved ribbons of Purple and Gold were pinned on his little gown. It was not long before Iowa Beta was in its process of formation and the first boys—the charter boys—loved the little fellow too and delighted to call him their little charter member. They kept him beribboned and when they went away it was always with the declaration that they were coming back to see their little chum when the day of his initiation came. It was only a few years after 'Mac' went there when one day the little fellow fell sick and in a very dark hour for those who had loved him so, his little spirit winged its flight to worlds far away.

As he lay in his tiny coffin, the well-loved old ribbons were still pinned on his breast. And as his little body was lowered into the grave each of the chapter boys dropped in a bunch of Σ A E violets. Do you wonder that to the dean Σ A E is one of the dearest and best memories of his life?

The stories are not all sad. Some of them are unique that have come to me in this work. In far Wyoming there is a ranch where a loyal brother has put upon his cattle the Σ A E brand. The cowboys out there can not understand that first letter. It was a puzzler to them for a long time and finally they concluded it was the letter 'M' which had become tired and had laid down on its side to rest, so they call it "the lazy M A E brand." I have a photograph of these cattle and their peculiar brand showing plainly thereon. It will appear in the history. In fact the history will be filled with a large number of pictures, many of them are very rare and very valuable. I did not always get a picture when I wrote for it, for understanding that H. H. Cowan, one of our old-time workers, had been given a medal for founding a chapter, I wrote him for the same, so that a cut of it might appear. He replied, "No one ever gave me a medal for founding a new chapter. I did found several but all I ever received were two letters, one from George H. Bunting, who gave me a vote of thanks and one from Albert M. Austin, who gave me hell." (laughter). I finally succeeded in getting one of these medals from the brother who many years ago founded North Carolina Theta and so we will have a representation of this long-forgotten founder's medal in the history. This medal is very rare for most of those who won them requested and received a badge instead. I doubt if more than four or five of them were ever made and probably all but the one I succeeded in getting are lost. There are other rare medals, which the Fraternity used to bestow upon its men who excelled and these will have their pictures in the pages of the history. One of them is the medal offered for the best literary production at the convention of 1870. The picture of the first Σ A E badge will appear. I have even had those eight rolls of wall-paper photographed and will print their picture. Upon the back of these rolls of wall-paper, six and seven feet in length was written a letter for the history by J. G.

Westbrooke, who was a delegate to the first  $\Sigma$  A E convention ever held. Hidden away in the bowels of old Mammoth Cave is a great rock monument and upon the cross which surmounts it appear the letters, " $\Sigma$  A E." It took many letters to obtain the right to have this photograph taken for the history but finally the legal representatives of the estate granted the right and our pages will be so much indebted to them. One chapter group, the earliest photograph of a  $\Sigma$  A E chapter, dates back to 1859. This came to me through the kindness of United States Senator Harris of old Washington City Rho and the Lawrence chapter.

When I first planned my work, I determined on three trips to three different parts of the United States in search of data. I took the first trip and then found that to attempt to take the other two would eat up so much of my time it would be impossible to take them. I then had to depend upon the correspondence bureau I opened at the office of the historian. Assisted by Brothers Mulder and Carroll, I have sent out what seemed to be millions of letters, and though they did not of course, reach any such number, there have been many thousands. Several thousand of these have been written and thousands of them have been printed, together with many thousand printed blanks and circulars. Two of my four-room apartments are crowded to overflowing with this data and if I had a wife I do not know where I would put her. You may be sure I would not sacrifice Minerva for Eliza (applause). The struggle to get the work done in limited time has been one of the most trying things connected with it. I have had to give up setting a date for its completion. It has been like a great stone wall which you could not push over. To bring it down you must chip off piece by piece.

It may be well at this point to give you some idea of the form the published work will take. The plan now is to publish it in two volumes. These two volumes should be a set which from the standpoint of the book-maker would be a source of pride to the Fraternity. The binding will be in interlaken cloth, T grain with rounded back and gold stamping. On the back will appear the proper titles and beneath the title on the back will be a blind stamp. The seal of the

Fraternity in gold leaf is to be stamped on the cover. The top will be gilt. The style of type will probably be twelve point caslon with four-point leads with a drop in type to ten point caslon for a portion of the type matter. There will be several hundred illustrations and the text will run around the pictures with a caption under the pictures. Each page will have a running title with folio at the bottom. Each volume will have a beautiful frontispiece in three colors. The Fraternity flag will be the frontispiece for volume one. The frontispiece for volume two has not been decided upon.

I will now tell you something more of the contents of the book, if you will bear with me for leading you about in this desultory fashion. I kept right on writing history until I had to run for the train to come to this convention and had no time to arrange the orderly and properly developed report of my work which I wished I might have. One of the greatest victories has been the securing of the photographs of all the eight founders. Twenty words comprised the Fraternity's knowledge of most of the eight founders when the work on this history was commenced. We had something about DeVotie, considerable has been obtained in the last few years about our dear Colonel Rudolph and we knew a mite about Cook. The other five of the founders were entirely unknown to us. To obtain data for an extended sketch of each one of these and in addition their pictures after fifty years have passed away is something which has been done and which for the life of me I can not help but feel immensely gratified over. Another rich find has been of three copies of the first catalogue of the Fraternity issued in 1859, a publication which did not exist in the Fraternity's archives.

The chapter in the history which has caused the greatest amount of work is the chapter which tells of the part of Sigma Alpha Epsilon in the Civil War. Many weeks of labor, if not months have been expended on this one chapter and when I have had to turn from it to other portions of the history, the faithful Mulder had continued efforts toward its completion. It is a wonderful chapter and though I do not claim that when it appears with all the work which has been given to it that it will be absolutely complete, yet, I insits it will be a chapter of which the whole fraternity will be proud. We had

scattered about in our files and catalogues the names of about 200  $\Sigma$  A E's who had served in the Civil War. We have been able to about double this number. Nearly 400 young men, in a fraternity organized but five years before the outbreak of that bloody conflict, with a membership of less than 500, threw themselves into the chaos of war and right gloriously served the cause which they believed was right. It has sometimes been said that because Sigma Alpha Epsilon was of Southern origin and all its chapters were in the South when Civil War came that there were no  $\Sigma$  A E's in the Northern armies. This is a mistake. Kentucky, where the fraternity had two chapters, and Tennessee, where it had three, gave as many soldiers to the Union army as they did to the Confederate and among these were some who fought under the stars and stripes as well as under the stars and bars. But not many, most of our men were Southerners and they fought for that which they had been taught to revere. I am a son of a Union soldier and my father has given me no nobler heritage, but in common with every son of Sigma Alpha Epsilon, I glory in the courage, in the heroism, in the bravery of those Americans who fought for the South because they believed it was right. So it is that Sigma Alpha Epsilon everywhere, North and South will be proud of the war chapter and its stories of  $\Sigma$  A E's who were brave knights in the days of 1861-65. Now listen to this. There were four hundred of these men and from them came ten generals, eighteen colonels, twelve adjutants, twelve majors, fifty captains, thirty lieutenants. What a record! (applause.)

Georgia Pi is in the history. The chapter which went to war, the chapter which heard the roll beat of the drum in the night and under the stars marched away from the old military school to the battle field. How it thrills to hear the words of their major, "Those boys go into battle as if they were going into a ballroom, with the steadiness and coolness of veterans." But all the glory is not for Georgia Pi. See dashing young Captain Healy, fresh from the halls of old Virginia Omicron, as at the second battle of Bull Run, he leads his men into the thickest of the fight, his sword in one hand, his waving cap in the other, and his voice loud and clear, "Come on my men, glory and victory once again on the field of Manassas," and then

the cruel bullet came which laid him low. When they told his Spartan mother he was dead and offered to bring his body home, she said, "No, no, let him rest where he lies, the last resting place of a soldier is on the field where he fell." (applause). Nor must we forget brave Captain Garlington who wounded unto death, calmly stuck his sword in the Virginia soil he loved so well, its hilt toward the heavens and folding his arms across his breast, gave up his spirit. There were  $\Sigma$  A E's who rode with Morgan, there were  $\Sigma$  A E's among Mosby's men, there were  $\Sigma$  A E's on every battle-field of the republic. The war over, they returned many of them to the college halls they had deserted at the sound of war's alarms. If Virginia Omicron ever forgets those men who came back from the strife and rife of war to build her up into newness of life, its name should be wiped off of the scrolls of Sigma Alpha Epsilon. Think of a chapter full of majors and captains and privates. They still wore their old gray coats for they had no others to wear but they were sick and tired of blood and battle with its horrors and to help them forget, they covered the brass buttons on their coats with black cloth.

I must turn to other topics or I shall tell you all of the glories of that war chapter. I wonder how many of you have heard of the days of European extension. That was once a live topic in Sigma Alpha Epsilon. How many times, I have met some old-timer, some man who was on the ante-bellum chapter rolls and who has been out of touch with the fraternity in the years which have followed. Rarely have I met one such and conversed with him but a little while on  $\Sigma$  A E topics when out has popped that question, "Did we ever get that chapter started in Europe?" I am trespassing on your time sadly now and I will not take the time to tell you more than one incident of this European extension furor and that happened not in ante-bellum days but soon after the war. Young Frank Lipscomb of Georgia Beta had gone to a German university to study and every man in our University of Georgia chapter had urged him to organize a chapter of Sigma Alpha Epsilon at Heidelberg, I think it was. Through an accident, soon after Lipscomb arrived there, he made the acquaintance of a polished young German student and received an invitation to visit his student club. Lipscomb with no idea of what a

German student club was like but believing that here he might find his opening for his Fraternity, gladly accepted. That evening he arrived at the club and found forty or fifty students gathered to meet him. A waiter immediately came to his side with a tray containing two glasses of Rhine wine. His friend of the day took one of the glasses and motioned our brother to take the other. The German student said, "I drink to you," and a voice whispered to Lipscomb to respond, "And I drink to you." This he did. Another waiter appeared with two more glasses and a second student stepped up and the same performance was repeated. A third time it was repeated and then it dawned upon the  $\Sigma$  A E what the club was up to. He took the fourth glass and with a wave of his hand exclaimed, "Gentlemen, I drink to all of you." A great laugh went up and they admitted he had beaten them at their own trick. He never went back for he concluded it was not exactly in atmosphere in which he would want to introduce Sigma Alpha Epsilon to Europe.

I must not take time to speak of the McKinley chapter, a chapter telling of his allegiance, his belief in and his love to Sigma Alpha Epsilon. The story of his badge, worn now by a beautiful Southern girl. The story of his love for  $\Sigma$  A E is all in accord with that incident of the morning of his inauguration as president of the United States when in answer to his wife's question, "What jewelry will you wear to-day beside your  $\Sigma$  A E badge?" He responded, "Mother, I think that will be quite enough."

Now to the mundane. A word about the sale of the history when it is published. I do not expect it to have a large sale. Fraternity literature never does. But this work will contain so much of all that has gone to make Sigma Alpha Epsilon history notable, full of sentiment, engaging, I feel that its circulation should be wide. The matter in the book, may not have been treated with the literary skill of a Kipling or a Howells, but it in itself is an inspiration to every  $\Sigma$  A E. Every  $\Sigma$  A E ought to own one. The books are to be published by the Fraternity. Whatever profit there will be will go to the Fraternity. The books as they come from the book-maker will be of the sort that usually cost from \$5 to \$6 a set. Such a price will be prohibitive to many of our active men, who are young and yet

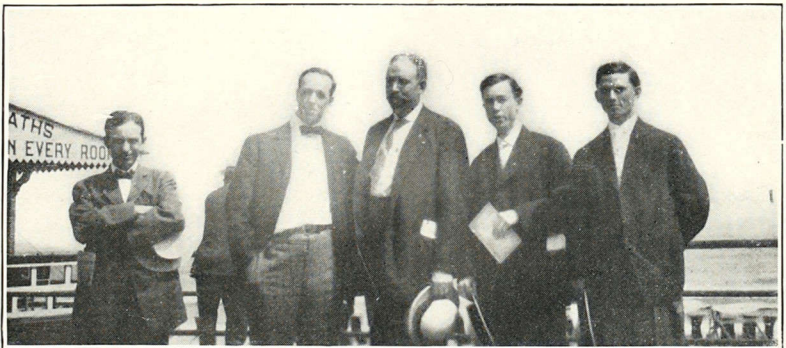




A BATHING PARTY



A GROUP ON THE BOARDWALK



THE SUPREME COUNCIL



to whom the set would be a great boon. From the figures I have obtained from publishers, I believe if we could publish a large edition the price would come down so, that if we could have the subscription of every active member of the Fraternity, we could let them have the set for \$2.50. This might not quite pay for the cost but we could charge a slightly higher price to the alumni and make up the difference there. To alumni who subscribed in advance we might make a low price, somewhat above the price for active members. I therefore wish to urge this convention to pass a special tax to come into effect at the time of publication of the history. This tax to be \$2.50 from each active member in the Fraternity and he in return to receive a set of the history without further cost. Such a compulsory tax is not a new idea. A similar one was passed when the catalogue of 1893 was published by Pennsylvania Sigma-Phi. Think of what it will mean to Sigma Alpha Epsilon to have every active man in the Fraternity an owner of its history. I urge the adoption of some resolution of this kind. I thank you for your attention."



## Snap Shots

BY FRED C. MORE

**T**HE first man to arrive called it the "board walk," the New England delegate called it the "bo-ah-rd walk," the Southern delegate called it the "bode walk" and the bath-house man called it the "bored walk;" after a week of it the question seemed to be, why do the bored walk?

When the calm judicial mind of Judge Levere so far forgets its magisterial dignity as to allow Billy to be swept into the steeplechase pier and on the human roulette wheel to be merrily bowled into the reject you know there must be something in the environment of the place that compels one to enter heartily into the spirit of fun that permeates every plank of that five-mile stretch of promenade.

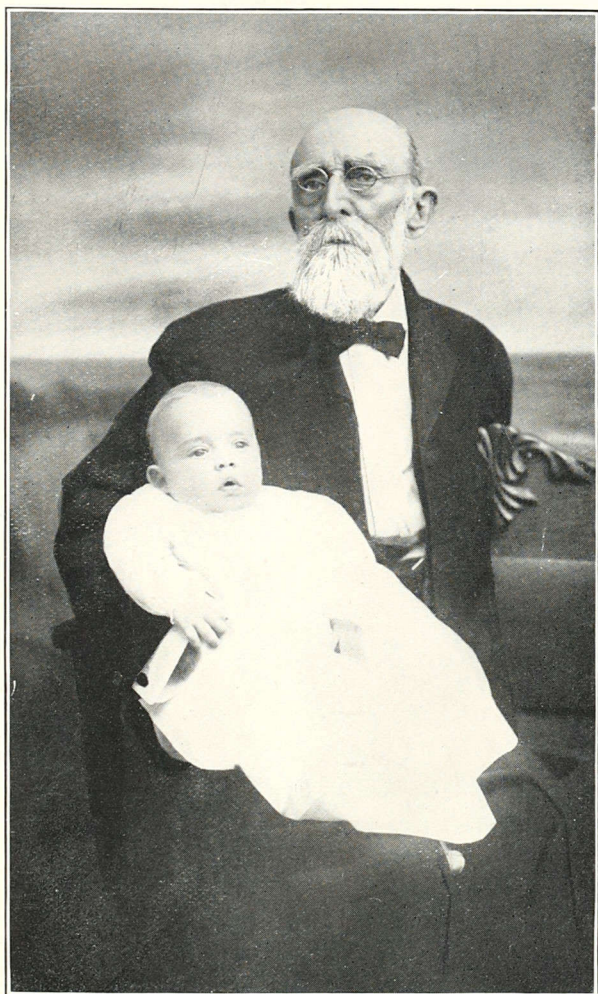
All roads lead to the board walk and the board walk leads to everything that is really worth while in Atlantic City. Strange sights and stranger sightseers make it an ever-changing picture.

But the beach, there's the center of attraction from eleven to one.

Young men and old men, fat women and slender ones, timid girls who shriek when the first roller hits them, who later swim out around the pier, and dashing athletic ones who rush down and into the water with intrepid hurdles only to be bowled over by the first breaker and rescued from two feet of water minus bravado and side combs by some gallant bather. Then, of course, there are those who don their suits to bathe in sand, sunshine and glances.

One morning four petite misses came tiptoeing down the beach and timorously entered the water. The ever-present fat lady from Pittsburg, Pa. who was learning to swim in six inches of water took heart and ponderously waded out after the girls. Suddenly all four dove recklessly into a comber to the amazement and undisguised admiration of the rotund one. Directly four red turbanned heads bobbed up and beckoned her to further dare the terrors of the deep, "My lands, hain't you girls scared to do that?" she panted. "Naw, come on in, the water's fine" came from four husky maidens as they rushed for the matron who scrambled back to the sand and safety. "Heavings!" she exclaimed, I do believe them girls is some of them convention boys from up to the St. Charles," and even George Kimball laughed at the antics of his Western delegates.

Of course, you have all heard about that initiation into the Sons of Neptune, engineered by Col. Stowell, but lest it be lost to posterity perhaps it might be well to re-tell it here. It was at the smoker that sundry persons were tagged by the Colonel and told to report on the board walk promptly at midnight. Everything was most mysterious and at the appointed hour about thirty fellows were admitted to the bath-house by Captain Jefries who, with lantern in hand, was rumaging through the bathing suits for every size from 28's to 56's. "Every man get into these suits, and the last fellow on the beach treats," was the order. If Ralph Stewart had been given a 46 instead of a 23 he might have saved a box of cigars. Before leaving the bath-house the boys were instructed by the Colonel as to the duties before them. It appeared that one of the Kansas City contingent, prominent in fraternity circles, had never seen the ocean until he arrived in Atlantic City that evening. He was therefore to be initiated into the rites and mysteries of the order of the Sons of Neptune.



THE OLDEST AND YOUNGEST S. A. E.  
(Colonel Rudolph and Howard Evans, Jr.)



Col. Stowell was master of ceremonies, General Brandon, Neptune, and Brother More, Socrates. The party repaired to the beach and after impressive charges and much advice from these ancients the candidate was seized by six husky mermaids and precipitated head foremost into a huge roller. "Wow," said the neophyte, and what followed may be omitted here. Now one of the somewhat puzzling and apparently incongruous things about the matter was that after the ceremony one of the leading spirits in the affair dove into the breakers and upon emerging with chattering teeth remarked "Ggggeee wwwhiz that doggoned water is salt."

There were cameras a plenty on the board walk, but the postal photographers probably did a thriving business nevertheless, although the story is current that Bill Hackman overlooked two establishments north of the hotel. Even Col. Rudolph caught the fever and it's more than likely that your delegate has now one of those cards of the Colonel and Baby Evans.

The Willing Workers of Dodgersville, N. J., held their annual picnic at the beach on Thursday of convention week. Two of the "Willing" ones had just emerged from the hands of the "daguerrean man," which, by the way, is New Jersey for photographer. They looked so refreshingly rural that one of the Down East contingent requested them to pose for him on the board walk. He leaned them up against the railing arranging them in a pose as ridiculous to the onlookers as it was agreeable to the couple. Just as he was about to snap the shutter he claimed to have found something wrong with the camera and so after cautioning the couple to remain as they were he hurried into the photographer's, through the back door and under the board walk to the beach, from which place he watched developments. A crowd gathered but still the willing workers waited. The absent-minded photographer in the meantime went into the bath-house and when handing over the little camera-like box to be checked with his other valuables said, "Please be careful of that, as it contains a couple of Billikins I am taking home with me." "Why, at first I thought that was a camera," remarked the young woman at the

counter. "Well, well, that is strange," remarked the miscreant. "Don't you know, you are the third person who has thought the same thing this morning."



## The Banquet

BY FRED. C. MORE

"**W**HERE'S the Colonel; has any one seen Colonel Rudolph? We want Colonel Rudolph and Kimball to head the procession to the banquet hall." The Colonel's banquet ticket was No. 1 and he was No. 1 at the banquet, and in fact after all that strenuous week the Colonel was about the most chipper of the whole crowd.

It was a laughing, jostling, good natured throng that followed his lead to the assault on the elaborate spread. After the invocation by Rev. C. C. Sylvester the menu occupied the attention of the banqueters until rudely broken in upon by the noisy demonstrations of the revelers at the toastmaster's table. Immediately pandemonium broke loose. With napkins waving the supreme council led a roaring Phi Alpha Alacazee that brought every man to his feet. This was but the beginning of the fun, however, for before the last Roo Rah  $\Sigma$  A E had gotten out of their throats Jack Shoch, one of the old guard of Pennsylvania Theta, had mustered his clan of leather-throated rooters and they continued to Rah Rah Penn-syl-van-i-yah until fairly howled down by the Cornell contingent. Then followed the yells of the men from Harvard, Michigan, George Washington, Virginia, University of Illinois, Northwestern and Penn. State until to enumerate them all would be practically a roll call of the chapters. Fraternity and college songs together with rough house solos kept things humming until E. S. A. George Kimball rapped for order and in a short snappy speech introduced the toastmaster, Hon. Wm. W. Brandon, State Auditor of Alabama.

General Brandon's reputation as an orator had preceded him and to say that he surpassed the expectation of his hearers would be putting it very mildly.

His references to the dark days of the Fraternity in the early sixties, when entire chapters entered the Confederate army never





THE CONVENTION BANQUET



to return to the scenes of their brief college careers, and of the great efforts exerted to re-establish the Fraternity during the period of reconstruction, brought sober thoughts, only to be instantly dispelled by an anecdote illustrating his pleasure at being present at the convention, in which he told of a spinster organist in a village church in the South who one day surprised her choir by announcing her approaching marriage to a member of the congregation. The young ladies of the choir were naturally somewhat astonished, but quickly volunteered their services as singers at the wedding, at the same time requesting Miss Sallie to indicate what selections she might wish rendered, whereupon the old lady remarked, "Girls, it's mighty nice of you all to offer to do this for me and there's just one old familiar hymn that I want you to sing at my wedding. When you all see me a-walking up the aisle on Mistah Henry's arm, sing, girls, if you love me, 'This is the way I long have sought and mourned because I found it not.'"

General Brandon next introduced Colonel John B. Rudolph, who arose to receive an ovation lasting six minutes. When at last quiet was restored the Colonel spoke most feelingly of the hopes and ideals of the mother chapter and of the deep gratification it gave him to have lived to see them more than realized.

Before introducing the next speaker the toastmaster read several letters and telegrams of regret from absent members, prominent among them being Hon. Fred. L. Taft, Hon. Jacob McG. Dickinson, Secretary of War, and Dr. H. S. Fish.

In responding to the toast, "Twenty Years After," Brother Sam. W. Meek spoke enthusiastically for extension. That his remarks met with the approval of most of the men present was indicated by the prolonged applause which followed.

Vernon F. Taylor spoke on the "Undergraduates." "Pop" seemed to unlimber himself that night in a most surprising manner and the frequent shouts of laughter which greeted his stories made it apparent that many of the incidents related by him were recognized by the banqueters.

Judge Howry of the United States Court of Claims spoke not only

of the fraternity men in the Confederate army but also on the Fraternity's present and wonderful future.

In closing his remarks Hon. Thomas Z. Lee read a telegram which had just been handed him purporting to come from an official of the Pennsylvania Railroad, stating that a farmer along their line had just made complaint of the death of one of his finest cows, said cow having choked to death on a portion of a shirt which it appeared belonged to Billy Levere. He asked that Billy be apprehended and called to account for not having kept better track of his wardrobe.

General Brandon regretted exceedingly that this unpleasant feature should have been introduced at the banquet and so called upon Frank Shannon, of Michigan, who had been on the train with Billy, to explain the matters to the brothers and if necessary to call Billy to account for the matter. Brother Shannon took occasion to arraign Brother Levere rather harshly and finally pulled from his pocket another part of the same garment, which he presented to Brother Levere for identification. Upon unfolding the remnant there was disclosed an  $\Sigma$  A E pin set in diamonds, the gift of the delegates to the Fraternity Historian, Hon. Wm. C. Levere.

With surprise written all over his countenance Billy looked over the crowd and asked in a somewhat choky voice and with suspiciously weepy eyes, "When will you boys ever stop being good to me?"

In responding to the sentiment, "A Flow of Soul," Brother Levere's remarks became reminiscent of the days when he was initiated into  $\Sigma$  A E. As he proceeded his speech became indeed a flow of soul, so much so in fact that one good Methodist sitting near the writer remarked, "Don't you know that after a speech like that there ought to be a general invitation for those who intend to go back to their chapters and turn over a new leaf in their record to come up on the  $\Sigma$  A E mourners' bench and get a right start." And yet Billy asks, "When will you boys ever stop being good to me?"

In the absence of Dr. H. S. Fish, General Brandon spoke on the subject, "The Ladies," paying a beautiful tribute to American womanhood. The wonderful advancement of the Western chapters was the theme of a vigorous talk by Omar S. Garwood. He made it plain that he was in the  $\Sigma$  A E harness to stay.

Wearing the pledge pin of the Fraternity, Dean Harr, representing the petitioning local, Iota Tau, extended an urgent invitation to all the fellows to come to Oklahoma and assist in the installation of the new chapter.

With parting handclasps and promises to meet each other in Kansas City the assemblage broke up, this at 3 a. m., mind you. Now, what follows has nothing to do with the banquet, of course, but at about 6.30, Colonel Rudolph was observed taking a refreshing morning dip in the surf. Seventy-six years old, did you say? Oh, no, seventy-six years young.

### THE MENU

Cherrystone Clams

---

	Clear Green Turtle	
Queen Olives	Celery	Salted Almonds

---

Planked Live Lobster

---

	Tournedos of Beef with Fresh Mushrooms	
Green Peas		Tomato Marseillaise

---

	Roast Squab on Toast, au Cresson	
Asparagus, Butter Sauce		Browned Sweet Potatoes

---

Sigma Alpha Epsilon Punch

---

Lettuce, Mayonnaise

---

	Vanilla Ice Cream with Strawberries	
Petit Fours		Assorted Fruit

---

Cheese		Demi-Tasse
	Cigars	Cigarettes

## TOASTS

Invocation .....	Rev. Clarence C. Sylvester New York Sigma Phi and Pennsylvania Theta, '03
Introduction of Toastmaster.....	George D. Kimball Colorado Zeta, '95
Toastmaster .....	Hon. William U. Brandon Alabama Mu, '89
Twenty Years After.....	Hon. Fred. L. Taft Ohio Sigma, '89
Undergraduates .....	Vernon F. Taylor Pennsylvania Theta, '11
Recollections of a Confederate Σ A E	Hon. Jacob McG. Dickinson Tennessee Nu, '71
Just for Fun .....	Hon. Thomas Z. Lee Massachusetts Beta Upsilon, '98
A Flow of Soul.....	Hon. William C. Levere Illinois Psi-Omega, '98
The Fair Sex.....	Harry S. Fish New York Alpha and Pennsylvania Theta, '03
Out of the West.....	Henry F. Droste Missouri Beta, '01



## The Smoker and the Dance

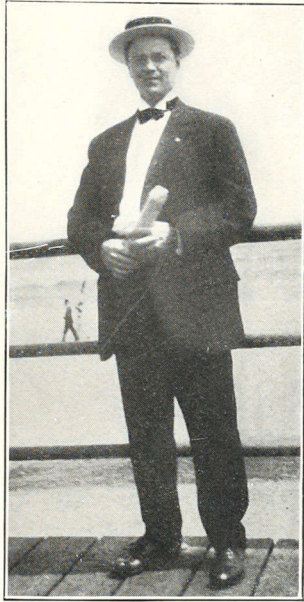
BY CLIFFORD S. LYON, *New Hampshire Alpha*

**T**HE first scheduled event of the convention program, the smoker, on the evening of June twenty-first, was characterized by a delightful informality. The lower floor of the Hotel St. Charles afforded space ample enough to contain the varied displays of spirit and enthusiasm which the brothers enjoyed keeping in evidence, and which in turn served to hasten the mutual acquaintance of the delegates in attendance.

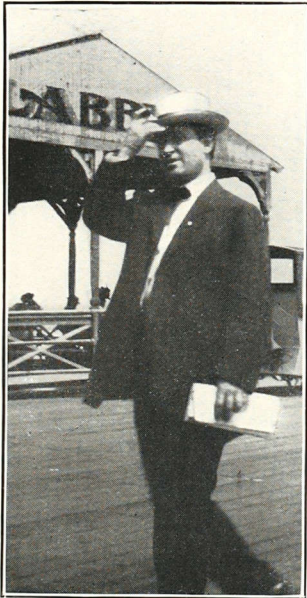
Directly following the registration of those S. A. E.'s present the festivities commenced and continued until after midnight. The rep-



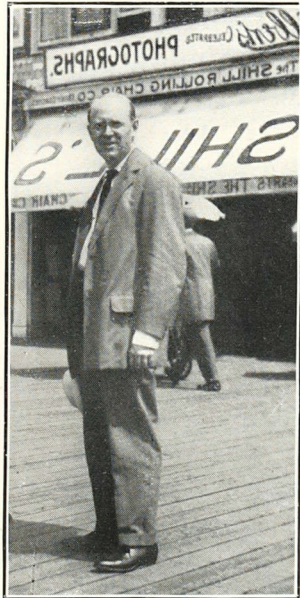
THE HISTORIAN



THE EDITOR OF "THE DAILY"



LAKIN



ALMY





representatives of the various fraternity jewelers distributed complimentary mementos of the convention, which in every case proved to be most acceptable souvenirs.

The hilarity started with a demonstration of strength by the Southern delegates, who marched through the assemblage, led by the venerable and beloved Colonel Rudolph, while all that was vocal in the paraders' constitutions maintained the monotone, "Southern Delegates!" This performance was directly rehearsed by the representatives of every other section of the country, and the good-feeling at once became abundant and contagious.

Refreshments of a nature convivial were served, and the proper atmosphere for enjoyment was certainly created. The piano collected a musically-inclined quota, while the large room was occupied by a group who howled at the stories told by Brothers Fred More and General Brandon. The stories so varied in range and topic as to hold even the most cosmopolitan interest, and mingled with a succession of college songs and yells, amply compensated for the inconvenience of the hot-weather travel experienced in reaching the city. The purpose of the smoker was purely social, and the success of the occasion gave promise of what the following days of the convention were to fulfill.

The succession of strictly "stag" affairs, which had previously characterized the convention, was broken on the evening of June 23rd by the Convention Dance. The affair was under the auspices of the New York Alumni Association, and took place in the Green Room of the Hotel St. Charles. The hall was appropriately decorated with the pennants of the different colleges and universities represented. An unusually fine orchestra furnished the music of the evening.

Though the night was warm, approximately an hundred couples took advantage of the opportunity afforded for a most pleasant evening. The wide porch and cooling ocean breezes made promenading sufficiently enjoyable so that the floor was at no time over-crowded. In addition to the regular twelve numbers on the dance order, there

were about six extras. The cordiality of the affair reflected great credit on the entertaining association and those who assisted in the planning which made the occasion so successful.



## A Toast at the National Convention Banquet

BY COLONEL JOHN B. RUDULPH

OVER a half century ago, there was an incident—yes more, it was an event, never to be forgotten by your brother, who now has the honor of having been an actor, on the memorable night of March 9, 1856, in ushering into existence the Sigma Alpha Epsilon Fraternity. I love to dwell upon that night, when in that old school-house, on the banks of the Black Warrior, eight kindred spirits “Cemented, mixed in one—one hope, one heart, one voice” launched into the Greek world our beloved Σ A E. And if there be pain in the recreation of things that have perished, these sombre thoughts are counterbalanced by the pleasures of the present—the gold of experience is always worthy of preservation. Let me tell you: I love to hoard together the communications which make up a chronicle of little, as well as of great events of life; they may be of little worth in the hour for which they were intended, but they grow richer by preservation than does anything else that age improves; every line reveals matter and men—and believe me when I say that when I behold with pleasure and pride that phalanx of Minerva’s sons gathered from every part of our country, all fired with the laudable ambition of having the Σ A E banner to wave triumphantly above all others—my joy should be complete. Many brethern have asked me, “How came you, DeVotie and others to get up this Fraternity?” The answer is that three of us seemed inspired, that we could not affiliate with any other Greek letter fraternity (and there were three splendid chapters in the University). Now to describe these impulses I find myself incompetent. You know there is a talent in the filling up of an account of the feelings that actuated our devoted band and if there exists a want in that filling up as the artists say in this retrospect, I trust this lack may be supplied by *Truth*. How distinctly can I now see that the greatest concerns of life—concerns which form a part of our

moral being—arise from little springs, like the mightiest rivers of the world; how plainly do I observe that everything is a link in the history of our experience—but that chain of the past is with me unbroken, and with such an array of youth and manhood before me I feel my bosom swell with the same ardor of enthusiasm as of former days, with the double assurance of the greatness, and grandeur of our incomparable Minerva, and that entrusted to your care her banner may ever wave in the front rank of the Greek world and her helmet be crowned with wreaths of laurel.



## Convention Delegates and Visitors

### Delegates

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| Terry W. Allen, Jackson, Tenn.,<br>Alumni.           | Lafayette L. Fonville, President<br>Province I.       |
| Robert L. Allison, Illinois Θ.                       | Clyde D. Foster, Evanston Alumni.                     |
| Albert Joseph Argall, Colorado X.                    | William Prescott Foster, Virginia<br>O.               |
| W. Monson Baker, Ohio Δ.                             | Edgar Alexander Freeman, Cali-<br>fornia B.           |
| Philip S. Beebe, Ohio Θ.                             | Wm. Parmer Fuller, Jr., California<br>A.              |
| Herbert Haud Bennett, Boston<br>Alumni.              | Fred Funke, Lincoln, Neb., Alumni.                    |
| Rex Boland, Illinois B.                              | Guy Garrard, Columbus, Ga.,<br>Alumni.                |
| Solon J. Boughton, Washington<br>City P.             | Omar E. Garwood, President Prov-<br>ince H.           |
| William Woodward Branden, Presi-<br>dent Province E. | Q. B. Gibson, Tennessee A.                            |
| Chas. Harris Brown, Tennessee H.                     | Frank McClung VanGilder, Ten-<br>nessee K.            |
| Paul Lughton Butler, Massachu-<br>setts F.           | Carl Raymond Gray, Jr., Missouri<br>B.                |
| Lee Edwin Childs, Indiana A.                         | Benj. Arthur Gregory, New York<br>Δ.                  |
| Samuel Francis Clabaugh, Alabama<br>M.               | William H. Hackman, Indiana F.                        |
| Frank Dure Coburn, Georgia Ψ.                        | Fred Theo Haddock, Kansas A.                          |
| N. L. Comey, Jr., Tennessee Z.                       | Thomas Philip Hammer, Wilming-<br>ton, N. C., Alumni. |
| Albert Lyimo Cox, President Prov-<br>ince Γ.         | Kenneth Norton Hensel, Twin City<br>Alumni.           |
| Bennett C. Creed, Indiana B.                         | Hubert E. Heren, Illinois Ψ-Ω.                        |
| David How Crouse, North Carolina<br>Ξ.               | Thomas Foster Hill, South Caro-<br>lina Γ.            |
| Nore L. Dowling, Tennessee N.                        | Albert Z. Horning, Milwaukee<br>Alumni.               |
| Lewis J. Doolittle, New York<br>Alumni.              | Irving McLaren Hudson, Minne-<br>sota A.              |
| Roderick Ralph Easter, Washing-<br>ton A.            |   |
| Enoch Ensley, Tennessee Ω.                           |   |
| D. Howard Evans, Philadelphia<br>Alumni.             |   |

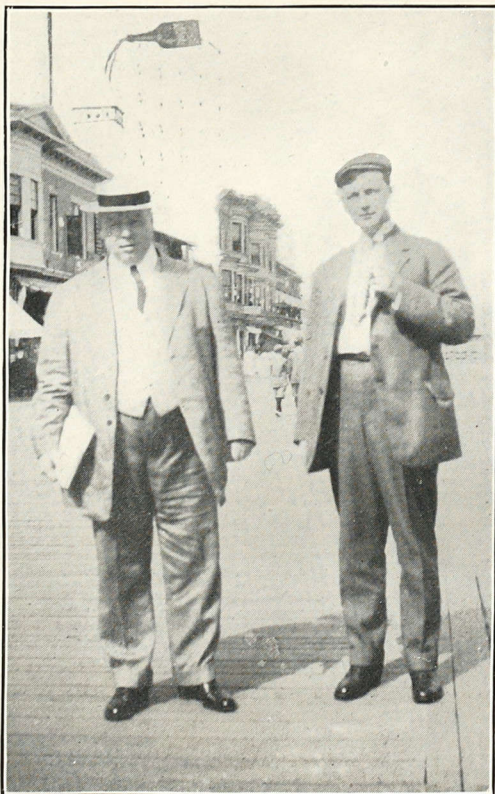
- Sorsby Jennison, Virginia Σ.  
 Conrad Johnson, Virginia Θ.  
 Lawrence Kelly, Alabama A-M.  
 George Henry Kennedy, Jr., Pennsylvania Θ.  
 George Deering Kimball, E. S. A.  
 William F. Kinsey, Ohio Σ.  
 Leonidas Caswell Kolb, Georgia E.  
 L. C. Kuhnert, Jr., Chicago Alumni.  
 Horace Z. Landar, Massachusetts Δ.  
 Harry Philip Layton, Board of Trustees.  
 Thomas Zanslaur Lee, Providence Alumni.  
 Leo Rochmond Leshner, Louisiana E.  
 Albrecht F. Leue, Cincinnati Alumni.  
 William C. Levere, Evanston Alumni.  
 Lloyd Ponpell Lochridge, Texas P.  
 Dozier Addison Lynch, North Carolina Θ.  
 Clifford L. Lyon, New Hampshire A.  
 Milton Crawford Mapes, New York M.  
 Presley A. L. Maurhoff, Pennsylvania A-Z.  
 Arthur Lague May, Colorado Δ.  
 Lewis Bergman Maytag, Iowa Γ.  
 Aug. Henry Meyer, Nebraska Δ-II.  
 Henry Clay Mitchell, Ohio E.  
 George von Bonnhorst Moore, Michigan A.  
 Fred William Niemeyer, Arkansas A-T.  
 Edwin Tilden Nipher, Missouri B.  
 James Frederick North, Colorado Z.  
 Frank H. Painter, Pennsylvania Z.  
 John William Palmer, Illinois B.  
 Frank Phipps Rhame, New York A.  
 John Andrews Rice, Jr., Louisiana T-T.
- Conrad Richardson, Massachusetts B-T.  
 John Barrett Rudolph, Past E. S. A.  
 Edward Giddings Russell, Maine A.  
 Elmer Bird Sanford, Kansas City Alumni.  
 John Albert Schnure Schoch, Pittsburgh Alumni.  
 Julius J. Scott, Atlanta Alumni.  
 Robt. Bucher Scott, Georgia B.  
 Geo. Wingfield Semmes, Georgia Φ.  
 Michael Franers Shannon, Michigan I-B.  
 Carl E. Sheldon, E. S. D. A.  
 Raymond Witmer Sirber, Pennsylvania Δ.  
 Edwin Kerr Sisk, Pennsylvania Σ-Φ.  
 Charles Forster Smith, Jr., Wisconsin A.  
 Elwyn Henry Spear, New York Σ-Φ.  
 Ralph C. Stewart, President Province B.  
 Chas. Frederick Stone, E. S. T.  
 Clarence Warner Stowell, E. S. K.  
 Paul A. Walker, President Province Θ.  
 Arthur T. Wallace, Iowa B.  
 Hilen Ketchem Wallace, Missouri A.  
 William Eben Waterhouse, President Province A.  
 D. E. W. Wenstrand, President Province Δ.  
 Russell Smith Wenzlau, Ohio P.  
 Harry Emerson Whitaker, Massachusetts I-T.  
 J. Menill White, Pennsylvania Ω.  
 Charles Parkinson Wood, Editor THE RECORD.  
 Roger B. Wooten, Mississippi Γ.

◆

### Visitors

- Walter W. Allen, New York Σ-Φ.  
 Don R. Almy, New York A, '97.  
 Albert M. Austin, Ohio Δ, '94.  
 Horace F. Baker, Massachusetts Γ, '01.  
 Walter Francis Leo Barry, D.D.S., Pennsylvania Θ, '06.
- Herbert Keller Bear, Pennsylvania A-Z, '11.  
 E. H. Bellamy, North Carolina Θ, '11.  
 Irvin Blakeslee, New York A, '06.  
 T. Robert Blanpied, New Hampshire A, '08.





LEVERE AND WENSTRAND



MORE  
WHITE  
THE FIRST ARRIVALS  
BRANDON  
STEWART  
STOWELL

- William F. Brittain, Michigan A, '08.  
 Julian Calhoun, South Carolina I, '02.  
 George Aiken Caldwell, Virginia O, '11.  
 Edwin Lee Carney, Tennessee Z, '08.  
 Miller Aiken Cassedy, Pennsylvania O, '11.  
 Wm. Seymour Carrigan, Pennsylvania O, '11.  
 William Granville Child, Pennsylvania A-Z, '09.  
 Harry King Cornwell, Pennsylvania O, '10.  
 Eric Allen Dawson, Mississippi I, '08.  
 Leonard Day, Washington City P, '05.  
 David Philip Deatrick, Pennsylvania A, '09.  
 Thomas Charles Desmond, Massachusetts I-T, '09.  
 Newman Ebersole, New York A, '09.  
 Carl Geo. Ensell, Missouri B, '12.  
 Robert LeF. Fairbairn, New York M, '10.  
 Charles S. Fithian, Pennsylvania O, '09.  
 Clarence Howard Fontius, Colorado X, '11.  
 Allan P. Fowler, New Hampshire A, '10.  
 Geo. Freeman, Jr., Pennsylvania O, '04.  
 Robert S. Gawthrop, Pennsylvania O, '01.  
 Edward S. Gay, Jr., Georgia B, '10.  
 Lewis Gaylord, Colorado X, '95.  
 Julien A. Gehrung, Missouri B, '01.  
 Robert Gibson, Jr., Tennessee O, '88.  
 Harry Walter Gill, Pennsylvania Σ-Φ, '07.  
 Henry W. Grimes, Massachusetts B-T, '11.  
 John Levering Hammer, Pennsylvania O, '09.  
 F. J. Hampton, Virginia Σ, '11.  
 Daniel A. Harrington, Massachusetts A, '06.  
 Edmund P. Hayes, Pennsylvania A-Z, '08.  
 Wm. H. Hetrick, Pennsylvania A, '01.  
 Clarence Eugene Holcomb, Illinois B, '04.  
 Charles Bowen Howry, Mississippi I, '67.  
 Francis H. Hutchinson, Pennsylvania O, '11.  
 William Roberts Ingersoll, Pennsylvania O, '12.  
 Charles Ray Jamison, Indiana B, '05.  
 Elroy J. Jennings, New York Σ-Φ, '12.  
 Joseph H. Johnson, Pennsylvania Σ-Φ, '05.  
 Breck Jones, Jr., Pennsylvania O, '11.  
 Charles R. Kearns, Virginia Σ, '74.  
 Norman W. Klopfer, Pennsylvania O, '09.  
 William Franklin Klugh, South Carolina I, '10.  
 Albert Herman Kurtz, Indiana B, '11.  
 Addison Atkins Lamb, New York Σ-Φ, '08.  
 George Warrington Lamb, Tennessee O, '08.  
 L. Leslie Lammert, Pennsylvania A, '07.  
 Charles E. Lawrence, Massachusetts B-T, '05.  
 Donald McCreight, Pennsylvania O, '12.  
 William Irving McKay, Mississippi I, '97.  
 John Roy McMillan, Pennsylvania A, '09.  
 Malcolm R. MacLean, Georgia Φ, '06.  
 Joseph Nicholas Magna, New York A, '06.  
 Clarence Mack, Massachusetts I, '06.  
 David L. Martin, Tennessee Z, '10.  
 Saml. W. Meek, Tennessee H, '84.  
 Alfred Keister Mills, Colorado Z, ex-'02.  
 Fred. C. More, Washington City P, '09.  
 William R. Morgan, Pennsylvania O, '09.  
 Wm. L. Morris, Washington City P, '04.

- Herbert B. Moyer, Pennsylvania Z, '97.  
 H. J. Mullin, Massachusetts T, '06.  
 Archibald G. W. Naughton, Virginia O, '05.  
 Edward M. Peters, Massachusetts B-T, '12.  
 Claude M. Plowman, Alabama M, '01.  
 C. R. Potteiger, Pennsylvania A-Z, '07.  
 Thomas Richards Price, Tennessee K, '11.  
 Jos. D. Rambo, Colorado A, '11.  
 George Nicholas Ray, Pennsylvania O, '11.  
 Wm. O. Reinecke, Pennsylvania A, '07.  
 George W. Ritemour, Ohio A, '08.  
 James Farish Robertson, Jr., Virginia O, '09.  
 Chas. O. Robinson, North Carolina E, '10.  
 Walter Leigh Rogers, Pennsylvania O, '04.  
 William V. Sauter, New York A, '10.  
 James Robinson Showalter, Pennsylvania O, '10.  
 Ellsworth Maltby Shipp, New York M, '01.  
 Clarence Clark Silvester, Pennsylvania O, '03.  
 Berkeley Leo Simmons, Washington City P, '10.  
 Thomas McNider Simpson, Jr., Virginia O, '07.  
 Andrew Latham Smith, Pennsylvania O, '05.  
 Russell B. Smith, Pennsylvania O, '03.  
 Alexander Sprunt, North Carolina O, '11.  
 H. Wilson Stahlnecker, Pennsylvania O, '99.  
 Jos. H. Stanley, Arkansas A-T, '07.  
 James Alexander Stetson, Massachusetts I-T, '99.  
 Thomas S. Stewart, Pennsylvania O, '01.  
 Dean Taylor, Ohio Z, '02.  
 Vernon Frank Taylor, Pennsylvania O, '11.  
 Edward Davis Tupper, Georgia B, '11.  
 Ralph C. Turner, New York A, '06.  
 Rudyard S. Uzzell, Colorado Z, '03.  
 Wm. Arthur Vawter, New York A, '05.  
 Edward Arthur Wadsworth, New York A, '04.  
 Ritner K. Walling, Pennsylvania O, '09.  
 Carl F. White, New York A, '05.  
 Stanley G. Wilcox, Pennsylvania O, '12.  
 Alexander Wills, New York A, '98.  
 William L. Wills, Michigan I-B, '03.  
 George D. Wilson, Tennessee Z, '99.  
 Ernest Henry Yohn, Pennsylvania A, '10.



## Oklahoma

**O** KLAHOMA Alpha of Sigma Alpha Epsilon will be installed at the University of Oklahoma in October. As THE RECORD goes to press, the exact date has not been announced. S. A. E.'s in that locality are making preparations for a great celebration and visiting brothers are cordially invited.

Iota Tau made a fine showing at the convention and the charter was granted by unanimous vote. The following article appeared in the *Norman Daily Independent*, June twenty-fourth, the day after the good news was telegraphed to the home of the society:

The Iota Tau local fraternity of the university was voted a charter



from the Sigma Alpha Epsilon national fraternity yesterday at its annual convention which is being held this week at Atlantic City, N. J. The local fraternity has been organized for more than two years and all this time the members have been working hard to land the national charter, and they have been rewarded for the ceaseless toil, because S. A. E. is considered as one of the "big four" among college fraternities, and its policy in regard to extension is most conservative.

Dean Harr of Ardmore, Jess Owens of Guthrie and Rex Bolend represented the local at the convention. The time of the installation is not known yet but it will be some time in October next.

The members of Iota Tau are Dean Harr of Ardmore, Jess Owens of Guthrie, Rex Bolend of Sulphur, Mac and Shelley Tracy and Edwin Davis of Elk City, Holcomb Latting and Clifford Barefoot of Chickasha, Harper Craddock of Oklahoma City, Howard McKnight of Lawton, Carroll Moore, Fred Capshaw and Warner Bobo of Norman, Leon and Orren Peterman of Marietta, Erman Bridgewater of Norman and Ray Johnson of Newkirk. These boys are among the most prominent students in the university, and they well deserve the recognition they received from the national fraternity.

Whatever may be said about college fraternities as to their success or failure, there is surely some good in them. The Iota Tau boys have a comfortable home on Asp Avenue, manage their own table, and in fact have everything as home-like as possible. The Iota Tau boys, as individuals and as an organization have always had high ideals and standard and tried to live up to them. This local has started many things at the university. It was the first fraternity to purchase its own furniture and to lease a home. The boys fitted their house from top to bottom in heavy mission style, including a piano of mission style. The boys have property valued at about two thousand dollars. They were the first to give parties to the sororities and numerous other things.

Five members of Iota Tau made places on the 'Varsity athletic teams.

In athletics the Iota Taus have had more men than any other fraternity, their school work has been excellent and in social affairs the boys seem to have held their share.

Some of the most prominent men in the country are members of Sigma Alpha Epsilon among whom are Secretary of State Philander C. Knox, Secretary of War Dickinson, many senators, representatives and governors of states. President McKinley was an S. A. E., and the only pin which he wore at the inauguration was an S. A. E. pin which the fraternity presented to him. In Oklahoma S. A. E. has a fine representation. Judge McMillan of this district, Ralph Hardie, superintendent of Norman public schools for many years, Professors Gifford and Dwight of the university, are all S. A. E.'s; C. B. Ames, a leading attorney of Oklahoma City, Frank P. Johnson, president of the American National Bank of Oklahoma City, Richard E. Voss, one of the wealthiest men in Oklahoma City, and a large number of others in Oklahoma City are members; Joseph E. Terral and Milton Bryan, two leaders in the state legislature are S. A. E.'s. There are more than two hundred and fifty S. A. E.'s in Oklahoma and next year an alumni association will be organized. The local chapter will work up this organization this fall and will start a movement to build a fine fraternity house. We are glad Iota Tau received the charter because it certainly worked hard for it and deserved it.



## A Southerner at Gettysburg

*A speech delivered at Gettysburg at the unveiling of the Monument to the Regulars, 31 May, 1909*

BY HON. JACOB MCG. DICKINSON, Secretary of War  
*Tennessee Nu*

REPRESENTING the people of the United States, I intrust to you and your successors the loving and perpetual care of this monument, which a grateful country has erected in commemoration of the heroic services of the soldiers of the regular army, rendered with such conspicuous valor upon those "dread heights of destiny" near where we now stand, in a battle which, more than any other, contributed to establish the perpetuity of civil government on our continent and the progress of our civilization in harmony with an ideal interpretation of the principles enunciated in the American Declaration of Independence.

The overthrow of the South, as always occurs after a fierce war, when the defeated are helpless and the more conservative of the victors are for a while dominated by the fiercest and most aggressive leaders, was immediately followed by sufferings and humiliations that for a long time admitted of nothing but lamentation over a result that could bring such woes. Keen and bitter as they were, time and a manifestation of a more generous sentiment brought a mitigation of sorrow and a clearer vision of the tremendous evils to all the States which would certainly and immediately have followed upon the establishment of the Southern Confederacy. Its very corner-stone was of laminæ preordained to disintegration. Commercial and other conditions would, as sure as fate, have brought about a dissolving confederacy. What would have come from this we can only conjecture, but it is well within the bounds of reason to assert that the good would have been dwarfed in comparison with the evil.

There would have been a hate and rivalry between North and South as intense as that between France and Germany, with a borderline far more extended, people less amenable to control, and causes for friction more numerous. A cordon of forts would have stretched from the Atlantic to the western border of Texas. Army and naval

establishments would have devoured the substance of the people, and militarism would have dominated civil government. The civilization of all the States would have developed on different and more critical lines. It may be that in the logic of events the war had to come; that it was the fierce, cruel, and inevitable crucible which was to fulfill a destiny—that of making us, as it did, a stronger and harmonious people, united with a solid front to meet the great problems that now confront our race.

We are no wiser nor more patriotic than were the men who were conspicuous in that great drama. We look backward; our vision is not obscured by the tempestuous atmosphere which surrounded them, and we stand upon a different pinnacle in the march of history. They passed through the Valley of the Shadow of Death, and we by their trials have attained to a mount of wider vision than was permitted to them.

God grant that in the great national drama which, act by act, "a blend of mirth and sadness," comedy and tragedy, is always in progress, developing day by day those things which will shape the destiny of our country, we may enact our part with the grandeur, heroism, and patriotism which they illustrated!

At this day there are but few, if any, dispassionate thinkers in the North who question the patriotism of those of the South who on this stricken field gave an example of American valor that will forever thrill the minds and hearts of mankind in all countries and in all ages. And at this day there are in the South but few, if any, who would not turn swiftly with sentiments of abhorrence from any suggestion that it would have been better for the South if it had succeeded in establishing an independent government. And this is true even of the survivors of those who on this very ground

. . . —saw a gray gigantic ghost  
Receding through the battle cloud,  
And heard across the tempest loud  
The death-cry of a nation lost!

With one mind and heart the people of this great country, looking to the future with no rivalry but in generous patriotism, and cher-

ishing no hate, but only the glorious memories of this bloody field, can with hearty accord proclaim in the language of a Southern poet commemorative of this very struggle:

Fold up the banners! Smelt the guns!  
 Love rules. Her gentler purpose runs.  
 A mighty mother turns in tears  
 The pages of her battle years,  
 Lamenting all her fallen sons.



### **William St. Clair Symmers, South Carolina Delta '84**

BY H. H. LUMPKIN, *Tennessee Omega*

**W**ILLIAM St. Clair Symmers was born at Columbia, S. C., in 1864. He attended South Carolina College for one year, but, his father being an English subject, he entered the University of Aberdeen at the age of nineteen to complete his education. Mr. Symmers' life has been one of singularly varied and useful accomplishments in his chosen field of medical practice and research. Immediately upon leaving the university, he practiced for three years in Bauff, Scotland, and then went to Paris for study under Pasteur and Charcot. A very clear and concise sketch of his life is given in a recent copy of the "Northern Whig," Belfast, Ireland, which is herewith quoted: "Yesterday his Majesty's warrant, under the Royal Sign Manual, arrived at Queen's College, appointing a successor to Professor Lorrain Smith in the Musgrave chair of pathology, founded by the last Sir James Musgrave, Bart. The new professor is Dr. William St. Clair Symmers, who for the past seven years has been professor of pathology and bacteriology in the Government Medical School, Cairo. As the public will be interested in knowing something of one who is to occupy so important a position in our Queen's College, and our community, we give the following facts as to his career. After a highly distinguished college course, and a short general practice, Dr. Symmers spent nine months in Paris at the great Pasteur Institute, the time being spent in bacteriological research of various kinds. He then became pathologist to the general hospital at



DR. WILLIAM ST. C. SYMMERS



Birmingham, England, and later on pathologist at the Lancashire County Asylum, Manchester, and resident medical officer at the West Brompton Hospital for diphtheria. He was next appointed assistant bacteriologist to the well-known Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine, where he spent two years acquiring, it is needless to say, an absolutely invaluable experience. Finally, he was placed by the Crown in the chair of pathology and bacteriology in the Government Medical School at Cairo, and appointed pathologist to the Government Hospital, Kasr-el-Ainz, and in the discharge of the duties of these posts he has, as has been said, spent the past seven years.

“During his tenure of his chair, in addition to discharging the ordinary duties, he has done some very distinguished work. He instituted the pathological museum of the Cairo Medical School, and has supplied it with somewhere about six hundred preparations, collected and mounted by himself. A still more notable service he rendered to the whole country. A serious outbreak of cattle plague having occurred in Egypt, he was entrusted by the government with the foundation and direction of an institute for the production of an anti-cattle plague serum, and Sir Horace Pinching, director-general of the Cairo Sanitary Service, testifies to the splendid work which he did there in the face of countless difficulties. After a year’s labor, he returned to the duties of his chair, leaving the duties of the institute in other hands.

“The government indicated its sense of the value of his services in stamping out the cattle plague by decorating him with the Order of Osmanieh, while the Khedive bestowed upon him a gift of diamonds.

“Professor Symmers is the author of many communications in the scientific journals, on pathological and bacteriological subjects, and comes to Belfast with singularly strong recommendations from men who know his work, such as Lord Cromer, Lord Lister, the Egyptian Minister of Education, Sir Horace Pinching, Professor Rufur, Professor Lortel, and others. Queen’s College is surely to be congratulated on obtaining such a distinguished accession to its Professoriate, and Belfast on gaining so very valuable an addition to the ranks of those who are occupied in waging war with disease, and attempting to solve the many problems connected with the sanitation of a great center of population.”

Dr. Symmers' work, since being appointed to Queen's College, embraces the following: Pathologist to the City of Belfast; Examiner in pathology to the University of Aberdeen (his *alma mater*); Pathologist to Royal Victoria Hospital, Belfast; Examiner in pathology to the University of Dublin.

Dr. Symmers will revisit the United States for the first time in many years, this fall. His mother, sister and brothers are residents and citizens of the United States. His father has been dead for a number of years. Dr. Symmers is evidently a man whose life is really given to the betterment of humanity.



## Korean Life and Customs

BY F. E. C. WILLIAMS, *Colorado Zeta*, '06

THERE were never any real secret societies in Korea but, from time to time, there have been organizations which have been secret for a while for political reasons. The only true fraternal spirit is found in the relations of father to son. From the beginning of Korea the people have worshipped their ancestors and therein lies the regard held for the father by the son. This brings us to family relations which, here in Korea, are very interesting indeed.

The true son—and there are many of them—will always honor his father and sacrifice anything for him. The father is not only head of the household but is often feared and honored more than he is loved. He allows his boys to run around half naked and dirty until old enough to go to school and then an average of ten out of a hundred are sent to school to learn Chinese and to read in the native script. The boys grow up to follow the same occupation their fathers did before them. The father is very proud of his sons and they seldom go against his wishes in anything.

The mother never even has a name until she has a son and then she is known as, "so and so's mother." She seldom, if ever, goes out of the yard and doesn't even know the pleasure of reading as she is never taught her letters. If she only occasionally talks to her



lord, is true to him, not quarrelsome, sews and cooks for him, and can wash and iron his linen, she is considered an accomplished and good woman.

The little girls are not allowed to be seen on the streets after they are twelve or thirteen years old unless their faces are well covered and they are accompanied by an old woman. They are never taught to read. At any time of day they may be seen washing or doing other work with a baby brother or sister strapped to their backs. In fact, the girl is the slave of the family until married off (and then she becomes her mother-in-law's slave), which often happens at the early ages of ten and twelve years.

In some part of the house or in a little house built by itself will be found the ancestral tablet made of wood upon which is written the names of the forefathers for the last three or four generations. On the birthdays, death anniversaries, the first and fifteenth days of the Chinese January, and on the fifteenth of August, the father and oldest son, or, if the father is dead, the oldest son alone, goes into the room where the tablet is and, putting rice, rice bread, and wine before the tablet, bows down many times in front of it.

They believe that the ancestor's spirit dwells inside of this hollow tablet and that the scent of the food is pleasing to them. In this way the Korean gentlemen spend much of their time and money. A son who honors his father will spend money to sacrifice when he must needs go hungry himself.

Along with this ancestral worship goes the mourning custom. The son of a dead father must go dirty, wear sackcloth and a large mourner's hat. This hat is about two and a half feet in diameter, made of straw, and, when on the head, covers it so the face can hardly be seen. This very unbecoming garb is worn for a year, then the white horse-hair hat is worn another year after which, if no other member of the family dies, the common clothes may be worn.

All of these customs, which have lasted many hundreds of years, are gradually being done away with by the people themselves. The boys are being educated in large numbers and even the girls are learn-

ing to read. Thus the influence of the Christian church is being felt and manifested in the casting off of these heathen customs and in the education of all Korea.

Kong Ju, Korea, July 20, 1909.



## A Pan-Hellenic Union

BY CHARLES P. WOOD

**T**HE 1909 convention of  $\Sigma$  A E passed the following resolutions referring to a Pan-Hellenic Union:

**WHEREAS**, we believe that the Greek-letter Fraternity, with the proper ideals and principles, is, and has been, a power for good, both to the American college man and the American college; and

**WHEREAS**, there are many phases of fraternity economics which, we believe, are of a kindred character in all Greek-letter Fraternities, and could be adjusted by well-defined principles applicable to all; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That it is the sense of this Convention that a Pan-Hellenic union of all Greek-letter Fraternities is expedient and advisable; and, be it further

*Resolved*, That the Eminent Supreme Archon, or any member of this Fraternity duly authorized by him to represent this Fraternity, shall have power to represent Sigma Alpha Epsilon, in any movement for the organization of a national Pan-Hellenic union of all college Greek-Letter Fraternities.

As noted in a recent number of *THE RECORD* this movement was started by George D. Kimball, E. S. A., at a meeting of the Religious Education Association at Chicago in February, 1909. The resolutions presented by Brother Kimball were unanimously adopted and the movement has attracted considerable attention and favorable comment, as evidenced by the following letter from President Faunce of Brown University:

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE,  
BROWN UNIVERSITY,

PROVIDENCE, July 3, 1909.

MR. GEORGE D. KIMBALL, Denver, Colorado.

MY DEAR SIR: I write to ascertain if the Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity, of which I understand you are president, will unite in a conference of the various fraternities of this country to be held in New York City, probably sometime in the month of November. My thought is that each fraternity should be represented by one or two delegates and the conference should discuss some of the burning problems brought to the front by the publications of Mr. Birdseye and several others during the last two years. I am this year president of the Department of Universi-

ties and Colleges of the Religious Education Association, which will hold its next meeting at Nashville, Tenn., in March, 1910.

"At a meeting of the Department of Universities and Colleges held in Chicago, February 11, 1909, the subject under discussion was 'The College Fraternity as a Factor in the Moral and Religious Life of Students.' The speakers on the program were Mr. Clarence F. Birdseye, of New York; Dean Thomas A. Clark, of the University of Illinois; President Guy Potter Benton, of Miami University; Professor Ernest H. Lindley, of the University of Indiana; and Professor William A. Scott, of the University of Wisconsin. After a spirited and profitable general discussion Mr. George D. Kimball, of Denver, Colorado, President of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon Fraternity, offered the following resolution:

"WHEREAS, this is the first national meeting of any Educational Association where the question of the College Fraternity has had a prominent and conspicuous place in its deliberations, and

"WHEREAS, there are gathered here the representatives of seventeen of the great national fraternities, and

"WHEREAS, there are many phases of fraternity economics which we believe are of a kindred character in all the Greek-Letter fraternities and could be adjusted by well defined principles applicable to all, therefore be it

"Resolved, That it is the sense of this national conference that a Pan-Hellenic union of all Greek-Letter fraternities is expedient and advisable, and be it further

"Resolved, That steps should be taken at once to bring about such a union, and that the organization under whose auspices this gathering is assembled shall be requested to take such action as may be deemed advisable to accomplish such a result."

This resolution was seconded by President Emory W. Hunt, of Denison University, a member of the Alpha Delta Phi Fraternity, and was adopted by an unanimous and hearty vote.

Are you personally empowered to appoint a delegate to the informal conference? If not, who in your fraternity is so empowered? My idea is that these delegates should not be clothed with any authority to act for their fraternities, but should simply come together to present papers and engage in discussion. I have received letters from several educators and college teachers suggesting the formation of a Pan-Hellenic Union. This has an ambitious sound. It is better for us to have at first an informal conference, out of which possibly a union may later grow. The experience of each fraternity in dealing with chapter-houses and kindred problems will just now be of great value. Will you assist in this movement by appointing a delegate to represent your fraternity?

Sincerely yours,

(Copy)

(Sgd.) W. H. P. FAUNCE.

Every Greek-letter fraternity should have a representative at the Nashville meeting in March, 1910. As President Faunce suggests, it will probably be best to discuss the matter rather informally at first so that there may be a perfect understanding before the actual organization of the Union. The resolutions, which were presented at Chicago by Sigma Alpha Epsilon, seconded by Alpha Delta Phi and unanimously supported in a meeting which included members of many other fraternities, will doubtless result in an organization which

will accomplish a great deal for the good of fraternities. In such an organization the questions affecting fraternities could be discussed frankly and fearlessly and from these discussions would spring a spirit that would condemn the evils that are sometimes allowed to exist because it is not easy for one or two fraternities to suppress what rivals seem inclined to condone.



### What the Magazines Are Saying

THE press has been disposed of late to devote considerable space to the discussion of fraternities. The press does not give much space except when there is something sensational, and since sensational in the newsy sense involves charges and countercharges, "exposures" and criticisms, we may expect to find both good and bad in the excerpts below which have been collected at random—and the goodness and the badness have a range from the serious and sensible to the ridiculous, and what was intended for the ridiculous has proved in certain instances to be sensible, and what was at first supposed to be sensible has quite often turned out to be ridiculous. THE RECORD believes that its readers will find this matter worthy of close attention. Although we may not find truth in all that these clippings include, we may at least have a better chance to see ourselves "as others see us."

We begin with a clipping from a recent number of *Puck*, which is racy enough, we think, to catch the interest of the "reader" who seldom does more than scan the illustrated pages:

#### THE ESOTERIC INFLUENCE OF THE COLLEGE FRATERNITY MOTTO

The college fraternities have been getting it of late. Presidents Schurman, Jones, Northrup, and Jordan, with other savants, have been charging them with all sorts of misdemeanors. And yet most of the learned gentlemen who believe the fraternities are all but ruining college life have a touching faith in their nobility of purpose. They are injuring not only their own members, but all the other students, and yet the teaching of their rituals, constitutions, and mottoes rises to the sublime. No association can be regarded as bad which gets drunk every night and has a motto taken from the Greek New Testament. Ah, the silent influence of the lofty motto, the noble motto whose initial letters form the designation by which the society is known to the vulgar world, that influence pervading the life of the members and expressed in the well-kept chapter houses of the staid college town, conserving culture and wide trousers, stimulating scholarship

and poker! At times, when reading the deliverances of the learned gentlemen upon the beneficent influence of Greek-letter fraternities, traceable, as is the life of our planetary system to the sun, to the mottoes which name, guide, create the fraternities, some of us have felt it a wrong that these mottoes should be withheld from mankind. Now, as a matter of fact, in any college town you can learn the motto of any society from any bell-boy who knows Greek, which not all of them do. So we wrote to some of the society members and asked them to elucidate and interpret their mottoes, apprising them that we knew what those mottoes were. Our translation is sometimes more exact than that of the societies, which dress up nouns with supplied verbs. This we say for the benefit of young scholars who were never conned in Greek on account of the unremitting industry with which they pursued the commercial course, and who, from the depths of their acquaintance with the amount of coffee produced in Brazil and the quality of iron emanating from Sweden, might cavil at our rendering. The resulting replies follow:

DELTA KAPPA EPSILON

*Demokratia Kai Eleutheria*—"Democracy and Liberty"

"It's easy. All of our Southern members are Democrats. It's the thing, you know, to be a Democrat down there, and we wouldn't take in a man who wasn't all right. Liberty is generally taken to be personal liberty, and when some narrow-minded prof. beefs on a fellow getting a little sosh on, we just remember our grand old motto. Some fellows say that the Presbyterian ministers who founded the order didn't mean it that way; but there are no theologs in the active membership these days, so I am unable to get that opposing point of view."

SIGMA ALPHA EPSILON

*Sos Adelfhos Eimi*—"I am your brother"

"That merely means our own fellows, of course. We are not brothers of the *hoi polloi*, which are Greek words we Greek-letter men use a great deal, and I want it distinctly understood that we are not brothers to any of the cheap frats, either."

DELTA TAU DELTA

*Didomen Teimen Dikaiois*—"We Give Honor to Justice"

"Bill Smithers, one of our fellows, had to give ten dollars to Justice-of-the-Peace Riley last week for celebrating. I think this is a h—l of a country and a h—l of a town if a man can't celebrate. I think the six Presbyterian ministers who founded our order might have chosen a better motto—I do, indeed!"

ALPHA DELTA PHI

*Aoratos Desmos Philotatios*—"Dearest Invisible Bond"

"My dad is much against the dearest part. He and a lot of other dads kick on financing a man as a frat man should be financed. We issue bonds to our alumni to build chapter-houses, and the invisible part is the interest on the bonds."

CHI—PSI—

"Our motto is the most secret of all. We had a rule that it should never be written, and then went one better and forbade that it be spoken; so since the Rev. James Davidson, Union, '59, died, no one in the society has known

what the motto is. So we just watch the most likely one of our rivals and try to do as it does, and so catch some of the inspiration that a motto gives."

## PSI UPSILON

*Psychoten Umeteros*—"Yours from the Heart"

"Your inquiry addressed to our Cornell Chapter has been referred to me as one of the greatest authorities on fraternities. I want to say that Schurman's charge that frats discourage learning is false. Take history, for instance. Every man in my chapter owns my history of the frat, and few there are who can not tell you how many of our boys won the high jump at Brown, how many the prize debate at Columbia, and how many played football at Dorchester. We drove the T men out of Dorchester. Whenever a society dies or quits at a college where we are, we drove it out. If this seems to be because its house burned down, we didn't set fire to the house. But if we hadn't been in that college, they would have built a new house. Or perhaps the Dekes cut the hose. Every one of the six Presbyterian ministers who founded our order is still alive, while all but two of the fifteen men who founded the Dekes eleven years later are dead. This, as you can read in my history, conclusively proves the moral and physical superiority of our order over a presumptuous rival."

## SIGMA CHI

*Sozomen Chariton, or Synogametha Charito*

"The bell-boy authorities differed. Some even said the society used both mottoes. Anyway, it makes little difference whether you cherish charity (love) or dwell together in charity (love).

"We certainly do not dwell together in charity. Not us. Our dues are as high as anybody's. George Ade belongs to us. We are sticking up chapter-houses all over the map. Booth Tarkington is one. Our cotillions are one of our especial features."

## BETA THETA PI

*Boiethia Theoria Pistis*—"Assistance, Circumspection, and Faith"

"If more of our fellows had given assistance at the last exam., Prexy couldn't have had so much to say about frat men being canned. And, if the fellows had only been more circumspect in using cribs, and hadn't had so much faith that Grunty and Blinks couldn't see across the room!"—*Arthur B. Gilder*.

The following clipping from a Western paper illustrates the conflicting opinions of deans in two of our largest universities. Dean Clark's answer to Dean Reed will meet any fair criticism of the college fraternity. It answers the charges that have so often been made against fraternities and it answers them fairly, stating truthfully the conditions that exist at a progressive, well regulated institution:

Fraternities are rotten through and through. So says Dean John O. Reed of the University of Michigan.

Fraternities are a good thing. So says Dean Thomas Arkle Clark of the University of Illinois.

By an unusual coincidence there has appeared in the current number of the Alumni Quarterly of the University of Illinois a comprehensive answer to the bitter indictment of fraternities formulated by Dean Reed in a lec-

ture delivered in Chicago last Thursday night. In his talk, which created a stir among the students, faculty and alumni of a score of colleges, Dean Reed accused the fraternities of fostering immorality, drunkenness, crime, and poor scholarship, expatiating on each disagreeable feature.

Dean Clark's article takes the exactly opposite position, affirming that at the State University of Illinois, at least, fraternities are a powerful influence for good, benefiting both the school and the individuals who belong to them. He also gives a wealth of details in his discussion, taking up in turn the objections to fraternities made by his brother from Michigan.

Dean Clark admits that his experience has been limited to one school, but thinks it has been comprehensive there. He entered the University of Illinois as a student in 1885, when fraternities were tabooed and each freshman had to pledge himself not to join one. He has been with the school ever since and is said to have made the personal acquaintance of every one of the thousands of students who have attended the school since he became dean of undergraduates. There are now sixteen fraternities and a dozen clubs at the university with a membership of over 600.

"I believe fraternities at the University of Illinois have justified themselves," he says. "The men at the head of them are always reasonable and open to suggestion. Their relation with my own office is always frank and helpful. I believe that though there are some things about the organizations that I would wish eliminated, these are relatively slight or unimportant. In the main the fraternity is an organization that makes for warm friendships, social training, good scholarship, and high ideals.

"The internal organization of the fraternities is commendable. There are in each one upper classmen who take seriously the obligation to look after the younger men, to see that order and discipline are maintained and that standards of scholarship are upheld. Each organization has a sensible and definite set of house rules, which it seriously attempts to enforce.

"In their relations with the university authorities I have always found the fraternity men entirely willing to come half way. As a college disciplinary officer I long ago found that men in a fraternity are much more easily gotten at and more easily influenced than similar men outside. The reason is apparent. If a man is in an organization it is not only possible to get at him personally but one may enlist as helpers all the other men in the organization.

"I am often asked about the morals of fraternity men. From my experience I should say that a young man at the University of Illinois is often safer morally if he goes into a fraternity than he otherwise would be. In the fraternity it is the upper classmen, the older men, who rule, and I do not know of a single organization which does not contain steady, reliable, high-principled seniors and juniors whose influence over the freshmen is salutary. On the whole I consider the moral tone of the fraternities somewhat above the average of that of the general student body.

"The scholarship of fraternity men with us is about average. It is hardly reasonable to expect that it should be more than that. The interests of the fraternity man are more numerous and the calls upon his time more frequent than those of the non-fraternity brother. He is often in athletics; he leads a more active social life; he is more frequently in politics; and is generally identified with every college activity. The time given to these things must bring down the average of scholarship. Personally I am not sure that this fact is one always to be deplored. Much as I believe in high scholarship, I believe, also, that general efficiency is to be encouraged."

Dean Clark points out the entire absence of friction between members and non-members of fraternities "at Illinois" and quotes "the most active

leader in college," a non-fraternity man, as saying that the fraternity men are more democratic than the non-fraternity men.

THE RECORD does not care to undertake a discussion of the high school fraternity. It is an unnecessary institution and what is unnecessary seldom does any good. The August *Everybody's* seeks to bring out the evils of the high school fraternity in a rather lengthy article and concludes with an illustration of how one school has tried to absorb the system through peaceful effort:

Some educators have come to believe that it will be easier and better to absorb the fraternity boys and girls into a well-organized general school social life than simply to pulverize the student body back into individuals.

One of the Chicago high schools (a private school) is doing in this direction a work which is most curious, most suggestive, and most promising. Five dollars out of each tuition fee is set aside for the furtherance of the social activities of the pupils. This term includes athletic teams and literary societies and musical clubs and so on, as well as what is usually called, strictly speaking, social life.

One phase of social life under the new auspices you may see if you will go out to the school building on a certain afternoon in any week. You will find a dance in progress which is open to all the pupils of the school. Nobody is obliged to be present, but everybody who comes must stay till the end. In a way, it is a class exercise.

There is an instructor present. She teaches waltzing and two-stepping, of course. But she also teaches figure dances, national dances, and folk dances. She gives dancing what it ought to have—a "festival" character, as well as a "society" character. And she uses it as the basis for a training in school forms and usages. Her department is really a department of social education, and she is regarded as one of the most important members of the faculty.

Looking at this dance, you will observe that the children are all dressed very simply. Girls who come too noticeably arrayed are admonished. It is not "good form."

And in speech and in manner, as well as in dress, you will observe the influence of proper instruction. Nothing could be more correct than the behavior of these children. At the same time, nothing could be more unaffected and natural. They are not developing the crude, fantastic ostentation which comes with an unguided imitation of adults in totally unregarded and unadvised enterprises of their own. They are being provided with a proper environment, and they are falling easily and unconsciously into the simple ways of cultivated people.

You will notice that no program cards are allowed. As each number in the dance comes along, the girl dances with the boy who first bows to her. And the affair is so punctiliously conducted, the dancing is so standardized that it becomes almost as natural for boys and girls of different social sets to take part in it together as it would be for them to walk together in a procession.

No girl may refuse a partner who offers himself. This rule will astonish and offend you beyond measure at first. But it is extraordinary how well it works out. No boy who is really distasteful to a girl continues to offer himself. The girl may be trusted for that. But among the boys whom she would never otherwise have met she finds many who please and attract her



and give her a broader and friendlier view of the companions of her school days. The outcome is that many trivial social barriers are broken down, and that many personal experiences are pleasantly, and in a proper place and manner, enlarged.

As a "feeder" for this weekly dance, there are compulsory dancing classes (except in case of parental objection) for the pupils of the first two school years. The principle involved is that, since dancing is the entrance to the social life of the young people of the district, it is highly desirable that every pupil should at least go through that entrance and have a chance to look around.

Finally, in addition to the compulsory classes and the weekly afternoon parties, there are evening parties at various times during the year. The school authorities feel that the installation of these events as part of the education offered by the school has done a great deal to break up cliques and to introduce into the school a social life of breadth and human kindness.

From such experiments much may be expected. And if the high-school fraternities, by stimulating educators to give their schools a social as well as a purely scholastic usefulness, succeed thereby in widening the bounds of the educational system, they will have put the finishing touch to the unconscious humor of their career.

The August *Century*, quoted below, presents the indictment quite forcibly:

It can hardly have escaped the notice of any intelligent reader of the daily press that secret societies are at present undergoing a searching examination. The direct occasion of this inquiry is the fact that these organizations have entered the public schools. In these institutions they have developed certain characteristics which are the explanation of the continental movement against them.

The State of Ohio has passed a law forbidding the organization of fraternities in the high schools of the State. The supreme court of the State of Washington has affirmed the right of the school boards of the State to prohibit the formation of secret societies in the high schools of the State. In Chicago, where a desperate battle in defense of fraternities has been waged, the courts have uniformly held that it is quite within the power of the school board to forbid such organizations and to enforce their rule.

These cases are fairly representative of the trend of thought throughout the whole country. Everywhere there is a feeling that fraternities are a menace to the young life of the nation, and that they must be banished from the public schools, if they are to be safe places for boys and girls.

What is the reason for this general feeling? Is it a mere prejudice for which no reason can be assigned? It seems hardly possible that the latter supposition can be true, for secret orders are very popular in our country. Such societies have existed in heathen and semi-civilized lands for thousands of years, but their greatest development has been in our own time and country. They now claim millions of members, and their halls and temples are to be found in every hamlet, village, and city. Why should the whole nation be aroused against them, if there were no real reason for the feeling?

Parents, teachers, principals, school boards, legislatures, and courts of law make substantially the following allegations:

"The fraternities make the public school a cheap and shoddy aristocracy."  
"The fraternities are not in any true sense of the word fraternal." "The

fraternities make their members arrogant and insulting to their fellow-students." "Fraternities make their members disrespectful and insubordinate to teachers and school authorities." "Fraternities promote vices of all kinds in their secret meetings and houses." "Fraternities furnish secret places of resort which lead young people away from their homes at times when they should be with their parents." In these terms are the fraternities characterized by the school authorities who have been studying them.

It is quite remarkable that from this verdict there is virtually no dissent. One would suppose that if there were any justification for these societies, some one would find it out and make it clear to the world of teachers. As it is at present, no one seems ready to contradict the general testimony above given.

We have here a very good conclusion from *The Saturday Evening Post*:

We approve, on the whole, of this ruthless war against high-school fraternities and sororities. It serves to draw a line. In effect, it declares that no citizen of the United States, under eighteen years of age and duly enrolled in a public school, shall be a snob between the hours of 9 a. m. and 3 p. m., Saturdays and Sundays excepted. To segregate that bit of chronological territory and dedicate it to the ideals of democracy seems to be a useful and beautiful thing.

It is generally admitted that fraternities introduce, or rather typify, a rule of caste and clique which is undemocratic. At college, of course, a great many people (ourselves included) warmly approve of them. The pupils are then of an age when to be initiated in the rule of caste and clique is not only permissible, but fairly incumbent in view of their approaching social responsibilities and opportunities.

What mamma doesn't wish her daughter or son to return from college with a visiting-list including as many as possible of the very best people and as few as possible of the other sorts? For a boy the college fraternity is an admirable anteroom to the most desirable clubs, from which, a little later on, he will virtuously fulminate against fraternities in the high schools.

While giving our moral support to the war we can not, however, help feeling some sympathy for the enemy. In a world where nearly everybody else pursues social exclusiveness, high-school pupils probably fail to understand why they should be lariatied out on the otherwise vacant commons. The young things are too immature to see the difference.



## Noble Leslie DeVotie

BY WILLIAM C. LEVERE

### XXIV.--OFF TO WAR

THE rupture between the North and South came with the election of Abraham Lincoln as president of the United States. There were still three months between this event and the inauguration of Jefferson Davis as president of the Confederate States, but many days before the formal advent of the Southern Confeder-

acy the Southern States were seceding and under a new flag were setting up a government of their own. Alabama caught, in the throes of the excitement which possessed the whole South, was quick to act. Everywhere her sons took up arms. There were in Selma, the home of Noble Leslie DeVotie, two companies of State Militia, the Governor's Guards and the Selma Blues. Captain Thomas G. Goldsby was the head of the Guards and Captain J. Kent was commander of the Blues. These companies were composed of young men from the best families of Selma and many of them were from DeVotie's church. They were among the first to volunteer when the war cloud grew black. Their services were accepted and they marched away to Fort Morgan, which they seized in the name of the sovereign State of Alabama. DeVotie was thrilled to the center of his being at the march of events and threw himself heart and soul into the cause of his State. He enlisted in the Governor's Guards at once and was made chaplain of the company. DeVotie could not arrange his affairs to leave Selma with the soldier boys but he was with the hundreds that waved them farewell as they marched away to war. A few days later he followed them and we will allow him to tell his own story of his journey on his way to join his command:

BATTLE HOUSE, MOBILE, January 18.

My dear Mother: Leaving Selma on the magnificent boat James Battle, and after rather a pleasant trip, I reached this city about daylight this morning. For the first time in my life, I have been on that portion of the Alabama river below Selma, and in this city. The river in some places presents, in its high bluffs and beautiful, spreading plantations some nice scenery. But this city of Mobile is uncomely in the extreme. The situation is low, the buildings for the most part badly constructed and dingy and the streets at this time are literally covered with mud and filth, and in dry weather must be as dusty as can be. I met in the city quite a number of the soldier boys from the Fort. They are delighted to see me, and I sincerely hope that I may be enabled to do them some good. I should have gone down to the Fort at 12 to-day, but Mr. Milton and Mr. Hardie were in town, and induced me to stay till to-morrow, and then go over with them. They all seem to be in fine spirits, and with the exception of a little sunburning look better than when they left home. I hope that military life will have a tendency to fatten your lean boy. But I must look about a little.

Since writing the foregoing, I have taken a small walk into the fashionable portion of Mobile. Government street corresponds to the Fifth Avenue, of New York, but only in the fact that the aristocrats of the town are quartered on either side of it. I have seen at the hotel quite a number of gentlemen with whom I am acquainted and among them are Drs. Lane and Holman. Among the ladies are Misses Lea and Pleasants,

Marion. Everybody seems to enjoy life here, but I am already tired of Mobile. Mr. Milton returns to Selma to-morrow to attend to some business, after which, he will come back and bring Mrs. Milton with him. I met Mr. Collins on the street this evening, and he has gone to the practice of law, and has returned about half politician. He told me he was writing some political articles for one of the newspapers of this city. I have not seen Mr. Bestor, and am rather inclined to think that he is not here at this time. But now I must bid you good night. Saturday, 8:30 a. m. I have just got up and made ready for breakfast. It rained here last night and continues so this morning. I go over to the Fort at 12 o'clock. There is daily communication with the city and I will write often so that you may be posted in regard to the movements at this seat of war. Best love to dear little Lizzie, Jemett, Pa., and yourself.

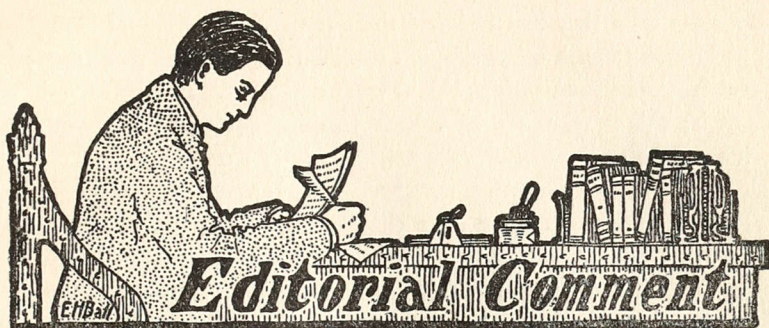
Your affectionate son,

NOBLE.

DeVotie was welcomed at the fort and by appointment of the commander was made chaplain of the garrison. He became popular with the men by his kindness and attention to their needs. The life was attractive to him and he flourished under it, even gaining some flesh, as he had hoped in his letter to his mother, he might do. As time wore on at the fort, the conviction grew that there would be no war and the soldiers quartered there commenced to look for orders to return to their homes. There were occasional incidents which broke the monotony of the dull routine and in a letter to his father, written February 4, 1861, DeVotie detailed one of these adventures.

Late on Saturday evening we had a little occurrence with which considerable excitement was connected. A large vessel was coming up the channel under full sail. A combination of signal flags was displayed by the fort for the purpose of ascertaining her nationality; she gave no answer. A blank cartridge was then fired, but she hoisted no colors. By this time nearly all the men in the fort had assembled on the ramparts, and were intensely excited. A ball was now thrown across her bow, and went whizzing through the air till it hit the water far beyond. The vessel then rounded too and displayed the United States flag. Being boarded it was ascertained that she was a Down East ship, which had been to Havre, and was then bound to the port of Mobile, she had been out sixty-four days and knew nothing of the political changes in this country, and consequently did not understand the demonstrations from the fort. The captain's wife who was on his vessel, was terribly frightened at the firing of the cannon. Had the vessel proceeded after the shotted fire, she would have been pitched into. A ship employed by the United States to supply the lighthouses on the gulf coast with oil, came in yesterday upon a stiff breeze, with the stars and stripes flying from her mast. I understand that the authorities of this fort will seize her cargo, as it is needed here.

*(To be Continued)*



All of us who went are glad that we met at Atlantic City in the summer time. We anticipated a larger attendance than we found, but as a wide awake, fair-minded convention the meeting came up to expectations. There was enough to keep everybody busy and whenever there was time to spare there were a thousand diversions, still, contrary to some predictions, it can not be said that these diversions interfered in the least with business. There was no departure from the progressive policy that the Fraternity has been maintaining. The chapters showed up well in every way except that several were not represented. In this respect, Atlantic City fell below the record. The policy of extension may be criticised by some as ultra-conservative, yet there is no saying that every petition and every argument was not given fair and unprejudiced attention.

Asked what the convention did to make itself famous, we would say: it picked out the petitioner that was in every way up to the requirements and granted the charter; it provided finances for the Devotie Memorial Hall, the History, PHI ALPHA and THE RECORD; it took the initial steps towards a Pan-Hellenic Union; it steered clear of pitfalls, and side-tracked whatever would serve only to provoke tiresome and useless debate. But, above everything else, what has left the very best impression and what is altogether most gratifying is the congeniality of all who were present. They came from the four corners of the country, they came from the highlands and from

the lowlands, from the city and from the farm, and no sooner had they come than they had resigned their respective individual identities to be known to each other simply as S. A. E.'s. This is what made it a real fraternity convention; this is what makes us glad when we think about it; this is what we have been working for and what we shall strive always to perfect.

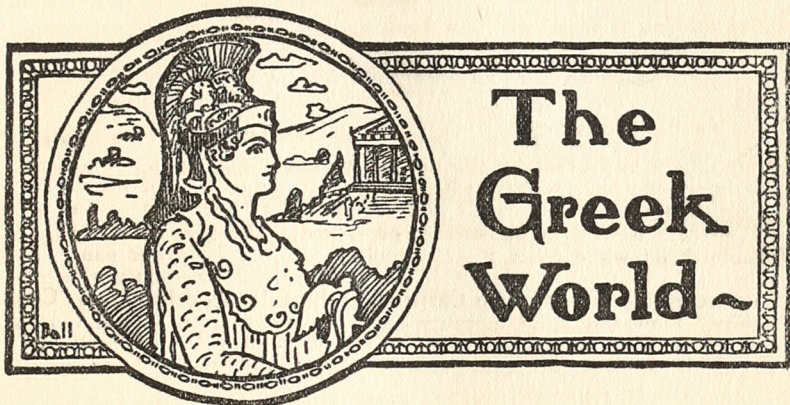


It was decided to meet next time at Kansas City in December, 1910. This is no surprise to those who have been keeping up with the activities of our Western brothers. As soon as we got **Kansas City** to Atlantic City, we caught the Kansas City spirit; Elmer Sanford had been among the first to arrive; he had started everybody his way and his invitation, extended in behalf of the Kansas City alumni, was as cordial as it was irresistible. We shall go to Kansas City expecting a convention larger than any so far. It will be the right time to meet again in the West and all of us want the days to hurry by until it will be time for us to go.



**THE RECORD** went to the convention somewhat jaded, we admit, but not without hope, and came away in high spirits and sincerely thankful for the hearty and thoughtful support of the **Thanks** convention, which will make it possible to publish a better magazine.

The Fraternity will find its relations with **THE RECORD** much more satisfactory now that a business manager has been elected. Other duties have multiplied to make it impossible for the editor alone to keep up with all that should be done and the only argument against a business manager to look after subscriptions and advertisements has been that the right man would be so hard to find. The Council found Charles C. Thomas and he is the right man. He is business manager by virtue of faithful service to **THE RECORD**. He can smile himself over a rough place, and hard work makes him fat. We expect a lot from him because we know what he can do.



## Exchanges

EDITED BY ELMER B. SANFORD

One copy of each exchange should be sent to Elmer B. Sanford, 135 Linwood Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.; one copy to George D. Kimball, Box 675, Denver, Colo.; and one copy to Charles P. Wood, Box 144, South Jacksonville, Fla. Three copies will be sent in return to any desired address.



THE RECORD desires to acknowledge receipt of the following exchanges since May:

March.—*Rainbow*,  $\Delta T \Delta$ .

April.— $\Phi X$  *Quarterly*; *Beta Theta Pi*; *Lyre*,  $A \Xi \Omega$ ; *K A Journal*; *The Mask*,  $K \Psi$ ; *Shield and Diamond*,  $\Pi K A$ ; *Scroll*,  $\Phi \Delta \Theta$ ; *Caduceus*,  $K \Sigma$ ; *Arrow*,  $\Pi B \Phi$ ; *Rainbow*,  $\Delta T \Delta$ ; *Shield*,  $\Theta \Delta X$ ; *Phi Gamma Delta*; *Shield*,  $\Phi K \Psi$ .

May.—*Delta*,  $\Sigma N$ ; *Frater*,  $\Psi \Omega$ ; *Caduceus*,  $K \Sigma$ ; *Themis*,  $Z T A$ ; *Kappa Alpha Theta*; *Eleusis*,  $X \Omega$ ; *Garnet and White*,  $A X P$ ; *Centaur*,  $A K K$ ; *Desmos*,  $\Delta \Sigma \Delta$ ;  $\Pi B \Phi$  *Quarterly*;  $\Delta Y$  *Quarterly*;  $\Delta X$  *Quarterly*; *Key*,  $K K \Gamma$ ;  $\Sigma X$  *Quarterly*; *Phi Gamma Delta*.

June.—*K A Journal*; *Beta Theta Pi*; *Trident*,  $\Delta \Delta \Delta$ ; *Shield*,  $\Phi K \Psi$ ; *Crescent*,  $\Gamma \Phi B$ ; *A T \Omega Palm*; *Caduceus*,  $K \Sigma$ ; *Scroll*,  $\Phi \Delta \Theta$ ; *Shield and Diamond*,  $\Pi K A$ ; *Rainbow*,  $\Delta T \Delta$ .

July.— *Arrow*, Π Β Φ; *Lyre*, Α Ξ Ω; *Caduceus*, Κ Σ; *Anchora*, Δ Γ.  
 August.— Α Φ *Quarterly*; *Eleusis*, Χ Ω; *Shield*, Φ Κ Ψ; *Delta*, Σ Ν;  
*Centaur*, Α Κ Κ.



Actions speak louder than words; realization counts more than conceptions—so declares an editorial which we copy from the *Garnet and White*, of Α Χ Ρ:

No fraternity grows great by the simple process of having ideals. A fraternity grows great by the difficult process of living its ideals. The ideals are the tools with which is wrought the manhood of the Brother: see, then, that these tools be well edged and of fine temper; but never allow them to rest in glass cases or locked within the strong-box of a chapter-hall; while other inferior tools, borrowed from our pan-hellenic inheritance or from popular standards of morals, do the actual work, and half secure the results which Christian faith as distinguished from "Christianity," high and clean morality as distinguished from "good morals," Brotherly Love as distinguished from "fraternalism," and manliness as distinguished from popularity, alone can secure.



Ultra conservatism is the result of Exaggerated Ego. It very often happens that such an attitude brings death. We clip the following editorial from Β Θ ΙΙ showing an instance not unusual in fraternity life:

We have several times in these columns pointed out the curious coupling by the chapters constituting the so-called conservative wing in Beta Theta Pi of the idea that the fraternity must cease to improve internally, if it expands externally and vice versa, or that we can not withdraw the charters of weak chapters unless we cease to grant new ones.

It turns out curiously enough that one of the chapters which has usually heretofore been classed with this conservative wing and has with considerable unanimity voted against every application for a charter for some ten or twelve years is now in a decidedly bad condition. It has failed to initiate the proper number of men, has lost considerable of its local prestige and is by no means a chapter to be proud of at the present time. We believe that its alumni and the alumni of the fraternity in its immediate neighborhood are making efforts to assist it and we hope and believe that these efforts will be successful. We have not noticed, however, that any of the other chapters of this so-called conservative group have hastened to the assistance of this unfortunate chapter, and although these chapters still continue to state persistently that the poor condition of many of the chapters is due to the efforts being made to expand the fraternity, we can not find that their desistance from taking part in such effort has been of any particular value to the chapter which now needs their aid and which does not get it. A more concrete and better example of the foolishness of the position stated could not be found. Here is an old time friend, one of their own kind, in distress and they want to cease paying any attention to applications for new chapters and to have the fraternity devote its time to placing the chapter on the inactive list. The lesson of true fraternal



feeling seems to have been lost on some of the chapters. As this group of chapters will vote against applicants, anyhow, they are free to expand their energies in helping to put the chapter referred to on its feet. We hope they will do it. It's a mighty easy thing to sit still and criticise.



The following editorial from *The Shield* of  $\Phi$   $\kappa$   $\Psi$  indicates the widespread attention given to the college fraternity. Higher standards must be maintained by some fraternity men, or the day is not far distant when they will all be under the law:

PRESIDENT SHURMAN ON FRATERNITIES.

It should be encouraging, rather than discouraging, to those who believe in the college fraternity to note that its problems are being given consideration by some of the strongest men in the educational world. This means that the college fraternity is now recognized as an integral part of the system of higher education, and as something more than an evanescent expression of youthful enthusiasm. There is no special value in that form of college fraternity spirit which exhausts itself in mere boastfulness, and which assumes that one's own fraternity is perfection itself and that its interests do not need the sober thought of serious men. President Schurman, of Cornell, in an address to fraternity men said recently that the college fraternity, as an institution, does not sufficiently encourage studentship or scholarship. Continuing he said:

"One evil of the fraternity system is the tendency to divide into groups. To me nothing seems worse than to see on the one hand a center of men in comfortable and sometimes palatial houses, while on the other are the great number of poorer students.

"Beware of the development of a class system, or of a spirit that gives rise to rivalry between fraternities and independents, or among the fraternities themselves.

"Guard against competing to have a larger and more luxurious house than any other on the campus. It is not easy for men to work when their purpose is mainly to live in fine houses, to have a good time, and to give what is left to the professors. The university does not exist for that.

"The percentage of students forced to leave college each year is larger in fraternities than outside. Now and then you hear of a house being not merely desolated but even emptied. That makes the fraternity system and its enjoyments hardly worth while. I believe that the greater danger to you is the temptation to avoid work, but unless you study and learn to cultivate the intellectual life and maintain a high standard of morals you will lose in the end.

"I am greatly in favor of fraternities, and have on many occasions defended them here at Cornell. It is because I believe in them that I want you to know the evils that exist, that you may stop them."



Unless the standard of scholarship among fraternity men as a whole is raised, we can expect interference and regulation from college faculties.  $\kappa$   $\Lambda$   $\Theta$  prints a plan adopted at Worcester:

The Board of Trustees of Wooster University have drawn up a set of rules for the regulation of the fraternities, hoping, as it is stated, to secure for the students at Wooster the best benefits of the fraternity system and

to provide against disadvantages which may be incident to the system. The rules which concern scholarship are as follows: In order to be eligible to membership in a fraternity or sorority chapter in the University of Wooster a student,—

1. Must have been a member of the collegiate department of the University of Wooster for one semester;
2. Must have attained not less than twelve credits;
3. Must be enrolled for not less than twelve hours of work per week;
4. Must have maintained a passing grade in each subject and an average of not less than 75 per cent. in all studies during the next preceding semester;

5. Must obtain a written permit from the Dean;

The following rules regulate chapter houses:

3. At stated intervals the Dean shall furnish to the authorized officers of each chapter, reports stating the names of those members who have fallen below 80 in any subject of study.

4. Members who have failed to maintain eligibility requirements or who have come under discipline shall be denied access to chapter houses until reinstated by the Dean.

These rules are not due to any great falling below in scholarship among the fraternities this year, but are an outgrowth of the disturbance last year, when the faculty tried to abolish the sororities. At that time the control of the fraternities and sororities was placed in the hands of the trustees, and they are anxious to raise the fraternity standards as high as possible.

The rule which has caused most opposition is, that members who have failed to maintain eligibility requirements shall be denied access to chapter houses. This means that any one who fails in one subject or falls below seventy-five as an average can not enter a fraternity house. A number of men have been compelled to move, and they are very indignant.



R. Allan Stephens, of K Σ, proposes the following plan to cultivate ideal fraternity conditions:

I propose that a fraternity conference be organized in every university, consisting of one student member and one faculty member from each fraternity. In order that the two members might work together I would allow the fraternities to have their choice of their representatives. This body should meet frequently and have the entire power and authority to regulate the fraternities at the institution. The university should recognize its mandates as supreme upon fraternity matters, and it should be encouraged to enter fully into the life of the various fraternities with a view to making them conform as much as possible to the spirit and ideals of the university.



The following is selected from *The Palm* of A T Ω. Chapter correspondents take heed:

Don't "send greetings to sister chapters." Your letter is a greeting.

Don't tell the fraternity about the campus in springtime. Every campus has its quota of "budding trees, green grass and singing robins."

Don't say, "We beg to introduce Brother Smith to the fraternity at large." He needs no introduction.

Don't say, "Smith journeyed across the burning sands of Malta Land and is now a full-fledged wearer of the glittering pin of old Alpha Tau Omega."

If you say "John Smith was initiated on June 1st" the fraternity will know what you mean.

Don't say "Brother So and So." We are all brothers—and Palm space is valuable.

Don't write, "In college affairs our brothers are holding the high standard that has always characterized Alpha Tau Omega." It isn't necessary. The fraternity knows that—otherwise your charter would have been withdrawn.

Don't send "best wishes to sister chapters." Use the Western Union service if you must do it. Nobody ever reads it in the Palm.

Don't say, "Three jolly good fellows have recently ridden 'Old Billy.'" To start with, it isn't true. Besides, why not say "initiated"?

Don't say, "We have the finest chapter in the institution." Somebody may deny it. If you must say it, be sure your Palm taxes are paid in full.



## News of the Fraternities



At Washington University there are eight national fraternities and two sororities represented. All the chapters are apparently flourishing, though none have houses, as Washington's undergraduates are for the most part from St. Louis, and vicinity. The order of entering Washington and last year's strength is as follows: Phi Delta Theta, 16; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 22; Beta Theta Pi, 28; Kappa Sigma, 17; Sigma Nu, 18; Sigma Chi, 18; Theta Xi, 21; Kappa Alpha, 15; Kappa Alpha Theta, 22; Phi Beta Pi, 24.

Sigma Chi, at the Chicago Conclave, elected George Ade as their presiding officer for the next two years.

At the University of California during the last year three new fraternities, Alpha Delta Phi, Phi Sigma Kappa, and Pi Kappa Phi, were installed.

Sigma Alpha Epsilon has started a building fund, of which the first donation was received from Norris E. Cochran, '09.

Sigma Chi has rented a new house on the north side of the campus.

A new addition has been built on the Beta Theta Pi house.

The Kappa Sigmas have rented a new house.

The Phi Gamma Delta Fraternity now owns a lot, having completed the last payment this term.

The members of Zeta Psi are progressing rapidly with their building fund and expect to build in the near future.

The Sigma Chi at the University of Illinois will open the school year in a new \$25,000.00 home.

Several other fraternities and clubs have beautiful homes in the course of construction, some of which will be finished during the year 1909-10.

Alpha Gamma Delta and Phi Mu Alpha held conventions at Syracuse during the year. Theta Alpha, a local at Syracuse, has just been launched, the plan being not to seek a charter in some established fraternity, but to expand and gather in other chapters.

*The Birmingham Age Herald*, July 7, 1909:

The twenty-fifth biennial convention of the Kappa Alpha Fraternity met in the assembly room at the city hall yesterday morning at 10.30 o'clock. About 100 delegates were present, a majority of the more prominent educational institutions of the South and East being represented. Edward Chambers Smith, knight commander of the society, presided at the meeting.

The most important proceeding of the session yesterday was the election of officers for the coming two years. The election resulted as follows: President, Rowan A. Greer, of Memphis; vice-president, Walker Reynolds, of Anniston; secretary, B. F. White, of Louisiana; assistant secretary, Allen L. Rogers, of Spartanburg, S. C.; sergeant-at-arms, Heisler Herrington, of Delaware.

At George Washington the fraternities are very active and on account of the lack of dormitories much of the college spirit is shown in the chapter houses. The following are the fraternities having chapters in the university and the organizations represented are given in order of their establishment:

NATIONAL GENERAL FRATERNITIES: Sigma Chi, 1864; Kappa Sigma, 1892; Kappa Alpha (South), 1894; Theta Delta Chi, 1896; Phi Sigma Kappa, 1899; Delta Tau Delta, 1903; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1905.

NATIONAL PROFESSIONAL FRATERNITIES: Phi Delta Phi (legal), 1884; Phi Chi (medical), 1904; Alpha Kappa Kappa (medical), 1905; Psi Omega (dental), 1903.

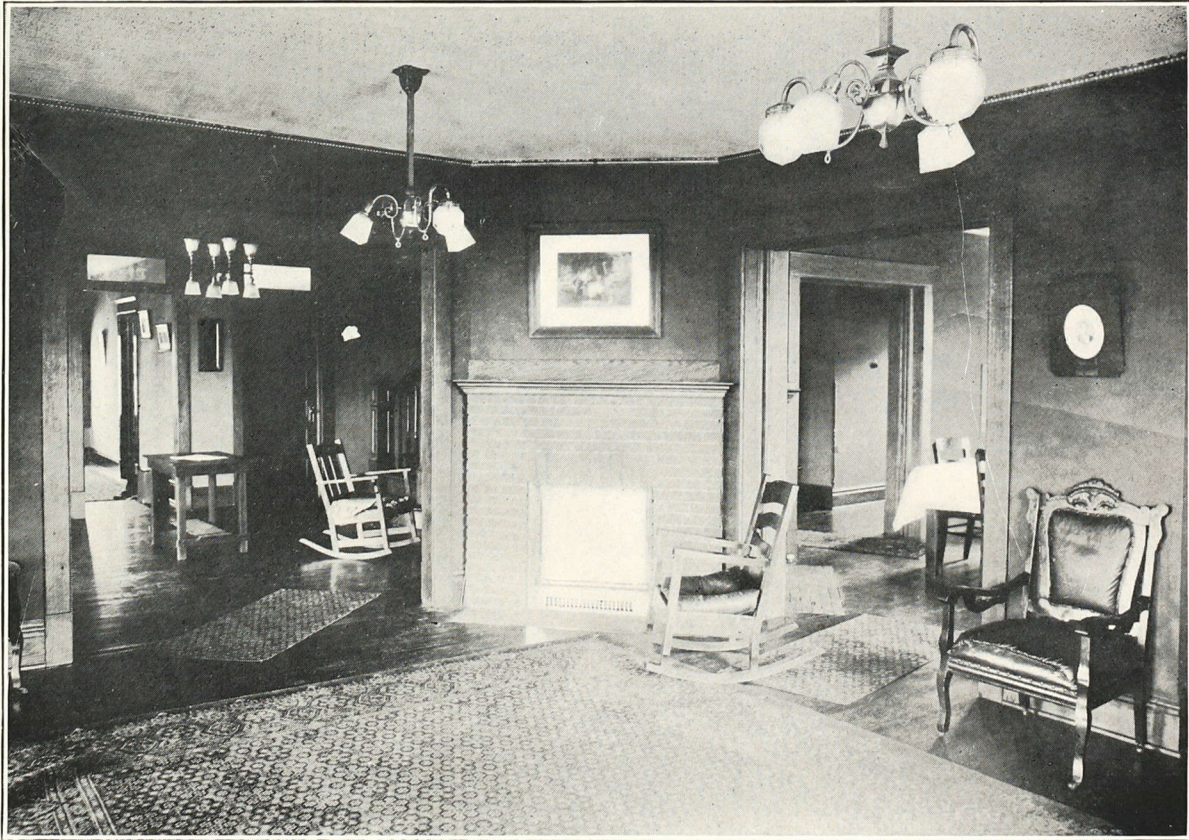
LOCAL FRATERNITIES: Alpha Beta Phi, 1904 (petitioning Phi Kappa Psi); Delta Phi, 1905; Kappa Sigma Pi, 1906 (petitioning Delta Upsilon).

SORORITIES (all national): Pi Beta Phi, Chi Omega, Sigma Kappa.

There are at the present time five national fraternities and one local at Bucknell: Sigma Chi, Phi Gamma Delta, Phi Kappa Psi, Kappa Sigma, Delta Tau Upsilon (a local petitioning), and Sigma Alpha Epsilon.

Beta Theta Pi has rented an eight-room brick house at Central University.





INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA OMEGA'S NEW HOME

Of the other fraternities at the University of Virginia, Kappa Sigma, and Delta Tau Delta will build in the near future. The D. K. E.s own their house at present, while the Delta Psi's do the same. The other fraternities that have houses rent them for the present.

The university has made an offer to the fraternities of a lot on the university grounds for fraternity houses, and offer to loan the fraternities two-thirds of the money necessary to build, on certain conditions.

Pi Kappa Alpha loses its two South Carolina chapters this year, owing to the abolishing of fraternities at Wofford and Presbyterian College of South Carolina.

Several local fraternities are being organized at the University of South Carolina with a view of petitioning nationals should the State law in regard to fraternities be repealed.

Owing to a recent war between the Greeks and Barbs, fraternities have been abolished at the Presbyterian College of South Carolina.

Charleston College is the only college in the State of South Carolina that allows fraternities.

The new Chi Psi lodge at Cornell has been completed and was occupied by some of the men during the summer session.

The Kappa Alphas are building an addition to their lodge, which will be completed before long.

Kappa Alpha Theta established chapters at the Montana State University and the Oregon State University in July.

Phi Delta Theta, Kappa Alpha, and Kappa Sigma, now have houses at Washington and Lee. Theta Chi, a local, is petitioning Delta Kappa Epsilon.

The new rushing rules of 1908 have been altered to a slight extent and are again in force at Cornell. They have been very satisfactory in solving some of the rushing problems.

At Minnesota, Theta Delta Chi's are building a new house on a lot next to the Psi Upsilon's. The lot was presented them by one

of their alumni. Phi Delta Theta will not build this year as they had planned, and the Sigma Chis have also postponed building a new home.

The increased campus extension has caused the condemnation of the homes of the Sigma Nu and Delta Upsilon fraternities and they will be compelled to seek new quarters this year.

Of the seventeen academic fraternities, twelve now own their own houses, they are: Alpha Delta Phi, Psi Upsilon, Delta Upsilon, Beta Theta Pi, Phi Kappa Psi, Chi Psi, Theta Delta Chi, Sigma Alpha Epsilon, Alpha Tau Omega, Delta Tau Delta, and Sigma Nu. All but three of these houses are located on University Avenue (Fraternity Row).

Sigma Chi has granted a charter to Kappa Tau Phi, a local at Case.

After failing to be recognized by the college faculty, the chapter established last fall by Sigma Phi Epsilon at Allegheny, has severed its connection with the national fraternity and become a local under its former name of Phi Delta Psi.

The Denver S. A. E.'s alumni luncheon occurs every Thursday at the Chateau Lafayette on California Street.

The E. C. of Washington City Rho writes:

We had the honor of having Brother John B. Rudolph at the house on his return from Atlantic City and he stated that it was the first time he was ever in an S. A. E. Chapter House.

The Alumni members in the city number about 200. The Washington Association will in all probability be reorganized this winter.

In connection with the congenial chapter life manifested in Georgia Beta of Sigma Alpha Epsilon, University of Georgia, of the present, may be mentioned a memento, recently acquired and presented to the chapter by John M. Cozart, '09, which throws a light upon the happy relations existing among her founders a half century ago. It is a photograph of the late Samuel Spencer, which had been the property of the late Dr. J. M. McCleskey—both charter members of Georgia Beta. This picture, taken in Athens during Mr. Spencer's "Georgia" days, is now, though brown with age, still perfectly clear and well preserved. In its upper left-hand corner, written in







PENNSYLVANIA OMEGA OF S. A. E

pencil, appears "SAM SPENCER," and directly under the bust are the penciled characters "S. A. E." On the back of the card-board, upon which the photograph is mounted, the following in ink occurs:

"presented to one of our beloved brotherhood, hoping that in after years of separation, this may serve to remind him of his friend, and keep fresh in his memory the ties which bound us together in the sacred fellowship of the S. A. E."

THE ALL-SOUTHERN I. A. A. ELEVEN: Blake (Vanderbilt) and Williams (Sewanee), ends; Davis (Georgia Tech) and Faulkenberry (Sewanee), tackles; Haslock (Vanderbilt) and Dougherty (Tennessee), guards; McLain (Vanderbilt), center; McClure (Auburn), quarterback; Leach (Tennessee) and Hardage (Auburn), halfbacks; Markley (Sewanee), fullback.

Leach, '09, Markley, '09, and Williams, '10, are all members of Sigma Alpha Epsilon.

A. L. Smith, Pennsylvania Theta, '05, will be the head football coach at the University of Pennsylvania for 1909.



## College Notes



The semi-centennial celebration at Adrian from June 11 to 17, 1909, was co-incident with the most prosperous year in the history of the college.

At Washington University the most notable event of last year was the coming of the new Chancellor, David F. Houston, formerly of the University of Texas, whose work has greatly pleased the directors as well as the student body. This year the new magnificent Graham Chapel will be opened. Professor Lowe, of Swarthmore, is to succeed Professor Penn as head of the English department. Another professor has been added to the Botanical School. The Law School has been moved to the campus and the Dental department moved into the law building at 28th and Locust Streets. The British Pavilion, built on the university grounds and given to the university by the British Government, has been remodeled and will be occupied by the School of Fine Arts. The St. Louis Art Museum, being but a quarter mile walk through the park, makes this an ideal location for the school. Athletics will be on a better standing than

usual, the moving of the law department to the campus bringing out good men, many of which have played on other college teams, and Frank Cayon remaining as head coach. An increased enrollment is expected.

Owing to the lack of a dormitory system in the University of California, a scheme has been used this term to centralize the spirit of the student body more on college activities. It has been managed by the Associated Students of the University of California.

This association, to which any student is eligible, conducts all athletic sports and has supervision over the activities of the students as a body. Membership is acquired by the payment of \$2.50 to any member of the committee or at the Co-operative Store. This payment entitles one to the membership and privileges of the association for the fall semester of 1909, to a subscription to the *Daily Californian*, and to admission to all football games played on the campus, except the Intercollegiate game with Sanford. The scheme has worked out with the greatest success and the number of subscribers nearly reach the three thousand mark.

The entering class broke all previous records, numbering nine hundred and thirty-five at California.

The Doe Library is about completed and the Bolt Law Library is progressing rapidly.

The sum of \$30,000 was donated for the construction of an entrance on the south side of the campus. Work started this summer, and the entrance is nearing completion.

The most needed building at the university has just been completed, a dormitory for the girls. This building, College Hall, is everything that a dormitory should be.

The university paper, *The Daily Californian*, is now out of debt. It is now an eight-page paper, with a circulation of nearly three thousand copies.

A record breaking squad is out for football this year under the instruction of Coach Jimmie Schaffer, a former football player of the University of California.

At North Carolina the Kappa Alphas have completed a house.

The Alpha Tau Omega house was destroyed by fire during commencement week at the University of North Carolina.

At the Syracuse commencement a gift of \$300,000 by John D. Archbold was announced. The gymnasium has been completely equipped with all modern gymnasium apparatus. A water main is being laid directly across the campus and this will give much greater fire protection to the university.

A plan is now under consideration to increase the size of the college paper from four pages to eight pages and will very probably go through. *The Syracusan*, the college monthly magazine, will also be published in conjunction with the *Orange*, instead of separately as before.

Among the bills brought before a recent session of the Georgia Legislature, a measure to enact a law declaring all students of the State institution engaging in or any faculty permitting or encouraging football or baseball contests, should be guilty of a criminal act and punished accordingly. *It is needless to state the measure was laughed out of existence.*

Last June the rifle team of George Washington University won for the second time the collegiate championship of the United States. This team has competed for this prize three times, winning it twice and getting second once.

With the completion of the East College dormitories and the Physical Laboratory, Bucknell has been greatly improved both as to appearance and modern facilities. The buildings have been so built as to form a quadrangle at the top of college hill, while in the center is an artistically arranged campus. The approach to the buildings is up a steep hill, by means of paths, leading through a growth of large oaks. This campus is one of the very few natural college campuses found in the United States.

The appointments to the faculty of Boston University have been announced:

Acting dean of school of theology, Prof. Samuel L. Beiler; visitors representing trustees of same school, Pres. Shanklin of Wesleyan University; Rev. John Galbraith, Rev. Lucius H. Bugbee of Brookline.

College of liberal arts: Snow professor of oratory, Mrs. E. Charl-

ton Black. Frank L. Simpson, promoted from assistant professor to full professor in the law department, and the entire faculty of the school of medicine re-elected.

A movement that is believed likely to be successful to raise a \$400,000 endowment fund for Boston University within the next 13 months has been well started by two subscriptions from trustees of the university amounting to \$50,000, conditional on the whole desired sum being raised.

The registration of students in the University of Chicago for the year 1908-9 shows the gratifying increase of 550 over that of 1907-8 after eliminating all duplicates. The actual figures are: 1907-8, 5,109; 1908-9, 5,659. This is the largest increase in the sixteen years of the university's existence, and is not far from being the largest increase ever recorded by any university.

A new gymnasium to cost \$100,000, will be erected on the campus of Washington and Lee this fall. The \$1,000,000, to establish a chair of American history, as a memorial to General Robert E. Lee, has been practically raised by President Denny of Washington and Lee.

The University of Virginia has completed the \$1,000,000 endowment fund, through the efforts of Dr. Alderman, the president.

The law course has been lengthened to three years, and the faculty increased to five full professors and two assistants, in the law department. The new \$100,000 law building is in course of erection.

The medical faculty has been enlarged.

The entrance requirements to the university have been raised and will be raised each year for the next two years, to make the requirements as strict as any college in the country.

The university has employed a competent landscape gardener to take charge of the university grounds and beautify them still further.

Cornell will have Chicago in Ithaca this year and will also play Harvard at Cambridge, besides the regular Thanksgiving game with Pennsylvania.

The Cornell Club of New York City expects to move into their new quarters about October first, and are planning to have accommodations for non-resident members. The club will be located at Park Avenue and 38th Street.

The musical clubs are to take a Southern trip this Christmas.

On October 6th Harvard's new president, A. Lawrence Lowell, will be inaugurated. President Lowell took up the duties of his new office on May 19th, but his inauguration was set for the fall. Although it is no easy thing to fill the office that President Eliot held for so many years, and so well, every one is confident that President Lowell is a most worthy successor to Dr. Eliot.

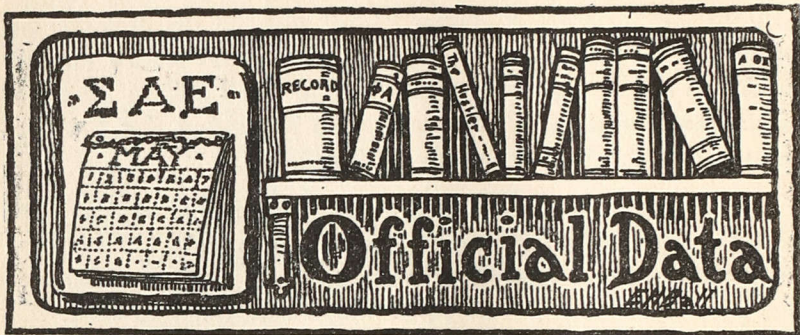
At Minnesota a few changes are being made in the faculty; Dean Jones will leave Minnesota this year and go to Yale. Dean Olsen of the Agricultural School has resigned and his resignation has been accepted by the Board of Regents. Capt. Butts, of Stillwater, will succeed Capt. Edward Sigerfoos as Commandant of the Cadet Corps.

Work on the new Elliot Memorial Hospital and the Women's Dormitory will begin this fall.

Mr. Thomas Shevlin recently gave \$60,000 to the Board of Regents, \$10,000 of which is to be used in enlarging Alice Shevlin Hall and the remainder is to support five scholarships.

The new library at the University of Denver, the gift of Andrew Carnegie, is ready for use.





## Announcements



*Virginia Theta, '06.*—Mr. and Mrs. Moses Luther Brown, of Concord, N. C., announce the engagement of their daughter, Ohla Harris, to Martin Luther Cannon.



## Marriages



*California Beta, '05.*—John B. Reddick to Truell Illeen Mauritzon, at San Francisco, Cal., 23 April, 1909.

*California Beta, '06.*—Frank Ray Bell to Ruby Kathryn Schnabel, at Auburn, Cal., 17 March, 1909.

*California Beta, '09.*—James Rose to Edna Jane Rodgers, at Petaluma, Cal., 18 June, 1909.

*California Beta, '11.*—Harry N. Child to Gladys Cummings, at San Francisco, Cal., 17 July, 1909.

*Colorado Zeta, ex-'09.*—Earl Barton Tibbals to Ada Whitmore, at Palmer Vale, Colorado, 5 August, 1909.

*Illinois Beta, '06.*—James Vance Waddell to Jessie Mann, at Oak Park, Ill., 21 June, 1909.

*Illinois Psi-Omega, '07.*—Fred H. Clutton to Effie Virginia Tixen, at Chicago, Ill., 4 August, 1909.

*Illinois Psi-Omega, '08.*—Edwin F. Lee to Edna Zella Dorman, at Chicago, Ill., 8 June, 1909. At home after August first at New Hampton, Iowa.

*Indiana Alpha, '06.*—Silas D. Huff to Ada Wetzell, at Rockport, Ind., 3 June, 1909.





THE CHURCH AT SELMA OF WHICH DEVOTIE WAS PASTOR



- Maine Alpha*, '07.—William Freeman Schoppe to Marguerite Dorothy Pilsbury, 4 August, 1909.
- Massachusetts Beta-Upsilon*, '08.—Chester Edwin Taylor to Anna Elizabeth Burbank, at Plymouth, Mass., 24 June, 1909.
- Massachusetts Gamma*, '09.—Paul Lughton Butler to Bessie Wilson Smith, 20 August, 1909.
- Massachusetts Delta*, '07.—Winthrop Young Haycock to Esther Sophia Beers, 15 September, 1909.
- Minnesota Alpha*, '01.—Louis Gray Cook to Gertrude Evans, at Palmyra, Mo., 29 June, 1909.
- North Carolina Theta*, '93.—Dr. Jas. M. Douglas to Annie Belle Munroe, at Hickory, N. C., 27 May, 1909.
- North Carolina Xi*, '05.—Paul Schenck to Margaret Alexander, at Chapel Hill, N. C., 20 June, 1909.
- Tennessee Lambda*, '05.—E. B. Arnold to Clyde Horn, at Grove, Okla., 31 August, 1909.
- Washington City Rho*, '07.—John H. Anderson to Goldia Fleming McMullin, at Washington, D. C., 21 July, 1909.



### Births



- California Beta*, '02.—A daughter, Alice Leslie, to Mr. and Mrs. Ralph LaRose Phelps, at Berkeley, Cal., 22 November, 1909.
- Indiana Alpha*, '02.—A daughter, Mary Elizabeth, to Mr. and Mrs. LeRoy Wagner, at Rushville, Ind., 13 January, 1909.
- New York Delta*, '07.—A son, to Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Abell, at Syracuse, N. Y.
- Ohio Rho*, '03.—A son, to Mr. and Mrs. Arthur T. Hudson, at Cleveland, Ohio.

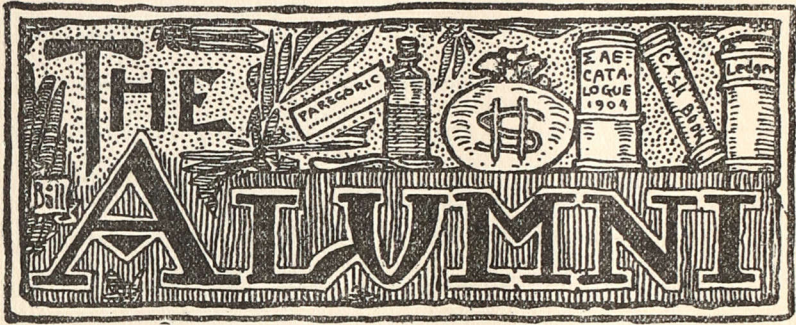


### Deaths



- California Beta*, '08.—John A. Ried, at Stockton, Cal., 20 July, 1909.
- South Carolina Phi*.—Wm. Pierce Caine, at Laurens, S. C., 9 December, 1907.
- Virginia Theta*, '01.—Alfred Trammell Blakely, at Griffin, Ga., 28 August, 1909.





## The Men of the Fraternity



### Julius Kruttschnitt, Virginia Sigma:

Judge Lovett was to-day given the entire control of Mr. Harriman's banking business, and, with the assistance of Averill Harriman, he will hereafter sign all checks.

While the family believe that if an operation is necessary he will survive it, yet it became known to-day that Mr. Harriman has arranged for the management of his vast interests should anything happen. He has arranged with Judge R. S. Lovett, his chief counsel on all affairs, to take up the reins immediately, and go on with the work mapped out, that is, the immediate extension of the roads Harriman has started to improve.

Second to him is Julius Kruttschnitt, director of operation and maintenance of all the Harriman lines, and the closest man to Mr. Harriman, next to Judge Lovett. The next in control is L. F. Loree, who is a director in nearly all of Harriman's roads. In the event of fatal results, Mr. Kruttschnitt will probably ascend to Mr. Harriman's position, as Mr. Harriman concedes him to be the most capable man associated with him so far as railroad building and maintenance is concerned.—*Los Angeles Times*, 28 August, 1909.

In the immense Harriman system of railroads, of which Mr. Harriman is the supreme head, the commanding general, so to speak, there are half a dozen staff officers and one of the most important of these is Julius Kruttschnitt of Chicago. His title in the Harriman railroad army is director of maintenance and operation, which means that he has full charge as chief executive in spending on the upkeep of right-of-way whatever appropriation is set aside by Mr. Harriman for that purpose. An idea of the vast sums that he is called upon to distribute where each dollar will bring its fullest value may be gained from the fact that he is responsible for the maintenance in standard condition of eighteen thousand miles of rail lines. Besides that, his direction of maintenance and operation extends to the steamship lines on both the Atlantic and the Pacific

oceans, which travel routes that cover fifty thousand miles. As Mr. Kruttschnitt said recently in talking of the system, a man may travel from New York to Hongkong, a distance of 9,902 miles, without stepping off the Harriman rail or water lines, and he may return by a different route for almost the entire journey on the same system.

Mr. Kruttschnitt's success is notable, in a sense, because it is proof that a man may leave the professor's chair and take up the practical application of theories with strikingly brilliant results. He came to his work with a most thorough training, for after graduating from the engineering school of Washington and Lee University with the class of 1873 when he was only 23 years old, his scholarly standing was so high that he was at once given the position of assistant to Col. William Allen, the principal of the MacDonough School near Baltimore. Mr. Kruttschnitt taught there for five years when he accepted the position of resident engineer in charge of the construction work of the Louisiana & Texas Railroad. Thus he went into railroading "at the top" and he has stayed there ever since with the distinction that the scope of affairs under his direction has broadened with the years. After the Louisiana & Texas was built he became roadmaster, and later, chief engineer, which was the position he held when he left that company in 1885 to become assistant general manager of all the Southern Pacific Company's lines east of El Paso, Texas. Within four years he was raised to the position of general manager of all the Southern Pacific's lines from coast to coast. His career with the Harriman system has ever since been one of constantly increasing responsibility. He was chosen fourth vice-president of the Southern Pacific in 1898, a position which he still holds, besides being director of maintenance and operation for the Union Pacific, the Oregon Short Line, the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company and the Southern Pacific.—*Kansas City Star*.



### Gov. Albert W. Gilchrist:

New York, July 5.—With its traditional enthusiasm, the Society of Tammany held its annual Fourth of July celebration to-day, a throng of members filling the elaborately decorated audience chamber in Tammany Hall and cheering the sentiments of the speakers. Chief among these was Governor Albert W. Gilchrist, of Florida, the orator of the day.

Gov. Gilchrist referred to the tariff question, and pointed out what he declared to be fallacies and absurdities of the Republican platform promises and assertions, expressing wonder that the Republicans had not claimed credit for all the natural advantages of the country. He asserted that every financial panic or crisis which the country has suffered has started while the Republicans were in power.

When the high protective tariff was first established it was, he said, for the benefit of infant industries.

After forty-eight years, and after they have become able to compete successfully with the world, do you still consider them infants?" he asked.

—*Chicago Tribune*.

Seattle, Wash., Aug. 24.—Nearly all the Southerners in the Northwest, exiles and travelers, took part in the celebration to-day of Dixie Day at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition. There were speeches, receptions, reunions, and all the bands played "Dixie" to tumultuous cheering.

The United Confederate Veterans were banqueted at noon in the Nikko Cafe, with Gov. Albert W. Gilchrist, of Florida, as the chief guest. Later

the Southerners assembled in the natural amphitheatre, where with each person wearing his own State badge and a miniature cotton bale, they held informal receptions, grouped under their respective State banners.

—*Atlanta Journal*.



### Robert F. Maddox, Georgia Beta:

Robert F. Maddox, the mayor of Atlanta, Ga., is deeply impressed with the importance of the automobile reliability contest that is to inaugurate the national highway between New York and Atlanta this autumn, under the auspices of the *Herald* and *The Atlanta Journal*, as well as with the importance of the first national automobile show in the South, which is to be held in Atlanta immediately after the arrival of the contestants in that tour.

Mr. Maddox was in New York Monday on his way to attend the convention of American municipalities in Montreal, Canada, where he is to deliver an important address.—*New York Herald*.



### Judge Thomas R. Brown, Virginia Omicron, '74:

The Boyd County bar held a meeting at the courthouse in Catlettsburg, Ky., Monday, for the purpose of passing resolutions on the death of the late Judge Thos. R. Brown. There were present about twenty-five attorneys, constituting practically the entire membership of the bar, while the room was almost filled by the former friends of the decedent.

Pending the adoption of the resolutions, addresses, eulogistic of the decedent, were delivered by Charles Williams, J. J. Montague, F. H. Bruning, John F. Hager, Judge Kinner, Rev. W. J. Garrison, John B. Vinson, J. B. Williams and R. S. Dinkle.

A feeling of the most profound solemnity prevailed throughout the session and all addresses were characterized by a high degree of the emotional and sympathetic, all hearts present being deeply touched until the flow of tears was irresistible by these sturdy former associates of the departed. Even a brief symposium of these addresses would constitute a literary gem of great interest, setting forth, as they did, the high esteem and great worth of their departed associate. Briefly, it all indicated that in the death of Thomas R. Brown the legal profession had lost one of its most honored members, whose life and conduct in connection with the high calling had ever tended to adorn it with dignity and honor.

A highly touching incident in connection with the meeting was the brief address of Rev. W. J. Garrison, who said that during the last weeks of the decedent on earth he had spent much of the time at his bedside. Mr. Garrison stated that the decedent, shortly before his death, had requested him to say to his fellow attorneys at the bar that, "it paid to be a Christian."—*Kentucky Democrat* (Catlettsburg), 30 June, 1909.



### Pennsylvania Alumni:

The Sigma Alpha Epsilon Fraternity covered herself with glory and added still brighter and fresher laurels to the social crowd that has long adorned her classic brow last night when the members of that secret brotherhood of college men from this section gathered at the Commercial Hotel and held the first annual banquet of an organization effected last night with headquarters in DuBois.

College alumni and students from DuBois and nearby towns who are members of the famous national Greek-letter fraternity were invited to be present and fifteen responded. The banquet was held in the spacious dining-room of the Commercial Hotel after which the party adjourned to the parlors, where a business session was held and permanent organization formed.

The banquet was an unequivocal success from an esthetic, gastronomic and oratorical point of view and was pronounced by the fifteen young men fortunate enough to be present as the most enjoyable and brilliant function of its kind ever held outside of college.

The feast was a sumptuous treat and consisted of all the delicacies of the season. E. E. Hewitt, of Punxsutawney, officiated as toastmaster and inaugurated the evening's oratory with a brilliant fusilade of characteristic eloquence, interspersed with humorous hits and epigrams. From that time on until after midnight's witching hour the "feast of reason and flow of soul" was one continuous symposium of eloquence and oratorical pyrotechnics.

Following is a list of the S. A. E. men present and the names of the colleges in which they were matriculated: Vernon F. Taylor, Brockwayville, University of Pennsylvania; H. H. Bubb, Seven Valleys, Pa., Pennsylvania State College; E. B. Sutton, State College, Pa., Pennsylvania State College; S. W. Harrington, DuBois, Pennsylvania State College; H. G. Florin, Johnsonburg, Pennsylvania State College; Warren T. Wilson, Bucknell College; Donald McCreight, DuBois, University of Pennsylvania; E. E. Hewitt, Punxsutawney, Dickinson College; A. Newton Cole, DuBois, Leland Sanford University, California; A. W. Donaldson, DuBois, Allegheny College; Charles F. Taylor, Falls Creek, Pennsylvania State College; D. T. Innis, Canton, Pa., University of Chicago and University of Pennsylvania; C. A. Blakeslee, Falls Creek, Cornell University; Irvin Blakeslee, DuBois, Cornell University.—*DuBois* (Pa.) *Daily*.



#### Dr. J. K. Symmers, South Carolina Delta, '87:

An announcement of much interest locally has been sent out from New York to the effect that on April 1 Mr. Jas. K. Symmers, formerly a member of the firm of Carpenter, Park & Symmers, will be associated with the firm of Wallace, Butler & Brown. Mr. Symmers is remembered by many Columbians who have watched with pleasure his career as a lawyer since leaving this city. He was a graduate of the University of South Carolina in the class of 1887 and after practicing here for a while went to New York, where he became successful at once. He has been associated in a number of the largest cases in the metropolis and the firm with which he is now engaged, having offices at 54 Wall Street, is one of the leading ones in the city.—*Columbia* (S. C.) *State*.



#### Walter Squire, Illinois Psi-Omega, '06:

Walter Squire, well known in Evanston as a brilliant young musician, has been called to the position of organist in the American Church at Paris. Mr. Squire was graduated from the Northwestern University School of Music in 1906 and has played in many of our churches. He has been abroad studying for a year and his unusual work has attracted considerable attention. The position which he has just accepted is an important one.

While in college here Mr. Squire was a member of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon Fraternity and was musical editor of the national song book of that fraternity. His own compositions for the organ and piano have won him considerable fame. Just before leaving for abroad, Mr. Squire was married to a Northwestern girl, Miss Carrie Mason, a niece of former United States Senator Mason.—*Evanston Press*, 7 August, 1909.



### Thomas L. Woolwine, Tennessee Lambda:

In his story of the raiding of the "protected" dens of vice, Mr. Woolwine was on stronger ground, legally, but arrayed against his determination to enforce the law was an unprincipled chief of police, since driven out of office by the after-exposure consequent upon the city prosecutor's initial action; a weak and peccable mayor, and a partially scurvy police commission that was able to block every effort of the public prosecutor to get the necessary legal evidence. To his demand for police to raid the dens of infamy, he was met by the specious reasoning that it was better to segregate the women in this way than to scatter them throughout the city.

\* \* \* \* \*

Mr. Woolwine recites his futile efforts to get the grand jury to assist him in his work. In the jury room he declares he was thwarted by the extraordinary action of the district attorney, who, he asserts, blocked all attempts to get at the facts. Seeing that it was impossible to uncover the truth, he denounced his superior officer, who at once discharged the persistent subordinate, which action, of course, stripped the city prosecutor of every vestige of power to prove his charges. The inquisition was then stifled and the jury presently was dismissed, "with the usual thanks"—sarcastically adds the author—"from the court, for its long, arduous and patriotic labors!" But there was another chapter to follow. What the grand jury and the district attorney failed to uncover, private parties, newspaper owners and others, succeeded in doing, with what result all of Los Angeles knows. Every allegation made by Mr. Woolwine was proved, the chief of police was utterly discredited, the mayor forced to resign office under a terrible charge, and the entire administration fainted. On the stump, in the recall campaign, the discharged city prosecutor enjoyed a sweet revenge in the recounting of his story.

And then what? Here's the *reductio ad absurdum* of the later grand jury investigation, begun in deference to the demands of the citizens. The guilty mayor and his equally guilty chief of police were passed by "with this gentle rebuke," notes Mr. Woolwine, that while "certain public and ex-public officials of the city (the mayor and chief of police had resigned under fire) had received large amounts of money, paid them for protection of prostitution" in the district Mr. Woolwine had endeavored to raid, "owing to the lack of corroborating evidence, we are of the opinion it would be impossible to convict such officials if indicted."

But a victim or two must be had to throw to the Roman mob. So a minor offender (a captain of police), was indicted for bribery and attempted bribery, and a former police commissioner. The captain was a go-between; he received the "collections," it was charged, and divided the swag with the higher-ups, which gentry seem to have the happy faculty of escaping punishment in California. Mr. Woolwine ends his graphic re-



cital by tersely commenting that, "while most of the offenders will escape the law, the public is also escaping their misgovernment."—*Los Angeles Graphic*, 3 July, 1909.



**Stephen U. Hopkins, Massachusetts Gamma, '97:**

Stephen U. Hopkins, '97, has resigned his position as assistant engineer in the Public Service Commission of New York City, and has moved to Portland, Oregon, where he will carry on his profession as a consulting engineer with the United Engineering and Construction Company. From April to August, 1897, Hopkins was in charge of the construction work of grading and draining a portion of Soldiers Field. He then entered the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad, where he remained, with one brief interruption, until October, 1900, working successively as rodman, level man, transit man, and resident engineer. In the autumn of 1900, he went to New York as assistant engineer in the employ of the Rapid Transit Commission, taking charge in the following July of sections thirteen and fourteen of the subway. He has been a member of the executive committee of the Harvard Engineering Society of New York City. His present address of 620 Lumberman's Building, Portland.



**William B. Keller, New York Mu, '07:**

At the Essex County Club, Manchester, Mass., recently, at a dinner given by Mr. and Mrs. John Clapperton Kerr, the engagement of Mr. Kerr's sister, Miss Grace Lothian Kerr, was announced. Miss Kerr's fiance is William Brodhead Keller, Jr., of Manhattan, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Brodhead Keller.

Miss Kerr has for several years past been noted as one of the most attractive of Brooklyn girls. She made her home with her brother and his wife on Eighth Avenue. Latterly, however, the Kerrs have practically ceased to live in this borough. They have spent much time abroad and also resided in Manhattan. Mrs. Kerr was Miss Helen Culver.—*Brooklyn Eagle*, 29 August, 1909.



**Charles H. Strong, Jr., Georgia Phi:**

Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Baker announce the engagement of their daughter, Nell Semple, to Mr. Charles H. Strong, Jr., of Savannah. Both in Atlanta and Savannah the announcement will be received with cordial interest. Miss Baker has been throughout her young womanhood one of the most popular girls in Atlanta, numbering her friends by her acquaintances. Pretty and vivacious, she possesses not only happy social gifts, but lovable qualities of character.

Mr. Strong, the son of Dr. and Mrs. Charles H. Strong, is well known in Atlanta, and in Savannah has hosts of friends. His marriage to Miss Baker will take place the latter part of October and will be attended by a number of Savannahans.—*Atlanta Georgian*.



## The Doings of the Old Grads

### ADRIAN

'89. W. L. Lowrie, U. S. Consul at Weimar, Germany, attended the Adrian Commencement last June.—'90. H. C. Rorick is at present traveling in Europe with his wife and friends.

### ALLEGHENY

'99. F. S. Breed secured his Ph.D. degree at Harvard this spring. During the coming year he will study abroad, having received a fellowship besides his degree.

### BOSTON

'98. Massachusetts Beta-Upsilon, Thomas Zanslaur Lee is Secretary-General of the American-Irish Historical Society, an organization devoted to the preservation of all matters of historical interest concerning those who have Irish blood in their veins, and who have made a name for themselves in America. Among the prominent members of this organization are: Ex-President Roosevelt; S. Weir Mitchell, the author; the late Peter F. Collier, of New York; Victor Herbert, the musical composer; Victor H. Darling, and hundreds of other prominent men in all parts of the country. Lee has just issued the eighth volume of *The Journal of the American-Irish Historical Society*.

### BUCKNELL

'03. Dunlap, assistant principal Muncy High School, has given up teaching to go into business in New York City.—'04. Biddelspacher, who has been with the Grit Publishing Co., of Williamsport, for the past several years, has accepted a position with the government and is located at Washington, D. C. Wilcox has resigned his position as instructor in the Sunbury High School to pursue the same kind of work in Bucknell Academy.—'06. Meyer has resigned his position as instructor in Bucknell Academy to travel as a representative of the Ginn Book Co.—'09. Winegardner, and August, '07, have lately taken positions with the Colorado Irrigating Firm.

### CALIFORNIA

'05. Charles P. Boone is manager of a mine in San Salvador, where he has been for the past three years.—'09. George V. Bell has been in Alaska for the past year as superintendent of a mine near Nome. Norris E. Cochran, who left last term for San Salvador, has made rapid advancement in mining in that country.

### CASE

'04. Roy Kauffman, who was married in Cleveland in February, is in Pittsburg, Pa., with a bending Machine Co.—'06. Walter Boss has started in business with the manufacture of a filter.—'07. Thomas McNeice has come to Cleveland to take charge of the testing laboratory of the National Carbon Works.—'08. Virgil Root has taken charge of the White Steamer trade in South America.—'09. K. E. Norton is with the L. K. Elliot Electrical Co., of Cleveland, Ohio. H. D. Vaughn is

with the Royal Motor Car Co., of Cleveland, Ohio. R. E. Fitzsimmons, of Cleveland, Ohio, is in business with his father in Cleveland. John Cox was married in Cold Water, Mich., in June.

#### CORNELL

'03. The firm of Schlorff and Lara, of Cincinnati, have discontinued business and E. M. Lara will return to his home in Staunton, Va., for several months.—'06. J. J. Wolfersperger is now with the Cornucopia Mines Co., at Cornucopia, Ore.—'07. T. F. Laurie is now on the staff of the Manhattan Maternity Hospital, 327 E. 16th Street, New York City. D. R. Howard is with the law firm of Outcalt and Hickenlooper in Cincinnati, Ohio.—'08. E. R. Thomas is foreman of a construction gang building a concrete wall in Lawrence, Mass. W. B. White expects to go into a law office in New York City this fall. A. P. Preyer is at present in the sales department of the American Rolling Mill Co. of Middletown, Ohio.

#### DAVIDSON

'04. B. G. Team was a member of the recent graduating class of the North Carolina Medical College.—'05. E. L. McCallie, familiarly known as "Ike," of Cornell football fame, will be assistant football coach at Davidson this season.

#### DENVER

'95. John W. Graham is practicing law in Denver, Colo.—'96. Erwin N. Edgerton is pastor of the Methodist Church at Montrose, Colo.—'00. Omar E. Garwood is Assistant District Attorney for the city and county of Denver, Colo. Charles J. Ling is professor of physics in Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa.—'02. Rudy S. Uzzell is in New York City. He is president of a company making circle swings.—'06. Max Bulkeley is practicing law at Wray, Colo.—'08. Thompson E. Ashby is pastor of the Methodist Church at Johnstown, Colo. Charles O. Thibodeau is pastor of the Methodist Church at Cripple Creek, Colo.—'11. Walter Pyke Johnson is sporting editor of the *Denver Republican*, the leading morning daily of Denver.

#### FRANKLIN

'01. W. A. Burton has been elected treasurer of the Franklin College. The alumni of Indiana Alpha in Franklin College and vicinity met in S. A. E. halls and organized an alumni association, 26 August, 1909. They will probably petition for a charter soon. W. A. Burton, '01, is president.—'04. N. H. Pritchard has finished his work for J. D. in the law department of the University of Chicago, and is at present connected with the Franklin National Bank.—'07. O. E. Behymer and E. R. Nichols, '07, finished their graduate work for Ph.D. at Harvard in June. Bro. Behymer is lecturing for a chatauqua this summer and Bro. Nichols has accepted the chair of English at Ottawa University.—'09. L. W. Beam has accepted a professorship and will also coach in Pillsbury Academy, Owatanna, Minn. W. C. Beam will be an instructor and coach at Bees Military Academy, Macon, Missouri. H. C. Whitcomb will enter the Divinity School of the University of Chicago this fall. R. D. Chadwick will enter the University of Chicago at the same time to work for a Ph.D.

## GEORGIA

'72. C. B. Mitchell made his annual tour of the Northwest this summer, going up into Canada and spending some time on the lakes.—'73. Rev. Robt. Adams, D.D., was recently installed president of the Presbyterian College of South Carolina, Clinton.

## HARVARD

'06. Dr. Edwin Lee, professor of Chemistry at Allegheny College, was elected to Phi Beta Kappa by that institution in June.

## ILLINOIS

'11. C. W. Guild was a traveling representative for E. R. Roehm, fraternity jewelry, last semester.

## INDIANA

'06. Earl H. Richardson is superintendent of the public schools of Worthington, Ind.

## KENTUCKY STATE

'07. Prof. L. L. Lewis, who has been a very active alumnus on the faculty of Kentucky State University, has resigned to accept a lucrative position in New York City.—'09. Roy Smarr, C.E., is with the Missouri Pacific, and located near St. Louis. Harry E. Taylor, '09, has accepted a fine position on the faculty of Washington University.

## MINNESOTA

'09. Perry Hudson is practicing law with his father, in Benson, Minn. Lynn Curtiss is working with the Minneapolis Steel Machinery Co., Minneapolis, Minn. Oscar Davis will practice dentistry in Minneapolis, his offices being in the new Donaldson Building. Yale Smiley will attend Yale to take post-graduate work for a Master's Degree. Wm. Lund is practicing dentistry in Dawson, Minn.

## MISSOURI

'09. R. E. Daniels, who was compelled to make up some work in Summer School, is now in St. Louis, engineering. J. W. Reid is in Boulder, Colorado, working with his brother in the shoe business. G. R. Calvin is in his father's firm—Bonniwell-Calvin Iron Co.—in Kansas City, Mo. Murray Davis is also working in Kansas City, holding a promising position in the law firm of Ellis, Cook and Barnett.

## NORTH CAROLINA

'98. E. K. Graham has been elected head of the English department and Dean of the College at the University of North Carolina.—'09. H. P. Osborn is in the insurance business with the Southern Life and Trust Co., of Greensboro, N. C. W. G. Thomas is in business with Southeastern Tariff Association at Charlotte, N. C. I. G. Hanes is in the cotton mill business in Winston-Salem, N. C.

## SYRACUSE

'01. F. B. Crocker and Irvin Badger, '08, are at present employed as civil engineers on the Barge canal.—'07. Harry Bonner, after a two-years' absence, returned to college last year and took an A. B. degree.—

'08. Hugh Kirshner is in Washington, D. C., in the employ of the Department of Chemistry.—**ex-'08.** D. T. MacKenzie, who has been with the Post-Standard Company, accepted an excellent position with the Fulton Woolen Mills, of Fulton, N. Y.—'09. Herbert Barnes is in Ohio, having had, until recently, entire charge of the steel construction of the new Onondaga hotel at Syracuse.

## VIRGINIA

'58. The oldest living alumni of the chapter are: Dr. Louis S. Pendleton, who is a physician at Frederick's Hall, Va.; Albert R. Walker, Episcopal minister, Maryland; Judge Daniel G. Wright, judge of Supreme Bench of Baltimore; all of the class of 1858.—'66. Robert C. Atkinson is Professor of Medicine in Washington University, St. Louis, and is commander of the Confederate Veteran Camp of St. Louis.—'67. Capt. James W. Foster is president of the Schuyler Soapstone Works, Schuyler, Va.—'69. William R. Barksdale is circuit judge, 6th District of Virginia. William C. Marshall is on the Supreme Bench of Missouri.—'75. William Richards DuBose is U. S. Naval Medical Inspector.—'76. Austin Miller is manager of the Memphis Trust Co.—'86. Henry D. Flood is Congressman from Virginia and on the Board of Visitors of the University of Virginia. The following alumni attended the Reunion of Virginia Omicron held at the University's last finals. This reunion was called by the active chapter for the purpose of inaugurating a movement for the purpose of building a chapter house for the chapter. The movement was successfully launched and we hope will soon be carried to a complete success under the management of Simpson, '07, All, '09, and Hobbs, '09, as the Executive Committee. Those present were: '96, Thomson, surgeon, New York City; '96, Thornton, M. D., Wheeling, W. Va.; '07, Simpson, professor, Converse College, S. C.; '88, Micou, lawyer, Washington, D. C.; '78, Wood, lawyer, Charlottesville, Va.

## VIRGINIA MILITARY INSTITUTE

'06. J. F. Ross, Jr., is the soliciting freight agent for the M. & O. at Mobile, Ala.

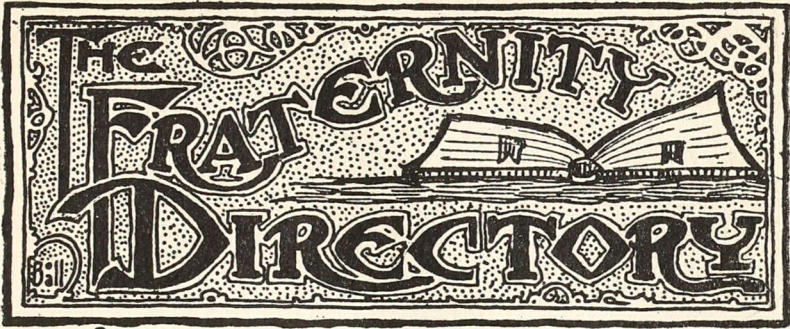
## WASHINGTON AND LEE

'73. A painting of the late Edward Benjamin Kruttschnitt has been presented to Washington and Lee by his two sisters.—'99. Gustav Capito is studying the violin in the old world under the famous masters. He is at present in Vienna and his style and technique is receiving the most unusual hearing and praise.—'01. Reese C. Barnett is actively engaged in the lumber business thirty miles up from St. Andrew's Bay, at South Port, in the pine belt of Florida. James M. Preston, Lewisburg, W. Va., is becoming a factor among the men controlling the electrical power plants of that section. Coleman R. Robinson is proving one of the most brilliant of the young attorneys of the Washington bar. Petet Robinson is a wheat farmer on the granary fields of the last and greatest West.—'03. James E. Arbuckle is practicing law at Lewisburg, W. Va., being associated with his father. Maurice A. Breckinridge is taking a leading position at the bar of Oklahoma.—'04. Herbert S. Osburn is an Episcopal minister in Baltimore.—'06. Archibald C. Lee is the South Atlantic representative of John Roebing's Sons, at Charlotte, N. C. John Nelson Osburn was graduated from the medical department of Johns Hopkins this spring.—'07. W. R. J. Dunn is a leading contractor of

Birmingham, Ala. V. M. Miles recently ran for city attorney of Fort Smith, Ark.—'08. Cherubusco Newton and Thomas C. Newton have recently stood the Louisiana bar examination and will practice their profession at Monroe, La.

WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

'02. Edward Wagner has resigned as manager of the Wagner Brewery, Granite City, Ill., and will start another one.—'08. Theo. Hempelmann resigned his internship in the St. Louis Hospital, a position very difficult to obtain, and left for Germany in July. He will continue his studies. Leo Miller is back in Berlin studying music after having spent the summer touring Europe.



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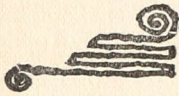
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