

THE QUILL AND SCROLL

OF KAPPA DELTA RHO



Volume 19

APRIL 1929

Number 3

The Quill and Scroll of Kappa Delta Rho

A magazine maintained in the interest of Kappa Delta Rho Fraternity and published four times a year by its members.

VOL. 19

APRIL, 1929

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Published in the months of November, January, April and June by the Grand Editor. Head Office—81 Tacoma Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.

Entered as second class matter, January 26, 1926, at the post office at Buffalo, N. Y. under act of March 13, 1879.

Please notify the publisher promptly of any change of address, giving both old and new addresses.

Only life subscriptions are available at ten dollars each.



The Fraternity of Kappa Delta Rho was founded at Middlebury College in the Spring of 1905. At that time no men's fraternity had been established at Middlebury since 1856. The college was growing and there was an increasing number of neutral men to many of whom the existing fraternities did not appeal. The charter members were:

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Italian Bees to India

by Alice Monroe

(Note: This article was contributed by "Doc" Shackelton, Beta '19. D. Spencer Hatch, Beta '15 has spent most of his time, since graduation from Cornell, in India).

A new paragraph may be added to our natural histories when D. Spencer Hatch returns to his work with the Y. M. C. A. among the natives of South India with swarms of bees from Greece or Italy.

The species *apis mellifera*, famous since the days of Homer and Virgil for the sweetness and abundance of its honey, has already proved adaptable in such widely varying climates as those of New York State and the Philippine Islands. Mr. Hatch hopes that by experimentation with several altitudes and different crops a way may be found to naturalize them, and that, by substituting them for *apis indica*, which is hardly more than half the size, the bee-keeping industry may be indefinitely increased.

There is an unusual need for such industries in rural India. One meal a day, sometimes consisting only of gruel, is all that great number of inhabitants of the small villages may expect throughout their lives. A large percentage of them are in the grip of the money-lenders, who charge from 25 to 300 per cent. interest per year.

In the Cotton Belt of the Deccan, in the Rice Deltas along the East Coast, in other tracts where rainfall or the lack of it makes continuous work on crops impossible, there is a long period of enforced leisure which intensifies the general poverty. It is for such times that the Y. M. C. A. secretaries have introduced "cottage industries" such as poultry-keeping, weaving, mat making, and bee-keeping.

The small Indian bees are kept in earthen pots high up in the trees. Once a year the bee-keepers are accustomed to dig the honey out of the pots, breaking up the colony as they do so. If the queen bee is killed, the swarm never gets together again. If not, they are hardly reunited and at work again before the plunder recommences.

Mr. Hatch and his associates are teaching bee-keepers to transfer the bees gently from these pots or from bee trees into modern hives. By the one simple process of extracting the honey from the comb and replacing the comb in the hives to be filled again, they can almost double production. At the best however, the Indian bee is capable of not over ten pounds of honey per colony a year, while the Italian bee can make a hundred pounds or more.

Bee-keeping is a good source of income, since the price of honey in India, where a family of five manages to live on eight cents a day, is at least three times what it is in America. It is highly valued for its medicinal properties, and while sweets is so much needed in the Indian dietary, the supply of honey is so small at present that it is nearly all kept for medicine.

It is hoped that the Travancore State Department of Agriculture will share with the Rural Department of the Y. M. C. A. both the expense of the expedition and the experimentation with the bees which are imported.

Mr. Hatch plans to take with him from Italy or Greece from six to twelve

swarms of bees in their hives. These will have to be given water every day; and when the ship stops for a day in any port, they will be allowed to stretch their wings in a flight which will bring them back unerringly to the hive at nightfall.

Some bees also may be brought back as unhatched brood in the comb, to

hatch after their arrival in India.

The ideal pasturage for bees in India would be a useful food crop which also bore honey producing flowers. Mr. Hatch has already tried buckwheat and found that it grew and filled very well on poor land. On his return to India, he plans to experiment further with new crops which will supplement the native honey producing flowers and plants.

CHICAGO ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

Regular meetings of the Chicago Kappa Delta Rho Alumni Association are held the third Thursday of each month at 6:30 p.m. in the Old Towne Coffee Shop, Hotel Sherman. Informal luncheon groups meet every Tuesday at 12:15 p.m. at the same place. Be sure to look us up when you're in town!

The Dreamer Courageous

Carlos F. Fuller Delta '20

Whenever we hear of Emporia, Kansas, we think of William Allen White. Emporia is a small community, known everywhere, because William Allen White is there. As one comment goes: "At that point there is a glow on the map." Or we hear of Wichita, Kansas, and we are reminded of Henry Allen, who finally left there to become Governor of the State. But the name of the town and the name of the man are always associated. It is because of the man that we remember the town. Or you might mention Rochester, Minnesota. Immediately one name rises in the mind, a name associated with a pair of brothers. Because of the medical work done by the Mayo brothers, people from the ends of the country make their journey over many roadways to Rochester, Minnesota. It was an apt comment to speak of such a place as making a glow on the map. Men can and do help to make the reputation of the places with which they are associated.

One man or a few men can make the reputation of a community. What an unpleasant example we had of that kind of thing not so long ago in the city of Chicago. When a newspaper can print a cartoon showing human figures labeled vice, rum, graft as the rulers of Chicago and have it convey so much truth, then the situation surely is deplorable. The same could be said of New York, or Philadelphia, and other cities. A small number have blackened the reputations of cities of millions. Organized evil has exercised a power all out of proportion to the number involved. The few project the evil, and the many suffer the discredit. A nation gains a reputation in the same way. Many other nations hear of the United States, for example, chiefly through newspapers, where it is usually the sensational which appears. Con-

sequently, we learn that many people outside our land think of us in terms of lynchings in the south, in terms of race riots in the middle west, in terms of starving miners in Pennsylvania, in terms of imperialistic, commercial intrusion in Nicaragua. So an unfortunate reputation is made for a whole country by the unrestrained passions of a comparatively small number. And it takes a Lindbergh every so often to help establish a different reputation and turn the balance the other way. For just as the many suffer the blame of the evil of the few, so the many also share the reward of the reputation established by those who pursue good things. As one writer puts it, speaking in general of cities: because the man who invented a railroad lives in a certain city he raises the credit of all the citizens in that city. So, we are always debtors to the past, be it in a nation, a college, a fraternity, or what not. We are debtors to those of other days who found their happiness in the full exercise of their strength. We drink their strength today. We live by their enthusiasm. Said Emerson: "Every ship that comes to America got its chart from Columbus. Every novel is a debtor to Homer."

So many times we wait until another has spoken. Then, we say: "I knew that. Or I had that idea in mind." True enough. So many might have had the idea. But one man expresses it, puts it into practice, suits his thought to action, says to himself: I will think. Yes! But I will also do." While the many dare to dream, the few dare to do.

Some thought of desolate Labrador, a bleak and lonely region, held so long in the chill of winter with its small number of sturdy folk widely scattered, quite bereft of the protections of a dense civilization. And as they thought they said: "What a lonely place. How

fine if something could be done for them." So they dreamed. In the meantime, Grenfell moved. He made his decision, laid his course, and set sail to transform Labrador. Today the years bear testimony and the world pays tribute to the transformation. And few men in our modern life seem to have found the happiness which he has found in the transformation of skilled knowledge into action. While others dreamed, he dared to do. Also people thought of India. Vast millions lived there. Vague stories began to emerge of their way of living. Folks began to feel that a force like Christianity could be of service there. So they thought about it. And while they thought Carey packed his bag and sailed for India. The great dreamer what was a great doer. Years back men began to make pleas for Africa. Knowledge about the country increased. Roadways were opened up. People began to feel that the Christian religion might be of service there. So the pleas grew in number. Then Livingstone made the great plea—he went. The finest dreamers are often the greatest doers. So we might go round the world and see trails blazed—while the many dreamed—by those who dared to do.

How many have talked and dreamed of world peace. Then Woodrow Wilson was one who said: "Let's give that talk some practical form, and so advance the cause of peace another step. Therefore, he urged the League of Nations. Another dreamer who seeks to be a doer for world peace today is the French Foreign Minister Briand, and our own Secretary of State Kellogg, in the new compact which to outlaw war. It gives a practical opportunity for dreamers about the world among the nations to become doers in a way which will be

taking another step in the direction we all wish to go.

Many fancied that a westward passage to India was possible. While the fancies were going round, Columbus sailed. Many plans were widely advertised about flying the Atlantic. In the midst of the advertisements, Lindbergh took off. Many saw the toll taken by yellow fever, and dreamed of its end. Dr. Walter Reed and others said: Experiment on me. Liberty is a word known to the centuries. It is made a play upon many lips, and was much tossed about during our Revolutionary period. But during all the by-play upon the word, Washington, Jefferson, Franklin, Hamilton, Patrick Henry, and others sought with their strength to put meaning into the word.

While we thus recall some of the roadways of history, we lead to the vision of James Russell Lowell, in his Commemoration Ode at Harvard in 1865, when those who had given their lives in those strenuous days were called to memory. Said Lowell:

"Many loved Truth, and lavished life's best oil

Amid the dust of books to find her,
Content at last, for guerdon of their toil,

With the cast mantle she hath left behind her.

Many in sad faith sought for her,
Many with crossed hands sighed for her;
But these, our brothers, fought for her,
At life's dear peril wrought for her,
Tasting the raptured sweetness
Of her divine completeness.

Their higher instinct knew
Those love her best who to themselves
are true,
And what they dare to dream of, dare
to do."

An American film-producer says that the children he employs often suggest ideas to him. That explains a good deal.

—Punch.

Outstanding Educational Differences Between Europe and America

By Joseph N. Leinbach, Delta Sigma Phi

(from Banta's Greek Exchange, Oct. 1928 issue)

There are certain significant and outstanding differences between European and American education which one seldom realizes until brought into contact with the people and educational institutions across the Atlantic. At such close at hand observation, taking for granted a small amount of ordinary investigation there appear several very evident divergences, inherently different because of the psychological and sociological lines of demarcation between the two hemispheres, resulting in a large degree from historical background, and geographical and territorial differences. This contrast is to be seen, as a result, both in principles and in practice.

The differences which I am about to cite have not been gained in toto from my recently completed year as a member of the faculty of an American college, although I might point almost complete illustrations from this source, implanted, as it is, with the American system and ideas of higher education. My conclusions have been to an appreciable measure arrived at as a result of frank and unbiased conversations with all classes of people in western Europe and the Balkans—from peasants, workers, professional leaders, educationalists, religionists, politicians, and foreign ministers. While the particular viewpoint of these were not always identical, the sum total of all seems to warrant the following very marked differences:

First, the serious obligation of succeeding on the part of the European as contrasted with the American student. In Europe the student appears to grasp inherently the seriousness of education, higher or lower, and the resulting suc-

cess or failure which it means to his whole life. His education, unless he is of the nobility, governs to a considerable degree his future status in society, and the professional category and social ranking, in which he will be found in later years. On the other hand, I think it is to be admitted that many, if not a majority of American students, are lacking to a sad degree the purposiveness and ingrained sense of duty to be found in the European, who realizes the meaning of scholastic failure, and the paucity of second chances in the competition which faces him. Furthermore, the American does not have to succeed. He has gone to college, in many cases, because of family tradition, the prestige resulting therefrom, social recognition, or simply because "it is being done"; not always because of inclination, preference, innate ability, natural intelligence, fitness, or training. Failure resulting from lack of one or more of these qualities by no means has its end in permanent failure. It may be the solution for finding himself. In many cases he will forsake professional studies for a business career, perhaps the firm of his father or a relative, where the early going is not, as a rule, overly arduous. If he be less fortunate, the alternative is to drift with the stream until he chances upon the type and kind of life work his particular endowments have equipped him for. Often the way is open to a second, or even a third chance in education or professional pursuits, but rarely is this the case in Europe. Failure leaves the stamp and brand of intellectual inferiority which may last a lifetime, whereas this does not apply to the American situation.

Second, the privilege and the higher responsibility which the opportunity of education means to the individual in Europe. In America we have come to have an education system which might be termed democratic education, or education for the masses. With the democratic ideal which aims for equal opportunities for all, regardless of creed or color, we spend more in the United States to make each student a little less of an intellectual nonentity (sometimes a little less of a moron or idiot) than to make a few a little more brilliant, or to develop the talent residing in a relatively small percentage. Only recently I heard one of America's leading educational surveyors, in Europe to complete a study of the various systems of education abroad, say that in the U. S. we think too much of each individual, and not enough of certain individuals. In most European methods the reverse condition is tenable. The student realizes the privilege of the opportunity, because he is one of the many, specially selected because of superior fitness. Contrasted with our democratic or mass education, Europe believes in a program of selective education. The question is: Is the basis of selection a fair one? Undoubtedly, class distinction and wealth play a dominant role in the choosing of those receiving the opportunity. On the other hand, the war torn countries of the Balkans and middle Europe, not yet recuperated from past conflicts, are not in a financial and economic sense sufficiently sound to make more equable the present system, were it desired, as some reformers have intimated. Finally, there is an even greater privilege for many in the opportunity of education since the war, during which the heads of thousands of families were lost, and the younger generation coming on and grown into manhood today, have been forced to support their families, and surrender their fond hopes of a professional or technical training.

Third, the greater stress on language study in European institutions. While,

for the most part, the curriculum of an institution of learning in France, Germany, Italy, or Turkey represents the general world acknowledged field of study in history, science, mathematics, psychology, philosophy, and the classics, there is a far more pronounced emphasis put upon the study of languages which have a modern utility value throughout life. This is necessary and essential because of the geographical proximities of the various nationalities, and their constant intercourse in politics, diplomacy, commerce, and social contacts. One has to travel only several hours by train or motor until he needs a new tongue to express his business or desires. To the really educated man in Europe a speaking knowledge of several languages is taken for granted. And strict differentiation between a speaking and reading knowledge must be kept in mind. The latter is about the most that the best trained American linguists attain. To the American, in his comparatively isolated situation, one language has sufficed, and we have never leveloped perfection or near perfection in speaking modern foreign languages because relatively few of us have lived long enough among people of a foreign tongue. Whether, with the nations of the world being brought closer and closer together by advanced methods of communication and transportation we shall naturally and by virtue of necessity come upon ways of improving our linguistic backwardness, time alone can tell. For the reasons stated, however, it is not the uncommon, but rather the required practice for a student in Europe to carry in school, and later acquire with facility and fluency a use of three, or four, or five modern languages. . . .

Fourth, the very noticeable lack of emphasis or encouragement of extra curricular affairs in the schools and colleges of Europe. Foreign institutions, excluding those of England seem to appreciate only to a limited degree certain of the highly recognized extra-curricular practices which Americans encourage as

invaluable in the process of formative character building. We believe that well trained athletes make for engendering a more healthful citizenship, that students trained and disciplined in their contacts with one another in the numerous campus organizations and publications will be better able to cope with the actual conditions which they must soon face in the world outside the classroom, where human psychology, human actions, and reactions to their fellows, are inherently the same. We think that culture, personality, and the full life can best be attained by the same application of student activity, always bearing in mind that this must be subordinated to the major academic pursuits of the class-

rooms. European education differs in that little or no time is allowed for interests other than those purely scholastic, the tendency being, therefore, to theorize about the give and take of life which one can learn by contact alone.

Much might be said in opposition or support of the systems—American and European—as they exist. It has been my sole purpose, however, to record in resume from the essential contracts as they seem to be, and to allow the reader to reflect upon them in order to gain some comprehension, some understanding of the vital differences which make for a resulting difference in the entire educational and cultural outlook between the Old and the New World.

THE CHANGING WORLD

The first three All-American football teams, 1889-1891, consisted entirely of men from Yale, Harvard, and Princeton, with but one exception. On the three, 1924-26, the "Big Three" had only one representative.

—The Magazine of Sigma Chi.

Goodnight Weighs the Fraternity Problems

**LOW SCHOLARSHIP, "HELL WEEK," TOO EXPENSIVE BUILDINGS
FAILURE TO DYKE GIN TIDE ARE THEIR GLARING FAULTS, HE SAYS**

by Scott H. Goodnight

Dean of Men, University of Wisconsin

(Reprinted from The Wisconsin Alumni Magazine)

The "fraternity problem" is one which, like the "liquor problem," is never conclusively settled. I am sure I ought to beg pardon of the fraternities at the outset for such an invidious comparison. (At least of some fraternities.) But there is in the fraternity situation in general a complexity which renders a comparison with the prohibition issue not inept. New laws, changed economic conditions, shifts in public sentiment may bring forward new phases of the problem; some older evils may disappear, but new ones spring up in their places.

There, however, the similarity ends. There is infinitely more of good and less of evil in the fraternity system than in the debauching sway of John Barleycorn. Would that the latter might be completely eradicated from our civilization! The fraternities, though, are making a contribution of value to academic life and with a few reforms, could become vastly more valuable.

Offer Good Living

One of the useful functions they perform, and one the importance of which has been generally overlooked, is the providing of good living accommodations for a quarter of the student body. The University dormitories for women have taken care of about 275 students per year. This was all the University did until two years ago when Tripp and Adams dormitories for men were completed. They now house 500. Total cared for by the University, 775. Our fraternity houses alone have a capacity of 1,645 men; the sorority houses can lodge 661 women. The accommodations

are of good quality, too, and the prices, as a rule, are not in line with those charged elsewhere for equal service. Thus the fraternities have for years performed, and performed well, a function which should normally be performed by the institution, or which, at least, is performed by many of the larger institutions of the country, at a much greater expense of both University and students.

It might also be pointed out that the old-fashioned boarding houses, in which students might have both lodging and regular meals in family style, is apparently a thing of the past, or at least a great rarity here in Madison. The 2,500 men who occupy furnished rooms in private homes are condemned to take all their meals in cafeterias or restaurants. The fraternity and sorority houses provide both lodgings and good table board under the same roof; the meals represent a well-balanced ration; and are served at regular-hours. Pretty fair health insurance, so the doctors advise.

Lonely and Heartsick

There is not much chance in a fraternity house for the loneliness which often grips the unaffiliated student. It didn't prevail in the days of the old boarding houses either, for they made up little social groups and even community centers which were quite effective in promoting friendship and banishing melancholy. But many a student in a big university is lonely and heart-sick among thousands. The very fact that there are so many makes the situation all the more terrifying. There is no common interest and—if he shuns the Union, as such a chap is quite likely to do—no common

meeting ground. It may be that he doesn't "fit in" at all in the group with which chance throws him together in a lodging house. The morbidity which may ensue from a situation of this kind sometimes produces pitiful results, as every experienced dean of women or of men can testify.

These cases are never found in fraternity houses. On the contrary, the running fire of praise, blame, criticism, and derision, and the good and bad examples of how to do it and how not to do it which are present in every such group, is an educational process which is vastly more effective than most folk imagine. Unhappily, it must be admitted that some boys select the wrong sort of models and acquire some things they would be better off without. But on the whole, the process of learning to live with others on a give-and-take basis is beneficial to more boys than it is harmful.

Bad Aspects Numerous

Other advantages, too, might be enumerated. The cementing of life-long comradeship is a common occurrence. Awkward and uncouth country youngsters acquire something of poise and polish. Sophisticated city youths who have been sedulously shielded at home from contact with those of other social strata, rub elbows, play baseball, football, basketball, argue and quarrel with sturdy, honest, hardhitting boys, from farm or small town, and both have their horizons widened. We lament the passing of the debating societies with the valuable training they afford. The fraternity chapter meeting provides a free-for-all debating floor where conditions are far less artificial, the intent to appeal to the will power of others is more real than in a pre-arranged debate on a learned question where participants display ingenuity, often without sincerity.

Turning now to the other side of the question, we find the bad aspects of fra-

ternity life also numerous. One of them is the tenacity with which some chapters cling to the practice of "hell week" and the "rough-house initiation." Fraternalism, loyalty to the order and respect and esteem for older brothers cannot be beaten into a freshman with a heavy paddle. The nationals have long since realized this and have long been advising against it. A protected hell-week, in which freshmen are deprived of food and sleep, razed and beaten, arouses the ire of parents, demoralizes the academic work of all concerned, and raises up foes of the fraternity system on the part of faculty members. Furthermore, serious injury, even death, occasionally results. Texas is even now considering the abolition of fraternities because an initiate recently lost his life there through an initiation stunt. Only year before last, a dozen students of our own campus were hauled to the hospital suffering from mercury fume poisoning as a result of an initiation prank, and the physicians tell me it was a close call. Several deaths might easily have resulted. But "try and get" fraternities to give up hell-week and rough initiations! I have kept up a steady barrage on our Wisconsin fraternities for the last six years on this subject. Some, I am pleased to say, have reformed, some have modified the objectionable practices, but others continue as of old!

The Building Peril

Another danger to fraternities which it is within their power to curb, but which they are evading rather than facing, is the economic peril of building beyond their means. Two Wisconsin chapters have gone through bankruptcy within the last four years and have disbanded as a result. Another large new house has passed into the hands of receivers, but the chapter still lives in it as a tenant. Two or three other chapters are heavily encumbered and might be thrown into bankruptcy at any time by action of their creditors. But still the

competitive armament continues. A chapter in an old house believes itself handicapped in the fight for pledges. All chapters must, therefore, have grand new houses—they think.

Under these conditions, with high taxes, heavy interest on a big bond issue and other maintenance charges materially increased, a fundamental necessity is that each chapter proudly occupying a new lodge, should be reasonably successful in its rushing, keep its house full and run at maximum efficiency. A recent inspection shows, however, that only 90 per cent. of the space in sorority houses is occupied and only 80 per cent of the capacity of our fraternity houses is filled. To be sure, the new dormitories offer a strong competition, but they have now been operating two years. The fraternities should have had time to adjust themselves to the new conditions and assure themselves in the spring of enough returning actives to fill their houses in the fall. Eighty per cent. efficiency is too low and means either greatly increased expense on those living in the houses, or a relapse into a cumulative indebtedness which may prove fatal.

Alcohol Versus Achievement

To true friends and well wishers of fraternities, the unwillingness (or inability?)—the two horns of the dilemma are equally bad!) of some groups to deal effectively with the liquor situation in their midst is sad and disheartening. From long experience with fraternities and observation of their ways, I should like to lay down one statement as a plain fact which will be found hard to disprove. I hope it may contain food for reflection for fraternity alumni. A chapter which cannot prevent the use of booze among its members, cannot successfully maintain at a high level its scholarship, its financial affairs, and its good name on the campus. Per contra, a group which has maintained a high place on the scholarship rating chart for several successive semesters, which has its finan-

cial affairs well in hand, and which has the esteem and confidence of the campus is one which is successfully combating the booze evil. It is usually a question of leadership within the group supported by a few interested and active alumni from without. I am glad to say that there are some such chapters on our campus and some active and interested alumni. But, I must admit, to my sorrow, that there are also some chapters and some alumni of the other variety. An alumnus who returns at Homecoming time with a bottle on the hip and who makes an ass of himself before the young actives of his old chapter hasn't the slightest pretext for "crabbing" if his chapter loses its morale and goes to pieces. He himself has contributed liberally to the result and has torn down more than half a dozen interested alumni can build up.

Some Reasons Why

Another serious charge which is brought against fraternities, and not unjustly, is that of a low grade of scholarship performance of failing to realize to a proper degree the purpose for which both University and fraternity are organized and maintained. Again last semester, the scholarship average of all undergraduate fraternity men at Wisconsin was lower than the scholastic average of all undergraduate non-fraternity men. This is true in a majority of institutions. I am told that the Interfraternity Conference, meeting at New York last month, regarded it as quite a triumph that 46 per cent of all institutions reporting showed fraternity men a shade better in their studies than non-fraternity men, whereas the number had been only 43 per cent the year before. I see no reason for any self-congratulation this side of 90 per cent. The fraternities cheerfully "admit" that all outstanding men on every campus are fraternity men. And it is true. Student leaders are almost invariably in fraternities. Fraternity men control student politics, manage student affairs, occupy

all strategic positions, and carry on the student activities. That is the chief reason they do not carry their studies as successfully as non-fraternity men. Every chapter hounds its men to get into activities, thereby bringing glory to dear old Eta Alpha Pi. The houses are kept in a state of turmoil at so many seasons of the year by political pow-wows, caucusses, canvasses, committee meetings and the like that the occupants, even those who are not directly interested, are effectively prevented from doing good college work. The whole chapter is ordered out in the evening to see the frat bowling team compete in a match, to root for their basketball team in an interfraternity tournament. There is rushing. There are dances on Friday and Saturday nights at which the chapter must be properly represented. The poor kids don't get the requisite time and they haven't their work well. It isn't that they haven't the ability. They have. I think it is quite true, that the average of ability in fraternity men

is above that of the nonfraternity men. But the fraternity demands so much that its members are prevented from doing well what they come to the University to do. Thus the fraternity becomes an obstacle to the fundamental purpose of the University. Frankly, it is so regarded by a good many faculty folk as well as outsiders. And the scholarship statistics the country over seem to justify the conclusion.

What is ahead? I confess inability to prophesy. Will the fraternities listen to the voices of their friends, cease hell-week, stop debauchery, apply economic intelligence to their business affairs and deflect the emphasis from activities and social life to their studies, thus becoming indispensable allies of the college and promoters of the educational welfare of the student body? Or will they pursue the bad practices above enumerated until they classify themselves clearly as foes of intellectual and social progress and are annihilated by indignant public opinion? Time alone will tell.

POORLY

First Multimillionaire: I'm feeling rotten lately. Do I look bad?

Second Multimillionaire: Terrible, old top, terrible! You look like a million dollars.

—Life.

Findings In Alumni Research

Suggestions for the Improvement of Future Alumni

by Stewart S. Howe, Kappa Sigma, Editor, The Illinois Magazine

(from Banta's Greek Exchange, Jan. 1929)

Fraternities looking not only for men who will make good active members but also the best kind of alumni members in the future, should, if a study of the past can be considered, look for candidates who are widely respected among their acquaintances, who are interested in campus activities, who will show a great deal of interest in the affairs of the fraternity, who will stay in school four years, who at least get average good scholastic reports, and, who, if they are athletes, have other desirable qualities and accomplishments. They should avoid all candidates of the so called "wild" type, they need not bother whether the candidate has plenty of money or little, they may well attempt to avoid those who are irregular in financial matters, and above all they should seek those men who have good backgrounds in training and home life.

Why such candidates are recommended for the improvement of future alumni has become convincingly clear labor and as a result of some recent labor and research.

The past several years I have been working over and studying a number of fraternity and university alumni lists. The work has been interesting chiefly because of the study, and the study has furnished some remarkable insight for the understanding of the alumni situation and has forced upon me certain convictions as to generally what sort of men succeed most after college days and what sort make the best alumni.

The conclusions, of course, are most interesting and if they can be accepted as reliable they may be of some value to fraternities in the selection of pledges, who, after all, become the future alumni. The more I have studied these alumni lists, the more I am convinced

that the conclusions, under general circumstances, are correct. It seems that the facts furnished by the conclusions may be used to advantage by the ambitious to help their fraternity rushing captains. It must be remembered, however, there are a few exceptions to the conclusions—like statistics, conclusions of this type can only be applied broadly and under normal conditions.

Of course it is quite clear why fraternities should be ambitious for (using the vulgar phrase) "bigger and better" alumni in the future. Alumni are the backbone of every educational institution whether it be a university or a fraternity. It is the alumni who contribute most to the institutions' support, who lend prestige, who jealously guard their individual institutions' respect, and who the outside world largely judges when it is judging particular institutions.

Harvard remains a great university today because for a long time it has produced alumni who are highly respected by the outside world and alumni who have directly and indirectly done much toward its support. Without the respect or the support, Harvard would not get large endowments, would not have fine faculty and equipment, and would have few students. It is the same way with collegiate fraternity institutions. The fraternities have grown in strength the past half century chiefly because alumni have given money and time and have aided in the securing of new members; because some of the alumni have been consistently interested in the welfare and improvement of the fraternities and because some of the fraternity alumni are highly respected. The collegiate fraternity, like every human being, should and has a right to be ambitious for its future improvement and welfare.

For that reason, it is justified in seeking among its new members men who have promise of becoming good future alumni. And so these conclusions are offered:

A study of alumni lists shows that the most highly respected alumni are those who were widely respected as undergraduates. It goes to prove that a boy's personality and capacities are already formed when he reached college. I have inquired into the undergraduate lives of most of the best alumni on the lists I have studied and invariably from both their campus companions and disinterested onlookers, some of them not even being acquainted with the present status of the alumni I inquired about, the answer was always very much the same: "Jones was well liked and a worth while sort of a fellow when he was in school," or "Everybody thought a lot of Thornton on the campus; he was well known, he took part in lots of things, and we all believed he would be 'somebody' when he got out in the world." In all cases, it seems, those alumni who were widely respected as undergraduates are widely respected today while those who were little respected, or respected not at all, are comparatively small figures today and almost forgotten by college associates.

Study shows further that those alumni who took some part in college activities and affairs have usually been successful in their present occupations. The captains of industry, the leaders in professional fields, the prosperous business men the literary leaders—if they went to college—were pretty generally running things when they were undergraduates. They were figures of importance on the campus. While their activities records, in some cases, show little connection with their present doings they do show that those people displayed their enterprise and talents while still in college.

The study, too, shows that those alumni who were most interested in their fraternity and the college as undergraduates are still those who are most in-

terested. If they cared much while in school, they have continued to care now they are out. They are the group which largely constitutes the active group of alumni, the alumni which furnish the greatest support to their fraternities.

Those alumni who remained in college long enough to receive a bachelor degree—usually at least four years—are those also who in most cases are the best alumni; they are usually the ones who have been the most successful and the ones who care more about remembering and supporting their various fraternities and colleges.

The alumni who had average good scholastic standings as undergraduates seem to have been most successful after commencement. There are only rare incidents where a poor student or an exceptionally brilliant student has made any particular achievement after graduation.

Only a little less than half of the alumni who were athletes as undergraduates are very successful or good alumni today. Investigation into individual cases shows clearly that those former athletes who have proved the better kind of alumni had other good qualities and accomplishments as undergraduates.

Those alumni who are remembered today as having been dissipaters, heavy drinkers, "rounders" of various sorts, and troublesome while in college, have generally not been successful or good alumni. It is noticeable that usually they are the alumni that the fraternity secretary has the most difficulty locating and keeping interested.

There seems to be no distinction between the successful and good alumni who as undergraduates had plenty of money or who had little of it. The fact rather explodes the two popular and opposite expressions: "The rich boy has all the advantages" and "Most successes are self made" for investigation shows there are almost equal numbers among the successful and good alumni who either were of wealthy parents or had to skimp their way through school.

Respective financial conditions as undergraduates did not predict the future one way or the other; individual characteristics and fate seems to have determined that.

Alumni, who as undergraduates were involved in financial irregularities, investigation shows further, have almost never proved good alumni. They are the type of men who, while in school, were slow in paying bills, who often ran into debt, who wrote bad checks, and so on. Today a great many of these men still owe money to their fraternities; they do not meet any fraternity obligations let alone their financial one; they usually still demand little respect in their various communities because of their poor credit and it is rare that they ever contribute financially or actively to the support of their fraternities or college.

And last among the conclusions is that one founded on the realization that

in all cases the best fraternity members, either active or alumni, have always possessed good backgrounds in training and home life. It seems to prove itself essential. The fraternities and colleges always seem most grateful and thankful to those alumni who have possessed such backgrounds. Perhaps without the backgrounds, it is impossible to possess those other qualities which seem to distinguish the best kind of alumni.

And thus closes a brief sketch of the conclusions I offer. Whether they are justifiable I'm not certain and so I would not care to stand up for their defense. How they came about is explained and that they came about from very likely indications is sufficient justification to myself for making them. Certainly, however, they must be of some value in understanding the problem of insuring good fraternity alumni for the future.

SPECIAL NOTICE

The New York Alumni Association of Kappa Delta Rho regularly holds luncheons at 12:30 P.M. on the last Tuesday of each month. The Place is the third floor of the Planters Restaurant, corner Greenwich and Albany Streets. All members are most welcome.



Criticism Should Come From the Heart, Not the Liver.

—Frank Irving Fletcher.

The above quotation is not evidence that the Quill and Scroll has received criticism, nor is it a sign that the national organization needs it. Somehow, though, we would feel far more optimistic if we did receive some criticism once in awhile. It would prove to us that the fraternity in general and the alumni group in particular were in a very healthy state. Criticism shows interest—and is constructive—when it comes from the heart and not the liver.

If you have moved recently be sure to notify the central office under “Sas” Savage, or the Quill and Scroll. Many of the brothers are not receiving copies of each number and many did not receive a copy of the recent fraternity directory—for one reason only—the fraternity does not have their present addresses!

A chapter is as strong as its alumni. What are you undergraduates doing for **your** alumni?

George Edwin Kimball

Born in Lewiston, Maine, August 17, 1880, the son of George Robinson Kimball and Mary Ellen Kimball. Prepared for college at Oxford, Mass. High School and graduated from Middlebury College in 1906. Post-graduate work at Harvard Law School and Clark University. Principal of Somerset, Mass., High School and other New England schools. Died after a short illness at his old home in Oxford, Massachusetts, on March 18, 1929. Unmarried, a Mason. Kappa Delta Rho, Phi Beta Kappa.

Such is the brief record left by the man who founded the Kappa Delta Rho Fraternity in the spring of 1905. His monument is the organization of which he was so proud.

Those of us who had the privilege of knowing Brother Kimball will ever treasure the memory of a true brother and a loyal friend whose whole life reflected the motto of "Honor super omnia."

May he rest in peace in the Chapter Eternal.

—GEO. E. SHAW, Alpha.

About eight hundred of the older alumni do not have Life Subscriptions to the Quill and Scroll. For the past few years they have been receiving free copies of each issue. This policy has cost the national
ENDOWMENT organization hundreds of dollars—with the return a doubtful quantity. This will probably be the last year that the
FUND fraternity can afford to spend money for this purpose. If an organization like Kappa Delta Rho is to be successful it must have cooperation—and at least those who “get” must “give” in like proportion. A subscription blank appears on the last page of this issue. If you want Kappa Delta Rho—send in your ten dollars. With your aid Kappa Delta Rho can be what you thought it was when you were initiated.

All Kappa Delta Rho roads lead this year to Lafayette, Indiana, and the
Theta Chapter. The 1929 convention will be held there
1929 June 24 and 25. Details will follow in the June issue.
The Purdue boys are planning especially for alumni guests
CONVENTION —and the Midwest expects to be out in large numbers.
The Chicago boys will be there one hundred per cent strong.
Plan now to spend part of your vacation with your old roommate at Lafayette. Remember the dates!

“The most highly respected alumni are those who were widely respected as undergraduates.”

—Quoted from someone.

INTERCOLLEGIATE ITEMS

WHERE ARE THEY GOING?

Our Federal Department of the Interior tells us that 850,000 students are enrolled in our colleges. Thirty-eight years ago the enrollment was 120,000. While our population has increased eighty-five per cent, the college enrollment has increased six hundred and nine per cent.

A college education is a fine asset and there is room in this country for a lot of college trained people. Higher education is imperative in a democracy.

A lot of our technical schools are fitting boys and girls to do definite work, but today there are literally thousands of college men and women walking the streets hunting for jobs and they are not equipped to earn as much a year as they spent each year in college.

Don't go to college without your fitting yourself to do something definite. Any father or mother who allows a child to put in four years at college without knowing what he wants to do, is shirking his or her duty.

BIG GIFTS TO EDUCATION

More money has been put to educational uses in the past year than ever before in history, a compilation of gifts in money to colleges and universities in the United States reveals. Education, this survey shows, is replacing other forms of charity in what is now known as the "phenomenal industry" of philanthropy. In 1927 philanthropy had the third largest income of all organizations in the world.

More than eight per cent of all money given to philanthropy goes to education, and of this amount more than five per cent goes directly to colleges and universities.

During 1928 and January, 1929, Cornell was given \$8,000,000, being topped only by Harvard with \$21,000,000. Yale received \$7,000,000, Columbia \$4,000,000,

and Pennsylvania \$3,000,000. It is believed that during 1928 gifts to universities amounted to \$135,000,000, while \$195,000,000 were given for general educational purposes.

— Cornell Alumni News.

President Frank of the University of Wisconsin has lately been analyzing salaries and the cost of teaching. Instructional service at the University of Wisconsin now costs 72 per cent more than in 1915-16. The average salary of a Wisconsin professor in 1915-16 was \$3,469.88; now it is \$5,306.76. The corresponding figures for associate professors are \$2,549.57 and \$3,901.81; for assistant professors, \$1,997 and \$3,026.72; for instructors \$1,307.20 and \$2,078.83. Other present day average salaries are: professors, Minnesota, \$5,037, Illinois, \$4,128, Michigan, \$4,197.87; assistant professors, Minnesota, \$2,896, Illinois, \$3,252, Michigan, \$3,257.09; instructors, Minnesota, \$2,075, Illinois, \$2,175, Michigan \$2,214.16.

STARTING THE COLLEGE MAN RIGHT

There seems no longer to be much question of the value of the college man to business. A recent round table of operating production men, held by the American Management Association, showed a general agreement that, while most college men had to pass through a period of adjustment before they begin to pay their way, and a few prove to be misfits, the college man, once started, usually develops faster than the man with less training.

The college man, in spite of all the talk about "flaming youth," is really much like other folks. He is a young fellow without much experience, usually intensely anxious to make good. As an individual he differs in ability; studies

made by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company show how wide is the difference between the men in the top and bottom quarters of the class. It must be recognized then that while the graduate has passed a selective process which usually eliminates the poorest men, the diploma is no label of uniform quality.

The need for dealing on an individual rather than a class basis persists after the lad is hired. He is in the process of a rather major adjustment of his ways of life. College work is non-routine; each day's work is different. And the whole activity of the college is, or should be, focused on the development of the individual. Typically, his first job in industry is a routine job where he must do as he is told with little or no explanation of why he is doing it.

Now the college man must accustom himself to subordinating his needs to the needs of the organization. He himself does not want nor expect special treatment. But it would be a wholesome thing if, now and then, these youngsters could have a talk with a sympathetic older man who could resolve the doubts that arise from inexperience.

Figures recently compiled indicate that Columbia University has the largest total registration of any university in the United States. Its registration is 32,036. The College of the City of New York is second with 28,287, and California third with 26,562. These figures include all students whether candidates for degrees or not.

THE LARGE UNIVERSITY MAKES A CASE

President Angell of Yale had some provocative things to say concerning the advantages a large university has for the undergraduate student. The advantages of the big institutions for grad-

uate research go without saying. There has been a tendency, especially as a reaction against the monster empires that some of the large universities have become, to say that the place for an undergraduate is a small college. Against the vast machinery and complicated impersonality of the large university have been set the intimacy, personal contacts, the humane and imaginative influences of the small college. Those who have visited a small New England college on some golden week end in autumn, those who have spent four years there in the domestic charm of a small domestic campus know very well what the advantages of a small college are.

President Angell has done useful service in calling attention to one plain and important benefit to the undergraduate student of the large university, whatever its limitations may be. The brute fact is that with rare exceptions small colleges do not have and hold the best teachers and scholars. The facilities both for stimulation and research and for advanced work with advanced students are not possible in small undergraduate institutions. Sooner or later the arresting intellectual personalities in the small colleges are called and go to the larger places. That has been a fact from the Middle Ages to the present. Alexander of Hales and Giordano Bruno taught at the University of Paris, and that is where students went. Every year at Columbia and other large places students come with advanced standing from the small colleges. They suddenly discover about their junior year that there are certain things they want to learn especially and that the masters in these fields are at the larger places.

There is little question that for freshman and sophomore work a small place can do as well as or better than a large one. There is as little question that the advanced work in which an awakened student is interested can be done best at a university. If the mature study of a subject were all that mattered, there

would be no doubt that the large institutions would be the only place for a student to go. But many American students have neither the desire nor the capacity to become scholars in a field. They have, however, the capacity and desire to become rounded human beings. One rather doubts that small colleges with character and tradition, whether it be Wabash in Indiana or Amherst in Massachusetts, will vanish. They have human values that the monster knowledge factories can never give, and they touch the imagination of the young men

who live in them in a way that a metropolitan center of learning cannot.

Following are statistics of full-time attendance of the Canadian Universities. Acadia, 512; Alberta, 1,231; Bishop's, 155; British Columbia, 1,719; Dalhousie, 814; Laval, 2,736; Manitoba, 2,388; McGill, 2,555; McMaster, 342; Montreal, 3,051; Mt. Allison, 332; New Brunswick, 297; Ottawa, 485; Queen's, 1,508; St. Dunstan's, 184; St. Francis Xavier, 284; St. Joseph's, 350; Saskatchewan, 1,393; Toronto, 5,119; Western Ontario, 866.

According to some automobile manufacturers, the shortest distance between two points is a straight eight.

—Life.

Science can explain everything except why a flivver makes a chicken think it lives on the other side of the street.

—San Francisco Chronicle.

GREEK TO GREEK

FOSTERING INTERFRATERNITY FRIENDSHIP

Interfraternity spirit is a timeworn topic, but the fact remains that outside of political meetings there is very little done on this campus to foster this spirit, and, what is probably of far greater importance, interfraternity friendships.

The big argument for the existence of fraternities is that they foster college friendships. But they also tend to limit these friendships to the one particular group, from which many fail to ever go beyond. Another type of case in which the result is just the opposite from what it should be is when men, who have been friends in the first part of their college life, are separated by fraternity pledging and rarely get together again. It is for these reasons that an idea which would tend to alleviate this condition might be worthy of consideration.

Many colleges have a custom in which the members of the various houses change places at dinner on some previously set night. That is, the Betas would send ten men to the Alpha house and the Alphas return ten for dinner. Some such system as this might be practical at Lafayette. It might be something for the individual houses, or it might be something for Interfraternity Council to act upon. No house, however, should be compelled to do anything in such a matter against its wishes. If more than two houses so desired, a round robin system might be good. That is "A" would send a fixed number of men to house "B," house "B" would send the same number of men to house "C," et cetera. . .

This is the time of year, when outdoor activity is at its minimum, for such an idea to be carried out. These exchange dinners are a custom, a tradition, either between individual houses or as a general thing, at a number of colleges. There is everything to gain and nothing to lose by trying them at Lafayette.

—The Lafayette

There is about as much honor attached to being a college man in this year of 1929 as there is attached to being a notary public. Everybody goes to college—or tries to go, and the youth who thinks he is going to break into exclusive circles by entering a nearby university is hardly worthy of serious consideration on the part of a college fraternity.

Such youths are pretty easily detected and again we come to the matter of judgment on the part of the rushing committee. If it cannot pick out the tea hounds who have plenty of money but a lack of brains, it doesn't deserve to continue in office.

—The Delta Upsilon Quarterly

Perhaps the most outstanding change in the college fraternity has been its development into a friendly organization actively co-operating with other fraternities and with other agencies for the progress of the educational institution of which it is a part. Secrecy is no longer its dominant characteristic; in fact, less and less emphasis is being placed upon that. Is it then consistent with the modern point of view as well as wise in any way to have the fraternity house architecturally suggest a temple sacred to ritualistic rites rather than a home dedicated to the development of good fellowship.—

—Delta Kappa Epsilon Quarterly

The average undergraduate is a mighty decent chap. I see hundreds of them every year. He is like Kipling's "Tommy Atkins;" he is human and just as liable to err as you and I are. I have very seldom seen in the course of a long academic career an undergraduate who deliberately went to the bad. You have seen a great many of them make mistakes through just the lack of the friend-

ly word of warning in time. That is the great service alumni associations and individual alumni can perform for their own and nearest chapters. Drop in occasionally, talk over with them their problems, and let them see that you are interested in them, not only collectively as a chapter, but individually also. Get to know their nicknames, take a meal with them occasionally, spend a night with them, and whenever possible attend their social functions and take your wife or your sister, or if you are so unfortunate as not to have your own sister or mother close, then take some other young lady and help them make the social function a complete success.

—The Purple, Green and Gold of
Lambda Chi Alpha.

Just what happens in a fraternity house the night before exams? Passersby seeing lights at all hours of the night often wonder what it's all about. And here's the secret as revealed from an inside source.

At 7:00 P.M. quiet hours begin and everyone starts thinking about the amount of studying he has to do that night. By eight those of the brothers who have not been attracted into "sessions" are still thinking. At eight thirty someone opens a book and studying begins.

At ten the boy who still hopes for his hour's sleep looks at his watch, gives up, and goes to bed. The next day he finds that all the questions are on the part he was just about to study.

Temporary time out at eleven for refreshments. A box of candy was discovered in a pledge's trunk. Five minutes later the pledge sneaks into the room, discovers the empty box of candy, and wonders whether it's worth all the sacrifice to get into a fraternity.

Midnight and the men are just warming up to their studies; actually they are freezing. Someone decides that the furnace needs more coal. Pledges hastily climb into beds and simulate sleep.

At one the activity man comes in and discovers that he has a seven thirty exam the next day. Wondering what the course is like, he procures notes from a fraternity brother, opens his book, and finds he has had the wrong one all year.

One by one the brothers give up the ghost and reflect that they intend to drop out of school anyhow. By four they are all in bed except activity man and grind. But the last man to bed woke up several energetic brothers who like to study in the early morning.

—Ohio State Lantern.

A University of Nebraska professor recently enumerated the flaws in the fraternity system. Some of them are perfectly true, some of them apply in a few cases, and a great many of them are utterly ridiculous.

Early in his article the professor says, "You know as well as I do that a Packard is good for at least five bids." Possibly, in some isolated cases, a pledge is chosen for his automobile, but how little this educator knows of the actual time and thought given to the "man behind the wheel."

In a midwestern university this fall an attractive girl arrived in her own airplane. The good professor would straightway chalk her up for at least fifteen bids, and no doubt, will be desperately disappointed when he finds that she is still unpledged and eager to be long.

A few states away, a millionaire in his own name, went through the rush on another campus. He was noticeably unattractive and not congenial with the three groups who rushed him. He is unpledged and the million dollars remains outside of the grasp of the Greeks. We could cite instance upon instance—but it is unnecessary.

Later the professor says, "Some of these dismal misfits are the sons and daughters, brothers and sisters of those who have gone before. If the dear old alumni continue to have sons and daugh-

ters, brothers and sisters, the future looks dark for fraternities."

This non sympathizer has never listened in at a chapter meeting where legacies are discussed. He does not know that in the present generation sisters and brothers are subjected to the same hashing and rehashing that any other rushee is, and that, in many places, being a relative is a handicap. There is still hope ahead if the fraternities are discerning.

Another startling revelation is the fact that, "the loyal alumni are the people who never grew up." He then gives the fraternities credit for having some normal alumni, but says that 'those who exert the strongest influence are those who never grew up. They cling to the fraternity or sorority because it gives them an existence and an importance that they have been unable to win for themselves as individuals.' We beg this professor to acquaint himself with the names of national officers of Greek letter organizations, we ask him to read enough to discover that some of the best known men and women in

this country are interested and active in their own groups.

The writer goes on to tell of the crowded conditions of chapter houses, of the impossibility of studying. Having visited a great many crowded, noisy dormitories, we wonder how this condition could be bettered by removing fraternities.

He deplores the lack of libraries and music rooms. Are all dormitories provided with these luxuries? Many national fraternities are starting libraries and great advances have been made along that line, but all of these forward moves take time and thought. At least they are managing to progress as rapidly as the college buildings.

In quoting the exact words of the Nebraska professor we feel that we are best illustrating his own situation. 'There is something about fraternities that the outsider can never understand: some inner beauty of spirit, some unity of purpose, an indefinable something or other that holds the members together by an inexplicable what you may call it.'

—Banta's Greek Exchange

SOUND THE ALARM

Lois: "Dear, you have been so good to me that I am going to do you a favor. You can take me to dinner tonight."

Dear: "That's great, Lois, does your mother know we're coming?"

—Wampus



BEST DE-APPETIZER

"I don't see how you can afford to take so many girls to expensive restaurants."

"That's easy; I always ask each girl, just before we go in, if she hasn't been putting on weight."

—London Tit-Bits.

"The modern tendency," we are told, "is to have plays with unhappy endings." These sometimes occur after only about a week's run.

—Punch

If the farmers ever get as excited over farm-relief as the politicians are, look out!

—Florence (Ala.) Herald

All a European nation wants is a neighbor rich enough to buy goods and too poor to make war.

—San Francisco Chronicle

GENTLE BRICKBAT

"Have you heard that Edna is engaged?"

"No, who's the plucky man?"

—Life

Sure; you can get rich without an education as Ford and Edison did, if you're a Ford or an Edison.

—San Francisco Chronicle

DIFFERENCE

"Am I a little pale?"

"No, you're a big tub."

—Virginia Reel

Every man has moments of vindictiveness when he wishes he were a king or truck-driver.

—San Francisco Chronicle

"Your wife is talking of going to Europe this summer. Have you any objections?"

"No, certainly not. Let her talk."

—Judge.

HARD TO BEAR

She: "My husband certainly does enjoy smoking in his den.
Has your husband a den?"

Other she: "No, he growls all over the house."

—Williams Purple Cow

The trout season is open. Deep in his crypt Ananias stirs uneasily.

—Detroit Free Press.

BACK WITH THE DUDS

Boss: "Well, did you read the letter I sent you?"

Office Boy: "Yes, sir: I read it inside and outside. On the inside it said, 'You are fired,' and on the outside it said, 'Return in five days,' so here I am."

—Junior Achievement Magazine

The trouble about worshipping ancestors is that people who do it seldom provide the same privilege for posterity.

—Brooklyn Times

NOTICE AND QUESTIONNAIRE REGARDING LIFE
SUBSCRIPTION TO QUILL AND SCROLL

THE QUILL & SCROLL ENDOWMENT FUND

Do you know that this Fund now amounts to over \$9,000, safely invested by the Fulton Trust Company of New York in guaranteed First Mortgages at 5% and 5½%?

If you are one of the 800 older alumni who have not yet contributed, please do so by filling out the blank now and sending it in with your check for ten dollars (10.00) for a Life Subscription.

..... 1929

Mr. R. M. Savage,
443 Park Avenue,
East Orange, New Jersey.

I enclose check for \$10.00 payable to the Fulton Trust Company of New York in payment for a Life Subscription to the "Quill and Scroll" of Kappa Delta Rho. I am a member of the Chapter, Class of Please send my receipt and the magazine to me at the following address.

Signed

Address

.....

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