

THE TRIAD



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samos, a student"...

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Cover Design and Art Work—E. Hubert Deines

In anticipation of the probability that a lot of the folks who read this TRIAD will have some wise cracks to make anent the fact that we are wishing you a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year at this late date, we want merely to say that we had in mind the year 1934 and not the year just passed.

Some December issues of magazines appear on our desk early in November; one or two have shown up in the latter part of October. For the December TRIAD to appear in January seems to us just a little less absurd.

There are two or three folks we could blame for the lateness of the issue but we are not going to—some of you will remember that we took an oath not to do any complaining about co-operation.



The Editor's Viewpoint

Pledge Manual

PYTHAGORAS' Handbook comprises most of this issue of the TRIAD. Our plan is to publish the balance of the book in the March or May issue. All of the type will be held and, if the chapters approve the plan, will be reassembled and revised during the coming summer to be republished as a separate book before the opening of school next year. The reason for this procedure is twofold. The editors realize that there are likely many errors, particularly in the historical section, which should be corrected. We are therefore calling on all members of the fraternity, especially former members of the National Council and Founders, for their comments and suggestions. We have gone through all of the publications of the fraternity in an effort to bring out the outstanding events and have set them down as they appeared in the TRIADS, *Journals*, and other publications. Many facts are doubtless omitted and we want you all to feel free to make corrections and to offer your suggestions in order that the book may be as nearly correct and as helpful as possible.

The other reason is that we save considerable in the cost of the Handbook by handling it in this manner. We anticipate, too, that many of the alumni who subscribe for the magazine will be interested in the Handbook and possibly would not have the opportunity to see copies of it if it were not so published.

It is further planned to place a price of one dollar per copy on the Handbook and require each pledge to purchase two copies, one to be retained by him and the other to be forwarded to his parents. The latter requirement is merely in furtherance of the plan now being formulated looking to the stimulation of the interests of parents in the fraternity. The constitution now provides for a pledge fee equal to the cost of the official badge but which sum is refunded at the time of initiation. It may therefore be said we have no pledge fee at the present time. Certainly we are not seeking to unduly burden pledges in asking the two-dollar fee. Further than that, the Handbook is worth two dollars!—H. L. W.

Province System

THE province system, authorized by the Estes Park Conclave, has been reestablished by the National Council. In the future the National officers who act as province chiefs will be held directly accountable to the fraternity for the chapters in their respective provinces. Each chapter, through the chapter advisor, will make monthly reports to the province chief who in turn will report to the National Counsellor. These reports will necessitate accurate bookkeeping and will keep the National

officers in close touch with each chapter. The system will make a little more work for the advisors but it will serve to give them accurate information about the chapter which is essential now that we no longer have mature men comprising the entire membership of our chapters.—H. L. W.

Uniform Bookkeeping

IT is a little early in the season for our annual editorial lament accounting matters but we feel that the present time is opportune. The matter of uniform bookkeeping has been voluminously discussed at many Conclaves and a uniform system was established some twelve years ago. This system was abandoned at the Ithaca Conclave because the chapters objected so strenuously to it. As a matter of fact we have been more or less sympathetic to the chapter viewpoint in the matter. But the idea which lay behind the requirement was and is one which cannot be overlooked. In our opinion it was merely an effort to get the chapters to keep books. Whether or not the system used by the chapters is uniform is of no particular consequence. But they *must* keep books. We have in my brief case at this very moment the "books" of a chapter treasurer. All the books he has are the cancelled checks, the duplicated checks, a members ledger and a book in which he has set down the amount of the monthly assessments. We have a suspicion that the only thing he knows is the amount of money which he has in bank, and that is doubtful.

It is just this sort of bookkeeping which has placed many of the chapters in unhealthy financial condition on more than one occasion. We know of two chapters which have collected funds for endowment fund subscriptions and have never paid them over to the National Secretary, funds which members of the active chapter have paid in for the purpose of securing life subscriptions to the TRIAD, funds which have been used to pay the butcher, the baker and the candlestick maker. The man who paid for a specific purpose finds that he has been paying someone else's board bill. This condition also frequently prevails as to the National Fraternity. Members of the active chapter have been assessed per capita tax which has not been paid into the National Secretary. Chapter officers who indulge in these practices are diverting funds and are, in our opinion, just as culpable as if they had appropriated the funds to their own personal use.

In order to eliminate the recurrence of this misappropriation of funds the National Council has ruled that the chapter advisors shall collect these funds from the chapter treasurer and pay them over to the National Secretary. This action has been taken not only to protect the National Fraternity but also to protect the active man who makes the payment.—H. L. W.

Pythagoras' Handbook

"I AM PYTHAGORAS FROM SAMOS, A STUDENT"

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PYTHAGORAS' SEMIFINAL EXAMINATION QUESTIONS



Lloyd H. Ruppenthal



Cecil H. Haas

Preface

For a good share of the material in this Handbook we are indebted to other fraternities. By comparison of the pledge manuals of the various fraternities it would seem almost impossible to give credit to the originators of all of the material. However, we wish particularly to acknowledge our indebtedness to Phi Delta Theta, Lambda Chi Alpha, Delta Sigma Phi, Phi Beta Pi and Tau Kappa Epsilon. We also wish to acknowledge our indebtedness to Past National President, William S. Dye, Jr., for the "The Epic of Acacia." We realize that material contained in this Handbook is incomplete and that subsequent revisions will doubtless greatly improve it.

It is the purpose and intent of the Board of Editors to place in the hands of the pledges of Acacia a concise and brief history of the fraternity, interesting facts concerning the chapters at present, general information regarding its fundamental ideals and principles and helpful suggestions with regard to many matters of deep concern to college men. It is the hope that this initial effort will serve to stimulate the interest of the members and pledges of Acacia to the extent that they will make historical investigations on their own initiative and will familiarize themselves with the fundamental code and laws of the fraternity.

Obviously, we have not included in this manual many of the fundamental and essential facts which must be assimilated during the course of the active membership in the fraternity.

Every pledge must study and frequently reread this Handbook in order that he may have a thorough knowledge of its contents as a preparation for qualification for active membership in Acacia.



"I Am Pythagoras From Samos, a Student"

While seeking light and truth the pledge of Acacia travels in the character of Pythagoras, an ancient Greek student, renowned for his persistent search for knowledge. At the inception of his journey he will learn that the primary objects and the fundamental ideals of Acacia are: "To strengthen the ties of friendship, one with the other; to prepare ourselves as educated men to take a more active part and have a greater influence in the affairs of the community in which we may reside; and above all to seek the truth and knowing it, to give light to those with whom we may be associated as we travel along life's pathway." Upon a Scroll on our Coat of Arms are two Greek words meaning "human service," the motto and the guiding principle of Acacia.

THE GREEKS

A SHORT HISTORY OF THE GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF GREEK-LETTER FRATERNITIES

THE first college society in America with a Greek-letter name was Phi Beta Kappa, which was founded December 5, 1776, at the College of William and Mary at Williamsburg, Virginia.

From William and Mary the society was extended to Yale and Harvard in 1780 and 1781, respectively; to Dartmouth in 1787 and to Union in 1817.

At first the objects of Phi Beta Kappa were social enjoyment and the cultivation of literature, and its meetings were secret in character. In 1831 it became purely an honorary society in which membership was conferred as a reward for scholarship. It now has chapters in 120 colleges and universities and women are admitted to membership on an equality with men.

In the meantime, however, the Union Chapter of Phi Beta Kappa led to the organization at Union of the Kappa Alpha Society in 1825, and Sigma Phi and Delta Phi in 1827, all of a secret nature and all more or less similar to the original Phi Beta Kappa.

From this "Union Triad" have come the many Greek-letter secret organizations of today. The last issue (1930) of *Baird's Manual of American College Fraternities* lists seventy-five general groups of this character.

Kappa Sigma, founded in 1869 at the University of Virginia and Sigma Alpha Epsilon, founded in 1856 at the University of Alabama have the largest chapter rolls with 108 active chapters, many of which are in the smaller colleges. Phi Delta Theta stands second in number of chapters with 103 active groups.

Acacia with 28 active chapters, all of which are located in only the larger and better universities and state schools, in the East, Midwest, Southwest and on the West coast, has the distinction of being the only "University" fraternity.

Phi Delta Theta has the largest membership with 40,417 members. Sigma Alpha Epsilon is second with 39,021, Beta Theta Pi is third with 37,400 and Kappa Sigma is fourth with 32,855. The total membership of Acacia is 9,776. Kappa Alpha Society, oldest social fraternity and very ex-

clusive, has only eight chapters and about 3,000 members.

Beta Theta Pi and Sigma Chi are popularly associated with Phi Delta Theta as "The Miami Triad." Beta Theta Pi was founded at Miami in 1839 and Sigma Chi in 1855. Beta Theta Pi now has 87 active chapters and 22 inactive; Sigma Chi has 92 active and 20 inactive.

Acacia is the only general social fraternity which was founded at Ann Arbor, Michigan. On May 12, 1929, on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding, past National President, W. S. Dye, Jr., presented a memorial bench to the University of Michigan in commemoration of that important date in the history of the University of Michigan and Acacia.

The first professional fraternities were also founded at Michigan, Phi Delta Phi (Legal) in 1869 and Nu Sigma Nu (Medical) in 1882.

A Alpha	N Nu
B Beta	Ξ Xi
Γ Gamma	Ο Omicron
Δ Delta	Π Pi
E Epsilon	Ρ Rho
Z Zeta	Σ Sigma
H Eta	Τ Tau
Θ Theta	Υ Upsilon
I Iota	Φ Phi
K Kappa	Χ Chi
Λ Lambda	Ψ Psi
M Mu	Ω Omega

In general, the fraternities founded in the East have been less liberal in granting charters than have those of southern and western origin. Lambda Chi Alpha, founded at Boston University in 1909 is a notable exception to this rule. This fraternity now has 84 chapters established in thirty-seven states and one province of Canada.

Several fraternities are purely sectional. The Kappa Alpha Society has only eight chapters and they are all in the northern states and Canada. The Kappa Alpha Order has more than sixty chapters confined to the South except that there are chapters in Delaware and California.

Eastern fraternities, generally, such as Zeta Psi, Theta Delta Chi, Alpha

Delta Phi, Psi Upsilon, Chi Psi, Delta Phi and Sigma Phi, each with less than thirty chapters, have no Southern chapters and few in the West.

Perhaps the best statement outlining the firm foundation upon which Acacia is built is that of H. H. McCorkle, Phi Kappa, Psi, a former secretary of the interfraternity conference.

"At the risk of being accused an old-timer, I venture a word on the departure of almost all fraternities from the straight and narrow paths of their founders and the abandonment by them of the primitive ideals of which their founding was the visible expression.

"Phi Beta Kappa, originally a secret organization and the first of its kind organized in the United States, has, as one of its purposes, the development of literary talent and the cultivation of literary ability among its members. It is the one organization which has never abandoned in theory or practice its original ideal, although it has changed its character in other respects.

"Freemasonry is commonly accepted as the parent of the whole system of secret societies as they exist today. It is generally known that Freemasonry has, as its foundations, the inculcation of the principles of morality, which, with other teachings, are to enure to the benefit of those who study and practice them. Whenever and wherever Freemasonry may seem to have failed, a study of such failure will be found to develop the fact that individuals, at least, have abandoned the ideal upon which the order was founded.

"Practically every ideal of Freemasonry, in one form or another, was adopted by the Greek-letter fraternities as a foundation upon which the fraternities were to be built and upon which their future was to rest; being college organizations, it was the most natural thing in the world that the development of literary talent should be one of the principal objects. . . ."

Epitomizing, Freemasonry is the parent of all fraternal organizations, including college fraternities; but Acacia, of all social fraternities, has the closest ties with the Masonic Order.



THE EPIC OF ACACIA



THE surest sign of growth in any organism or organization is to be found in its ability to adapt itself to new conditions; the surest sign of its disintegration and probable early demise is its insistence on maintaining its original form in a changing world. If Acacia were content to live only on past achievements and to hold to regulations that have outlived their usefulness, I should long ago have lost interest in it and sought new associations. Fortunately, however, it has proved itself not only a living organism but a constantly developing force within its sphere of usefulness.

The present writer is well aware that these statements bring him directly in conflict with the traditionalists who make up a part of the organization—luckily a minority, a minority too that has largely failed to keep abreast of the ever changing character of college life. This minority has lost touch with college and college conditions. I count myself fortunate, however, in that the twenty-five years of my membership with Acacia have been spent in almost daily association with the local chapter of the fraternity. Then, too, for a large part of that time I have been associated with the general workings of the fraternity as a national officer or as delegate to the conclaves and an intimate with its other officers. I have met most of the founders of the fraternity. I have known personally many of the former national officers: Joe Wilson, Harry Kilmer, Kent Grove, Comstock, Shepherdson, Harry Brown, Huntington, Tapping, Hill, Ekblaw, Woodward, Fraser and Shera, to mention only a few.

In view of this background, I have chosen to write for the new members, not a history of Acacia in dates and accompanying facts but rather an Epic—if one may be permitted a poetic term for a record of the evolution of a fraternity—an Epic of development, in the hope that it will be more readable and leave with those who do me the honor to peruse these lines a

clearer picture of the progress we have made.

Twenty-nine years ago in a room at the University of Michigan, a group of students gathered—all Master Masons: James Monroe Cooper, Benjamin E. DeRoy, Edward Everett Gallup, Jared Waldo Hawkins, Clarence George Hill, Harvey James Howard, George A. Malcolm, Ernest Richard Ringo, William J. Marshall, Harlan Page Rowe, Ralph B. Scatterday, Charles Albert Sink, Harry B. Washburn and Wilbur Stedman Wheeler. There they determined to found a fraternity on a new basis. The membership was to be confined to those who had taken the Masonic obligations. The organization was to be built on principles inculcated by the vows already taken in the lodge room and was to be actuated by a search for

high scholarship. Their fraternity home was to be free from drinking, gambling and from the social vices that had been for years a blot on the fraternity life of the nation.

So Acacia began. Before a year had passed, similar groups in Stanford University, Kansas, Nebraska and California had been organized and installed as chapters of the new fraternity. Within another year the group thus formed was added to by the installation of Ohio State, Dartmouth, Harvard, Illinois, Franklin, Minnesota and Wisconsin. Conclaves of representatives had been held to legislate for the group and to exchange opinions.

The membership of these early chapters was in some sense a conglomerate group held together mainly by their love of and veneration for the Masonic institution. The idea that the organization should be separate and distinct from all other college fraternity groups was not considered essential. Consequently, the chapters were composed not only of men whose sole allegiance was to Acacia but also of those who already had Greek affiliations. It was this condition that led to the first great conflict in the fraternity. By the time that the Missouri Conclave convened the fight was in full swing. The younger men who had no Greek allegiance waged unceasing warfare on the older idea.

Meanwhile, the Interfraternity Conference had been organized in 1909. When Acacia was asked to become a member of that organization, one of the stipulations laid down by that body was that membership would be accorded only to those national fraternities that had no dual membership. Besides, many of the old-line fraternities had already ruled, either in their fundamental law or in more recent legislation, against permitting their members to assume other fraternity affiliations. Acacia's desire to have a part in this association of fraternities, together with the unceasing cry within the fraternity that "a house divided" cannot stand, led to the first break with the traditional methods of the founders. We determined that we



Harlan P. Rowe

The First President of Acacia

would accept no longer as a member anyone connected with a Greek fraternity. We had learned our first lesson in adapting ourselves to changing conditions.

The move was not only significant but singularly beneficial despite the prophecies by the older members that dire consequences would ensue from our action. Acacia grew rapidly. Between 1906 and 1916, Missouri, Cornell, Purdue, Chicago, Yale, Columbia, Iowa State, Iowa, Oregon, Penn State, Washington, Northwestern, Colorado, Syracuse, Kansas State and Texas were added to the ranks, although Stanford, Dartmouth, and Oregon had for one reason or another been taken from the roll of the chapters.

Before Texas came into our midst, the world was in the throes of the World War that was shortly to embroil our own great nation and call our young men from office, shop and campus to fields of glory or death in Europe. One short year had passed after the Texas men joined us when the United States decided to enter the war on the side of the allies. Loyal Acacians were among the first to enlist. Our National President was one of the first to respond to the call to the colors and temporary organization was made for the duration of the war. Every chapter house was practically emptied, and those that carried on did so with sadly depleted numbers. Some chapters closed up for the duration of the war. My own chapter stored its furniture, entrusted its charter to the keeping of the alumni, and the three men left behind, because the government would not accept them on account of physical disability, went to live in boarding houses, but met with the alumni on call. What happened at Penn State happened elsewhere as well. So the hearth fire, like the eternal fire that glows before a shrine, was kept burning until it might again be returned to the chapter houses.

HARVEY J. HOWARD

Born at Churchville, New York. A.B., University of Michigan, 1904; M.D., University of Pennsylvania, 1908; A.M., Harvard, 1917; Oph.D., University of Colorado, 1918; fellow of the American College of Surgeons, 1922.



Author of "Ten Weeks With Chinese Bandits," 1926, and of about fifty clinical and scientific contributions to ophthalmology.

Resident physician, Bryn Mawr Hospital, 1908; resident ophthalmic surgeon, New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, 1909-10; head of the department of ophthalmology, University of Medical School, Canton, China, 1910-13; ophthalmologist, Canton Christian College, 1912-16; fellow China Medical Board of Rockefeller Foundation at Harvard University, 1916-18, ophthalmic assistant, Harvard Post-Graduate Medical School

and Massachusetts Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, 1917-18; professor and head of department of ophthalmology, Peking Union Medical College, 1917-27; professor and head of department of ophthalmology, Washington University, since October 1, 1927.

Captain, Medical Corps, United States Army at Hazelhurst Field, Mineola, New York, September, 1918, to June, 1919; lieutenant colonel Medical Reserve Corps 1923.

At the conclusion of hostilities the boys returned to take up their studies, and the houses opened again. Never have I seen such devotion to the fraternity as was manifested when those who left us as boys returned as men to the old scenes and to the chapter houses. Groups of twos and threes started business for the chapters and with untiring energy secured new men to carry on the work of their predecessors. Acacia revived in a most amazing manner.

The war and its aftermath was both a blessing and a curse to Acacia. Two years taken out of the lives of students brought back to the colleges a large number of mature men in the next few years. Besides the government sent many rehabilitation students to the colleges and universities so that they might secure an education as partial compensation for the sacrifices they had made. These were older men, many of whom had taken Masonic degrees during the war or immediately after their discharge. In fact, eligible membership material was plentiful, and the chapters flourished. Furthermore, new groups sprang up in other institutions and sought admission to Acacia. In the five years which succeeded the close of the war, six chapters, Oklahoma, Indiana, George Washington, North Carolina, Oklahoma State and Carnegie were installed. Two proved to be only mushroom growths; and when the stress of normal times came, they were compelled to surrender their charters.

In too short a time the bubble of prosperity, caused by the coming to college of so many of older men, burst. The war veterans and the "rehab" were graduated; and younger men, most of them not yet twenty, took their places in the colleges. To exist some of the chapters were forced to the expedient of taking every available Mason on the campuses. The element of choice so necessary for a

EDWARD E. GALLUP

Born at Jackson, Michigan, November 29, 1872. Graduate Jackson High School. B.S., Michigan Agricultural College; A.B. and M.A., University of Michigan. Began as superintendent of schools, Chelsea, Michigan. Served in like capacity in the schools at Adrian and Monroe City, Michigan, until 1918, when he was appointed State Supervisor of Vocational Agricultural Education for the State of Michigan. Past president: Michigan High School Oratorical Association, Michigan High School Principals Association, American Association for the Advancement of Agricultural Training. Address: Box 147, Lansing, Michigan.



real fraternity was no longer possible. No one who knows one fraternity system will deny that some choice is necessary for it is to be remembered that it does not follow logically that what may make a desirable lodge member will make a good fraternity man and house companion. This the chapters soon learned and subterfuges were resorted to in order to fill the chapters with men. This period should be called the Pre-Pledge Era.

Perhaps it is well to mention it merely. It is an unsavory period—a period of



dispute, recriminations, trials and drastic actions. It is a story of ten years of struggle on the part of some of the chapters to keep going and on the part of the national organization to preserve the integrity of the fraternity and its fundamental law. Since I was so intimately concerned in the whole dispute these sentences may in a measure be considered an *Apologia Pro Vita Sua* for my actions. For a number of years, I had felt that a change in our fundamental law was coming if not already past due. As a national officer, however, it was necessary to enforce the law as laid down by the Conclaves. Besides, I knew that the only way to bring about a change in a bad law was to enforce it to the letter, for to let everything go haywire would be suicidal. I could not give consent to the latter method. Consequently, disputes occurred, although fortunately or unfortunately, the Conclaves by large majorities, and the chapters, too, continued the Masonic requirements

and frowned on the Pre-Pledging.

But the time for a change had come. Investigations that some of us had made as individuals were convincing: actually the average age of our students in colleges and universities was somewhat lower than it had been in former years. In addition, the ages of entering freshmen were nearer the mean than formerly. Besides all this,

WILLIAM J. MARSHALL

Born in Shaiwassee County, Michigan, September 9, 1875. Graduate Chesaning High School, 1892. A.B., University of Michigan, 1900; M.S., 1901; M.D., 1904. Married Maud M. Briley, December 31, 1902, at Detroit, Michigan. Began instructor zoology and physiological chemistry, University of Michigan. In 1910 entered general practice of medicine. Since 1920 a partner in the Western Montana Clinic, having charge of Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Department. Authorized medical examiner, United States Department of Aviation, major Medical Officers Reserve Corps, United States Army, oculist C. M. and St. Paul and Pacific Railways. Past mayor of Missoula, health officer, member of City Council, chairman Park Board, president School Board. Past Grand Master Montana Blue Lodge, Illustrious Master of the Council, High Priest of Chapter, Commander of Commandery and Patron of Order of the Eastern Star. Address: 46 Higgins Building, Missoula, Montana.

JARED W. HAWKINS

Born in Hollister, California, May 22, 1880. LL.D., University of Michigan, 1904. Admitted to California Bar, 1903 and entered general practice of law at Woodward, California, 1904. Moved to Modesto, California, 1905 and has practiced law at that place continuously. Married Bettie Ora Stephens, 1905, at Modesto. Four children, two sons and two daughters now attending University of California and Modesto High School. Charter member Modesto Lodge Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Charter Commander Modesto Commandery 57 and Scottish Rite Mason. Now governor of the State Bar of California. Hobbies, hunting and fishing. Address: Bank of America Building, Modesto, California.

Masonic lodges were ascertaining that the number of their initiations was steadily decreasing. Then came the Conclave at Estes Park in 1931 which settled the matter insofar as it pointed out the way the fraternity was to go.

I have participated in Acacia Conclave struggles for years, but never have I taken part in one so bitterly contested and often so acrimonious as was this one. An official investigation had preceded the Conclave; the committee in charge of the investigation fought out the problem during the three days before the delegates arrived. Over that struggle let me draw the veil of silence. Finally a set of resolutions was decided upon, unwillingly agreed to by some of the committee, and presented to the delegates when they met.

On the floor, as in the committee, the struggle was three-cornered.

There was the old guard who, as one expressed it, preferred to go down if necessary with colors flying. Then there were those who wished to continue the policy of pre-pledging, to continue a semblance of strict Masonic requirements while at the same time those requirements were being evaded. Finally, there were those who felt that the only defensible ground to take was to face the facts and acknowledge that a strict adherence to the traditional requirements could no longer be maintained. Though the position



of allowing a percentage of the members to be sons of Masons was a compromise, and not a particularly satisfactory one, it was the only

action that stood a chance of being adopted. The debate on the proposition was prolonged and often caustic, but the proposal of the committee not only passed the Conclave but was also accepted by the required number of chapters in the referendum that followed. Acacia had taken a step which it was hoped would rehabilitate the chapters and give them a chance to compete on a common ground with the chapters of other fraternities on each campus.

Two years have passed. The chapters who have been willing to take advantage of the opportunities offered by the new provisions have been able to maintain their standings in their respective colleges and universities. In some cases they have gained power and prestige.

What many of us older members had foreseen, however, has occurred.

The compromise was unsatisfactory: it was merely the first step in adapting the fraternity to the changed conditions of college life. It was, furthermore, a tacit acknowledgment that a fraternity is essentially an undergraduate institution designed for undergraduates and not for gray-haired alumni, if they have hair, or for the bald ones if age has been unkind and removed the thatching.

Now we have gone the whole way. We have decided to cast off the prerequisites that in this new age have hampered our growth and have taken to ourselves the right to select from the most promising young men on our campuses, the members who will carry on the fraternal traditions we have adopted and lived by.

It is to be remembered that the changes in the requirements for admission do not constitute in themselves a change in Acacia. Acacia persists in its ideals; they remain regardless of the age of its members, their previous affiliations, their parentage, or their blood relationships. Those ideals were built on a strong foundation; their derivation from Masonic ideals is but incidental. They might have been derived quite as well from some other institution, for the world has seen high-minded men with enviable ideals in other fields.

Those of us whose lot has been happily cast among young men, whose work has been with them, have learned that young men still aspire to high callings, that they still cherish fine sentiments, that they still struggle manfully toward the truth so that they may give light to those with whom they may be associated as they traverse life's pathways. They make mistakes as we who have preceded them have made mistakes, but they still covet fair dealings, they still honor achievement, they still demand honesty and integrity. They, even in their youth, despise the cheater, the base, the unworthy, the hypocrite.

We who have preceded you, you new young men of Acacia, have tried to keep the faith. We hand to you, still brightly burning, the torch of Acacia's ideals. We know that so long as the choice young manhood of America fills the halls of learning in our colleges and universities, you who are chosen to become members of Acacia will keep that torch brilliantly alight. Then when your turn comes to "wrap the mantle of your couch about you and lie down to pleasant dreams," for the sake of those who made the fraternity and fought to maintain its ideals, we charge you to hand on the torch undimmed to the countless Acacians who will follow you.

CLARENCE G. HILL

Born at Unionville, Michigan, September 15, 1881. Graduate Ithaca High School, Ithaca, Michigan, 1901. Attended Kalamazoo College, Kalamazoo, Michigan, 1901-02; LL.B., University of Michigan, 1905. Entered the active practice of law in Detroit in 1908. Married Minnie Giles at Detroit, Michigan, June 30, 1909. Member State Board of Accountancy (Michigan) 1920-24. Knight Templar and Scottish Rite Mason. Acting national treasurer of the fraternity, 1904-05, national secretary, 1905-08. Installed chapters at Ohio State, Dartmouth, Harvard, Pennsylvania and Cornell.



CHARLES A. SINK

Born July 4, 1879, Oneida County, New York. Parents: Herman and Caroline (Gleasant) Sink. Married Alva Joanna Gordon, of Holly, Michigan, in Ann Arbor, Michigan, June 18, 1923. Graduate Churchville, New York High School, 1898; A.B., University of Michigan, 1904; Honorary Master of Education, Michigan State Normal College, 1929; Honorary LL.D., Battle Creek College, 1930.

Secretary, University School of Music, 1904-1907; secretary and business manager, University School of Music, 1907-1927; president, since 1927. Also secretary, manager and president of Choral Union and May Festival Concert Series for same periods. In above capacities has had large influence in the growth and substantial development of the School of Music, placing it among the leading musical institutions of the country, both as to ability and integrity of its faculty, and completeness of its curricula. In 1929 the University School of Music became an integral division of the University of Michigan, and since has been known as the School of Music of the University of Michigan, with Mr. Sink as president.

Twelve years member or president of the Ann Arbor Board of Education, president of the Michigan Association of School Superintendents and School Board Members; six years member of the Ann Arbor City Council; three years executive secretary, Michigan League of Municipalities; two terms (4 years) member of the Michigan House of Representatives; three terms (6 years) member of Michigan State Senate Appointed member Mackinaw Island State Park Commission by Governor Alexander J. Grosbeck (1923-25); appointed chairman of the Michigan Teachers' Retirement Fund Commission by Governor Fred W. Green as authorized by legislative enactment.

During the World War was a member of the County War Board and was active in all patriotic war activities such as liberty bond campaign, etc. Was an organizer of the "Dollar-a-Month Club" for the relief of destitute Belgian children and in recognition of his services a medal was conferred on him by King Albert of Belgium.

ERNST R. RINGO

Born at Springfield, Nebraska, March 19, 1881. Graduate St. Francis, Kansas, High School, 1898. A.B., Fremont College, 1901; LL.B., University of Michigan, 1904. Married Mary C. Logan, December 19, 1906. County attorney, Sarhy County, Nebraska, 1906-10. March, 1913, moved to Salem, Oregon. Appointed district attorney in November, 1913, for a term of four years. Removed to Portland, Oregon, in 1917 and served one year as State Counsel for the Alien Property Custodian. Withdrew from active practice of law in 1918 on account of ill health. Reentered practice in 1924 at La Grande, Oregon. Address: West-Jacobson Building, La Grande, Oregon.





GEORGE A. MALCOLM

Born at Concord, Michigan, November 5, 1881. A.B., University of Michigan, 1904; LL.B., 1906; J.D. (Honorary), 1921; LL.D. (Hogaku Hakushi), Imperial University, Tokyo, 1922. Unmarried. Began as temporary clerk, Philippine service, 1906; Justice Supreme Court of Philippine Islands since 1907. Founder and dean of the College of Law, University of Philippines. Member American Bar Association (past vice-president for Philippines), past president Philippine Bar Association.

Republican, Mason, Acacian, Elk. Author "The Government of the Philippine Islands, 1916," "Philippine Civics, 1919-24," "Revised Ordinances of the City of Manila, 1908, 1917 and 1927," "Questions and Answers on Philippine Government, 1919," "The Constitutional Law of the Philippine Islands, 1920-26," "Philippine Government, 1921," and "Legal Ethics, 1923." Address, Supreme Court, Manila, Philippine Islands.

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WILLIAM LINCOLN MIGGETT

Born in New York City, March 10, 1865. Graduate Maryland High School and Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. B.S.M.E., University of Michigan, 1899; Professional M.E., University of Michigan, 1902. Unmarried. Began as director of shop instruction and instructor in machine design, University of Michigan. In 1921 left University of Michigan to become associated with Ford Motor Company. In 1928 organized the Automotive Maintenance Company of Detroit. (Deceased. See obituary notice at page 40, December, 1933, TRIAD.)

* * *

BENJAMIN E. DEROY

Born at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, January 27, 1879. Graduate Willard Preparatory School at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Attended Muskingham College,



1900; Ph.B., Franklin College, 1902; attended University of Michigan, 1902-04; student Washington and Lee University, 1905; University of Mississippi, 1906. Began as reporter Scranton, Pennsylvania, *Republican* 1907. Lieutenant in Philippine Constabulary, 1908-12; commanding officer and senior inspector, Province of Ifugao, Philippine Islands, 1912-13. Entered business in United States in 1914, retired 1927. Address: Palo Alto, California.



The Acacia Chapter

ACACIA, like all college social fraternities, purposes to give its members that intimate, beneficent fellowship with good men, so necessary to their full development, and to supplement their cultural and professional education with training in those qualifications for citizenship and leadership which are not definitely or directly part of the university function.

The fraternity's primary duty is the support of the university in its effort to give the members the education and training they desire for the work which they have chosen as theirs. Membership in Acacia must not impose any demands or restrictions that will in anywise retard or prevent the full achievement of this goal. A chapter of Acacia must be a positive, active support to the university.

The fraternity's secondary duties are manifold:

To inculcate love of country and of our country's flag; reverence for the Deity and religion; regard for the truth; and respect for womanhood, childhood and old age.

To train the members in the social forms, ways and usages that make their relationships with their associates easier and pleasanter.

To train them in the organization of groups of men, and the tactful and effective administration of group affairs.

To develop their sense of financial responsibility, honor, and honesty.

To insist upon the care of their health and their person.

To encourage their interest and participation in athletic, military, forensic, musical, or other extracurricular activities that will broaden their vision, and strengthen their power for good.

In summary, to be a direct, positive force in developing well-rounded, serviceable members of society.

Both directly and indirectly, the fraternity should teach its members tolerance of their fellows' personalities and opinions; sympathy for their difficulties and discouragements; consideration for their convenience and comfort. It should teach them modesty and moderation. It should inculcate courtesy, kindness and inspiration to children, chivalry and respect to women, charity and gentleness to old age.

Only by the fullest realization of these duties can Acacia—or any other fraternity—justify its existence, its

presence in any college community, or the time, thought, money and effort expended upon it. When it ceases to fulfill these purposes, it should withdraw.

Membership Requirements

UP until the fall of 1931 the membership of Acacia was restricted to Masons. At the Nineteenth Conclave held in Estes Park, Colorado, the requirement was altered admitting sons of Masons to membership, and in the fall of 1933 the membership requirements were further changed to admit Masons, sons and brothers of Masons and any person recommended by two Masons.



THE CHALLENGE



THE ANSWER

THE ACACIA WHISTLE.

National Conclave

The National Conclave is composed of the National Officers and two delegates from each chapter, one of whom shall be the chapter advisor and the other the Venerable Dean. The National Conclave is the supreme legislative body of the fraternity subject only to the referendum vote of the chapters upon constitutional questions. Each delegate is entitled to one vote. The chapter advisor is elected at a joint meeting of the active chapters and the

alumni and his election is subject to the approval of the National Council. It is his duty to supervise the activities of the chapter and he is the direct representative of the National Council. The Conclaves convene biennially, usually early in September, at points designated by the National Council. The National Officers, i. e., president, counselor, secretary, treasurer, editor, and judge advocate, comprise the National Council, which is the supreme executive and judicial body of the fraternity.

Building Corporations

As a general rule, the chapters have formed building- or house-owning corporations which hold title to the chapter houses and real property. The most successful corporations of this nature provide for the issuance of capital stock and follow the regular routine for the ordinary business company. Funds are raised by requiring initiates to sign notes at the time of initiation, which notes are usually payable in installments over a period of three or four years. It is by means of these notes and the rent paid to the building- or house-owning corporations by the active chapter that the chapter houses are financed and the indebtedness retired.

Alumni Associations

There are alumni associations in the principal cities of the United States, the formation of which requires no charter from the National Fraternity. They serve to strengthen the bonds of fellowship in the cities where located and are particularly helpful to Acacians who have occasion to travel about or who move to new and strange localities. Acacia is a charter member of the Interfraternity Conference which is an organization composed of most of the national social fraternities of recognized standing. The conference meets annually to discuss the problems and promote the welfare of fraternities.

National Archives

The National Archives of the fraternity are located in a vault in the basement of the chapter house at Ann Arbor, Michigan. Here can be found the original proceedings of all the Conclaves, a complete file of all the publications of the fraternity, other records, and all of the cuts which have been used in the TRIAD. The latter are

Convention
at
Ann Arbor
Michigan
June 27-29
1905



Acacia's
First
National
Conclave

Traditions and National Characteristics of Acacia

1. High scholarship. Almost every year since the fraternity was founded Acacia has had the highest scholastic standing of all national social fraternities. Surveys made by the fraternity show that each year Acacia graduates more men in proportion to its membership than does any other social fraternity.

2. Adherence to the high motives which prompted the founding of the fraternity. Strict observation of the rules prohibiting the use of intoxicating liquors, gambling and the taking of women for immoral purposes into a chapter house. For the violation of any of these rules the penalty is expulsion from the fraternity.

3. The average valuation of Acacia chapter house and grounds is exceeded by that of few fraternities.

4. Acacia is the only university fraternity. All of the chapters are located in the larger and better universities and schools. The distribution of chapters is national rather than sectional. It has always been a desideratum in Acacia to have quality rather than quantity in chapters.

5. In most schools where Acacia has a chapter more members of the faculty

are members of Acacia than of any other social fraternity.

6. Invariably, Acacia chapters maintain the highest credit ratings among the tradespeople of the college community.

7. Acacia is not a "Greek-letter" fraternity. The name "Acacia," is a Greek word and the name of an eastern evergreen. It is easily remembered, euphonious and distinctive and sets the fraternity apart from the "Greek-letter" organizations. The name was adopted in preference to the characteristic Greek letters which are in themselves meaningless, generally confusing and now so common that no distinction is gained from their use.

8. Masonic background. Until 1931, the membership was restricted to Masons. Since then, the membership requirements have been altered to admit Masons, sons and brothers of Masons and any person recommended by two Masons. As a result, Acacia is the only fraternity, with one exception, whose membership is confined to those of the Protestant religious faith. Traditionally, the men of Acacia are more conservative, older and more democratic.

9. Acacia is looked upon as a leader. Mr. George Banta, editor of *Banta's Greek Exchange*, former president of Phi Delta Theta and famous fraternity leader, speaking before the 1923 Conclave of Acacia at Plum Lake, Wisconsin, said: "I helped fight the battle of Acacia in the Interfraternity Conference because I believed Acacia more than any other American college fraternity should take the lead, a commanding lead in the fraternity system. . . . The point I wish to make is . . . Acacia is in an actual physical position to do more good, to be of greater strength to the American fraternity system than any other of the college fraternities." Thomas Arkle Clark, the first Dean of Men at any college and later famous in that capacity at the University of Illinois, and former National President of Alpha Tau Omega once made the statement to one of the national officers of Acacia that of all the fraternities with which he had come in contact Acacia was the only one above reproach. This challenge of leadership every true Acacian must accept. Every loyal Acacian sedulously strives to hold fast to this high mark of distinction which has heretofore been achieved.

An Acacian's Code

AFTER every candidate for initiation has been pledged, and before he has been initiated, he is obliged to stand before the chapter and answer, among other things, two questions: "What do you consider you should do for the fraternity and your local chapter?" and "What should the fraternity do for you?"

These questions are considered essential because the answers to them give the chapter a very good index to the nature of the candidate.

depends on his previous nature and training. Recently, I heard of a man who made the journey across the continent, and then took boat for Alaska. He has passed through a most beautiful country and along a most wonderful coast; and all he could talk of on his return was of a flirtation he had engaged in on the boat.

The man entering the fraternity is not different from the man traveling on the train or the boat. What the fraternity will mean to him and what he will mean to the fraternity might be determined in advance, in many cases, if we only knew of his ancestors, of his home life and its influence, and of his environment and previous training. Not that one cannot be changed appreciably by a new environment, for many have undergone that experience. That is one of the jobs of a fraternity.

what, from my experience, seem to be the responsibilities of the college man to his fraternity brethren. I have had some opportunities to judge, for I have watched the course of events rather carefully. I have observed fraternities from the inside; I have watched them from without; I have seen them work as an undergraduate, as a graduate student, and as a member of a faculty. I do not think that life has soured my stomach, nor do I believe that I have grown too old to appreciate the point of view of the youngster. I hope that my observations, given as impartially as I can give them, may prove beneficial to those younger brethren who read these words. Some of my observations may seem to be ill-advised to some who read. All of them, nevertheless, can be defended if necessary.



Every year
Nebraska Chapter
entertains
the
Lincoln newsboys
at
Thanksgiving Dinner

To be sure, the answers are varied. Some candidates seem to know instinctively what are the relations and obligations they owe the fraternity and the fraternity owes them. Others, seeing life through short-sighted eyes or from restricted environments, know only little of the common obligations that belong to members in college fraternities.

If one might illustrate, he could think of a long journey through a new country. As he moved along on train or motor car, or passed swiftly down rivers or along shores, varying vistas would open to him. Here might stand a snow-covered peak on whose dazzling summit played the rays of a brilliant sun; there he might behold a fertile valley clothed in green, dotted with the homes of thrifty farmers, whose pastures grazed flocks of sheep and herds of cattle; again he might ride beside a broad river flowing lazily toward the sea, or a narrow stream sweeping onward through channels cut in solid rock; or perhaps he might see, as he moved on, places where crime and disease and worse flourished. What one sees and makes his own on such a journey depends largely on what he is looking for; and what he looks for de-

It might be an easier task, however, if we only knew what to look for in the man, and therefore what to correct.

All of this introductory is meant to call attention to the fact that fraternity material is not always easily ascertainable. A man of clean-cut appearance, who wears good clothes and jingles money in his pocket, who is well poised and a good talker, may prove to be a very unsatisfactory man in a fraternity chapter. A very cursory glance at the make-up of any chapter of any national organization enables one, who may have no experience in college circles, to pick out unflinchingly "bad bets" that this or that chapter has made.

Fraternity Man Has Responsibilities

Some of this poor material will never make good fraternity timber just as some fine-looking trees will never be good for anything but firewood. Some other of the seemingly bad stuff can be salvaged, and even made into first-class stuff if the proper means are taken. Failure results in most cases because the individual and collective responsibility of the members of the chapter has never been considered. I propose, therefore, to examine briefly

Fraternities Have Their Place

First of all, we must ask and answer the question: Why do we have fraternities in colleges and universities? No one, no matter how democratic his ideas may be, will deny that in any community are to be found groups of persons that have many things in common and that these groups are mutually exclusive. Churches and sects are built on these principles. So in a college community, students with particular desires band themselves together for their mutual profit. Call these groups clubs, fraternities, societies, what you will, they exist for the mutual development of their members. And as such, they have a place.

But what is the duty of the chapter to the man; of the man to the chapter? Briefly, the chapter should act as a refining agent to each of its members. Its ideas of what is right and what is wrong should be carefully defined; and, as the days go by, those ideas should become the code of the group. The code of the chapter—which exists outside of any constitution and by-laws—should attempt to provide for and correct the mistaken notions of its initiates. That code should include



The Wisconsin "Nut Party"—A Chapter Tradition

principles dealing with the college relationships, with social relationships, with chapter relationships and with morals. It should teach the initiate that, inasmuch as he has come to college for an education, his first duty is to the college. The rules of the college and its good name should be his first consideration. The code should teach him his obligations as a social being to his fellows, for "no man liveth unto himself." The niceties of the conventions of society—the little acts that differentiate the cultivated man from the boor—the acts of kindness and gentleness that go to make up what we know as a gentleman, should be strongly stressed.

Must Learn His Role

That code should inculcate in him those give-and-take qualities that make a man a leader among his fellows. It should teach him how to adapt himself to changing circumstances, teach him the virtues of unselfishness and helpfulness, show him how to cultivate a charity toward the opinions of his fellows, make him see the value of being a good listener and the foolishness of being forever talking and expressing his own half-baked notions.

It should, finally, bring to his attention the desirability of truthfulness, of honesty and of moral cleanliness in thought, word and action. On the latter virtues, too much stress cannot be laid. No man is a molly-coddle who insists that his brethren be clean, honest, decisive. No man is a prude who insists that those to whom he may introduce the members of his family, his father, mother, sisters, brothers and his friends, shall be decent in their lives.

His Loyalty Is Demanded

To the chapter, the member owes equally. *His loyalty is demanded and his whole-hearted effort that his chapter and his fraternity may be the best chapter and the best fraternity in the college.* He should support his brethren and individually in the furtherance of their laudable undertaking. He should, however, never hesitate to raise his voice in protest against any action that he deems unwise, unfair or dishonest. No honest man is compelled by any vow of loyalty he may take from protesting against that which his conscience deems wrong.

Support of the chapter and a desire to advance its interests demands sacrifice on his part. He must remember that, no matter how much he was

pampered at home, he is now a responsible creature owing obligations and service to his friends and brethren. Above all he must remember Newman's definition of a gentleman, one "who does not give offense," as well as Shakespeare's advice, enunciated in that famous speech of Polonius to his son. The platitudes of the old man are full of wisdom, especially the closing lines where he tells the boy:

"This above all: to thine own self be true,
And it must follow, as the night the day,
Thou canst not then be false to any man."

Self-Reliance

The first serious lesson a man must learn if he would get on in the world is that self-pity is self-folly, and self-apology, self-slaughter. To win, a man must be his own taskmaster. He must set for himself arduous and difficult undertakings and never cease to endeavor till satisfactory achievement has been attained. Most people learn this lesson too late in life. Illy taught, they have not learned that competence, application, determination, are the three absolute prerequisites of all world success. Not to worship this trinity in the temple of life's work is to be outcast by the gods and hurled into the limbo of oblivion.

Your Opportunity

VERY few students on entering a university know how to study. High school standards frequently are not exacting, and only the most thorough and highly developed larger secondary schools demand the efficient application and definite results expected by the university professor. Elimination of a third of the freshman class, not an uncommon procedure at the end of the first semester nowadays in some large universities, supplies ample proof of this unfortunate fact. Mediocre students can greatly increase their efficiency by proper use of their time and right study methods. Brilliant students often fail because of their ignorance as to the best ways and means of conducting their collegiate programs.

Not many freshmen have thought seriously about the purpose of education. Before understanding why and how they should apply their minds, they should have a rather definite knowledge of why they are going to spend several thousand dollars of their father's money and four to eight of their own most active years "getting an education." If going to a university merely to gain social prestige was ever intelligent, it is no longer so. College graduates are now thick as flies. They operate elevators, usher in theatres, sell neckties, and peddle vacuum cleaners from house to house. Merely holding a diploma is now no



guarantee of success socially, intellectually, financially or otherwise.

Taking a university course in order to prepare oneself to make a living is more sound, and is not to be belittled. But there is even a more fundamental reason than that. If one accomplishes the aims of the true student, and incidentally does not lose sight of the practical problems of life, he need not worry about being able to make a living.

Immediately after arriving at the university, therefore, and before, if possible, the new student should busy himself with learning how to obtain the greatest intellectual advantages.

This should be the keynote of his program of self-perfection at the university. He should dismiss without regrets any misconceptions he may have been encouraged to adopt in high school about "getting by" about "putting one over" on his instructor, about "riding through" with the aids of equine assistants, about "cramming" and "cribbing" if he has been so unfortunate as to have granted any prestige to such perverted ideas of studentship. Policies of getting something for nothing will no more work in the educational field than in the business world. They are the essence of foolishness, and not infrequently of tragic self-deception. Even if such tactics did rob anyone but the student, they would be worthless to him, for, if cleverly and "successfully" used, the greatest thing to be achieved by him would be a degree, and in the present day degrees are common and worthless unless supported by knowledge and understanding.

Strange as it may seem, the greatest benefits from an education do not come from the university but from oneself. A university offers opportunity for self-development. If through the university's facilities, one does not refine the fibre of his being, both he and the university have failed, and time spent

ON QUIET POWER: All noise is waste. So cultivate quietness in your speech, in your thoughts, in your emotions. Speak habitually low. Wait for attention and then your low words will be charged with dynamite.

in classrooms and laboratories has been a pitiful dissipation.

George Fillmore Swain in his monograph "How to Study" defines education thus:

"The aim of education is purely utilitarian, and is expressed more clearly by the word power than by any other. Its object is to give the man power to meet the problems of life, and to develop all his faculties to the greatest degree. The word 'utilitarian,' however, is to be interpreted in its broadest sense. It is not simply bread-and-butter utility that is aimed at. Whatever makes a man more capable of legitimate enjoyment, or helps to make him contented and happy, or to enlarge his breadth of view, is really useful and helps to give him power. 'The true order of learning should be first, what is necessary; second, what is useful; and third, what is ornamental. To reverse this arrangement is like beginning to build at the top of the edifice.'"

The student should have a definite understanding at the outset regarding the distinction between knowledge and wisdom. The following bits of philosophy from Dr. Swain's book should make this clear:

"Remember that the object of study should be to gain *wisdom*, rather than *knowledge*. Facts are important and must be learned; but far more important is it to gain wisdom and to train the mind and judgment so that truth may be distinguished from error. As the poet says:

'Knowledge and wisdom, far from being one,
Have oftentimes no connection. Knowledge dwells
In heads replete with thoughts of other men;
Wisdom, in minds attentive to their own.
Knowledge is proud that he has learned so much,
Wisdom is humble that he knows no more.'

Knowing then that knowledge is not wisdom, and that wisdom is the aim of education, study or the major process of acquiring an education, is the activity of gaining wisdom. Defining the capacity to study as "the ability to carry on the intellectual labor necessary to solve a problem, think through a question, or master a method of doing something," Arthur W. Kornhauser in his "How to Study" says:

"Study includes not only what we gain from books and the classroom, but it involves also our acquisitions through direct observation and through actual performance. To know how to study necessarily means to know how to think, to observe, to concentrate, to organize and analyze, to be mentally efficient. Viewed broadly, study includes all investigation and research. It is the application of intelligence to the task of understanding and controlling the world about us. In learning to study we are learning to think and to live."

Capacity to Study Few of us make the best of our inborn gifts. We are all limited in our intelligence and talents, but there is a field for persons of every capacity and type in modern life, and the duty of each of us is to find out what he is best fitted for and then to do his best to honor his position.

Physical well-being is essential to realizing one's true ability. Geniuses have been known to have brilliant minds in sickly bodies, but they were geniuses, and besides we do not know what portion of their brilliance was due to sheer endurance and striving in

spite of suffering and discouragement. Ordinary persons must be well to do their best work.

Regular sleep (eight hours per night is the proper amount), adequate exercise (hiking, boating, swimming, skating, tennis, golf, military drill and "gym" are good forms for the non-athletic), good and well-balanced meals (plenty of fruits, vegetables and salads), sanitary habits, and proper ventilation and light for studying are essential to the good health of the student. These requisites of good health are fully as important to the university student as application to books and attendance at lectures and laboratories. They are more fundamental, in fact, for nothing is gained by mastering one's mind if in doing so one's health is ruined.

Concerning meals, Professor Kornhauser advises:

"Be careful of your eating. Eat at regular times. Eat slowly. Eat with friends whenever you can. Make your mealtime a recreation period. Avoid heavy meals at noon and never begin study immediately after eating."



An annual physical examination by a competent physician is advisable for all students. Many apparently healthy young men who have never given much attention to their physical condition are defective in some way but do not know it. An annual examination will bring out hidden and never suspected physical failings such as defective eyes, unhealthy teeth, adenoids, and any weakening development such as a tendency toward anemia, tuberculosis, etc. These conditions, accepted not infrequently without analysis or understanding by students, are positive detriments to efficient study.

Be most careful of your health: Good health is the most priceless possession anyone can have. Dr. Logan Clendenning, a famous physician, recently made the statement that between forty and fifty per cent of the students entering college each year are physically unfit to stand the strenuous grind of college life. Generally, the physical examinations given by colleges precedent to admission of students, are not very thorough and rather superficial. Dr. Clendenning gave as perhaps the most important

one rule to be followed, that of obtaining sufficient rest each day, which rule includes at least eight hours of sleep every night. So watch your health, without which you labor under a handicap.

Mental recreation is as necessary as physical recreation. "The mind does not need idleness, but it does need a change of occupation." Hobbies are a great mental relief. Fraternity work, pets, games, collecting, and various kinds of "activities" and entertainments all serve a good purpose by furnishing a variety of backgrounds for mental relief.

One may be fortunate in having a good physical equipment, but, because of unwise use of his time, may so strain his capacities that he is ill equipped for study.

One should guard against devoting too much attention to "outside activities" such as political organizations, social groups, etc., or the more individual error of too much "dating." A certain amount of social life is essential for rounding out one's personality and equipping one to accomplish life's adjustments, but no one needs so much social activity that it detracts from his ability to make reasonably satisfactory progress in studentship. The same thing may be said of athletics, journalism, dramatics, etc.

Working one's way through a university is one solution of the educational problem for those who are without means, but is almost never to be recommended. Students can nearly always borrow the money necessary for their maintenance and may now also obtain much aid in the form of scholarships. The responsibilities of a student are enough for most young men who, while students, should not be handicapped with the burden of self-support. Those who are fortunate enough not to be concerned with this problem should show their appreciation by achieving in proportion to the time and opportunity which their good fortune allows them.

In a few very rare cases overstrain in studying is a thing to be guarded against, but if one is attracted by the many side lines which appeal to practically every student in the modern university, he will have little need to fear becoming too much of a bookworm. University social and fraternity life tend to correct tendencies toward overdevotion to study. The emphasis is usually needed in the opposite direction.

A healthy mind as well as a healthy body is essential to success in studentship. Young men whose minds are preoccupied by thoughts about things which deter them in concentrating on

the openly and generally accepted aspects of wholesome university work and recreation, should not hesitate to talk their problems over with the dean of men, sympathetically inclined professors, their "big brothers" in the chapter, chapter officers, particularly

ON ANNOYANCES: Be master of your petty annoyances and conserve your energies for the big, worthwhile things. It isn't the mountain ahead that wears you out—it's the grain of sand in your shoe.

the Venerable Dean, if he is an older man, or Chapter Advisor, or a faculty member, or others who are capable of understanding them and appreciating their point of view. "A sorrow shared is halved, a joy shared is doubled." Students should never hold within themselves entirely worries and perplexities which depress and hamper them. One comes to the university to learn how to live. Shrinking from problems or letting them restrain one in worthy effort is not going to help in the process. Self-expression is the road to self-realization, but it must be the right kind of self-expression. In general the best guide of self-expression is the ennobling example of great and good men and the standards set by society as the result of the experimentation and striving of the millions of human beings who in the past have lived through much the same experiences as ourselves. There is no good reason why any healthy young man cannot devote himself consistently to the course regularly mapped out for a university student and make a commendable grade.

Attitude Toward Study

Some college men belittle the importance of studentship, but a survey made recently by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company proves conclusively the unquestionable value of studying while in college.

About four thousand graduates of more than one hundred universities in the employ of the company were included in the study. First it was learned how they had stood in scholarship and then they were classified as to their superiority, mediocrity and inferiority both in scholarship and earning capacity.

Of the superior students, half were found to be high salaried, and the remainder were equally divided between those paid medium and low executive salaries. Of the medium students, very slightly above one-fifth were high salaried while the remainder were

about equally divided between the medium and low salaried. Of the poor students, very slightly above one-fifth were high salaried and less than a third were in the medium salary class. The study indicated further that men in the first third in scholarship at college, five years or more after graduation, had not merely one chance in three, but about one in two of standing in the first third in salary.

Confirming the results of this survey are recent surveys made by Oxford University (England), University of Wisconsin, and Yale University showing that the success of college graduates after leaving school is in direct ratio to their scholarship while in school, i. e., the "A" students are eminently successful, "B" students are next in success, etc. Consequently, Phi Beta Kappa is the greatest honor one can attain during his college career.

Time cannot be wasted in a university on the man who does not have a serious and worthy purpose. Men old enough to enter a university are mature enough to have minds of their own, and may be held responsible for their attitude toward mental work. If they do not sincerely yearn to sharpen their wits, discipline their minds, deepen their judgment, and learn new facts and theories, and perfect their skill, they have the wrong mental attitude, and for this they themselves are to blame. Should one find on his first contacts with university life that he has had a misconception of its serious character, he should at once adopt a new attitude and strive conscientiously to adapt himself in harmony with the true purposes of the educational atmosphere, or he should drop out. University officials are thoroughly justified in ousting without sympathy idlers of the type who prompted Woodrow Wilson to refer to modern colleges as "country clubs." Fraternity men cannot be accused of being unbrotherly in demanding that each man keep up his average. There is no place in a well regulated fraternity chapter for the man who expects to "loaf his way" through.

Acacia, in attaining first place nationally in scholarship over all social fraternities almost every year since its founding, has achieved, probably, the greatest single honor and distinction that can come to a social fraternity. Every fraternity today is placing more emphasis on scholarship than at any previous time because its value is realized; consequently, each year Acacia's competition becomes keener.

It is the goal of every Acacia chapter to win first place each year; one of our chapters has the wonderful rec-

ord of having done that twenty consecutive times, and the records of many other chapters are almost as good.

Therefore, it is the most important duty of every true Acacian to do his utmost to keep his fraternity in its rightful place of leadership, and he is not worthy of the honor of being an Acacian if he fails to live up to that traditional responsibility.

If a man is sincere and ambitious in his attitude toward scholarship, his attitude may still be far from what it should be to get the best results, however. The scholarly attitude is not an attribute to be gained by most of us before attending a university, and it is none too common there. Yet without it one may never hope to achieve the greatest mental results of which he may be capable.



The real student's attitude is one of calmness. Studying is not done on the run between breakfast and the recitation room, nor under pressure when an assignment is feverishly perused while the class is waiting for the instructor to arrive. Haste and real study are incompatible. Hurrying through a book gives one no time to consider or to learn by deliberation. Such efforts at study force one to swallow the thoughts of the author whole or to memorize them totally without analysis. "The more haste, the less speed," holds true in study as in most other things.

Hasty study encourages one to be superficial and flighty, thus having exactly the opposite effect of study of the proper sort, which should school one in thoroughness and logical processes of thought.

Guy Montrose Whipple, in his book "How to Study Effectively," thus advises the student about maintaining calmness:

"Don't get excited or nervous about your work. The object is not to rattle along at top pace, but rather to keep steadily and persistently busy. Work that requires thinking cannot be unduly hurried. You can be intent without being anxious, earnest without being flustered. There is a kind of hurry that defeats its own end."

Self-confidence is necessary to real studentship. One should approach his subject with the feeling that he will not be dismayed if he encounters

difficult passages but that he will go over and over these until he masters them, thus gaining mental power and confidence as, step at a time, he conquers each new difficulty. One learns to stay with a thing by staying with it. A perplexing point must be tackled courageously and fearlessly and parried with until conquered. All that is required is a conviction of one's power eventually to overcome the enemy. One should not become discouraged because he is less quick to learn than others in his class. All of us are different. A man strong in one subject may be exceedingly weak in another. The student should learn to value himself on the basis of his average ability in all studies and activities and should not dwell upon disparaging comparisons with others. He is interested in his own mental progress, and that of other brighter or duller students has no bearing on his own case. Although one should never give up, occasionally it will be worth while to get another's aid. Help beyond the absolute minimum required for getting one's mental trend into the proper channel should never be sought or accepted, however. "Power doesn't come from forever being shown."

One's definite progress in scholarship as well as one's mental growth generally will be greatly aided by the adoption of a "get results" attitude. One should study with a purpose. Nothing should ever be read without a subconscious determination to get at least one definite point out of it. Dr. Swain writes regarding this point:

"The student must distinguish clearly between reading and understanding. Reading alone, no matter how extensive, or how retentive the memory, will not give wisdom or power.

"Who reads incessantly, and to his reading brings not a spirit and judgment equal or superior. Uncertain and unsettled still remains, Deep versed in books, and shallow in himself."

"No doubt every one finds himself at times reading merely words or phrases without understanding them, reflecting about them, or translating them into terms which are intelligible to his understanding. Such reading is worse than useless; it leads to actual mental injury. Whenever we find ourselves doing this we should therefore arouse ourselves, make an effort of will and concentrate our attention upon the subject, insisting upon understanding it. If for any reason we are unable to do this, we should close the book, take some exercise or recreation, or at any rate do something else, for we are not at the moment fitted for study. We might just as well eat saw-



The Oklahoma Oriental Party — An Annual Event at Norman

dust and deceive ourselves with thinking that we are taking nourishment. It is not what is read or what is remembered, but only what is understood, that gives power."

Professor Whipple offers the following advice about studying with a definite objective:

"Seek a motive or, better, several motives. Get interested. Some school subjects are intrinsically interesting. You would rather study them than not. Without urging, you find

them interesting. But other subjects, or even the favored subjects under certain conditions, are not intrinsically interesting. If attention is given to them, it is because a motive or incentive is found that can be attached to them. Among the most obvious incentives are recognition of the value of the subject to you in the future; anxiety not to fail in anything you undertake; longing to be a credit to your parents; resolve to get your money's worth out of your investment in schooling; ambition to beat your classmates, to beat your own previous record, to maintain a good reputation; competition for grades, prizes, honors; sense of duty, love of the approval of teachers, parents, and friends; necessity of graduating to get a better start

in life; fear of various penalties, etc. Our motives are mixed; some are remote, others immediate. Some of them are felt to be higher and worthier than others. The fundamental point is that to concentrate your attention, you need strong incentive. Skillful teachers deliberately seek motives for your own work. Moreover, many a task begun by artificial forcing comes in time to be itself directly attractive. You begin the work because you have to, but you keep on because you want to. It is one of the chief marks of a good student thus to be able, once started, to get really interested in his work."

It is an easy matter, unless one is an accomplished student, to avoid the fundamental phases of a subject for its more intriguing superficialities. A subject should be approached with the query, What is the central point or principle in this study? What is it built around? What facts or theories can I grasp which will serve as a base upon which to build up my entire scheme of knowledge and reasoning about the subject? If the vital and fundamental things are fixed in the mind, the mastery of the subject will be made much easier. This is especially true of languages and theoretical subjects. Practice in seeking the essential in the great mass of material placed before the students will lead to the discovery that many scholarly writers elaborate on introductory or other material purely out of devotion to thoroughness and consistency, that different specialists develop the same subject from different angles and that

in such cases one should guard against spending time on what are irrelevant digressions as far as the work in hand is concerned. A fine sense of discrimination is the mark of a truly educated man. One should cultivate this from the beginning. Dr. Swain writes:

"You cannot possibly know everything even of a single subject, hence the importance of knowing the fundamental things about it and knowing them thoroughly. Even if you gain but an elementary knowledge of a subject, that knowledge may be thorough and should include fundamentals. Thorough elementary knowledge must not be confused with a smattering. The latter is worse than useless, and is marked by vagueness, uncertainty, and failure to grasp fundamentals. But elementary knowledge, if clear and definite as far as it goes, is valuable, and the first step toward more complete knowledge. Many students deceive themselves and others into thinking that they know something of a subject, because they have looked into it, while their knowledge may be entirely superficial and valueless."

A sense of proper emphasis as regards things to be learned permanently and things only temporarily is valuable to the student. Material to be remembered and used only for the time being as a stepping-stone to more advanced information may be studied more hurriedly and with less thought. Students are cautioned, however, about the not-uncommon mistake of adopting this attitude toward all study and thus surrendering



entirely the benefits of thorough digestion of important material and the growth which comes with analysis and contemplation. It should be remembered, too, that material cannot be gotten together with haste successfully unless the student has established a foundation of good experience, information and personal discipline. Work which could be accomplished well for such purposes by a good student in a short period might be impossible of accomplishment even with long arduous effort by a student who had no such background.

The student must have an open mind. If he is convinced he knows all he is going to read, and approaches the subject with a determination not to be swayed, he might as well not squander time going over other people's ideas. Progress is change. One cannot go forward mentally without discarding old ideas for new. One should be willing to be convinced even though the result will be distasteful and difficult to accept. The real student seeks the truth and has no patience with prejudice of any sort. He will condemn his own ideas and welcome those of his adversary if his reason tells him that his own are false and his opponent's are true.



Cynicism is the mark of the pseudo-scholar and mock-philosopher. An inquiring and critical attitude based on tolerance and reason is the distinguishing characteristic of the genuine student, however. One must seek new ideas; one must be open to conviction; one must not be uncharitable toward the original and unestablished nor even the bizarre; but one must avoid as a deadly mental poison the false when presented in the guise of the true. Being able at once to accept an evident and actual truth, or to condemn as obvious and absolute falsity is a trait which all, especially the quasi-student, gives high valuation. But to penetrate the subtlety of a clever fallacy, to withhold judgment until one can slowly and accurately analyze a line of reasoning until its obscure kernel is found to be a vague and biased conclusion, to divorce cold facts from opinion, prejudice, bigotry, undue enthusiasm, and all emotional coloration, this is to achieve the soundness of mind of the true scholar. Even the greatest

writers make mistakes occasionally, and the cleverist ones usually make them often. Cleverness is often shot through with fallacy. One has a right to question any written authority but should guard against the silly attitude of a few in resolving to believe nothing and in questioning self-evident facts or new ideas declared by experts which one is in no position to test out. There are many things which the student must and should accept, such as the basic rules of physics, and so on. The student must maintain a reasonable degree of mental equilibrium. He must preserve a sense of proportion, going to a ridiculous extreme in no direction.

Methods of Study How should one study? Not simply by opening a book and reading. One must know how to read, what to read, where to read, and what to do before, while and after reading, if he is to become adept at getting the most out of the apparently simple process of studying a lesson.

In the first place, one must have the necessary facilities and conditions for study. One cannot study well in a damp, cold, dirty or noisy room, nor can the best work be done in the midst of constant interruptions.

As a rule, not more than two men should attempt to study simultaneously in one room. Fraternity house study rooms should be designed to accommodate two men only.

Study-hour rules governing quiet from two to five and from seven o'clock P.M. should be enforced, and each individual should take it upon himself to do his share toward enforcing them by refraining from being noisy himself.

Lights should be so arranged in the study room that they will not shine directly into one's eyes and so that there is not a glaring reflection on the page of one's book. Light is most efficient for studying when it comes from over the left shoulder.

Room temperatures should be kept at from sixty-five to sixty-eight degrees, not above seventy.

Professor Kornhauser offers the following suggestion regarding one's position while studying:

"Arrange your chair and work to avoid strain and fatigue. Shift your position from time to time. Be comfortable—but avoid being too comfortable. It is almost impossible to study strenuously when one is settled back in a large easy-chair or is reclining freely on a couch."

And Dr. Whipple advises:

"The study desk and chair should be of a height to fit your needs. Too low a desk encourages stooped shoul-

ders, a contracted chest, and a congested head. Too high a desk is uncomfortable for your arms and brings the work too near your eyes. A little experimenting, especially with the height of the chair relative to the desk, will often make a wonderful difference in the comfort with which study can proceed."

The following rules are prepared for those who want help in training their minds to study with efficiency:

1. Set the stage. "Get set for study. Sit down in a favorable place for studying; open your books; take your pencil and paper. In a word, go through the motions."—Kornhauser.

2. Clear the mind. Dismiss thoughts of pastimes and outside interests. More time will be allowed for these if you get to work at once instead of daydreaming about them. Duty first. Study is fundamental in university life. Get it out of the way first. Recreation is secondary. Efficient study provides more time for recreation.

3. Review quickly the previous lesson. This gives you a proper foundation upon which to add new facts. Both pieces of metal must be heated to be welded. Connect the facts you study; do not learn them as dissociated. Reviewing the last lesson hastily insures a definite connection between yesterday's lesson and today's. It is helpful usually to prepare the next day's lesson immediately after a recitation on the subject which it covers.

ON MEETING PEOPLE: Do not worry about what people are thinking about you—for they are not thinking about you. They are wondering what you are thinking about them.

4. Review the new assignment hastily. Glance through the entire book or section assigned to get a general idea of what it covers. Give a few moments to the preface and the table of contents and chapter headings. This preliminary and cursory review will give you a conception of the author's aim and manner and, if you are familiar with the subject, will tell you in a very general way how the book is applicable in your study and how important it is in relation to other assignments. This will help you to gauge the amount of time you will spend on it. Such a review also helps you to coordinate ideas regarding the whole subject in your mind, so that, as you proceed, you may connect statements in this assignment with what you already know and so that your whole knowledge regarding the sub-

ject thus becomes consistently organized in your mind.

5. Study the assignment. No, real study has not yet begun. All that has preceded has been preparation. Study is the act or process of acquiring by one's own efforts understanding of a particular subject. (How few "students" really study!) Read the assignment at an ordinary reading pace, being sure you understand each point as you encounter it. Progress is made only step by step. One fact leads to another. Most books are arranged according to this principle. If the meaning of a word is not clear, consult the dictionary, your vocabulary, your glossary, whichever may be most appropriate, according to the studying being done. If a phrase or sentence is not clear, go back over it once or twice, paying particular attention to the punctuation. Sometimes it helps to read a complicated statement aloud, a phrase at a time. If, after reading a sentence two or three times, you do not understand it, go on to the next. Later statements may clarify the general thought of the paragraph in your mind. Don't waste time on trivialities. Get the main idea. Do not be dismayed because the ultimate goal seems far away and obscure. The greatest broad jumper cannot jump more than twenty-five feet. Knowledge comes in jumps from one point to another, and there is a limit to the mental power to "jump." One must walk, skip and jump through a subject, but he must control his gait according to the importance and difficulty of the subject. Occasionally, where the material is easy or the subject matter unimportant, he may run.

6. Stick to the task. Cultivate the power of endurance in studying.



Hang on a little longer than you have to; quit just a little tired. Keep your mind on the subject. Jerk yourself back to the material of your lesson when you begin to daydream. Don't let yourself become restless or spasmodic. Work while you work.

Make the time spent at your study table count for something. Training in consistent devotion to study is training in consistent devotion to other tasks. Employers like thoroughness, perseverance, reliability, consistency. You can gain these qualities by studying.

A course in logic is splendid training for good studentship.

7. Cultivate helpful habits of study. Study regularly—by a schedule.

Habit is a powerful influence for good as well as ill. If you get in the habit of studying each evening at 8:00 o'clock, at 8:00 o'clock your mind will be "set" for study, just as your stomach is eager for the noonday meal at 12:00 o'clock. Having a particular

place to study is also helpful, for when one does the same thing in a given spot repeatedly, merely going to that spot prepares his mind to do the thing which he is accustomed to do there. Don't use your study place for anything but studying. "Now, what is the most valuable thing you have to expend? Your time. So you should make it your business to budget your time, to plan in advance how much time you propose to give to this, how much to that, and just when. Your budget may well include not only the various school jobs, but also your meals, your exercise, your recreation, your social affairs, your sleep, and whatever else enters more or less regularly into your daily life. Naturally, you will not always be able to expend your time precisely the way you had planned; neither does the business man find himself always able to follow his budget precisely. The important thing is to have a definite plan and to try to follow it."—Whipple. Get each day's lesson. Don't try to cover six lessons in one. It can't be done. Do not make the mistake of trying to commit too much to memory. Only "definitions, formulas and rules or statements that condense important information into brief compass" or outlines should be memorized. As a rule, principle, not form, should be remembered.

8. Get your lesson thoroughly. "Don't stop work when you have just barely learned the material, but keep on until you have overlearned it. It is very tempting to stop work when you have once gone over the material before you and feel that you have understood it. But remember that all impressions tend to fade with time. If you just barely learn something today, it is almost certain that you will not be able to recall it fully tomorrow. What you must do, then, is to over-

learn. Keep on with the work. Go over it quickly once more. Drive it in and clinch it. If the items or processes before you are at all important, you will want to know them not only tomorrow, but next week, and next month, and next year, and very likely ten years from now.

"Bright students, in especial, must strive to observe this rule, for it is precisely such students, to whom things come so easily and who grasp the meaning of a page at a single reading, who are likely to neglect the re-reading, the few extra minutes of study that are so valuable for insuring permanent learning."—Whipple.

9. Do more than is required. Don't stop with reading the assignment only. Look up the outside references. Read different authorities. Getting the same idea from two sources will fix it in your mind with almost double force. Get new lights on the subject from odd angles, but don't waste time on untrustworthy authorities. If you are studying French, you will be interested in noting how the Latin, Italian and Spanish phrases you run across are similar to the Gallic tongue. If you are studying law, history will aid you. If you are studying art, biology will serve you. Correlate your subjects. Cultivate the thirst for knowledge and an appreciation of the interrelation of all things in life. Beware, however, of studying too many things simultaneously. The habit of beginning many things and completing nothing is most demoralizing and will result in your doing nothing well.

ON COURTESY: "My boy," a father advised his son, "treat everybody with politeness, even those who are rude to you. For remember that you show courtesy to others not because they are gentlemen, but because you are one."

10. Make notes. Even though no notebook is required, get in the habit of making notes on everything you read. These may be only mental notes of the fixation of ideas, the deliberate classifying, comparing, storing away or pigeon-holing of facts and theories in the mind. They may be only the underscoring of words and phrases in the book one is reading, of the jotting down of related thoughts or "guideposts" for review in the margin. They may be rough drawings or diagrams. It is a great aid of memory to write things down, however. This visualizes ideas for us and helps us to concentrate. Note-taking is valuable both as a mental aid at the time the notes are made and afterwards in connection with reviewing.



11. Reflect. Question in your own mind the significance of things you read. Talk them over with other students after you are through studying. Turn them over in your mind when you are out for a stroll, when you are walking to and from class. Try to apply what you learn by hook-

ing it up with your past experiences and with imagined experience in the future. Do not let an idea remain abstract. Give it life, activity, practical value, personal significance by making it work for you. Restate things in your own words so you'll be sure you understand them. If you

can't state an idea clearly, you do not understand it. Work out your own illustrations of theories and arguments. Try to anticipate the author's conclusions. Always keep your mind active to fix in your understanding and to apply the knowledge which you are trying to acquire.

How to Study Special Subjects

English Composition English composition is one of the greatest stumbling blocks of university freshmen, yet it is absolutely essential that a man in business or the professions shall be able to state ideas orally or in writing if he is ever to amount to anything. Really big men seldom remain in obscurity, while comparative oblivion is the lot of the unimportant. The ambitious student must prepare himself for a life of active human contact and leadership, and this is greatly aided by a mastery of English.

One should always make an outline when starting to write a "theme." It may be merely mental, or it may be only a dozen nouns shifted about in relation to each other on a bit of scratch paper. Material should be organized in some definite way before writing begins. Students should not scorn exercises in which they have to think up all the "color words" or "odor words" or "taste words" or all the conjunctive phrases, etc., which they can. These drills are worth much more than they appear to be. One may study writing while reading. When reading a novel, a history assignment, or anything else, one should observe the author's style, his use of conjunctions, adjective phrases, etc. If style is studied in this way, the part of it that appeals gradually becomes reformed into a new style which becomes one's own. One should always be on the alert for unfamiliar words when reading, and *should never pass by a new word without looking it up in the dictionary.*

As early in life as possible, acquire the "reading habit," the habit of reading the *best* in current periodicals and books (contemporary nonfiction is recommended as better than contemporary fiction), and the classics of

literature, philosophy, art, religion, etc., and your reading will prove to be more profitable to you if you always keep a good dictionary at your elbow and use it constantly. Being "bookish" is the mark of a cultured gentleman, and the source of never-ending enjoyment. Remember that when you receive your college degree you merely have the *index* to an education, and only become educated after a lifetime of diligent effort.

Languages The most efficient approach will save the student much time and add greatly to his progress in the study of modern language. Learning a language requires the use not only of the eyes, but the ears, the organs of speech and even the activity of the whole mind and body, for one does not really begin to learn a language until he "lives" and "thinks" that language. The student should therefore attempt to read and speak and write the language whenever possible and should not neglect any opportunity to hear the language sung or spoken. Language clubs and dramatic societies are a wonderful aid to one who wants to "live" a language.

The sounds peculiar to each language are most fundamental in its study. Special effort should be made therefore to understand with absolute precision the position of the lips and tongue in making each distinctive sound, and the sound, as it is learned, should be compared or contrasted with a corresponding English sound. Difficult sounds should be practiced over and over until mastered, and mastery should occur early in the study regardless of all obstacles. Sound is fundamental in language study.

Next in importance to sound in language study is grammar. Every grammatical point should be mastered as introduced by the instructor. Failure to acquire an accurate understanding of grammatical points one by one as they are presented in the textbook or by the teacher will result in a hopeless tangle of confusion as new grammatical points depending for their clearness on more elementary ones are introduced later. Grammatical rules should always be learned in connection with examples which illustrate them.

The major direct aim of language study is to acquire a reading and speaking knowledge of a language. If one has learned pronunciation and grammar, vocabulary is the only big thing left for him to master. Vocabulary is best acquired by wide reading. In selecting texts for vocabulary training, one should at first consider material with which he is familiar in his own language and which he will find interesting and attractive for its own sake. Words repeated many times should be noted in a booklet which should be kept for review. Not until one has a large general vocabulary should he endeavor to memorize words not in common use. Idioms should be noted and studied in the same manner as frequently recurring words.



History History, which is the record of all that man has done and thought from creation to the present, can be enjoyed and made useful to the student only when studied properly. For proper study, more than a textbook is required; the other essentials are an atlas, a dictionary and a notebook.

First, the assignment should be read straight through, if possible without interruption, in order to get a general idea of the whole topic. Next, every place referred to should be located on the maps in the atlas. Then the dictionary should be used to find the meanings of all unfamiliar words or familiar words used in an unfamiliar sense.

The student is now ready to organize his material in his mind for note-taking. He should go over the printed pages organizing the material roughly under several main subheads, usually from three to five per assignment, and then jot down these subtopics, each on a separate page of his notebook, using only one side of the sheet. Under each subhead he should then organize, in outline style, the appropriate subordinate topics, leaving enough space at the bottom of each page to add notes from other authorities. Of course, a loose-leaf notebook is best, because it permits the insertion of new sheets if the notes run over one page. After one has prepared an outline in this way, he may feel that he has completed his lesson, for, in so doing, he has exercised the mental traits of concentration and analysis, and facts considered in conjunction with such effort are not likely to be forgotten. To refresh one's memory of the lesson and more definitely to fix the main points in one's mind, the ideal method is not to reread the same material, but to consult an account of similar events by another writer. Several accounts of the same events should be read when possible. As the other authorities are consulted, notes should be entered at the bottom of the appropriate pages of one's notebook regarding new and worthwhile material or ideas. The reverse side of all notebook pages should be left blank for notes to be taken in class on the professor's lectures or important points brought out in student's recitations.

Lectures How is one to get the most out of a lecture course? One should review the preceding day's lesson before going to class if possible. It is good to walk to the lecture with a classmate and discuss with him the substance of the preceding day's lecture. In class, one

should "think around the points raised in the lecture," questioning, comparing, applying them to one's own experience, just as in solitary study. Where instructors permit, students should not hesitate to ask questions during or after a lecture. It is stimulating and gives one self-confidence to enter into discussions. Note-taking will help to overcome daydreaming. Where the class is based on open discussion largely, marginal notes and underscored words should be sufficient. Where the lecture method is the basis of the course, a regular notebook should be kept. One should avoid lengthy notes. Notes should be notes, not reviews or compilations of excerpts. Thinking through a problem yourself is infinitely better than getting someone else's answer neatly written in your notes." It is good after class to review one's notes.

Examinations To prepare oneself for an examination, one should first review his notes consisting of underscored words, attention symbols, marginal reminders, or a regularly kept outline. One should attempt to fix in his mind first the main and essential points, and then to add as many other reasonably important points as time will permit. Really getting one's lesson every day is the best aid of effective reviewing. Reviewing should start at least a week before the examination and should not be left until so late that one has to study constantly over a prolonged period until he becomes mentally exhausted. "Cramming," prevents proper apportionment of energy on the important and unimportant, does not leave time for reorganizing material in the mind, thus denying one the benefits of a "helpful sort of 'incubation,' which goes on if complex material is allowed to 'stand' for a time before it is used." A student who attempts merely to pass examinations, and has no desire to obtain knowledge for its own sake and for the mental improvement which study will bring him, does not belong in a university.

When sitting down to take an examination, the first thing the student should do should be to read over the entire set of questions. This enables one to apportion his time so that he will not spend so long a period on the first few questions that he will have to rush through his answers to the last ones. Besides, the questions will have some relation to each other, and as each is considered for a moment, it may help to recall the answer to some other one on the list.

One should not begin to write his answer to a question until he is sure



he understands what it asks for. He should then calmly and deliberately give what is requested. Time should then be reserved for reviewing the answers so that they may be corrected or amplified. It is better to answer a question in some way when in

doubt as to the correct information than to omit an answer entirely. It is good to "follow a hunch," when uncertain. Psychological tests have shown that "hunches" experienced by students during examination are often correct. "Padding," and "bluffing," should be avoided.

Any instructor who cannot see through it is unworthy of his job.

It hardly seems necessary to say anything about "cribbing" or cheating, yet in a few universities this is so common that the majority of the students either indulge in it or, at least, do not condemn it. One's pride in his own honor and one's respect for his fraternity should keep him from cheating, regardless of the prevailing spirit of the university, even though his sense of studentship does not rebel against the practice. Cheating of any kind is dishonorable and contemptible and injures the cheater more than anyone else.

What Is Expected of Pythagoras

Pythagoras is expected to attain all of the following objectives:

1. Ability to respond to persons addressing them, with dignity, poise and proper salutations.
2. Ability to enter in conversation, with proper dignity, voice modulation and reserve.
3. Ability to speak with proper respect to their superiors, elders, associates, friends, parents and relatives.
4. Ability to give proper respect to those of a different race, creed, language, social position, economic position, etc.
5. Ability to treat with respect the maimed, the blind, the deformed, the sick, the aged, and the unfortunate.
6. Ability to show proper respect for people, property, and personal opinions.
7. Ability to mingle with social

groups without injuring others' feelings, person, or property.

8. Ability to respect the political, social, religious, and economic beliefs of others.

9. Ability to dress in a manner becoming their wealth, and the place where the clothes are worn.

10. Ability to keep personally clean and neat.

11. Ability to obey the social, moral, and ethical dictates of the group with which we are concerned.

12. Knowledge of and willingness to abide by the provision of the local, state, and national requirements relating to personal and social behavior.

13. Knowledge of the laws of good health, good dress, and good manners and conformity of these laws.

14. Knowledge of proper attitudes and responses necessary for all types of social intercourse.

15. Habits of punctuality, promptness, accuracy and determination.

16. A willingness to initiate reforms.

The Status of Pythagoras

Youth has the glorious attributes of exuberance and daring and frequently enjoys also the brilliance of ingenuity and industry which is a natural accompaniment of a freedom from care too seldom seen in later life. But youth has also the handicaps of inexperience and immaturity. These advantages and disadvantages have established the position of youth in social schemes throughout the ages, and that position is much the same today as it has always been.

College and fraternity life are in a sense a "pocket edition" of social evolution, and when a freshman enters either he superficially goes through all the transformations his ancestors have experienced from the rigorous traditions of boyhood training and initiation into the state of manhood to acquisition of supreme wisdom and admission to the council of the patriarchs. Along with this review of the social progress of the individual, is a vague summary of the whole history of social development as it pertains to the associations of men, for many present-day college and fraternity traditions may be traced directly to specific historic practices long since discarded in practical societies to survive only in the ritual, tradition, and literature of modern academic life.

Universities have grown up gradually and their traditions have become fixed with their centers of development. American colleges and universities, although new as compared to the ancient institutions of Europe, have adopted many old-world ideals, methods and practices, and trace their

traditions to Bologna and Paris. Student societies have always existed and always in such groups there have been the novices and the initiated. College fraternities, of course, emphasize most definitely the traditions of the student societies of the past, but local clubs such as those at Yale and Harvard and Princeton, and the "plebe" traditions of our military academies illustrate the same tendencies which have always been seen in student societies.

ON MAKING FRIENDS: Wise old Sam Johnson was never wiser than when he told Boswell: "If a man does not make new acquaintances as he passes through life, he will soon find himself alone. A man should keep his friendships in constant repair."

The student society is hard on the newcomer. Its slogan is "conformity" and its motto is "discipline." Acceptance of its standards and adaptation to its demands are necessary in order to receive its sanction. It has many faults, but it is effective, and it seems to be as natural as the play instinct and as universal as the social urge. It has endured for centuries, always fundamentally the same, and there is nothing to take its place. The hope for improvement lies in elimination and correction of defects in the present scheme, not in the overthrow of the development of centuries.

Acacia likes all modern American college fraternities, is one expression of age-old ideals and human tendencies. It makes its demands as student societies have ever done, but it allows also for the rights of the individual.

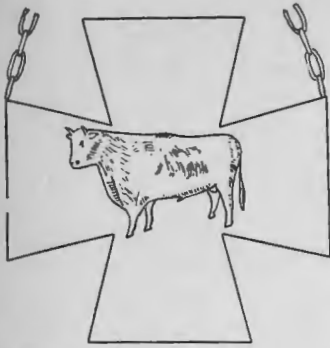
Rights of Pythagoras

On assuming the character of Pythagoras, a man surrenders none of his legal or social rights, none of his family or personal ties, none of his moral or religious ideals and standards. His status as a free individual changes only in that he has voluntarily taken on a new responsibility which means, or should mean, commensurate inspiration and opportunity. Every new association, however, requires some modification. One's capacity is limited. Usually to assume new interest means new adjustments and modifications. Although one's rights remain entirely unimpaired when one joins a fraternity, as long as one desires to retain connection with it, he must adapt himself as much as possible to its ways and standards. Just what these ways and standards are, he will learn grad-

ually as he progresses in his search for light and truth.

At the outset, however, he may be confused as to his status, either because his knowledge of fraternities is limited or because, if his preliminary understanding of fraternities is accurate, mismanagement by officers or misconduct by individuals may develop situations entirely contradictory to his preconceived theories about fraternity life. One of the first things a pledge learns about a college fraternity is that in the true sense of the word it is an ideal, not a fact. Fraternity men, being human, are subject to all the error of ordinary mortals and fraternity chapters are not blissful examples of human brotherhood, nor are fraternity members exact counterparts of the perfect fraternalists of history and legend. There are imperfections in all fraternity chapters. Pythagoras, however, is entitled to certain specific rights. The fraternity chapter professes to furnish a home for the college man while a student. He has a right to demand a reasonably homelike environment. He has a right to expect comfortable quarters, wholesome food, reasonable personal interest or privacy and conditions such that consistent study and conduct of reasonable personal interests is assured. He does not have, however, any right to demand more than he pays for, and should bear in mind that in the fraternity, as elsewhere in life, he is expected to pay a fair price for all he gets.

A fraternity, by its very name, declares itself to be a brotherhood; Acacia is founded upon the most ancient and venerable of all fraternal organizations. Pythagoras, therefore, has a right to expect a brotherly attitude and brotherly treatment from his fraternal associates. Remembering the place of the young man in the social scheme throughout the ages, keeping in mind the becoming character of obedience and respect for maturity, knowledge and experience, he still has the right to expect fair consideration and treatment from those older in fraternal training. Because they have themselves received improper training as pledges, or because they are incapable of reacting to proper influences, exceptionally inconsiderate initiates have been known on rare occasions to become abusive in dealing with the uninitiated. Such treatment, whether physical or mental, should not be tolerated. Pythagoras should be cautious, however, about assuming that initiates are inconsiderate. Going about with a chip on the shoulder is beneficial to no one, and constantly looking for trouble and imagining



The Iron Cross.

The order of the Iron Cross is conferred by Minnesota Chapter just before the Christmas holidays. Two weeks before the Cross is awarded four men are nominated to compete; forensic ability on non-serious subjects being the basis of their selection. Another chapter tradition which serves to bind the chapter together.

oneself the victim of abuse is demoralizing more to the accuser than the accused.

As a self-professed promoter of ideals, a fraternity is responsible to a large extent for the personal behavior of its members, and in this connection it is especially bound to see that it exerts no objectionable influences on those younger affiliates whom it would develop as future bearers of the standard. Pythagoras has a right to expect clean conversation and moral and gentlemanly

behavior on the part of the initiates and a wholesome atmosphere in the chapter house. He should resent any step on the part of some misguided companion to introduce him to ways which he knows are improper, and is thoroughly justified in speaking his mind on any moral issue and declining to take part in any activity which he feels is objectionable on moral grounds.

Of course his rights to exert influence in chapter organization are comparatively small. Technically, he has no such rights until he is initiated; but, in fact, his opportunities are greater than he may suppose, for he may always express his opinions through his sponsor or "Angll." It is his right and privilege to make known his wants and desires and to offer his suggestions and recommendations.

One splendid means of getting one-

self heard is through the pledge meeting. In all chapters there is a pledge organization for the purpose of acquainting the pledges with each other, for familiarizing them with the ways of organization, and for instructing them regarding Acacia by means of a regular course of training. These pledge organizations elect their own officers and, to considerable extent, manage their own affairs. At the meetings of these pledge groups, it is appropriate for any pledge to request the chairman for permission to be heard and then, after being given the floor, to express himself on any matter which may interest him. He may obtain backing for his ideas by introducing a resolution favoring his point for acceptance by the pledge organization, and this, if adopted, may be presented for the consideration of the initiates at their regular sessions.

Obligations of Pythagoras

The obligations for a pledge are clearly, if generally, stated as follows:

1. That he is confident he will have the time to give proper attention to the interests of Acacia.
2. That he is confident he will be able to pay his bills as a member.
3. That he regards the fraternity with a spirit of sincerity and respect, and that he desires to give its teachings his earnest consideration.
4. That he intends cheerfully to perform whatever tasks may be assigned him for the good of the fraternity.
5. That he will at all times conduct himself with becoming dignity as a Christian and a gentleman, showing courtesy toward all and avoiding any unnecessary display of his affiliation with Acacia.
6. That he will strive at all times to support the interest of the brotherhood.
7. That he will labor with diligence to maintain his scholarship.
8. That he will take part in worthy college activities.
9. That he will receive every member of his chapter as a brother, without reservation or evasion.

Other obligations assumed when accepting an offer of membership are to stand for the best interests and traditions of his college or university, not permitting minor interests to overshadow them, to promote good will on the campus and among the fraternity and nonfraternity students, ever to revere and keep in close touch with his parents, to be loyal to their teachings and the ideals of his church and nation. Every man is expected to abide by these broad principles.

Let us take up and consider sepa-

rately each of the obligations enumerated above.

Fraternity Interests Ordinarily a man should not become a pledge to a fraternity unless he can give a reasonable amount of time to its affairs. By reasonable amount is meant, let us say, not less than three or four hours a week to serious thought and real work contributed toward the improvement of its organization. In pledge days this may consist largely in cleaning up the house, caring for the lawn, etc., and after initiation it may take the form of conscientious and industrious service as a chapter officer. Pythagoras should look forward to holding at least one major chapter office. He should make certain that he will be able to attend house meetings and social affairs, and should not permit social engagements or interests from the house to interfere with fraternity meetings and entertainments.

Financial Obligations

Every pledge is expected to pay all chapter bills when due. A fraternity chapter must have income to operate just the same as a hotel, restaurant or any commercial institution, but, because of its mutual character and the fact that it is maintained by students, most of whom are usually limited as to finances, it is even more necessary that bills be paid promptly to a fraternity than to other creditors. The fraternity is thoroughly justified in severing relations with any pledge who does not pay his bills promptly.

One of the important Acacia traditions is to maintain the highest credit rating with the tradespeople of the university community. Chapters of Acacia do not and will not suffer the disgrace and humiliation of not being able to pay current bills when due.

Attitude of Mind

It is, of course, absurd to attempt to control another's thoughts, nor would it be desirable or in harmony with the ideals of Acacia to suppress reasonable individuality or freedom of mind. When a pledge accepts the offer of membership, however, he obligates himself to regard the fraternity with a spirit of sincerity and re-



spect and to give its teachings his sincere consideration. Of course he is expected to live up to his promise. A disrespectful attitude toward the fraternity, so long as it is motivated by its traditional ideals, is uncalled-for and entirely out of place, and is sufficient ground for reprimand or other punishment.

Pledge Tasks No man wants to belong to a fraternity he cannot respect. Before initiation the aspirant is not in a position to know or appreciate fully the significance and importance of Acacia ideals and influences. These cannot be depended upon, therefore, to convince him thoroughly while a pledge, of the superiority of certain phases of organization over the individual, and other means are resorted to. Few honorable things are more generally shunned than physical labor. It is for this reason primarily that the institution of pledge chores has been long established in many well regulated national fraternities. Giving pledges definite, constructive tasks to perform impresses them with the power of the fraternity to demand and obtain their services in a laborious and sometimes humiliating form and at the same time accustoms them to making sacrifices for the general good of the organization. Besides assuring them of its worthiness of their respect, this method of discipline offers the additional satisfaction of diverting the benefits of their labor directly toward the progress of an institution in which they have a vital interest.

Personal Conduct It needs scarcely be repeated that Acacia expects its pledges to conduct themselves as Christian gentlemen. The religious ideal is fundamental in Acacia teachings, and no pledge should permit flippant or cynical associates to discourage him in the continuation of his precollege religious affiliations or activities. At the same time gentlemanly standards of honor, morality and fair play should be defended by a pledge as staunchly as by the most idealistic initiate. Courtesy and consideration, the foundation of manners and, to a large extent, of morals, should be primary principles in the behavior of a pledge in his relations, not only in the chapter house and among fraternity brothers, but everywhere and with everybody. Pledges should avoid the appearance of becoming bigoted and snobbish by refraining from ostentations from display of Acacia and insignia. Painting the fraternity house, coat of arms, etc., on slickers, Fords, etc., is not good taste, and is absurdly amusing to those

whom it does not offend. Pledges should be content merely to wear their pledge buttons, but should wear these at all times, except where campus etiquette decrees otherwise.

Cooperation When a pledge agrees "at all times to support the interests of the brotherhood," he pledges himself to stand by Acacia, not according to any precisely stated formula, but on general principles and in a broad way. This obligation means that he will defend the name of Acacia even at the temporary expense of some personal prestige, if such a sacrifice be necessary; that he will work for it until he knows fatigue; that he will ever be loyal and true in acknowledgment of the trust vested in him by his associates in the fraternity. It means that he will not discuss fraternity matters among nonmembers. It means that he will be constantly on the alert to learn about Acacia in order that he may serve it more capably. It means that he will never avoid an opportunity to give his best efforts toward advancing its ideals and good reputation. It means that he will perform assigned tasks, that he will attend meetings and chapter functions, that he will accept appointments, that he will pay his bills promptly, that he will contribute willingly his time, thought, energy and funds within reason toward the advancement of his fraternity. Pledges are of course expected to room in the fraternity house and to eat their meals in the fraternity house.

Scholarship Application to scholarship is a college man's first duty to his college, his fraternity and himself. He comes to college to get an education, and this is done primarily by means of intelligent and conscientious study. Nothing is more fundamental. *Scholarship is the most important of all college activities.* Nothing should be permitted to interfere with it to such an extent that the college man defeats his own purpose in coming to college. As has been previously stated Acacia's outstanding and most cherished tradition is high scholarship, the importance of which must now be evident to every reader of this handbook. Acacians are proud of good scholastic records, by which they best prove themselves worthy to wear the right angled triangle.

Activities As a pledge will soon learn, "activities" is a term used to embrace all extracurricular interest at college, and covers a multitude of the most varied occupations and diversions, not to say, in some cases, a "multitude of sins."

Participation in college activities is all right, and is encouraged provided:

1. It does not interfere with scholarship.
2. It does no injury through physical or nervous strain or overexertion.
3. The activities are in themselves for a worthy cause.
4. Those participating are reasonably fitted to participate.

Pledges are urged to "go out" for definitely worthy and constructive activities for which they have a particular bent, if doing so does not overtax their energies, but are seriously cautioned about wasting their time with so-called "honorary" societies, membership in which is not an unquestionable distinction. They are also cautioned not to take on too many different activities. It is far better to devote one's energy to a few sound and worthy interests, to contribute the most to these and derive the most from them, than to be a promiscuous "joiner" who has a collection of expensive jewelry but nothing else to show for his affiliations.



Pledges are urged to take part in some outside activities, but to use discretion in selecting them.

Fraternalism One of the first things a pledge learns about fraternity brothers is their imperfections. Since he does not have the opportunity to see the imperfections of men in other groups, he is likely to feel that he has become woefully disillusioned, and that as far as his own group is concerned the greatest farce is the "bunk of brotherhood." There is very little perfect brotherhood on the face of the earth, but it is believed that college fraternities now and then offer as fine examples of brotherly association and devotion as can be found anywhere. A college fraternity has ideals but is not ideal and never will be, for when the present ideal is reached, if ever, there will be new standards to be striven for. An ideal dies when it is achieved.

The fact that a college fraternity is not perfection is no reason it should be condemned. Instead of being an object of idle condemnation, it should stand as a challenge to inspire improvement. The advantage of a fraternity over any promiscuous grouping of individuals is that it is a nearer

approach toward the ideal background for fraternal feeling. One will and should find many types even in such a small organization as a college fraternity chapter. One may even encounter a few positively antagonistic spirits. But is this justification for absolute disgust and withdrawal? It is not, except in the most brazen and degenerate cases. Even in the face of misbehavior of individuals, the fraternal ideal still persists and should not be forsaken.

One of the fine, although sometimes disagreeable, things about a fraternity is that it obliges its members to dwell in harmony in spite of their shortcomings. Since ideal conditions for fraternal association are unattainable, isn't that a splendid step toward human tolerance and understanding? The proper attitude to take toward an erring brother is one of tolerance, sympathy and understanding. The temptation to condemn is all too strong in most of us, and there are few havens where others strive to see the good in us and to save rather than surrender us to our weaknesses. It is fitting and proper to use strong disciplinary measures and to punish when example and appeal are in vain, but condemnation and desertion are the last words in a true fraternity man's vocabulary.

The Meaning of Pledgeship

Every pledge, no matter how sophisticated, is more or less bewildered during the early days of his pledgeship. If he has lived in a college town and "knows the ropes" of fraternity organization and pledge discipline, he will at least be astonished by the kaleidoscopic assemblage of personalities. Then there is the quick-tempered chap, the lovelorn swain,

the Napoleon complex who things he was destined to run everything, the Edisonian prodigy who wants to operate the house with belts and levers, the high school athletic star who hasn't yet come down to earth, the artistic or musical lad who can't get along without long hair, and a Windsor tie, the "sheik," the perpetual philosopher—there are a thousand distinct species and all are different and a bit hard

to understand. Living in intimate contact with these interesting chaps, all of whom we hope will be liked, but some of whom are very likely to be a bit uncongenial, especially at first, offers an opportunity granted to only a few. Most college men never fully appreciate the definite knowledge of human nature they gain from seeing these fellows at close range in a life of such intimacy as will never again be lived by them in later years. Few also appreciate how their own characters are moulded, how tolerance and understanding grow, in this garden of personalities.

What other opportunities Acacia offers, for instance, in the field of service in the name of the brotherhood, how the Fraternity contributes toward the advancement of alma mater, how it inspires the highest scholarship and better living through friendship, how it offers life-long pleasures to him who will but accept them—these are but a few of the things which a good pledge and member learns chiefly through living his fraternity life as he should live it, by making of himself an example for those who are to follow him.

Good Taste

Good taste is the mark of gentility, not to say quality and character. Good manners are a sign of good taste. Good manners are, therefore, essential to every member of Acacia as a society which stands, not only for fraternity, but for culture and well-rounded manhood.

No matter how well a college man may have been trained at home in the niceties of social life, when he comes to college he is confronted with the new situation of having no one to take particular concern about drilling him in good manners, although there will be plenty of interested persons who may be concerned about the manners themselves. The tendency of a freshman leaving home restrains for the first time and finding himself removed suddenly to the freedom of the fraternity house is to let go and take the easier course of gradually increasing carelessness about matters of good taste. This fact is too well known to be disputed. Traveling contact officers and alumni who keep in touch with their chapters find a chapter well schooled in the refinements of hospitality and good taste generally a rare delight, and there is no doubt about the great value of enforcing the proper standards of good taste as it affects the individual members and the atmosphere and reputation of the chapter.

Dress A whole chapter is occasionally branded in the public eye as being made up of "lillies," or foreflushers, or may even be assigned some more loathsome and unprintable epithet merely because of the overdressing of a few oily-haired "sheiks" or, perhaps, on the other hand, a couple of long-haired and baggy-trousered bohemians.

The first secret of good dress is restraint in the selection of cut, color and pattern; the second is simply proper care of one's clothes. Flashy garments and extreme styles are out of place everywhere, except possibly where sport models are worn, and even in sport clothes, one sees a sharp line of demarcation between the deliberately showy and the artistic and dignified color display designed to harmonize with the spirit of real sportsmanship. For ordinary campus and classroom wear, a plain business suit is the thing. For the athletic events, sport clothes or the same business garments are in place. Informal social affairs will require a business suit (preferably dark at night) or, if this is the prevailing local mode, light trousers and a blue coat. Full dress is almost never used nowadays except at formal receptions and weddings, having been supplanted by the tuxedo.

Proper care of one's clothes costs very little, but there are few who appreciate the great return for the small investment. Suits should always be neatly pressed. Shoes should always be carefully shined. "Collegiate" slouchiness may set off the college man as a distinct species, but it adds nothing to the respect with which intelligent people regard him, and, worse yet, has a more pronounced effect on the formation of careless habits of dress than he may realize. Dress is a thing about which almost everyone is so sensitive that few people will tell their best friend that he has on a soiled collar or that the soup spots do not show up well on the background of his vest. One should be constantly on the lookout to see that he has not thoughtlessly failed to give proper attention to these simple but important matters.

Table Manners

The dining table has been called "the Waterloo for those who don't know." The process of obtaining bodily sustenance is at best none too beautiful a performance and it is essential, for the best of mind and disposition of others, that it be made as inoffensive as possible. Every little refinement and every little consideration, whether or not it has become established through tradition as an ac-



cepted formality, should there be cultivated.

One way to make meals a social as well as a digestive success is to avoid unnecessary hurry. Meals should be taken in as leisurely a fashion as possible. Any established formalities which cause deliberation are therefore to be encouraged. Members should go to the dining room only at the sound of the second bell and should then remain standing behind their chairs until all are at their places or until a signal to be seated is given by the man at the head of the table. If ladies or other guests are present, they, of course, should be seated before the members are seated. The man sitting on the left of a woman should withdraw her chair for her and replace it as she is seated.

Grace is the second step in a noon-day or even meal, and, incidentally, a pledge should always be prepared to say a blessing when requested to do so. The "Acacia Doxology," is often sung in many chapters.

Surely there is not a college man who has not been instructed at home in the ways of handling tableware, yet one can attend any gathering of more than a score of university students and find one or two at least using the "banjo grip," on their forks, buttering bread on the tablecloth, leaving spoons in their coffee cups or otherwise furnishing the material for a scene to be entitled, "What's wrong with this picture?" For those who have not given sufficient care to such matters, the following suggestions are offered:

The spoon should be held somewhat the same as a pencil, but at a different angle, of course, the handle resting on the first two fingers, and the thumb resting on the upper side. Food should be taken from the side of the bowl of the spoon, not from the end, and the spoon, especially in the case of soups, should not be taken into the mouth, and the soup should be taken from the dish with an outward movement of the spoon. It is, of course, unnecessary to take large spoonfuls. The spoon is used for liquids, cereals and desserts such as ice cream, fruits, and the sort. It is not used for salads or vegetables, whether served in "side dishes" or otherwise.

As an undergraduate authority on table manners writes: "When the fork is held in the right hand, it is used for 'shoveling' foods, but not with a 'shovel grip.' The fork should be held in the left hand for use with the knife in cutting, the prongs extend downward, the index finger extends along the upper part of the handle, the thumb steadies the handle from under-

neath, and the other fingers close around the handle. Food should not be 'speared' to be carried to the mouth. The fork should be placed underneath the morsel which then should be lifted as with a spoon. Food when carried to the mouth by means of the fork, is always held in the right hand. Food may be cut with the fork if soft enough to be handled readily in this way; and, when this is convenient, the fork rather than the knife should be used. The fork should be used for all vegetables, fish, salads, entrées, etc., and all soft desserts such as cake, cream puffs, fruits, etc. A fairly reliable guide is, 'When in doubt, use the fork.' When not in use, the fork should be rested on the edge of the plate."

The knife has only one function—cutting. It is highly improper to use

the knife for such purposes as digging the substance out of a baked potato, and the fame of "sword swallower" is so well established that no further mention need be made of this engaging side show performer. The knife is held in the right hand, just as the fork



is held in the left, the index finger resting on the back of the blade. When not in use, the knife should be laid on the side of the plate with the edge turned in, not merely with the blade resting on the plate and the handle running at an angle to the tablecloth "like a gangplank." When one has finished eating, both the knife and the fork should be rested close together across the plate with the handles turned to the right. Care should be taken to place them so that when the plate is removed, they will not slip off. Where there is an imposing array of spoons and forks, the rule is to use these in order, beginning at the outside. There is usually a separate small butter knife for spreading.

Table manners do not as a rule appear artificial and inconsistent if one will but consider the basis of all formal etiquette, which is consideration for the rights and sensibilities of others. One with a natural bent for courtesy would need give little heed to the formal rules of table behavior, for it would be in harmony with his way of doing things to eat quietly, and calmly, ever thoughtful of the needs and feelings of his comrades. One

should strive to cultivate such manners and temperamental inclinations at meals as will make him an agreeable and pleasant table companion. "Inhaling" one's soup, yawning, speaking with a mouthful of food, holding morsels in the cheek, bending over one's plate, coughing and sneezing without holding a napkin to the face and asking pardon, leaning on one's elbow, toying with unused silver, marking on the tablecloth, spilling bits of food, bending over the table, nibbling at an overfilled fork or spoon, etc., are all fairly common offenses which make one an unwelcome guest at the table. One should never spit anything out upon one's plate, use fork or spoon. Fish bones or fruit seeds may be removed from the mouth with the thumb and finger and placed upon the plate, but the careful eater will relieve himself of this embarrassing operation by seeing that he takes no such substances into his mouth.

Some things must be eaten with the fingers. This applies to corn on the cob, artichokes, etc., but it is highly improper to use the fingers when the regular table implements can be used, as in the case of chicken, except when fried.

Conversation at the table should be in a moderate tone and should be confined to agreeable and reasonably refined subjects. Vulgar talk of any nature is out of place. Heated arguments and loud laughter verge close to the borderline of vulgarity. Discussion of women should not be indulged in at the table.

Manners always differ slightly in different places, and one should always take care to observe the prevailing custom before permitting himself to make a "break" either of omission or commission. For instance, at all but public places, it is usually proper to fold the napkin when one is through eating, but if one is being entertained in a home where this is not done, it is best to conform with the prevailing standard. Likewise, even though one does regard a finger bowl as passé, if one is at the place where a finger bowl is placed before him, he should use it. The proper procedure is to dip the tips of the fingers in the water, moisten the lips with the dampened fingers, and then wipe gently the lips and fingers with the napkin.

One should not leave the table until all are through eating. It is coarse and a sign of inadequate self-control for one to jump up and rush out immediately after taking the final gulp. One should try to regulate his eating so to leave the table or finish eating

about the time his companions do. If it is necessary to leave the table before the conclusion of a meal, permission should always be obtained from the man at the head of the table.

Chapters of Acacia have so frequently been complimented upon their table manners and the conduct of their meals that it has become an Acacia tradition in many schools. Generally, a "table critic" is appointed each week to make suggestions and criticisms and his work always proves beneficial.

When some question on social custom arises it is advisable to consult the "Fraternity Mother," in those chapters where it is the excellent custom of having that advantage, or a recognized book on etiquette.

Twenty-four-Hour Courtesies

Too frequently, fraternity men conclude that courtesy is put on and discarded like a dinner jacket, only for the occasion; the lack of an atmosphere of mutual respect and courtesy at any time in a fraternity house at once brands that house as being deficient in the standards of genuine good breeding.

It is helpful to bear in mind that the fraternity house is one's home, while in college or, if one does not himself reside there, at least the home of one's collegiate companions. In the latter case, especially if one resides at the home of parents or relatives in the college town, especial care should be taken to do nothing seriously to interfere with the comfort and regular life of those living at the fraternity house. This is most important at "city college" chapter houses where there may be a few men residing in the chapter house while the large majority of the members live with their parents. In such cases "city" men are all too prone to forget that the house is the home of those who live there, and to romp through living and sleeping rooms with the same freedom as is used in the parlors. Where the town membership is proportionately large, this places a heavy burden on the house men, and may make living in the house almost unbearable. The "city" men owe an extra debt to the house men for bearing the inconvenience as well as the expense of maintaining the house in such cases.

Usually a chapter employs a woman to clean the rooms, but whether or not this is the custom, every member and pledge should feel bound to do all he can to keep the place tidy and sanitary by disposing of whatever muss he may have caused, by putting away his books, clothes and other be-

longings, by keeping his toilet articles in a regular place in his room, and by doing everything possible to make his room cheerful and attractive in appearance. Vulgar pictures and posters have no place on the walls of a fraternity house.

One must be on the alert at all times not to make himself offensive to those with whom he lives by little discourtesies and inconsiderate actions which might come very naturally to a thoughtless person. It is the obligation of every one in the house to aid in preserving absolute quiet during study hours, and at no time should a pledge permit his behavior to become so boisterous or inconsiderate in any way as to be offensive to those living in the house. It is courteous always to knock on a study room door and to wait for an answer before walking in; and wearing another's ties, etc., without permission is an inexcusable violation of personal rights.

A national officer, who has had long experiences in chapter affairs, offers the following advice to freshmen in this connection:

"A man's possessions in a fraternity house are inviolate. Do not borrow a dress suit, a necktie, a musical instrument, a book, a cigarette, a match box—anything, in fact, without getting express permission from the man himself. A fraternity house in which things may be taken from members without permission is a school for petty larceny.

"Any damage to borrowed articles must at once be repaired. If you borrow a dress suit, for example, you should have it pressed on returning it. Other examples will be evident.

"Don't form the habit of 'bumming' small articles—cigarettes, for example, or tobacco. It makes you look cheap.

"Never lay a cigarette on a mantel-piece or any varnished surface, as a table top, chair arm, etc. When you have finished smoking, extinguish the cigarette by overturning on a surface that will not be damaged, and twisting slightly, then drop (do not throw) the butt into an ash receiver or fireplace. Never drop a cigarette butt into a waste basket, laundry chute or other place where fire may result. Never drop an unextinguished cigarette anywhere in the house. Remember that inconvenience, damage to property and even loss of life have resulted from the careless disposal of cigarettes, etc."

Surely there should be no need to emphasize the offensiveness of leaving rings in the bathtub, scattering cigarette butts about the house, leaving one's clothes strewn about down-

stairs, etc. Upperclassmen or special committees are authorized in most chapters to censure and otherwise discipline freshman for misbehavior of this sort, and those so authorized are thoroughly justified in holding misplaced books and clothing for a fine, or taking other steps to promote discipline and cleanliness.

A gentleman not only acts but talks like a gentleman, and a gentleman does not find it necessary to fill the air with profanity or smut. Promiscuous cursing is disgusting and a sure sign of ignorance, ill-breeding and lack of control. It is further entirely unnecessary and indicates a lazy as well as a vulgar mental habit.

Here are a few more hints on "twenty-four-hour courtesy" taken from the pledge manual of another fraternity:

"Respect the other fellow's right.

If he has work to do, carry your playfulness somewhere else. A chronic tease may be tolerated, but he is never thoroughly liked. Don't insist on carrying your noisy card game into the room where someone is digging into some deep reading or trying to work off a case of the blues by playing



soft, sweet music on the phonograph. And, also, this latter person would be lacking in consideration if he started his machine in the same room where someone else was already playing the piano. Plain good sports are always more popular than the practical jokers. Keep both your high spirits and your temper a little under control, especially the latter. When things go against you, whether in fun or in earnest, in a card game or a fraternity election, be the cheerful loser. There is nothing succeeds like success—except, now and then, a good failure."

Chapter Hospitality

Hospitality is the full-blown blossom of the well-regulated chapter. Fraternity among members is the sap of the vine, so to speak, but the fine art of charming courtesy to the visitor is in many ways the most splendid outward evidence of good chapter influences one may hope to see. Hospitality is a sure sign of good breeding, and, if sincere and genuine, may be regarded also as the mark of a true fraternal feeling in the

broadest sense. Each pledge should feel it his duty to contribute his part toward the chapter's reputation for real hospitality, and should give eager attention to any and all customs and traditions of the chapter which work toward that end.

Guests and visitors are frequent in most fraternity houses. Hospitality, while very charming and worthy for its own sake, is also essential unless the chapter is to become known as a troupe of bashful bumpkins or a crowd of inconsiderate boors. Pledges at first may find it difficult to be at their ease and to extend a genuine welcome to the variety of visitors who make a fraternity house their Mecca, but the very ordeal of acquiring the poise of self-possession necessary under such circumstances is an invaluable experience in social schooling which relatively few are privileged to receive.

A fundamental thing about successful hospitality is its naturalness and voluntary character. Nothing is so crushing to a guest as to be received in an obviously forced and artificial way. One can, if one will, generate a truly kindly feeling toward almost anyone, and in this lies the secret of a pleasingly hospitable attitude which, while universal, is not at all hypocritical. Assuming this attitude aids greatly in cultivating a genuinely attractive personality.

Globe-trotting alumni whose after-college lives have been full of adventure, brilliant graduates who have "made good" in business and the professions, boresome Babbits, "go-getting" cynics who have surrendered college ideals—these and many others, the jewelry salesman with his "line," kindly professors, inquisitive fathers, all pay homage to the fraternity hearth. And all leave to spread some conclusions regarding chapter hospitality. But "a guest is a guest," be he dull or brilliant, and to slight any guest is a crude and stupid procedure. All members and pledges share equally in the chapter's general responsibility to receive and entertain guests with courtesy. As is stated in the pledge manual of a contemporary: "One of the tragedies of entertainment is the lone brother who is left with an unresponsive guest on his hands, while the others, with a sort of mild form of cowardice, go out of their ways to avoid a meeting."

When a guest arrives at the house, he should be met promptly at the door, and, if he is not already accompanied by a member or pledge who may perform the courtesies of a host, his baggage should be taken into the house, his hat and coat should be hung for him, and he should be ushered into

one of the downstairs rooms, to meet the members and pledges.

Members and pledges need not all arise when a male guest enters the room, especially if the guest is conversing with another guest or members or pledges. For a whole room full of men to arise under such circumstances would probably surprise and confuse the guest. Only those in a small group which the guest may approach should arise anticipating an introduction. The others remain seated, continuing their conversation, until the guest is brought over to them to be introduced. This rule would not hold in the case of an elderly or distinguished person or a feminine guest, of course. A guest should not be led around the room "like a prize animal circling the judging pavilion at a country fair," but should be gradually introduced to small groups so that some conversation is possible with the introductions, so that names may be remembered, and so that the whole procedure is one of grace and ease.

Introductions should usually be informal. This simple formula is entirely sufficient:

"Mr. Guest—Mr. Member."

Seldom is the old-fashioned "pleased to meetcha" heard in college circles. The proper response is simply "How do you do?" The guest and the man to whom he is introduced then shake hands. Polite conversation may ensue, after which the member or pledge



who is escorting the guest about may conduct him to another group while the men he has been talking with gracefully permit his withdrawal by continuing their conversation. It is most impolite to bolt from the room whenever a guest appears, leaving only one or two to entertain him, or for a group to file out immediately after an introduction. If by chance any member or pledge is overlooked in the process of introductions, that individual should walk up to the guest, if a man, extend his hand and introduce himself. This may be done by saying something of this sort: "I do not believe I have met you. I am Robert Stone."

One should never interrupt a conversation to introduce.

When ladies are entertained, the most extreme courtesy is required. When a woman guest enters the room,

all arise and remain standing until she is seated or has passed through the room. Introductions are made the same as in the case of a male guest, thus:

"Mrs. Guest—Mr. Member."

Or, especially if the lady is elderly or distinguished, a more formal introduction is appropriate. One may say, for instance:

"Mrs. Guest, may I present Mr. Member?"

When introduced to a woman, a man never shakes hands unless the former extends her hand first. A lady may or may not extend her hand, just as she chooses. If one has been overlooked while a lady is being introduced, the best thing for him to do is to ask someone who has met her to introduce him. He may, however, introduce himself, especially if the lady is elderly. In such a case, of course, the man does not extend his hand unless the lady extends hers first. When a lady is seated and men are introduced to her, she remains seated.

College men occasionally overdo entertaining in an offensive way. One of the most common examples of this fault is playing the house orchestra with all possible lung power and elbow energy or running the Victrola with a loud needle so that the music (?) makes conversation painful, even though sometimes possible. Guests ordinarily want to learn something about the members, and will usually prefer an atmosphere conducive to conversation rather than the deafening din of an amateur orchestra. This is especially true in the case of elderly people. Care should be taken not to devote too much attention to the Fraternity, however, for it is not becoming to talk too much about one's self or one's own interests. This should be guarded against in talking to rushees. In entertaining visitors, one should try to lead the conversation along lines which are of interest to the guests, not to one's self especially.

Social Functions

Chapter social functions are of a varied nature from intimate informal smokers to formal balls. In all, however, a certain degree of good breeding should be in evidence, and pledges should strive to assist in establishing for their chapters a high code of courtesy and good taste whenever guests are entertained.

There are all kinds of dances from the barn variety upward, but fraternity dances should set a standard for refinement and good manners. Fraternity dances, when properly con-

ducted, are dignified, quiet and free from shouting and stamping.

It is the direct and positive duty and obligation of every Acacian and every prospective Acacian to see to it that no liquor is brought into the chapter house. As has been pointed out heretofore, the violation of this rule will result in immediate expulsion from the Fraternity or the lifting of the pledge pin.

Drinking at a fraternity dance is inexcusable, and a chapter is thoroughly justified in putting intoxicated members or pledges or guests off of the floor and denying them the privilege of attending additional functions until they can control their appetites. A man's attitude toward prohibition and liquor has nothing to do with drinking at a dance. Coming to a dance with the smell of liquor on one's breath has always been considered crude and is a vulgar insult to all others present, especially to one's dancing partner. No gentleman would publicly humiliate his dancing partner by thus imposing upon her and so deliberately disrespecting her rights. Nothing spreads the reputation (good or bad) of a chapter like a dance, everybody talks about it and regards it more or less as a symbol of chapter breeding. Chapters cannot afford to permit their good names to be damaged by carelessness of any sort at dances, and pledges, to do their part, should give particular thought to avoidance of any unbecoming action.

Shouting above high C, making marks with the heel in the floor, and behaving in general like a colt in pasture is more appropriate at a political convention. If you don't know the bounds of decency, it is best to play safe and stay well inside of them.

Introductions at a dance are in the same form as elsewhere, except that at a formal dance, or any formal affair, for that matter, the "May I present" formula is always used. A lady is always presented to a gentleman, and an elderly person to a younger one, except where the older of two persons of different sex is an elderly or distinguished man. It is proper to say:

"Mrs. Guest—Mr. Member," but never:

"Mr. Member—Mrs. Guest."

The lady's name should always be mentioned first.

When arriving at a dance or other social function, the first thing to do after wraps have been disposed of is to introduce oneself and one's partner to the chaperone. At a formal reception this is of course taken care of by a receiving line, but at informal

affairs or formal dances where there is no receiving line, great care should be taken to see that this courtesy is paid to the chaperone. Chaperones are really super-guests, and as such must be shown every possible courtesy. It is proper to dance with the chaperones and to sit out a dance now and then, to see that they are given proper attention in conversation or otherwise if any courtesies whatever can be extended. It is the duty of every pledge and member to see that the chaperones are properly entertained and that they thoroughly enjoy the chapter's hospitality.

In exchanging dances, first consideration should be given to one's partner. One should make allowances first for partners whom she desires. In making out a program, one should not forget the chaperones and should avoid dancing too many numbers with one's partner. It is bad form to ask for more than one exchange with any couple. One should also avoid constant dancing with a certain clique and should take particular pains to see that no couples are neglected in completing their programs, even though the prospect of dancing with them may be anything but inspiring. Regarding "cut in" dancing, a contemporary has this to say: "Enter into the spirit of it and don't act as though your partner and you were the Siamese twins."

When leaving a dance where one has been a guest, the final duty is to look up the hostess and thank her graciously for a pleasant time. One should also speak to the chaperones at the conclusion of a dance.

Campus Etiquette

Especially in large universities, where traditional courtesies have been submerged more or less in the maelstrom of activity and overpopulation, the charming and never-to-be-forgotten niceties of the "small" college are seldom seen. Nevertheless, no university is too large to warrant the constant application of common courtesy. One should be constantly on the alert to recognize and speak for acquaintances, and should be ever ready to perform little everyday kindnesses for their own sake, even



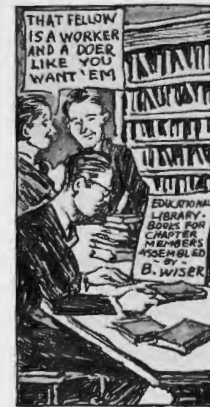
YOU MAY BE A DEBBIE AT HIGH-PIE HOUSE BUT DON'T GET TOUGH WITH ME!

OUT OF MY WAY STUDENT, I'M IN A BIG HURRY!

where no previous acquaintance exists.

The first couple of months on a college campus, which in this case must include the inside as well as the outside of the buildings, are probably the most important in your whole four (five or six) years' conquest of the place. In that time the new man not only establishes, to a large extent, his relations with classmates and others, but unconsciously he lays out the course of action he will follow all the way. A bad start is a hard thing to overcome. In most cases a man simply does things as he has been used to doing them before. If he has been a nonentity in high or "prep" school, he will probably continue his seclusion in college.

Now a fraternity wants men who do things, and if you are lucky enough to



THAT FELLOW IS A WORKER AND A DOER LIKE YOU WANT 'EM

EDUCATIONAL LIBRARY BOOKS FOR CHAPTER MEMBERS ASSEMBLED BY B. WISER

be asked to join one it means that you have been looked over and show promises of being something more than a house decoration. The question is, "Will you turn out a disappointment, as some do?" Even if you haven't chosen any particular line of activity when

pledged, it is then high time for you to be up and doing. Don't be a sleeping beauty!

First of all, make friends everywhere—in the classroom, on the campus, in the town. This doesn't mean to advertise yourself in an offensive way, but simply not to stand back when there is a chance of making an acquaintance. Don't walk out of classes by yourself, but say something to a congenial-looking classmate, and you will find that he is as anxious for company as you. Every friend you gain is a new one for the fraternity. Invite, now and then, your close friends to dinner and to dances, and do the same with some of your "profs." The latter is of very great advantage to you, in that you get to know them well; and to the fraternity in that it becomes favorably known in faculty circles. Mix with men all the time you are among them, and if you want to be alone any time, take a walk in the woods. Learn how to know by sight, and if possible personally, all the college celebrities, the famous and notorious in the faculty, the student leaders, the athletes, and the town's best barber. If the school is coedu-

- Dec. 5 Chicago Chapter installed.
- 1909 Jan. 15 Yale Chapter installed.
 Mar. 20 Columbia Chapter installed.
 Mar. 20 Iowa State Chapter installed.
 April 17 Iowa Chapter installed.
 May 28 Oregon Chapter installed.
 June 9 Penn State Chapter installed.
 Sept. 15 Fifth annual Conclave convened at Philadelphia.
 16 Twenty chapters represented. Membership reported as 1,131.
 17 Official pledge pin adopted.
 18 Joseph R. Wilson reelected president; J. F. Pullen, vice-president; E. H. Comstock, treasurer, and Harry E. Kilmer, secretary.
- 1910 Feb. 5 Washington Chapter installed.
 Mar. 5 Northwestern Chapter installed.
 Sept. 13-16 Sixth annual Conclave held at Columbia, Missouri. Twenty-three chapters on roll, membership 1,502. W. Elmer Ekblaw whistled the notes of the white throated sparrow which was adopted as the official whistle of the fraternity. William S. Dye, Jr., offered a motion designed to divide the fraternity into districts with four district deputy inspectors who shall inspect chapters. (This plan was adopted in 1927.) A revised ritual was adopted (substantially the same as the one now in use). A resolution designed to exclude members of other fraternities was lost. An official flag was adopted. Francis W. Shepardson was elected president; E. H. Comstock, vice-president; A. R. Keith, treasurer, and Harry E. Kilmer, secretary.
 Dec. 31 Michigan Chapter house destroyed by fire.
- 1911 Jan. 1 Ohio State moved into new home at 207 West 8th Avenue.
 Jan. 27 Colorado Chapter installed.
 May 1 Michigan Chapter adopts a by-law excluding "Greeks" and urges other chapters to do likewise.
 June 10 Syracuse Chapter installed.
 Sept. 1 Grand Secretary reports membership at 1,859 and says that the condition of the fraternity was never better.
- 1912 Sept. 10 Seventh Conclave convened in Hitchcock Hall, University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois. Members reported as 2,179. Charter at Oregon lifted—the chapter had insufficient material.
 12 A resolution presented by W. Elmer Ekblaw providing for the exclusion of the "Greeks" failed of adoption.
 13 Francis W. Shepardson reelected president; W. Elmer Ekblaw, vice-president; Harry E. Kilmer, secretary, and George E. Frazer, treasurer. A uniform system of accounting was adopted. Passed a resolution making the maintenance of a chapter house mandatory. Authorized two issues of the *Journal* and periodical bulletins to the chapters.
- 1913 Apr. 4 Los Angeles Alumni Association formed.
 19 Chicago Alumni Association organized.
- 1913 June 4 William Howard Taft initiated at Yale.
 Apr. 12-13 First called meeting of the Grand Council, held in the chapter house in Champaign, Illinois.
 May 6 First Syracuse-Cornell Chapter baseball game. This game has been played almost every year since, except during the war years.
 Sept. 13 Eighth grand Conclave assembled in Madison, Wisconsin. Membership reported at 2,499. Hebrew letters removed from the center of the badge and chapters to be "designated by the name of the institution at which said chapter is located." (Hebrew letters had been used.) Francis W. Shepardson elected president; George E. Frazer, vice-president; Harry E. Kilmer, secretary and R. C. Fay, treasurer.
- Dec. 6 Kansas State Chapter installed—twelve chapters were represented at the installation.
 Dec. 7 Second meeting of the Grand Council. Present official badge adopted.
 Dec. 10 Ground broken for Illinois Chapter house—the house which the chapter has occupied ever since.
- 1914 Mar. 6 Michigan holds a formal open house in the home built to replace the one destroyed by fire some time before.
 June 24 Ninth Conclave called to order in McMillian Hall, Ann Arbor, Michigan, by George E. Frazer, vice-president who had acted as president since December 20, 1913. Membership reported as 2,839. Proposal to change the name of the fraternity rejected by an unanimous vote. New constitution and by-laws adopted. Office of Grand Editor created. George E. Frazer elected president; R. C. Fay, vice-president; Harry L. Kilmer, secretary; J. A. Woodward, treasurer, and W. G. Mann, editor.
- 1915 Jan. 30 Hiram Bingham initiated at Yale.
 May 15 First songbook released to the fraternity.
 Aug. 31 Tenth annual Conclave opened at the Masonic Temple, Oak Street and Van Ness Avenue, San Francisco, California. Total membership reported as 3,274. Harry L. Brown appointed traveling counselor. Increased the number of issues of the *Journal* of Acacia from three to four. Greek exclusion voted on again but failed to receive the necessary two-thirds vote. All officers reelected. William Howard Taft addressed the Conclave.
- 1916 Apr. 6 Texas Chapter installed by Vice-President Fay.
 Aug. 27 Indianapolis alumni association organized. George E. Gill, president; R. E. Simpson, secretary.
 Sept. 12-14 Eleventh Conclave held in the Purdue Chapter House, West Lafayette, Indiana. Total membership 3,436. Voted to hold next Conclave in 1918 in order that the funds used ordinarily for a Conclave might be used by the National Counselor in visiting all of the chapters. Per capita tax continued at \$5.00. Harry L. Brown elected president; J. A. Woodward, vice-president; John W. Shera, treasurer; A. A. Jenkins, secretary and J. A. Woodward, traveling counselor.
 Dec. 20 Stanford surrenders its charter.
- 1917 Sept. 15 First issue of the *Acacia Spirit* placed in the mails to replace the *Journal*. The bulletin was to be published every six weeks and mailed to all members in the service.
- 1918 Jan. 1 President Brown enters army service and George E. Frazer becomes acting president. Special alumni representatives appointed to supervise chapter affairs. By this time practically all of the chapter houses had been closed, because of the war.
 Jan. 15 Senator Arthur Capper initiated at Kansas State.
 May 31 War conference (Conclave) convened in Chicago. Fifteen chapters were represented.

- Membership reported as 4,086. W. Elmer Ekblaw elected president; Harry E. Kilmer, vice-president; James F. Groves, secretary; C. S. Huntington, treasurer and Wallace Meyer, editor.
- Dec. 15 Francis W. Shepardson assumes the editorship of the *Acacia Spirit*, Wallace Meyer having resigned.
- 1919 Aug. 1 Last issue of the *Acacia Spirit*—Conclave called to meet at Urbana, Illinois, September 17-20, 1919.
- Sept. 16-19 Twelfth Conclave—J. F. Groves elected president; H. L. Kent, vice-president; C. S. Huntington, treasurer; W. Elmer Ekblaw, secretary and editor. Dual membership question again discussed and legislation offered which was adopted by the Conclave but failed of adoption on referendum to the chapters. National initiation fees raised from \$5.00 to \$10.00. Voted to hold next Conclave at Minneapolis.
- 1920 May 1 Oklahoma installed.
May 22 Indiana installed.
Sept. 20-25 Thirteenth Conclave convened in Minneapolis, Minnesota, at the Scottish Rite Temple. Chapter advisor system adopted, Greek exclusion adopted by a vote of 21 to 4 (Harvard, Columbia, Yale and Washington) Colorado absent. Uniform system of accounting adopted. Harry L. Brown elected president; Howard T. Hill, vice-president; C. S. Huntington, treasurer; W. Elmer Ekblaw, secretary, and T. Hawley Tapping, editor.
- 1921 Apr. 16 Grand Council meets in Chicago. Duties and status of chapter advisors interpreted by the Council (must live in the immediate vicinity of the chapter, need not be a member of the chapter, etc.). Conclave postponed until 1922.
May 12 Northwestern reinstated.
July 1 Cleveland Alumni Association organized—William May, president; Francis H. Shaffer, secretary and treasurer.
July 15 First *Journallette of Acacia* mailed to all members of the fraternity.
Nov. Michigan Chapter Manual by Lloyd E. Thatcher published in the *Journal*.
- 1922 May First general index to *Acacia* publications published as a part of the May, 1922, *Journal*.
Sept. 5 Fourteenth Conclave convenes in the Scottish Rite Temple at Lawrence, Kansas. New chapter advisor system inaugurated. President Brown made his famous ruling holding the proponents of "pre-pledging" out of order. Matter of "pre-pledging" settled again. Petitioning groups from Carnegie, George Washington, Oklahoma State and North Carolina presented petitions. The name of the magazine changed from *Journal* to TRIAD. William S. Dye, Jr., elected president; T. Hawley Tapping and W. Elmer Ekblaw reelected for two-year term; Carroll S. Huntington and Howard T. Hill for the four-year term—in accordance with amendments adopted at the Thirteenth Conclave.
Nov. L. Armstrong Kern, Michigan, presents his "Manual for Chapter Editors" in the November, 1922, issue of the TRIAD.
- 1923 Apr. 2 George Washington Chapter installed.
Apr. 4 North Carolina Chapter installed.
May 12 Oklahoma State Chapter installed.
May 12 Carnegie Chapter installed.
Sept. 4-7 Fifteenth Conclave assembles at Plum Lake, Wisconsin. The first "Play Conclave." Report of the Chapter Manual Committee accepted and same ordered published. Authorized Editor to bind publications of fraternity and furnish them to the chapter free of charge. Condemned "rough house" initiations and "hell week." Recommended the adoption of the finger-print system for the identification of members. Secretary Ekblaw's "Hell raisin' tour authorized." ("Ek." visited every chapter of the fraternity in the years 1923-24 and did much to place chapter records in proper shape.) Voted to hold Conclaves biennially. Authorized new song-book.
Nov. 15 Secretary Ekblaw starts "hell raisin' tour."
Dec. 1 Grand Council meets in New York.
- 1924 Mar. 1 Houston (Texas) Alumni Association formed.
Apr. 3 Des Moines (Iowa) Alumni Association organized.
Apr. 19 Oregon State installed by Secretary Ekblaw.
Nov. 26 Grand Council meets at chapter house in Ann Arbor, Michigan.
- 1925 May 12 Denver installed by President Dye.
Aug. 31 Sixteenth Conclave assembles at Ocean City, New Jersey. Pre-pledging problem fully discussed and finally settled once again. Compulsory life subscription to TRIAD adopted. (Lost on referendum to chapters.) President Dye, Secretary Ekblaw and Editor Tapping reelected, Welch Pogue elected counselor and William R. Hockenberry, treasurer.
- 1926 Jan. 30 Grand Council meets at the Penn State Chapter house for installation of new officers.
- 1927 Apr. 15 Grand Council meets at the Franklin Chapter house in Philadelphia where final plans are made for the Seventeenth Conclave to be held in Estes Park, Colorado.
Sept. 6-11 Seventeenth Conclave convenes at The Crags in Estes Park, Colorado. Revised constitution adopted, office of Judge Advocate added to Council, abandoned the old usage "Grand" as applied to national officers, etc., and substituted the word "National," discontinued the *Triadot* and directed instead that one copy of the TRIAD be forwarded to every member of the fraternity each year; provided for organization of alumni chapters, accepted North Carolina's invitation to hold the Silver Jubilee Conclave in North Carolina. W. Elmer Ekblaw unanimously elected secretary; Arthur N. Neu unanimously elected counselor to fill the unexpired term of Welch Pogue; David A. Embury, Judge Advocate and Herschel L. Washington, editor.
Oct. 24 Past National President Brown dies.
Nov. 1 New songbook placed on sale.
- 1928 Jan. 28 National Council meets in Congress Hotel, Chicago. Fraternity divided into six provinces with national officers as directors. New officers installed.
June 9 National Council meets in New York. Dye and Ekblaw authorized to investigate probable cite for Conclave. First opinions of Judge Advocate approved.
Oct. 15 Yale disbands on account of lack of material and adverse conditions at the University.
- 1929 May 10 National Council meets in Cincinnati.
May 11 Cincinnati installed by Treasurer Hockenberry and Editor Washington.
May 12 President Dye presents Memorial Bench to the University of Michigan to commemorate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding

of the fraternity at Ann Arbor on May 12, 1904.

- Aug. 19-24 Silver Jubilee Conclave (18th) convenes at Ithaca, New York. Heard petition of Gauge and Gavel Fraternity, Pullman, Washington. Suspended Nebraska Charter because of "pre-pledging" activities, discussed fully and settled "pre-pledging" problem once again, enlarged the duties and powers of chapter advisors, adopted amendment providing for compulsory life subscription to the TRIAD. (Lost on referendum to chapters.) Mysterious Privy Council make first known appearance. William S. Dye, Jr., elected advisor at large to the next Conclave; Robert C. Lewis elected president; Frank Jenks, counselor; William Hockenberry, treasurer, the remaining officers holding over until the next Conclave.
- Nov. 29 National Council meets in New York. Upon request of the chapter the charter of Denver Chapter was suspended.
- 1930 Feb. 1 National Council meets in Chicago. Voted to hold Nineteenth Conclave at Estes Park, Colorado. Installed officers elected at Ithaca at banquet of the Chicago Alumni Association.
- July 10 California Chapter requests suspension of charter on account of lack of material.
- 1931 Sept. 7-12 Nineteenth Conclave assembles at Estes Park, Park, Colorado. Matter of membership requirements settled "once and for all" by adopting amendments making Masons and sons of Masons eligible to membership. New ritual authorized. Secretary Ekblaw, Judge Advocate Embury and Editor Washington reelected, the latter unanimously.
- 1932 Jan. 21 California charter returned and chapter reinstated.
- 1933 Sept. Unassembled Conclave called by President Lewis votes to admit to membership, Masons, sons and brothers of Masons and any person recommended by two Masons, which action was later approved by the chapters on referendum and declared to be the fundamental law of the fraternity by President Lewis.
- Nov. 10 Nebraska Charter returned by the National Council and the chapter reinstated by a special initiation team from Kansas.
- Dec. 12 First pledge manual, *Pythagoras' Handbook*, appears as a part of the December, 1933, number of the TRIAD, Cecil H. Haas, Kansas and Michigan; Lloyd H. Ruppenthal, Kansas, and National Editor Washington, editors.

THE NATIONAL CONCLAVES

1. Ann Arbor, Michigan, June 27-29, 1905.
2. Chicago, Illinois, June 20-22, 1906.
3. Lawrence, Kansas, July 1-4, 1907.
4. Champaign, Illinois, June 24-26, 1908.
5. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, September 15-17, 1909.
6. Columbia, Missouri, September 13-16, 1910.
7. Chicago, Illinois, September 10-13, 1912.
8. Madison, Wisconsin, September 17-19, 1913.
9. Ann Arbor, Michigan, June 24-26, 1914.
10. San Francisco, California, September 1-3, 1915.
11. West Lafayette, Indiana, September 12-14, 1916.
War Conference, Chicago, Illinois, May 31, 1918.
12. Champaign, Illinois, September 16-19, 1919.
13. Minneapolis, Minnesota, September 20-26, 1920.
14. Lawrence, Kansas, September 4-6, 1922.
15. Plum Lake, Wisconsin, September 4-7, 1923.
16. Ocean City, New Jersey, August 31 to September 4, 1925.

17. Estes Park, Colorado, September 6-10, 1927.
18. Ithaca, New York, August 19-25, 1929.
19. Estes Park, Colorado, September 7-11, 1931.

THE NATIONAL OFFICERS

NATIONAL PRESIDENTS

- 1904-1906—Harlan P. Rowe, Michigan.
 1906-1907—Earl E. Miller, Stanford.
 1907-1908—J. H. Tilton, Ohio State.
 1908-1910—Joseph R. Wilson, Franklin.
 1910-1914—Francis W. Shepardson, Chicago.
 1914-1916—George E. Frazer, Wisconsin.
 1916-1918—Harry L. Brown, Michigan.
 1918-1919—W. Elmer Ekblaw, Illinois.
 1919-1920—James F. Groves, Chicago.
 1920-1922—Harry L. Brown, Michigan.
 1922-1930—William S. Dye, Jr., Penn State.
 1930—Robert C. Lewis, Colorado.

NATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENTS

- 1904-1905—George A. Malcolm, Michigan.
 1905-1906—(1) O. Q. Clafin, Kansas.
 (2) John Westover, Nebraska.
 1906-1909—H. C. Pierce, Cornell.
 1909-1910—J. F. Pullen, California.
 1910-1912—Elting H. Comstock, Minnesota.
 1912-1913—W. Elmer Ekblaw, Illinois.
 1913-1914—George E. Frazer, Wisconsin.
 1914-1916—R. Cecil Fay, California.
 1916-1918—John A. Woodward, Michigan.
 1918-1919—Harry E. Kilmer, Missouri.
 1919-1920—Harry L. Kent, Kansas State.
 1920-1926—Howard T. Hill, Kansas.
 1926-1928—Welch Pogue, Nebraska.
 1928-1930—Arthur N. Neu, Northwestern.
 1930—Frank Jenks, Wisconsin.

NATIONAL DIRECTORS

- 1904-1905—Walter S. Wheeler, Harry B. Washburn, Benjamin E. DeRoy, Clarence G. Hill, Edward E. Gallup, all of Aleph.

NATIONAL SECRETARIES

- 1904-1905—William J. Marshall, Michigan.
 1905-1907—Clarence G. Hill, Michigan.
 1907-1908—G. W. Cheney, Nebraska.
 1908-1913—Harry E. Kilmer, Missouri.
 1916-1917—A. A. Jenkins, Harvard.
 1917-1919—James F. Groves, Chicago.
 1919—W. Elmer Ekblaw, Illinois.

NATIONAL TREASURERS

- 1904-1905—Harvey J. Howard, Michigan.
 1905-1906—Earl E. Miller, California.
 1906-1907—Snowden Parlette, Harvard.
 1907-1908—C. D. Ise, Kansas.
 1908-1909—Maurice C. Tanquary, Illinois.
 1909-1910—Elting H. Comstock, Minnesota.
 1910-1912—Arthur R. Keith, Cornell.
 1912-1913—George E. Frazer, Wisconsin.
 1913-1914—R. Cecil Fay, California.
 1914-1916—John A. Woodward, Michigan.
 1916-1917—John W. Shera, Purdue.
 1917-1926—Carroll S. Huntington, Illinois.
 1926—William R. Hockenberry, Franklin.

NATIONAL EDITORS

- 1914-1917—William G. Mann, Iowa State.
 1917-1918—Wallace Meyer, Wisconsin.
 1918-1919—Francis W. Shepardson, Chicago.
 1919-1920—W. Elmer Ekblaw, Illinois.
 1920-1928—T. Hawley Tapping, Michigan.
 1928—Herschel L. Washington, Kansas.

NATIONAL JUDGE ADVOCATES

- 1927—David A. Embury, Columbia.

ACACIA FRATERNITY

Chapter	Date Chartered	Initiates
Michigan*	May 12, 1904	366
Stanford	November 12, 1904	121
Kansas	November 14, 1904	436
Nebraska	February 14, 1905	384
California	April 15, 1905	276
Ohio State	March 24, 1906	419
Dartmouth	March 31, 1906	23
Harvard	April 13, 1906	412
Illinois	April 28, 1906	483
Franklin	May 3, 1906	380
Minnesota	May 22, 1906	437
Wisconsin	May 22, 1906	402
Missouri	May 17, 1907	449
Cornell	May 30, 1907	332
Purdue	October 11, 1907	370
Chicago	December 5, 1908	290
Yale	January 15, 1909	226
Columbia	March 20, 1909	256
Iowa State	March 20, 1909	299
Iowa	April 17, 1909	336

Penn State	June 9, 1909	265
Oregon	May 28, 1909	43
Washington	February 5, 1911	271
Northwestern	March 5, 1910	223
Colorado	January 27, 1911	310
Syracuse	June 10, 1911	195
Kansas State	December 6, 1913	246
Texas	April 6, 1916	216
Oklahoma	May 1, 1920	331
Indiana	May 22, 1920	240
George Washington	April 2, 1923	137
North Carolina	April 4, 1923	119
Oklahoma State	May 12, 1923	168
Carnegie	May 12, 1923	78
Oregon State	April 19, 1924	104
Denver	May 12, 1925	63
Cincinnati	May 12, 1929	69

9775**

* Date the Masonic Club established in 1894 took the name Acacia and initiated the policy of expansion.

** Total initiates as of August 1, 1933.

Pythagoras' Semi-Final Examination

Before initiation every prospective member must know the answer to the following questions and will be required to pass a written examination as well as an oral quiz in open chapter meeting.

SECTION I

Local History

- When was your chapter founded?
 Who were the founders?
 When was it chartered by Acacia?
 Name the charter members?
 By what name was this chapter formerly designated, if any change?
 When did the chapter first occupy a house and where was it located?
 What other locations did the chapter have before occupying the present property?
 When was the first house purchased, where was it located and who were the members responsible for its purchase?
 What gifts have been made to this chapter and who are the donors?
 Name several prominent members of this chapter and for what is each noted?
 What is the scholastic standing of this chapter and how many times has it gained first place?
 Give a short history of the present chapter house, its cost and valuation.
 Who are the faculty members?
 Who is the chapter advisor and what are his duties?
 What are the traditional social functions of this chapter?
 How many members of this chapter?
 Name the members who are listed in Who's Who?
 Name the members who are 33 degree Masons.
 Do any active members belong to Phi Beta Kappa, Sigma Xi, Coif, Tau Beta Pi, Alpha Omega Alpha?
 Name the other social fraternities on this campus and describe their badges and pledge pins.
 Who are the chapter officers and what are their duties?
 What is the organization of the chapter alumni, does it have regularly elected officers, are dues required?
 Give the names of the members whose pictures are hung in the chapter house and give short biographical sketches.

National History

- When and where was the national fraternity founded?
 Give a short history of the founding. Name the founders.
 Give the dates of the following: (1) first Conclave; (2) first use of the name Acacia; (3) first recorded use of the ritual; (4) first chapter installed.
 What is the name of the national governing body and when was it first provided for?
 Where was the first Conclave held? What chapters were represented? What was accomplished?
 Who were: William J. Marshall, Harlin P. Rowe, O. Q. Claffin?
 What outstanding and important action was taken at the following Conclaves: The War Conclave in 1917; the Minnesota Conclave in 1920; the Ocean City Conclave in 1925; the Estes Park Conclave in 1927; the Estes Park Conclave in 1931, and the Unassembled Conclave in 1933?
 Give a short biographical sketch of the following members of Acacia, stating chapter to which they belonged, what they are noted for: Roscoe Pound, George A. Malcomb, William Jennings Bryan, William Howard Taft, Hiram Bingham, Ben Paulen, Arlie Mucks, Everett Bradley, Ed Weir, Howard Laslett, Joseph R. Wilson, Ralph T. O'Neil, Paul V. McNutt, David Scholtz, Harry G. Leslie, William B. McKinley, Marion L. Burton, Arthur Capper.
 How many chapters?
 Give names of all chapters, when founded and location of each.
 How are chapters designated, how formerly? Exception?
 How many alumni associations and where located?
 What is the national standing of Acacia in scholarship?
 Give at least five other outstanding characteristics of Acacia.
 Is Acacia a "Greek-letter" fraternity; and state advantages of its position?
 What is the interfraternity conference? Is Acacia a member?

Constitution, By-Laws, Etc.

- Who are eligible for membership? Formerly? (Give three changes.)
 What is the difference between the constitution, by-laws, and code of procedure?

Give detailed information relative to the granting of new charters.

How and where granted, number of chapters which must approve, etc.

In what four ways may a charter be revoked?

How many national officers are selected at each Conclave and when are they installed in their offices?

What is the supreme authority of the national fraternity and how is it constituted?

What is the National Council and what are its powers?

What is meant by automatic expulsion and how is it brought about?

What procedure must be followed in revoking charters?

What are the duties of the various national officers?

How are chapter advisors chosen and what is their term of office?

What is the Committee on Jurisprudence, how many members are there and who are they?

What is an associate member?

What is the per capita tax? Must this tax be paid for any specified length of time?

What is the Chapter Council? How and when is it chosen?

May the same man hold the office of Venerable Dean for more than one term?

How many members of the chapter must be present to conduct a chapter meeting?

How are alumni chapters formed and what are their functions?

What fee is payable when a candidate is pledged?

Who is required to make out membership records and when must they be made?

Name at least five ways in which the National Fraternity derives its revenue?

What is the Endowment Fund? Sustaining member? Fellow? Patron?

When does the fiscal year of the fraternity end?

What financial reports must the active chapters make to the National Fraternity?

How may the constitution of the fraternity be amended?

What firm has been designated as official jeweler to Acacia, and why?

Of what is the official coat of arms composed? Describe each component part. What is the meaning of the Greek words inscribed on the Scroll?

Describe and give the whistle of the fraternity?

What are the fraternity colors?

What is the official publication of the fraternity and how is it financed?

What is the amount of the initiation fee payable by the active chapter to the National Fraternity and when is it payable?

When is the per capita tax payable?

How are National funds disbursed?

Who reimburses Conclave delegates for their expenses in attending Conclaves? What may be included in such expense? Is there any condition precedent to reimbursing of the delegate?

What are the three penalties which may be inflicted upon members?

Discuss the procedure followed in chapter trials.

How may a member be reinstated?

What are the National Archives and where are they located?

What are the fundamental ideals of Acacia?

What memorial commemorates the founding of Acacia and where is it located?

What do you consider you should do for the fraternity and your local chapter? What should the fraternity do for you?



Nebraska Chapter House

PAST NATIONAL PRESIDENTS



1. George E. Frazer
2. Harry L. Brown
3. Francis W. Shepardson
4. W. Elmer Ekblaw
5. Earl E. Miller

6. Wm. S. Dye, Jr.
7. J. H. Tilton
8. Harlan P. Rowe
9. Joseph R. 'Wilson

DIRECTORY OF FRATERNITY OFFICERS

NATIONAL COUNCIL

President—ROBERT C. LEWIS.....4200 East Ninth Avenue, Denver, Colo.
 Counsellor—FRANK JENKS.....419 Gay Bldg., Madison, Wis.
 Treasurer—WM. R. HOCKENBERRY.....W. Plumstead Ave., Lansdowne, Pa.
 Secretary—W. ELMER EKBLAW.....Clarke University, Worcester, Mass.
 Judge Advocate—DAVID A. EMBURY.....63 Wall Street, New York City
 Editor—HERSCHEL L. WASHINGTON.....825 Lathrop Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

ACTIVE CHAPTERS

MICHIGAN

May 12, 1904

Chapter House—1923 Geddes Ave., Ann Arbor, Mich.
 Venerable Dean—Robert D. Minter.
 Secretary—Edward Hutchinson.
 TRIAD Correspondent—Edward Hutchinson.
 Keeper of Archives—Frank M. Kerr.
 Chapter Advisor—Robert Norris, 1931 Loraine Place.

KANSAS

November 14, 1904

Chapter House—Brynwood Place, Lawrence, Kan.
 Venerable Dean—David Tripp.
 Secretary—Rex Cristie.
 TRIAD Correspondent—Ed. Willeford.
 Chapter Advisor—David M. Horkmans, Lawrence, Kan.

NEBRASKA

February 14, 1905

Chapter House—1503 H Street, Lincoln, Neb.
 Venerable Dean—Duane Peterson.
 Secretary—Franklin Meier.
 TRIAD Correspondent—Richard Smith.
 Chapter Advisor—Perry W. Morton.

CALIFORNIA

April 15, 1905

Chapter House—2340 Piedmont Ave., Berkeley, Calif.
 Venerable Dean—Joseph A. Lowe.
 Secretary—Harry Sweet.
 TRIAD Correspondent—Robert K. Leventon.
 Chapter Advisor—Wright Morton, Mercantile Bank Bldg., Berkeley, Calif.

OHIO

March 24, 1906

Chapter House—1835 Indianola Ave., Columbus, Ohio.
 Venerable Dean—Earl Correll.
 Secretary—Earl R. Correll.
 TRIAD Correspondent—Earl R. Correll.
 Chapter Advisor—J. A. Wolfe, 211 Montrose Way.

HARVARD

April 13, 1906

Chapter House—16 Prescott Street, Cambridge, Mass.
 Venerable Dean—Lawrence Enersen.
 Secretary—John Koller.
 TRIAD Correspondent—Donald Stoffet.
 Chapter Advisor—George C. Sheldon, 10 Skahan, Belmont, Mass.

ILLINOIS

April 28, 1906

Chapter House—501 E. Daniel St., Champaign, Ill.
 Venerable Dean—Richard Reifsteck.
 Secretary—Cyril Laffon.
 TRIAD Correspondent—Robt. J. West.
 Chapter Advisor—Pembroke H. Brown, Champaign, Ill.

FRANKLIN

May 3, 1906

Chapter House—3907 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Venerable Dean—C. M. Kershner.
 Secretary—E. B. Hawley.
 TRIAD Correspondent—Jack H. Peach.
 Chapter Advisor—William R. Hockenberry, 57 W. Plumstead Ave., Lansdowne, Pa.

MINNESOTA

May 22, 1906

Chapter House—1206 Fifth St., S. E., Minneapolis, Minn.
 Venerable Dean—Clifford R. Hagen.
 Secretary—Donald Holverson.
 TRIAD Correspondent—Donald Warner.
 Chapter Advisor—Arthur C. Forsythe.

WISCONSIN

May 22, 1906

Chapter House—108 Langdon St., Madison, Wis.
 Venerable Dean—James Charles Femrite.
 Secretary—Wenzel Koula.
 TRIAD Correspondent—Wenzel Koula.
 Chapter Advisor—Frank Jenks, 2015 Jefferson St., Madison, Wis.

MISSOURI

May 17, 1907

Chapter House—515 Rollins St., Columbia, Mo.
 Venerable Dean—Charles M. Ernst.
 Secretary—Henry A. Ritgerod.
 TRIAD Correspondent—Chester Starr.
 Chapter Advisor—Kemper Reed.

CORNELL

May 30, 1907

Chapter House—614 E. Buffalo St., Ithaca, N. Y.
 Venerable Dean—H. T. Skinner.
 Secretary—Edwin J. Sunderville.
 TRIAD Correspondent—Henry B. Marshall.
 Chapter Advisor—Willard W. Ellis, 309 Farm St., Ithaca, N. Y.

PURDUE

October 11, 1907

Chapter House—427 State St., W. Lafayette, Ind.
 Venerable Dean—Laurel L. Clayton.
 Secretary—Merlin C. Harman.
 TRIAD Correspondent—Howard P. Bettge.
 Chapter Advisor—W. A. Knapp, 900 Stadium Ave., W. Lafayette, Ind.

COLUMBIA

March 20, 1909

Chapter House—536 W. 114th St., New York City, N. Y.
 Venerable Dean—H. R. Hibbs.
 Secretary—John M. Robeson.
 TRIAD Correspondent—John M. Robeson.
 Chapter Advisor—C. D. Hunter.

IOWA STATE

March 20, 1909

Chapter House—218 Welch Avenue, Ames, Iowa.
 Venerable Dean—F. S. Stewart.
 Secretary—M. K. Veldhuis.
 TRIAD Correspondent—Geo. D. Downing.
 Chapter Advisor—Edward M. Effler, 317 Pearson Ave., Ames, Iowa.

IOWA

April 17, 1909

Chapter House—
 Venerable Dean—Dwight Deardorff.
 Secretary—
 TRIAD Correspondent—
 Chapter Advisor—

PENN STATE

June 9, 1909

Chapter House—Locust Lane and Foster Ave., State College, Pa.
 Venerable Dean—Albert E. Diem.
 Secretary—Richard A. Abbott.
 TRIAD Correspondent—Richard N. Snoke.
 Chapter Advisor—Donald S. Cryder, 602 East Foster Ave., State College, Pa.

WASHINGTON

February 5, 1910

Chapter House—4718 Acacia Place, Seattle, Wash.
 Venerable Dean—Roy F. Miller, Jr.
 Secretary—Kenneth Rank.
 TRIAD Correspondent—Ray Miller.
 Chapter Advisor—Albert Allen, 1302 Hoge Bldg., Seattle, Wash.

NORTHWESTERN

March 5, 1910

Re-established May 12, 1921

Chapter House—630 University Pl., Evanston, Ill.
 Venerable Dean—L. W. Bennett.
 Secretary—A. C. Martin.
 TRIAD Correspondent—Hugh E. McMillen.
 Chapter Advisor—Roy Clark, 630 University Place.

COLORADO

January 27, 1911

Chapter House—1712 S. Broadway, Boulder, Colo.
 Venerable Dean—Earl L. Hoard.
 Secretary—John B. White.
 TRIAD Correspondent—Oscar L. Bacock.
 Chapter Advisor—Dr. Charles F. Poe.

SYRACUSE

June 10, 1911

Chapter House—102 Walnut Pl., Syracuse, N. Y.
 Venerable Dean—Floyd H. Webber.
 Secretary—John C. Close.
 TRIAD Correspondent—A. B. Coon and W. A. Long.
 Chapter Advisor—W. B. Weyant, 330 Lionel Ave., Solvay, N. Y.

KANSAS STATE

December 6, 1914

Chapter House—340 N. 16th St., Manhattan, Kan.
 Venerable Dean—Elmer Metcalf.
 Secretary—Gilbert Noble.
 TRIAD Correspondent—Gilbert Noble.
 Chapter Advisor—Howard T. Hill, K. S. C., Manhattan, Kan.

TEXAS

April 6, 1916

Chapter House—610 W. 24th St., Austin, Tex.
 Venerable Dean—Homer Thornberry.
 Secretary—Lowrey Tims.
 TRIAD Correspondent—William H. Hamblin.
 Chapter Advisor—H. B. Jones, 511 W. 31½ St., Austin, Tex.

OKLAHOMA

May 1, 1920

Chapter House—Elm at Cruce, Norman, Okla.
 Venerable Dean—Don A. Porter.
 Secretary—William C. Alston.
 TRIAD Correspondent—Robert E. Blase.
 Chapter Advisor—Harold Cooksey, 707 Jenkins, Norman, Okla.

INDIANA

May 22, 1920

Chapter House—702 E. Third St., Bloomington, Ind.
 Venerable Dean—Jos. E. Harris.
 Secretary—William Harvuot.
 TRIAD Correspondent—Ledford Day.
 Chapter Advisor—Dr. Logan Esarey, Faculty and Atwater Avenues.

GEORGE WASHINGTON

April 2, 1923

Chapter House—1707 Massachusetts Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C.
 Venerable Dean—William T. Pierson.
 Secretary—Everett L. Strandel.
 TRIAD Correspondent—Stanley W. Petersen.
 Chapter Advisor—Charles P. Swindler, 2875 Woodlawn Drive, N. W., Washington, D. C.

OKLAHOMA STATE

May 12, 1923

Chapter House—324 Main St., Stillwater, Okla.
 Venerable Dean—P. A. Alexander.
 Secretary—F. M. Treseder.
 TRIAD Correspondent—D. Nelson Andrews.
 Chapter Advisor—Raymond Bivert.

CINCINNATI

May 12, 1929

Chapter House—2617 University Court, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 Venerable Dean—Raymond A. McCarty.
 Secretary—
 TRIAD Correspondent—J. Saks.
 Chapter Advisor—H. C. VanWye, 260 Kearney Ave.

ALUMNI ASSOCIATIONS

- AKRON**
President
 G. H. PITTENGER
 % Y. M. C. A.
Secretary
 J. W. McINTOSH
 Savings & Loan Bldg.
- ALBANY**
President
 C. N. KENWORTHY
 342 Villa Ave.
Secretary
 A. N. HIRD
 243 Highland Drive
- CEDAR RAPIDS**
President
 ROBERT O. BICKEL
 806 S. 2nd St.
Secretary
 TOM JENKINS
 % State Examiners
 409 City Hall
- CHICAGO**
President
 RUBEN E. SWANSON
 10 South La Salle St.
Secretary
 ART HENDICKSON
- CLEVELAND**
President
 FRANK G. STEINBACH
 The Foundry,
 Penton Bldg.
Secretary
 TOM JENKINS
 % State Examiners
 409 City Hall
- DENVER**
President
 DR. ED. MUGRAGE
 2310 East 7th Ave.
Secretary
 GLENN E. MILLS
 4225 East 7th Ave.
- DES MOINES**
 Meets Third Friday of Each Month
President
 L. R. FRENCH
 640 44th St.
Secretary
 M. HARTNESS
 918 Valley Nat.
 Bk. Bldg.
- HOUSTON**
President
 T. H. SANDERS
 Citizens State Bank
 Bldg.
Secretary
 MERRILL HAAS
 307 Annex B.
 Humble Bldg.
- INDIANAPOLIS**
 Meets Every Thursday Noon at Harrison Hotel.
President
 T. W. AYTON
 48 Monument Circle
 Tel. Riley 7621
Secretary
 H. VERLE WILSON
 1238 Park Ave.
 Tel. Riley 4221
- KANSAS CITY**
 Meets Every Tuesday Noon at Englemans
 Cafeteria on the Balcony, 11th and Grand.
President
 HERSHEL L. WASHINGTON
 825 Lathrop Bldg.
Secretary
 B. A. HENSCHEL
 First National Bank
- LAWRENCE**
 Meets 3rd Tuesday of Each Month at the Chap-
 ter House at 6:15 p. m.
President
 N. P. SHERWOOD
 1801 Indiana St.
Secretary
 T. C. RYTHER
 2146 Tennessee St.
- LINCOLN**
 Meets First Monday of Each Month at 12:15
 at the Chapter House in Lincoln.
President
 L. M. BLANKENSHIP
 738 Stuart Bldg.
Secretary
 PERRY W. MORTON
 126 South 11th St.
- LOS ANGELES**
President
 CLYDE L. MOWDER
 1033 So. Broadway
Secretary
 GEORGE DEVENISH
 593 North Ave. 54
- MILWAUKEE**
President
 HUGO KUECHENMEISTER
 3835 N. Frederickson Ave.
Secretary
- MINNEAPOLIS**
President
 V. D. WHITAKER
 4201 Webber Parkway
Secretary
 R. W. HANSON
 5610 Nicollet Ave.
- NEW YORK**
President
 GEO. W. LEHR
 528 W. 111th St., Apt. 53
 Tel. Cathedral 8-2507
Secretary
 W. R. FAHRINGER
 5279 82nd St.
 Brooklyn, N. Y.
- OKLAHOMA CITY**
 Meets Every Tuesday Evening at University
 Club at 6:30.
President
 CARLTON WRIGET
 2406 N. W. 21st St.
Secretary
 PHILLIP J. RHODES
 3221 N. W. 16th St.
- OMAHA**
President
 GEORGE C. PARDEE
 330 Bankers Res.
 Life Bldg.
Secretary
 ROBERT REICHEL
 723 West Gift St.
- PEORIA**
President
 LLOYD GOULD
 1610 Columbia Ter.
Secretary
 ROBERT REICHEL
 723 West Gift St.
- PHILADELPHIA**
 Meets First and Third Monday Noon, at Uni-
 versity Club, 16th and Locust Streets.
Acting Chairman
 RAYMOND S. SHORTLIDGE, Esq.
 1518 Lincoln-Liberty Bldg.
- SAN FRANCISCO**
 Meets Every Tuesday Noon at Masonic Club,
 Palace Hotel.
President
 HENRY MILLER
 450 McAllister St.
Secretary
 T. PIERCE ROGERS
 625 Market St.
- ST. LOUIS**
 Third Friday Each Month at the American
 Hotel at 6:30 p. m.
President
 WM. C. SWARTOUT
Secretary
 H. I. HAWLICK
- SEATTLE**
 Meets Every Tuesday Noon, Butler Hotel.
President
 THOMAS P. EVANS
 1512 E. 75th St.
Secretary
 STEPHEN D. BROWN
 4718 Acacia Place
- WICHITA**
 Meets Every Tuesday Noon at Wolf's Cafeteria,
 121 South Main Street.
President
 ERNEST R. FOLTZ
 625 First Nat'l Bank Bldg.



Penn State Chapter House



The Chapter Chinaware

The commissary of every well-appointed chapter house in Acacia knows full well that the item of table dishes plays no small part in the appearance of the dinner table as well as in the year's expenses. He feels the responsibility of keeping expenses at

a minimum most keenly, and yet he just as keenly wishes to have a well-set table both for the chapter itself and for its guests.

In most chapters the problem is partly solved by standard Acacia chinaware of open pattern supplied at minimum cost. Some chapters

have not yet learned of this very desirable addition to their home appointment, nor of the very substantial saving that comes from using this very excellent ware. After the first cost of installation the upkeep is slight and the commissary and the chapter are always proud of their well-set table.



Illinois Chapter House
Acacia, Ill.

ILLINOIS

For the first eight years of its life, the Illinois Chapter was located at 505 East Green Street, in the heart of "Fraternity Row." In 1914, an Old English country house with gables and a high pitched roof was built at 501 East Daniel Street, just two blocks south of the old location. This proved ideal in view of the southward growth of the University of Illinois campus, and the corresponding shift of fraternity locations. The house is considered by authorities on architecture to be one of the finest examples of its kind of architectural design existent in this country.

The architectural committee, with which one of the members of the chapter collaborated, planned well in designing the house to accommodate thirty-two men. The main floor provides spacious living rooms, a library of 600 volumes, a sun porch, and a guest room. The dining room and kitchen are located in the basement. The cost of the property was \$50,000.00, and has a much higher present valuation.

With the house, a collection of trophies and traditions have grown up of which the chapter is justly proud. Outstanding among these are walrus and narwhal tusks presented by W. Elmer Ekblaw, and a bowl made from Acacia wood, a gift of the California Chapter. The World War service flag contains 115 stars, three of them gold.

Then too, there are twenty-three trophies which have been won for scholarship, athletics, the annual interfraternity sing, homecoming decorations, and circus and stunt show exhibitions. The chapter has an excellent scholastic record, having, in the forty-three semesters for which records are available, placed twenty-one times in the upper five, and thirty times in the upper ten national social fraternities, of which there are sixty-nine on the campus. Acacians have been prominent in campus affairs.

Traditional with the Illinois Chapter are the Masonic smokers, with Grand Officers of the Illinois Lodge as guests, and a musicale which is given in December. The social functions generally consist of a pledge dance in the fall, a Christmas party,

and early spring formal, and a sport dance in the late spring. A stag dinner is held following the alumni meeting on the Sunday of "Homecoming" week-end. The *Hello* is published to hold close the bonds of fraternal friendship of the 484 members.

The chapter alumni organization, which perhaps is the best in all Acacia, provides for annual dues, sends the TRIAD to all members, has financed the house and refurnishes and keeps it in repair, and in addition to holding an annual meeting at "Homecoming" week-end, employs a salaried secretary, an Acacian.

Prominent Members

JAMES C. BAKER, San Francisco, California, Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the San Francisco Area; served as resident bishop for Japan and Korea, and directed relief for a large section of China that was devastated by floods; started the Wesley Foundation movement of student religious centers.

W. L. BURLISON, Urbana, Illinois, Professor in Crop Production, Chief in Crop Production in the Agricultural Experiment Station; and Head of the Department of Agronomy at the University of Illinois.

ROBERT G. BUZZARD, Charleston, Illinois; President of the Eastern Illinois State Teachers College.

DELMAR D. DARRAH, Bloomington, Illinois, Past Grand Master of Illinois; Director of the American Passion Play given in the Scottish Rite Temple at Bloomington; Thirty-third Degree Mason.

W. ELMER EKBLAW, Worcester, Massachusetts, Professor of Geography at Clark University; polar explorer and world traveler; co-founder of the first university "Homecoming."

MAJOR JOHN L. GRIFFITH, Chicago, Illinois, Commissioner of Big Ten Athletics.

CHARLES F. HOTTES, Urbana, Illinois, Head of the Botany Department, University of Illinois; internationally known authority on plant physiology.

HON. WILLIAM B. MCKINLEY (deceased); Representative of 19th Congressional District of Illinois; President of Illinois of Illinois Traction System.

RUDOLPH WEAVER, Gainesville, Florida, Director of the School of Architecture, University of Florida.

H. S. KILBY, Salina, Kansas; President of Kansas Power and Light Company, large public utility operating company.



Acacia Chapter House
Minnesota

MINNESOTA

After living in three or four frame houses, the Acacians at Minnesota decided that something more permanent in the way of a residence was desirable; so, in 1915 the present home of Acacia at 1206 5th Street S. E. was purchased. It was known as the "Frey House," and at the time of construction was valued at upwards of \$60,000. The exterior of the house is constructed of reddish granite or jasper from Pipestone. Because of a green copper roof which covers it, the house itself is known as the "House of the Green Roof." There are five rooms on the grand floor, the interior finish of which is done in natural woods, each room being finished with a different kind. The "Gold" room, or reception room is covered with gold tapestry from which it gets its name and the woodwork is bird's-eye maple. A glazed tile fireplace with a gas log takes the chill out of the room on extremely cold days. The walls of the dining room are panelled halfway up, the remainder of the wall being covered with an imported Japanese

tapestry. Quarter-sawed oak paneling covers the ceiling from which hangs a large wrought bronze chandelier. One large oval table provides dining space for twenty persons. The smoking or club room also has a panelled ceiling and half-panelled walls. The walls of this room are being decorated with the original charter and the plaques of the university and the fraternity. The mantle of a large log fireplace furnishes space to display the trophies of the chapter. A great hall connects each of these rooms with a fourth larger room. In this entertainment room are the most comfortable pieces of furniture. On its walls hang two original life-size oil paintings. A rich wood staircase, on the landing of which is a large stained glass window, leads off the hall to the upper floors.

Five large rooms, each equipped with a fireplace, as are the first-floor rooms, comprise the second floor together with the bathroom and a small room. This is the main living and study quarters for nineteen men. On the third floor is the dormitory and the chapter room. The walls of the chapter room are hung with pictures

of chapter groups of former years and the Acacia crest.

Acacia at Minnesota has the envious position of being the fraternity having the highest all-time scholastic average of all fraternities at Minnesota. It has won first place seven times and in fourteen years has been in the first four places, out of the last twenty recorded years. Politically, as well as scholastically, the Minnesota Chapter has shown power. Almost every year since its existence one or more of its members have held major positions in University activities.

The *Sprig* is the name of the chapter publication. Social functions include the annual Homecoming dance, the winter formal, the spring party, Founders' Day Banquet, Mother's Day commemoration, and the "Iron Cross" banquet.

The total membership is 438.

Prominent Members

DR. M. L. BURTON, deceased; Former President of the University of Minnesota; former President of the University of Michigan; nominated President Coolidge at Cleveland Republican Convention in 1924.

WINFIELD SCOTT HAMMOND, deceased; Former Governor of the State of Minnesota.

W. F. KUNZ, Former Member of the Legislature of Minnesota and former Mayor of the City of Minneapolis.

A. O. EBERHARDT, Former Governor of the State of Minnesota.

DEAN E. E. NICHOLSON, Dean of Student Affairs of the University of Minnesota; thirty-third degree Mason.

DR. C. A. ERDMANN, Member State of Minnesota Board of Health; thirty-third degree Mason.

HON. EDWIN A. JAGGARD, Former Justice of the Supreme Court of Minnesota.

T. E. BALMER, Director of Extension, U. S. Department of Agriculture of the State of Washington.

DR. H. D. MEYERDING, Eminent Surgeon in the Pediatrics Division Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minnesota.

FRANK F. CROUT, Professor of Geology and formerly connected with the United States Geological Survey and Minnesota Geological Survey and author of numerous books on Geology.

H. W. KAVEL, Former Director of Dunwoodie Institute, Minneapolis; Northwestern Manager of Aetna Life Insurance Company.

C. O. ROSENDALL, Professor and Head of Botany Department University of Minnesota; Author of numerous books on Botany.



Indiana
Chapter
House

INDIANA

Indiana Chapter, since 1920, has been located at 702 East Third Street in Bloomington, and has been known as one of the "Third Street Fraternities." The house was, previously to being purchased by the chapter, a private home. It is prominently located, being directly across the street from the campus on a corner lot.

The house itself is a three-story white frame building, set back some distance from the street, with a large lawn and several shade trees in front. There is a large porch across the front of the house and partly back the side.

On the first floor there are two parlors, front and back, each with a fireplace. There is a large, well furnished guest room on the main floor. The kitchen and dining room are also on this floor, as well as one study room. The rest of the study rooms are on the second floor. There are eight of these, which, combined with the one downstairs, will accommodate about twenty-four men. The third floor is given over to a dormitory where there are thirty-three individual beds.

Each year, on the evening before Thanksgiving vacation, the pledges are given Yellow Dog initiation, at which time the pledges give a big turkey dinner for the chapter. The first-year men also give an entertainment for the active members on the night before Christmas vacation. The formal Christmas dance is also an annual affair, but the best is saved for the last in the form of a spring dance which takes place on the first evening of summer vacation. Each spring, Indiana and Purdue chapters combine and have a big state banquet in Indianapolis, at which a prize is given the chapter having the largest attendance, and the Acacian who has done the most for Acacia in the state of

Indiana during the previous year is honored.

The chapter has an excellent scholarship record, since it often has won first place, and individual members have been prominent in campus affairs.

Among the prominent members of the chapter are Dr. Logan Esarey, a noted historian; Paul Tombaugh, former Adjutant-General of Indiana; Posey T. Kine, Judge of the Indiana Appellate Court, and Professor Fred V. Chew, a noted insurance man.

The chapter publication is the *Wreckage*. On November 1, 1933, the total membership of the chapter was 240.



David A. Embury, Judge Advocate

NORTHWESTERN

The Northwestern Masonic Club, founded early in 1919, fulfilled all the requirements in the space of two years to warrant reinstatement, including the purchase of a home at 630 University Place, Evanston. On the date of induction in Acacia the group named Arthur N. Neu, who served a term on the National Council, the first Venerable Dean. Neu, together with Francis Case and Louis A. Bain, first chapter advisor, deserves much credit for untiring efforts in bringing about the reestablishment of the Northwestern Chapter.

The chapter home, built in the late '70's, is a three-story brick mansion covered with masses of ivy, giving it an intimate and comfortable appearance. The house had long been operated as a student home by its former owner and kept in first-class physical condition. Here we have accommodations for approximately thirty-five men—an ideal-sized group for real fraternalism. Acacia is the only fraternity on the Northwestern campus to own its property, both fee and improvements. The property is located but a block from the Wilson campus, one block from the music school, three squares from downtown Evanston, and directly opposite the east quadrangle of sororities.

In 1924, the Northwestern Alumni Association of Acacia, Inc., was formed for the purpose of keeping the alumni body and the active chapter group working in close relationship, to take over the ownership of the Northwestern property. We claim to have a working group of alumni, second to none in accomplishments and in personal interest in the affairs of the chapter. The first board of directors of the alumni association included Art Neu, W. J. Baldwin, Dave Dillman, Roy C. Clark and E. W. Knutson. All of this group, except Dillman, were inducted into Acacia when the active chapter became a reality in 1921.

Prominent Members

ALFRED W. BAYS, now Dean Emeritus of Northwestern Law School, who contributed much to the legal profession through research and as a teacher; author of several texts on Commercial Law.

FRED B. CROSSLEY, teacher of law and long secretary of the University's Law School.

EVERETT W. MAECHTLE, author of numerous articles and books on medical subjects, and widely known for research work.



Michigan Chapter House

MICHIGAN

Until 1923, Michigan Chapter was known in Ann Arbor as a "State Street Fraternity" because it had been located for about ten years on a location among the older fraternity homes on State Street adjacent to the campus.

In 1923, the state of Michigan, in order to provide space for the now famous Cook Law Quadrangle, under its right of eminent domain, took the property of Michigan Chapter, for which it paid the sum of \$89,700.00. The Mother Chapter paid off its existing indebtedness, and with the remainder of the money received, built a new house farther from the campus on a beautifully scenic hillside location overlooking the University arboratum and the broad Huron River Valley.

The house is of brick, fire-proof construction, in an adapted Italian design, built to accommodate only twenty-four men. It was felt a small chapter would permit more real fraternalism, since there would be less opportunity for cliques within and it would be possible to maintain a higher standard of individual membership.

The living room, with mounted elk and moose heads on its walls, donated by the alumni, has the atmosphere of a club and is one of the most attractive in Ann Arbor. The National Archives are housed in an underground concrete vault connected by a passageway to the basement. The cost of the house and grounds complete was \$125,000.00.

Ten years ago the Ann Arbor Alumni of Acacia offered a scholarship cup to be awarded to the Mich-

igan organization which, over a period of ten years, made the best average. Although the Michigan Chapter finished in tenth place in competition with over sixty organizations, only one prominent national fraternity earned a higher rating.

The traditional social events of the Mother Chapter are the Stag Thanksgiving dinner, when the "Order of the Royal Kiss" is bestowed upon one or more deserving pledges, a house party during the week-end of the famous Michigan J-Hop between semesters, a formal dinner dance at spring vacation time, and the Founders' Day Dinner. The chapter publication is *The Founder*. The total membership of the chapter on September 1, 1933, was 462.

Prominent Members

JUNIUS E. BEAL, Ann Arbor, Michigan, Regent of the University of Michigan, 1908-

HARRY J. BOWMAN, Santa Fe, New

Mexico, Attorney-General of New Mexico, 1921-22.

MORTIMER E. COOLEY, Ann Arbor, Michigan, Dean Emeritus of the University of Michigan School of Engineering.

DR. HUGO A. FREUND, Detroit, Michigan, nationally prominent physician and member of the faculty of the University of Michigan Medical School.

DR. HARVEY J. HOWARD, St. Louis, Missouri, Founder, said to be the greatest eye specialist in the Orient until the time of his kidnapping by Chinese bandits, when he left China. Now engaged in private practice.

OSCAR C. HULL, Detroit, Michigan, Vice President American Bar Association and former President of both the Detroit and Michigan State Bar Associations; former member of the Michigan legislature and prominent lawyer.

GEORGE A. MALCOM, Manila, Philippine Islands, Founder, formerly Dean of the College of Law, University of Philippines; formerly President of the Philippine Bar Association; Justice of the Supreme Court of Philippine Islands, 1917-

DR. WILLIAM J. MARSHALL, Missoula, Montana, Founder, Past Grand Master of Montana.

JARED W. HAWKINS, Modesto, California, Founder, Governor California Bar Association.

CHARLES A. SINK, Ann Arbor, Michigan, Founder, President of the School of Music, University of Michigan; former member of Michigan State Legislature, House, two years, Senate, two years.

FREDERICK NOVY, Ann Arbor, Michigan, eminent doctor and scientist, Dean of the University of Michigan Medical School.



The Thanksgiving Party — A Tradition

NEBRASKA

Within a year of the founding on February 11, 1905, Nebraska established club rooms at 216½ North 11th Street; later, headquarters were moved to the Masonic Temple. In the year 1907-08 the first home was rented. For several years moving was nearly an annual occurrence. By the year 1911 the first definite steps were taken toward financing a home but were not carried through to completion. The fraternity at that time had not taken on the social aspect which it assumed by 1915 when admitted to the Nebraska Interfraternity Council.

In 1920 the house fund was started. This was really the first step toward acquiring a house. The machinery to finance the purchase of a house which was set up at that time has been followed and proven adequate. Money was raised by pledges in cash and by notes whereby, on February 12, 1922, our present home was purchased.

The property was known as "The Colonel Bills Mansion." Colonel Bills, an old bachelor, had designed and built this house to enhance his social life. When he owned the house, a large three-story frame structure, the third floor was used as a party and game room, the second floor was divided into suites and the first floor consisted of two large living rooms, a den, a dining room, butlery and kitchen. It was indeed an ideal arrangement for a fraternity house. It was large enough and substantial enough to fulfill our requirements for many years to come. In fact, although the house appears to be a frame structure, the walls are of brick faced with siding. The woodwork through the house, a masterpiece of workmanship in itself, is of oak and bird's-eye maple.

The house accommodates twenty-four men. The first floor, consisting of two living rooms, a card room and library, dining room and kitchen provides a very homelike atmosphere. Two large fireplaces add to the comfort and appearance.

The walls surrounding the stairway and second floor are covered with pictures of every prominent member, together with a list of his activities while in school. This group is supplemented by blankets and trophies won by the Nebraska Chapter and is known as the "Rogues' Gallery."

The second floor finished in oak and with two fireplaces, is partitioned into six large study and dressing rooms.

The third floor is the dormitory, fur-

nished with iron double-decked beds, and also serves as the ballroom, the floor of which is of maple and ideal for dancing.

The property lacks only one lot of covering one-fourth of the block. At the rear of the property is the "Cha-teau" which is used as a garage, having a capacity of eight cars, and the second floor has been converted into a four-room apartment for our help.

The house is ideally located across the street south of Nebraska's thirty-million-dollar capitol building. Our front porch furnishes one of the best views in Lincoln of the Capitol, which has been voted first place by a jury of architectural experts as the finest creation of American architecture. Across the street west from the house is the Governor's mansion, at which it was the honor of the chapter to be informal dinner guests several times during the incumbency of Governor McMullan, member of another fraternity, an unusual distinction in the fraternity world!

The property is valued at \$50,000.00.

The official publication of the Nebraska Chapter is the *Asp*. This publication was started in 1913 and discontinued in 1924. Since that time the chapter has sent news-letters to members, approximately every six weeks.

The traditional social functions are: "Dad's Day" banquet at the Chapter house, House party given by pledges, Christmas party at which twelve Lincoln newsboys are entertained, Winter formal, Founders' Day Banquet (February 11), May Morning Breakfast.

Larry Kemmer, '20, and his famous wife, Harriet Kruse Kemmer, composed two songs for the Nebraska Chapter, "Beneath Our Jewelled Pin, Dear," and "Friendships."

Nebraska Chapter has nearly always been within the first five fraternities in scholarship. The scholarship plaques given to the highest ranking fifteen fraternities each year are designed by W. Keith Peterson. This year Acacia ranked fourth among social fraternities and it always has been among the leaders in campus activities.

Prominent Members

ROSCOE A. POUND, '05, Dean of the Harvard Law School, Cambridge, Massachusetts; noted law teacher, author and contributor to legal publications; noted authority on the Common Law; Founder; listed in *Who's Who*.

GEORGE CONDRA, '05, Lincoln, Nebraska; Founder; head of Department of Conservation and Survey of University of Nebraska; Founder of Innocents Society, honorary for Senior men.

WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN (deceased), Honorary; Candidate for President of the United States; Famous Orator and barrister.

EDWIN WEIR, '26, Lincoln, Nebraska; All-American Football Tackle '24, '25; Assistant Coach University of Nebraska.

DR. C. W. M. POYNTER, '06, Omaha, Nebraska; Founder; Dean of Nebraska Medical College; Contributor to Medical periodicals.

HOWARD J. GRAMLICH, '12, Lincoln, Ne-

(Continued from page 114)



Nebraska Chapter House

PURDUE

The Purdue Chapter, installed on October 11, 1907—then known as the Samekh Chapter—occupied its first chapter house at 416 North Main Street, West Lafayette, which was known as the "Red Barn" due to the color of the paint used on the building. The chapter occupied this house until September, 1913, when it moved into its present home.

After five years' experience in keeping up repairs on a rented house, the active chapter, backed by the local alumni, contracted for the purchase of two lots located opposite the Purdue campus. Within a few weeks plans for a new house and details for financing were completed and the building started. The fall of 1913 found the chapter in their new house at 427 State Street. The original cost of the lots and house was \$30,000.

The chapter house is a three-story brick veneer structure with ample room to house twenty-eight or thirty men. The basement provides space for a steam boiler equipped with a stoker, coal room, laundry, food storage room, and a chapter room. A spacious living room, dining room, kitchen, and a suite of rooms for the service help occupy the main floor. Study rooms with built-in cabinets, clothes closets and standard student desks, eight on the second and four on the third floor, provide ample housing for the chapter. Baths and lavatories are provided on the second and third floors. A dormitory equipped with double- and triple-deck beds is located on the third floor.

In halls of the second and third floors are found framed pictures of the graduating classes. Trophies are displayed in the living room on the first floor.

Traditions of the Purdue Chapter include monthly alumni dinners at



View of Purdue Chapter House

the chapter house on the first Monday of each month, the Annual Homecoming Banquet held in the fall, a Party for Underprivileged Children at Christmas time, a Masonic Smoker for students and faculty members held in the fall, "Prom Picnic" at Harrison Hills Country Club at Attica following the Junior Prom, a "100 per cent" attendance at the Annual State Banquet held in Indianapolis, and the "Neophyte Dinner"—chicken with the trimmings, financed by the newly initiated brothers. Yellow Dog sessions at Low Twelve and usually on short notice breaks the monotony of life at the chapter house.

The Purdue Chapter has initiated 370 members of which only 14 have passed to the great beyond.

Prominent Members

HARRY G. LESLIE, West Lafayette, Indiana, Executive Secretary of Alumni Association Purdue University, 1924-28; Member Indiana House

of Representatives, 1923-27 (Speaker of House, 1925-27); Governor of Indiana, 1929-33.

STANLEY COULTER, Indianapolis, Indiana; Dean of Science, 1907-26; and Dean of Men, 1919-26, Purdue University; Dean Emeritus since 1926; Author of several books.

JOHN H. SKINNER, West Lafayette, Indiana; Dean of Agriculture, Director of Agricultural Extension and Agricultural Experiment Station.

THOMAS F. MORAN (deceased), Professor of History and Economics, Purdue University; Author of several books on History.

HARRY O. GARMAN, Indianapolis, Indiana; Consulting Engineer Indiana Railway Commission, 1907-13; Chief Engineer, Indiana Public Service Commission, 1913-31; Consulting Engineer since 1921.

ERVIN S. FERRY, Flushing, New York; Professor of Physics, Purdue University, 1899-30; Retired in 1930; Author of several textbooks.

LAURENCE W. WALLACE, Washington, D. C.; Member Purdue Staff, 1906-17; Executive Secretary of American Engineering Council since 1921.

Nebraska, Continued

braska; Head of Department of Animal Husbandry, Agriculture College, University of Nebraska.

E. H. BARBOUR, '06, Lincoln, Nebraska; Founder; Head of Department of Paleontology University of Nebraska; noted curator.

CHARLES W. TAYLOR, '06, State Superintendent of Nebraska, Lincoln.

JOHN FREDERICK BALLARD, '05, Peterborough, New Hampshire; dramatist and playwright; wrote "Believe Me Xantippe."



Purdue
Chapter
House



Penn State's Lounge

PENN STATE

Deeming an alumni organization expedient, the active members and alumni of the Penn State Chapter appointed a committee on June 11, 1913, to organize a Square and Compass Association of State College, Pennsylvania. In 1921, a definite code of by-laws was set up, and the organization was incorporated under the laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. At first, membership was limited to those Acacians who donated one hundred or more dollars to the association. Since 1921 the one hundred dollar fee has been mandatory prior to graduation. In 1922, the association purchased the Hamilton barn site, the present location of the Acacia House. The chapter moved into its present home during the summer of 1925. To finance the building of the house, the corporation issued \$20,000 worth of first-mortgage bonds and \$14,400 worth of second-mortgage bonds. The cost of the site was \$5,000; the cost of the building exclusive of furniture was \$37,446.58. The Square and Compass Association plays a double role now—it is both an alumni organization and a house-holding corporation.

The Penn State Acacia House is of native limestone rock and is, in construction, of the Georgian style, built to accommodate twenty-seven men. It stands on one of the highest points in town, at the entrance to the fraternity section known as the Locust Lane district. On the eastern side of the house are gigantic locust trees, a variety of acacia (cf. German, die Acacie). The numerous trees and shrubs which dot the large green lawn aid in setting off the exterior appearance of the house.



The Drawing Room at "State"

On the first floor of the house are the cook's quarters, kitchen, storage room, dining room, and chapter room. The dining room presents a rustic atmosphere, many of the original barn timbers having been used in its construction. The second floor is, in reality, the first floor since the house was patterned over the style of the original Swiss bank barn, which formerly stood on the site of the present home. On this floor are found the club room, card room, two guest rooms, and a guest bath room. The club room was recently decorated and refurbished by our alumni association. Nine study rooms and a shower room make up the third floor. Each of these study rooms is designed to care for three men. The dormitory and a large storage room for trunks are on the fourth floor.

The chapter is the proud owner of a large scholarship cup awarded by the Inter-Fraternity Council to that fraternity which would rate highest scholastically. Many fraternities held the cup, but to Acacia alone goes the honor of possessing it for four consecutive years, at the end of which it became their property.

In November, 1919, the house was honored by the presence of ex-president William H. Taft, who made his headquarters at Acacia for two days. William Jennings Bryan visited the

Penn State Chapter in November, 1920, and again in March, 1922. Other famous visitors include Ethelbert Talbot, President Bishop of the Episcopal Church in the United States, and Andrew W. Hershey, famous candy manufacturer.

Of the fifty-six social fraternities in State College, Acacia can boast of more members on the college faculty than any other. Penn State Acacia has more floor space per man than

any other fraternity. In its entire history, the Penn State Chapter has never been reprimanded either by the National Council or by any college official.

The traditional social events are: Fall House Party on Pennsylvania Day; Spring House Party on the weekend preceding commencement; one house dance each semester; Thanksgiving dinner; Christmas dinner; and Founders' Day Banquet. Each spring our alumni association tenders us a party.

The Chapter publication is *The Ship's Log*. The total Chapter membership on November 15, 1933, was 269. At present, twenty-four men are living in the house—exactly the same number that instituted the Chapter twenty-five years ago.

Prominent Members

DR. HUGH POTTER BAKER, Founder, President of the Massachusetts State College.

DR. WILLIAM SEDDINGTON DYE, Founder, Head of the English Literature Department, The Pennsylvania State College; also past National President of Acacia.

DR. WHEELER PEDLAR DAVEY, famous physical scientist; authority on zinc and consulting advisor to the New Jersey Zinc Company; author of chemical works.

MISSOURI

After being chartered on May 17, 1907, Missouri Chapter rented a house on Elm Street and then later one on Rollins Street opposite Rothwell Gymnasium. In 1919 the chapter moved from this latter house, since burned, to 718 Maryland Avenue, which it occupied until 1927 and still owns.

On August 27, 1927, the cornerstone of the present house at 515 Rollins Street was laid. It was designed by an Acacian, Harry Satterlee Bill, who is the outstanding architect in Columbia and a professor in the College of Fine Arts. His wide experience in supervising the building of fraternity houses was invaluable; he had the arch over the foyer reconstructed three times and because of his supervision the rest of the house was as well built.

The house is on one of the two deepest fraternity lots on the campus, and sits back about a hundred feet from the street. It is in Elizabethan Renaissance style, constructed of brick, Indiana limestone, and native limestone. One enters a long foyer from the outside terrace. At one end of the foyer is the entrance into the chapter room, which contains pictures of the more prominent alumni, me-

morials and trophies. At the other end of the foyer is the main stairs. The living room opens on the north side of the foyer. The chaperon's suite is also on this floor.

The second and third floors are given up to study rooms, and each floor has a dormitory with ample space for ten double-decked beds. In the basement are the dining room, kitchen, storage quarters and boiler room. The dining room is generally used for chapter meetings. The cost of the house and lot was \$75,000.

On Rollins Street with its row of Greek-letter mansions, facing Richmond Avenue with its array of other chapter houses, Missouri Chapter has the preeminent site on the campus, at the center of the T. Only two blocks from the campus and campus-town, it is within three blocks of thirteen of the fifteen sororities here. The house itself is one of the newest and needs fear no comparison in regard to beauty and comfort. Being outclassed in mere size is one thing of which the chapter is not ashamed—the house is built to accommodate only thirty men.

Both in scholarship and in other fields of campus activity Missouri Chapter has ranked high. Only once in the past ten years has the chapter ranked lower than fifth in fraternity scholarship. Acacia has had several

student presidents, and full share of other campus honors.

Every Founders' Day, there is an Alumni Banquet, and the chapter always looks forward to the Christmas dance. With its wide living room, the foyer, and the chapter room, Missouri Chapter has ample space for the largest of crowds at a dance and in that respect it is a common saying that Acacia has one of the best houses on the campus.

Chapter publication is *The Mummy*.

The total membership on September 1, 1933, was 449.

Prominent Alumni

JOHN CARLETON JONES (deceased), President of the University of Missouri, 1921-23; professor of classical languages for many years.

STRATTON D. BROOKS, Kansas City, Missouri, President of the University of Missouri, 1923-30; President of the University of Oklahoma, 1912-23; Executive Director of the Order of DeMolay, 1931.

WALTER WILLIAMS, Columbia, Missouri, President of the University of Missouri, 1931-; Dean and founder of the first Journalism School (Missouri) in the world; internationally prominent, especially in the Orient, whence many students come merely

(Continued on page 117)



Missouri Chapter House

WASHINGTON

Overlooking beautiful Lake Washington, high and imposing, stands the home of Washington Chapter, one of the most attractive in Acacia, which was formally opened on March 15, 1928. It stands out against the setting sun, a symbol of strength and character, a fitting monument to the ideals and aims of the fraternity. The address is 4718 Acacia Place, which is only eight blocks from the campus.

The house is a combination of Tudor and Elizabethan design, that expresses

collegiate residence. It is finished in brick veneer and stucco, with cut stone trimming. Twenty-seven men can easily be accommodated, and thirty men can be housed without difficulty.

The basement has a full concrete floor, and provides for a spacious chapter room with a preparation room in connection; a large, airy kitchen, cook's and maid's rooms, with connecting bath; store room, laundry room, furnace room, and trunk room. On the first floor are found a large dining room with a serving room in addition; a drawing room with a large fireplace; a cozy den where the boys

may sit and talk things over; a guest room with a private bath; cloakroom, phone booth, and a large terrace that can be covered with awning, at will, to make the house larger for dancing. On the second floor are nine study rooms, phone booth, and a bathroom. On the third floor are five study rooms, a phone booth, bathroom and two dormitories which will accommodate thirty-four men. The house cost \$60,000.00.

Some of the notable features of the house are: a two-line water heating system, heated by an oil burner with automatic control; large windows with steel sash, plenty of electric outlets for study and floor lamps, and buzzer system in each room.

Missouri, Continued

to study under him at the University of Missouri.

FREDERICK B. MEMFORD, Columbia, Missouri, Dean of the College of Agriculture, University of Missouri, since 1909.

ELMER J. MCCAUSTLAND, Columbia, Missouri, Dean of the College of Engineering, University of Missouri, since 1914.

HENRY J. WATERS (deceased), Dean of College of Agriculture, University of Missouri, 1895-1909; President, Kansas State College, 1909-17; editor, *Weekly Kansas City Star*, 1918-25.

WERRETT W. CHARTERS, Columbus, Ohio, Dean of School of Education, University of Missouri, 1910-17; now in charge of a research bureau at Ohio State.

HARRY K. POINDEXTER, Kansas City, Missouri, President of the Poindexter Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Missouri.

JOHN PICKARD, Columbia, Missouri, professor emeritus of classical archaeology; thirty-third degree Mason, one of the eighteen living Knights Grand Cross, to mention but two of his many Masonic honors.

ELI S. HAYNES, Columbia, Missouri, professor of astronomy, University of Missouri; formerly with the Lick Observatory; author of many astronomical papers.

LOUIS V. STIGALL, St. Joseph, Missouri, former mayor of St. Joseph; chief counsel, State Highway Commission.

RAY V. DENSLOW, Trenton, Missouri, charter member, Grand Secretary Royal Arch Masons of Missouri, as well as many other Masonic offices.

CHESTER L. BREWER, Columbia, Missouri, Director of Athletics, University of Missouri.

Washington
Chapter House and
Chapter



The spacious
living room



The Den — where
imponderable are
pondered



The Dining Room —
where thirty-six may be
comfortably fed



WISCONSIN

After many years in rented houses, Wisconsin settled down at 615 Lake Street in Madison in the year 1914. This property was occupied by the chapter until 1923 when it bought property at 112 Langdon Street in the center of the fraternity district. This property consisted of three lots which extended from the street to the shore of the famous Lake Mendota.

The original plan was to remodel the stone house which stood on the first lot, but this plan was abandoned when plans for a new house were presented by James R. Law, *Pennsylvania*, a prominent architect and at the present time (1933) mayor of the City of Madison. The house which faced Langdon Street and the lot upon which it was located was sold to Alpha Delta Phi and the center and lake lots retained, upon which an attractive new fire-proof house was built.

The house is situated on the terrace looking westward over Lake Mendota to a splendid view of Picnic Point and University Bay. The shore of the lake is about twenty feet below the terrace and combines the advantage of being close to the water's edge and yet having sufficient drainage to keep the grounds surrounding the house in the best of condition. The chapter has its own boat pier on the lake. The location is five blocks from the university campus and an equal distance from Capitol Square and the center of business.

Approaching from the driveway in the front, three stories above the ground are visible, although on the lake side four stories appear. The house is of Spanish and Italian design, adapted to conform to the unusually steep bank of the lake shore upon which it is situated. The rear of the house has a spacious terrace porch of cement and red tile which makes a delightful place to gather between dances and to view the lake.

On the first floor will be found a small entrance lobby at the left of which is the library and at the right the guest room. From the lobby the drawing room, which is one of the largest and most attractive on the campus, is entered by a rostrum or balcony effect while descending the stairs to the right and left. The drawing room is about three feet below the lobby and affords a fine view of the lake. A flight of winding stairs descends from the drawing room to the chapter room through which is gained entrance to the dining room. The maid's rooms and bath are also located

in the basement. The study rooms and dormitory are located on the second and third floors. There are 16 study rooms and two dormitories which will accommodate 32 men. The cost of the house was \$75,000.00.

Traditional social functions of the Wisconsin Chapter are the annual Homecoming Party, the Christmas Formal, the Nut Party, which is a bowery dance held during March, the Spring Formal in May, and the Founders' Day Banquet. The chapter publication is the *Wisconsin Letter*. The total membership of the chapter on September 1, 1933, was 402.

Prominent Members

ERNEST F. BEAN, State Geologist of Wisconsin.

GEORGE E. FRAZER, National President of Acacia, 1914-1916, former comp-

troller of the University of Illinois, Assistant Director of Finance of the United States Army during the World War, and now president of the accounting firm of Frazer & Torbett, Chicago.

FRANK JENKS, National Counselor of Acacia, Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin, and a Madison attorney, is a son of Judge Aldro Jenks, of Dogeville, Wisconsin, also a Past Grand Master of Wisconsin, and honorary member of the Wisconsin Chapter.

PROF. C. K. LEITH, of the Geology Department of the University of Wisconsin, President of the National Geological Society, recently drafted as a technical expert for the NRA, is a charter member of Wisconsin.

PROF. CHARLES H. MILLS, Director of
(Continued on page 119)



Wisconsin Chapter House — Lake Mendota in the Background



The Chapter Room



A View of the Drawing Room



The Drawing Room as Viewed From the Balcony



The Library



The Spacious Dining Room — Ample Room for Eighty

Cincinnati Chapter's
New Home —
Acquired in 1933



Thanksgiving Party—
a Tradition at
Cincinnati



The Lounge



A View of One
End of
Dining Room



CINCINNATI

Cincinnati Chapter was chartered in 1929 and for several years continued to exist in rather ordinary quarters. Since September, 1932, the chapter has occupied a more pretentious dwelling in an exclusive section of the city and within five minutes' walk of the campus. The new home was secured on a five-year lease with privilege of purchase. The terms both as to rental and purchase price are reasonable enough as to leave no doubt that the chapter will purchase at the expiration of the lease.

The location, 2617 University Court (corner of Fortune Avenue), is a secluded one. Although close to the suburban business district of Clifton, it is almost two blocks from any street which is subjected to heavy traffic. The house itself is sturdily built and has great possibilities that will mate-

rialize in the remodelling which is sure to follow outright purchase. At present it will comfortably accommodate 20 men and is sizeable enough for ordinary social affairs. Fine trees and well arranged shrubs add materially to the exterior appearance.

Since its organization, the Cincinnati Chapter has maintained a high scholastic standing. At the close of the first semester the chapter was eligible to compete for the Interfraternity Cup. It stood second and followed that with three consecutive firsts, thereby winning permanent possession of the cup. In proportion to its numbers and the length of its national life it has more honor men than any other fraternity on the campus. All of its previous scholarship records were excelled in 1932 when the Cincinnati Chapter of Acacia made an average grade bettered by only one other chapter of any national fraternity in the United States. For this achievement, the chapter received

commendation from the National Interfraternity Conference.

Traditional social events are the midsummer picnic, Halloween Costume Party, Pledge Dance, Spring Formal, celebration of Easter and the Founders' Day Dinner.

The chapter publication is the *Cymbol*. The total membership September 1, 1933, was 70.

Prominent Members

DR. THOMAS M. STEWART, prominent Cincinnati physician; Internationally known for Masonic research; an authority on Egyptology; thirty-third degree Mason.

DR. WILLIAM W. HEWETT, former Dean of the Liberal Arts College, University of Cincinnati and at present head of the Department of Economics and author of many economic texts.

RALPH A. VAN WYE, Assistant Professor of Coordination in College of Engineering, University of Cincinnati.

LOUIS J. JOHNEN, operatic baritone and teacher of voice at the Cincinnati Conservatory of Music; prominent in opera and radio work.

DR. LAWRENCE B. CHENOWETH, prominent Cincinnati physician and radio lecturer; head of the Department of Hygiene of the University of Cincinnati.

Wisconsin Chapter

(Continued from page 118)

the Wisconsin School of Music at the University of Wisconsin.

PROF. ARLIE MUCHS, former holder of world's record for shotput, is professor of animal husbandry at the University of Wisconsin, Secretary of the Wisconsin Livestock Breeders Association, and prominent in Wisconsin Athletic control.

JOHN X. NEUMAN, State Toxicologist of Montana and designer of the Acacia Crest.

MAJOR JOHN E. TRELEVEN, Professor of Business Administration at the University of Wisconsin, instrumental in reorganizing the accounting system in the Finance Division of the War Department during the World War. (Deceased.)

TOM JONES, track coach at Wisconsin for many years; prominent in Big Ten athletic circles.

HARRY E. BENEDICT, prominent New York banker and partner of Frank Vanderlip of Wall Street fame.

COLORADO

From 1911 until 1922, Colorado Chapter lived in a rented house at 963 14th Street, in which property the group was located when they received their charter from Acacia. In 1922 was purchased the present home at 1712 South Broadway, from which a fine view of the nearby majestic Rockies to the west can be had.

The house is by no means the most pretentious or largest fraternity home at Colorado, but it is one of the most homelike and comfortable. The grounds which contain slightly over two acres are just across the street



Colorado Chapter House

from the campus. The shade and fruit trees scattered over the grounds, the mountain stream which flows through the yard, and the lily pond, give the place an atmosphere of dignity, refinement and homelikeness which is seldom found in a more formal setting.

The house itself is a two-story brick veneer of semicolonial design. The interior is comfortably furnished but without the least showiness or ostentation.

Off the small entry hall, the living room is located. It has beamed ceilings and a large fireplace which is flanked on either side by well-stocked bookcases. Leather chairs and lounges invite comfortable relaxation. The dining room is set apart from the living room by French doors. The kitchen and housekeeper's quarters are on the first floor next to the dining room.

On the second floor a fair-sized chapter room has at its main feature, a large fireplace upon which has been placed bronze plates which bear the name of every man who has paid in full his obligations towards the purchase of the property. There are now some seventy-eight plates upon the

bricks of the fireplace, and more plates will be attached shortly.

All of the study rooms and dormitories are located on the second floor. The house will comfortably accommodate about sixteen men. While small, it is large enough for the present needs of the chapter and is not in any way a heavy financial burden. The original purchase price of the property was \$18,000, all of which has been paid off with the exception of \$3,000.

Colorado Chapter has an outstanding record in scholarship, not only at the University of Colorado, but one achieved by few fraternity chapters in the entire fraternity world, for it won first place twenty consecutive times!

The total membership is 310.

The chapter publication is the *Triangle Round-Up*, which is published by the Alumni Chapter.

Prominent Alumni of Colorado

DR. ROBERT C. LEWIS, National President of Acacia. Chairman, Division of Biological Chemistry, American Chemical Society; Professor of Bio-Chemistry, University of Colorado, Medical School.

DR. EMMETT B. CHARMICHAEL, National President, Alpha Epsilon Delta (Pre-medical fraternity); Secretary, American Association for the Advancement of Science; Associate Professor, Physiological Chemistry, University of Alabama.

MAJOR FRED E. HAGEN, Major, Q. M. Corps, U. S. A.; Former Registrar, University of Colorado; Charter member, Colorado Chapter Acacia.

HOMER C. WASHBURN, Colonel, O. R. C., U. S. A.; Dean of College of Pharmacy, University of Colorado; author of pharmacy texts.

DR. RICHARD M. WHITEHEAD, Professor of Physiology, University of Colorado, Medical School; noted in physiological research.

HERBERT S. SANDS, Honorary member; thirty-third degree Mason, Consulting Engineer; Past President, Denver Chamber of Commerce; outstanding in engineering circles of the West.

two of its alumni, the house at 726 University Avenue. This house was situated on a corner lot and of easy access to the campus and though small was adequate for the chapter at that time. With the close of the war and the consequent increase in membership, the need for larger quarters became more pressing.

In 1920, the house at University Avenue was sold and the money thus obtained was used to finance the purchase of the present chapter house at 102 Walnut Place. Since that time this has been a real home to the chapter. This house, fronting on Walnut Park and facing the Chancellor's residence, although built for a private family, has proven itself to be well adapted for our needs as a chapter house. Our property is owned and controlled by the alumni corporation which is represented by a board of five trustees. As evidence of the scholastic position of the chapter, four scholarship cups grace our mantels.

Four men have at various times held the position of chapter advisor of this chapter. Dr. Louis Lindsey of the Department of Mathematics of the College of Applied Science was the first. He was followed by Dr. Orlie M. Clem of the Teachers' College. During the interval following the resignation of the latter, Dr. Harvey J. MacAloney, now of the State College of Amherst, Massachusetts, was the chapter advisor. Since his leaving the city, Prof. Walter B. Weyant, principal of the Solvay Intermediate



Dr. Stratton D. Brooks, Missouri, former President, Oklahoma and Missouri Universities, now Executive Director — De Molay — Kansas City, Mo.

SYRACUSE

During the first three years of its existence the Syracuse Chapter of Acacia occupied rented houses, the first year at 406 University Avenue, and the two following at 720 Inving Avenue. The fraternity center at Syracuse gradually moved eastward and in keeping with this movement, the chapter purchased, in the name of

OHIO STATE

Before 1906 a Masonic interest was created on the campus by many students. Some of the students became interested enough to organize a Masonic club. These members, some of whom were later charter members of Ohio State Chapter, held meetings irregularly for several years. Later they became interested in petitioning for a charter of the Acacia Fraternity, and on March 24, 1906, the charter was granted.

The first fraternity house was located on Tenth Avenue, some distance from the campus. Later the chapter

into that internationally known order of "Yellow Dogs."

Prominent Members

DR. O. V. BRUMLEY, Dean, College of Veterinary Medicine, Ohio State University.

JOHN P. COVAN, Charter member, Past Master University Lodge, awarded fifty-year Masonic Service Medal.

PROF. CLYDE T. MORRIS, architect designer, football stadium, Ohio State University; Consulting Engineer of A. I. U. Tower, Columbus.

JOHN P. McCUNE, 30°, Active 33° of this district; Minister of State Supreme Council, Past Grand Commander, Grand Commandery of Ohio.

FRANK A. PETRIE, Publicity Director, Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio.

PROFESSOR CHARLES S. PLUMB, 33°, Grand Historian of Ohio, charter member Ohio Chapter.

PROF. ARTHUR S. WATTS, Consulting engineer for various ceramic industries.

E. C. WALFSPERGER, Test Division, Civil Service, State Department of New York, Albany.

CALIFORNIA

California was established on April 15, 1905, as the fourth chapter and the twenty-fourth out of sixty fraternities on the campus.

In 1927, the house was completely rebuilt from an old shingle structure to a modern stucco building. A dining room and sleeping porch were also added. There are three main rooms on the first floor, including the dining room which we claim to be the largest on the campus, a large living room with a cheery fireplace, and a den where trophies and prizes are kept.

We have housing facilities for twenty-four inside men, since the three downstairs rooms have been recently refurnished. All men sleep on an open-air sleeping porch enjoying California air all the year.

A few of our annual social functions are the Birthday Banquet, held on the Saturday nearest to April 15 of each year, which all Acacians working or residing in the bay district attend. We have alumni from California, Stanford, Harvard, Michigan, Franklin, Washington and Illinois Chapters attending. A pledge dance is held each fall and usually a formal is held in the spring.

Total membership is 286.

(Turn to page 128)



Ohio State Chapter House

moved to temporary quarters on Eighth Avenue. In 1916 the present house was purchased.

The house of frame construction is located at 1835 Indianola Avenue, on one of the most beautiful spots around the campus. On the first floor, we have two large living rooms, a music room, guest room, kitchen and dining room. On the second floor, there are five large study rooms and bathroom. The third floor has the dormitory and another study room. We have accommodations for twenty-two.

In scholastic standing Ohio State has rated well. In 1930 we had a point average of 2.72 out of a possible 4.00. In 1932, we boasted of 2.7—losing first place by a fraction, .007. Last year we maintained the average at 2.7—losing first place by only .004 of a point.

The latest addition we have made to our social functions is that of initiating all pledges, and others who wish,

ROBERT H. PAUSCH, Past Grand Commander, Grand Commandery of Ohio.

Main Hall and Lounge, Ohio State



FRANKLIN

The Franklin Chapter house at the University of Pennsylvania is located at 3907 Spruce Street and occupies a lot which is the largest owned by any fraternity at the University of Pennsylvania, having a frontage of 144 feet on Spruce Street and a depth of 175 feet which gives ample room for tennis courts, etc. The property was purchased in 1922. The house was built by a prominent Philadelphia banker at a cost of about \$185,000 and is located on the edge of the campus.

This old mansion is constructed of brown stone, and consists of three stories and a fourth-floor cupola. If necessary, fifty students could easily be accommodated in the house. There is also a large basement, part of which is used as a lounging room for the chapter and the "Schaffhauser Memorial Billiard and Pool Room," which has a large open fireplace.

The first, second and third floors are of hardwood inlaid with intricate designs. On the first floor west is a large reception hall, behind which is a spacious chapter room which is one of the most beautiful rooms on the campus, the entire room being paneled with solid mahogany. It also has a large open fireplace, and built-in seats. This room is known as "Nitzsche Hall" and was so named in honor of George E. Nitzsche, Registrar of University of Pennsylvania, through whose work and foresight the property was acquired and financed. Beside this there is also a memorial chapel, the only chapel in any fraternity house on the campus. It was

furnished by Joseph R. Wilson, former National President of Acacia, who thought it would make a splendid place for prayer and meditation. On the east side of the first floor is a library and two large dining rooms. All three rooms have open fireplaces. In the back is a large and well-equipped kitchen.

On the second floor there are ten large rooms and a dormitory, and sleeping porch. The third floor is practically a duplicate of the second floor. Throughout the house there are eight fully equipped bathrooms.

This chapter is the only one in Acacia which does not take its name from the school at which it is located; instead, it takes the name from that great American, Benjamin Franklin, who is the patron saint of Masonry in Pennsylvania. Because of this fact, Franklin Chapter has acquired valuable portrait paintings of Franklin, and also is the owner of other rich historical relics, which have been given wide publicity.

The membership of the chapter is 380.

KANSAS STATE

The Masonic Club which was the parent organization of the Kansas State Chapter of Acacia was founded in 1910. This club petitioned the national fraternity which was installed as a chapter of Acacia on December 6, 1913.

Our present home, which is owned by the alumni association, was designed by one of the members and constructed in 1914. During the war, the

national government, acting through the college, took over the house and used it in connection with the Student Army Training Corps.

The house, at 340 North Sixteenth Street, has the name of being the most home-like of any organized house on the Hill. On the ground floor, there are two large living rooms, an entryway, a chapter room and the Venerable Dean's office as well as the house-mother's apartment. The two living rooms and the chapter room can be thrown together, thus giving ample floor space for house parties.

The dining room and kitchen are below the main floor of the house. When house parties are held, the dining room is transformed into a lounge by moving the radio and some of the living room furniture into it. This room makes an ideal place to "sit one out" during dances.

The second and third floors are given over to comfortable study rooms. One especially large room on third floor, known as the "gym," is fitted up with a ping-pong table as well as storage space for tennis nets, basket and soccer balls, bats and other equipment used in intramural competition.

There is a large sleeping porch opening off of each of the two upper floors. This arrangement carries out the idea of convenience which prevails the entire building.

The Kansas State Chapter has several social functions during the school term that have become traditional in the school. The first of these, both in time and importance, is the Masonic smoker held during rush week each year. This event comes as the climax of our rushing activities for the first week of school, and usually brings about the pledging of several men because of the impressive atmosphere due to the presence of so many prominent men.

Acacia and Phi Kappa join in two parties each year. One of these is a "beer bust" with the two organizations alternating as host. This affair affords the Catholics and the Masons a chance to get acquainted before the Acacia-Phi Kappa spring party, which is one of the best formal parties of the school year.

The fact that the two organizations unite socially causes a lot of comment, but after all, it is very logical, because there is no competition for members. In fact, they work together in finding prospective members.

Our Founders' Day Banquet is held at the Masonic Temple and has been followed by a Yellow Dog initiation for the last few years.



Franklin Chapter House



CORNELL

On March 17, 1907, an organization known as the Cornell Masonic Club was formed. A charter was granted on May 22 and installation of Acacia officers took place on May 30, 1907. During the following year meetings were held on the campus in Barnes Hall and a year later a house was obtained at 708 East Seneca Street. As the chapter enlarged, this house became inadequate and a larger and more suitable house was rented at 614 East Buffalo Street which the chapter still occupies. A building fund has been maintained from the founding of the chapter and plans have already been drawn up for a permanent house of the early colonial type. The chapter owns a very desirable building location of about $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres situated on Cayuga Heights overlooking Cayuga Lake.

Our present house having five stories and 23 rooms, is capable of accommodating twenty-two persons comfortably. On the sixth floor above the street an open-air solarium is enjoyed by the members during the spring and summer months. The first floor finished in oak, has seven large rooms including the chapter room, music room, library and billiard room. The chapter room, library and dining room each have large fireplaces. On the walls of the library are the group pictures of the chapter taken each year since its founding. In 1930, a spa-

cious garage was erected at the rear of the house.

The traditional social functions are the Christmas Party, the Junior Week and the Spring Day Formals, the Annual Banquet of the Syracuse-Cornell Chapters, and the Founders' Day Banquet.

The chapter publication is *The Traveler*. On November 1, 1933, the total membership of the chapter was 336.



Oscar C. Hull, Michigan
(See Michigan Prominent Members)

Prominent Members

KARL M. DALLENBACH, Professor of Psychology, Cornell University; Editor of American Journal of Psychology.

WILLARD W. ELLIS, Past Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of the Knights Templar of the State of New York; Thirty-third degree Mason.

CHARLES M. HARRINGTON, Captain in World War; former member of New York State Legislature; Surrogate of Clinton County, New York.

RILEY H. HEATH, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York.

CARL E. LADD, Dean of the Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics; Director of Experiment Stations, Cornell University.

LELAND SPENCER, Research Investigator of the New York State Milk Control Board and member of the Federal Committee on the same problem.

C. TRACY STAGG, Former Professor of Cornell Law College; Legal Advisor to Ex-Governor Miller of New York State; Prominent Lawyer; Past Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter of New York.

It might also be mentioned that the chapter has more Fratres in Facultate than any other fraternity on the Cornell campus. This includes sixteen full professors, ten assistant professors, and nine instructors.

OKLAHOMA STATE

In the spring of 1918 several Masons of Oklahoma State College, feeling the need of a Masonic organization on the campus, called a meeting of all the Masons and the Masonic Club of Oklahoma State College was organized. The organization consisted of practically all the Masons on the campus, both faculty and students, a large percentage of whom were Greek-letter men. The club was organized for the express purpose of petitioning the Acacia Fraternity for a charter. It was soon learned, however, that Greek-letter men were not eligible for Acacia. The club held regular meetings for more than a year as a Masonic Club, but nothing further was done toward conforming to the Acacia requirements.

Early in the fall of 1920 some half dozen members of the Masonic Club, who were not Greek-letter fraternity men and who were desirous of petitioning Acacia, organized the Square and Compass Club. Others were gradually added to the organization until there were twelve members. On November 1, 1920, the club rented a house and was recognized as a local fraternity early in 1921 by the Interfraternity Council. Thus the Square and Compass Fraternity came into existence as a local fraternity with eleven student and four faculty members.

The Square and Compass pledged seven students and two faculty members during the spring of 1921, all of whom were initiated before the semester was over. Twelve students and two faculty members were pledged that year. No man was

pledged until he had at least one degree in Masonry. Pledges had to make an average of 80 or above for one semester in at least twelve hours' work and be Master Masons in good standing before they were initiated into the fraternity.

After petitioning for a chapter the local Square and Compass Fraternity was granted a charter by the National Acacia organization on May 12, 1923. The Oklahoma State Chapter of Acacia is now in its eleventh year of existence. During that time 172 members have been admitted. Acacia has furnished its share of campus leaders and extracurricular entrants. Several have gained national and state recognition. Oklahoma Chapter has occupied three chapter houses during its existence. Several building proposals have been made and the "new deal" (in Acacia and National) may soon make this objective realized. The local organization, as all chapters may proudly say, has won and held the respect and confidence of its community, both school and townspeople. Acacia has character on Oklahoma State campus and has won a place of prominence and honor during its ten years of existence there. It has been strong both in scholarship and in campus activities.

Prominent Members

BOHUMIL MAKOVSKY, Thirty-third degree Mason, Charter member, Oklahoma State Chapter, Professor of Brass and Reed instruments; and director and head of the department of music, Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College.

FRED J. BEARD, Associate Professor of Animal Husbandry, Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa.

JAMES HENRY CALDWELL, Professor of History, Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College.

CHARLES EMERSON SANBORN, Professor of Entomology and Head of the Department of Entomology, Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College.

TAYLOR RODGERS, State Chemist, State of Oklahoma.

REN G. SAXTON, Professor of Civil Engineering and Head of the Department of Civil Engineering, Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College.

CARL P. THOMPSON, Professor of Animal Husbandry, Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College, Charter member of Oklahoma State Chapter Acacia Fraternity and National President, Block and Bridle Club.

VICTOR G. HELLER, Professor of Biological Chemistry and Head of the Department of Agricultural Chemistry, Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College.

RAYMOND E. BIVERT, Head of the college publications, Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College.

JACK FRANCIS VANBEBBER, 1932 Olympic Wrestling Champion.

CLARENCE V. BREEDLOVE, Dean of Cameron Junior College, Lawton, Oklahoma.

CLARENCE A. SLOCUM, Dean of Men and Director of Band, Panhandle Agricultural College, Goodwell, Oklahoma.

FRANK ALVIN DERR, Past Grand Master, Grand Lodge, State of Oklahoma.



William Howard Taft photographed with members of his (Yale) chapter

KANSAS

After fifteen years in rented houses at 19 West Fourteenth Street and 1541 Tennessee Street, Kansas Chapter in 1919 purchased old and historic "Brynmood Place" on the brow of the "Hill," Mt. Oread, adjoining the University campus on three sides. Its grounds, on which occurred some of the early guerrilla conflicts of the Civil War participated in by the notorious Quantrill from Missouri, consists of three and one-half heavily wooded acres, with steep terraces, well covered with blue grass except for the two well-kept sand and clay tennis courts in one corner. It is recognized to be the most desirable location for a fraternity at the University of Kansas.

The house, a brick mansion built in the 1870's, contains large, commodious rooms on the first floor finished with mahogany, cherry, walnut and oak with a fireplace in each room. The chapter building association erected a three-story addition which provided study rooms and a sleeping-porch dormitory. The house as it now stands accommodates a chapter of between 35 and 40 members. A six-car garage was added by the chapter in 1928. In the flush days after the war, when men were accustomed to barracks, the house accommodated fifty-four men.

The chapter room, built for use as an art gallery by a former owner whose hobby was the collection of rich objects of art, is without windows and is lighted by sky-glass. It has been referred to as "one of the most interesting rooms in the entire fraternity world." On one wall are hung all of the group pictures of the chapter taken each year since the founding in 1904; on another, pictures of members who have won letters in athletics at Kansas, as well as the case containing the 86 medals won by Everett Bradley, Pentathlon Champion and Olympic Star in 1920; on another, pictures of those who served their country during the World War, and on the fourth, photographs of prominent members of Acacia. The built-in book cases provide ample space for a 2,000 volume library as well as convenient shelves for trophy display.

Since founding, Kansas Chapter has occupied first place in scholarship at Kansas University seventeen times, and frequently has been very active on the campus. Traditional social functions are: "The Pig Roast" after the homecoming football game each fall, a stag banquet attended by a hundred or more alumni, the winter formal dance and the Founders' Day Dinner.

A Chapter House with an interesting history



The chapter publication is the *Letter From Home*. On September 1, 1933, the total membership of the chapter was 472. The cost of the property was \$75,000.00.



George O. Foster

Prominent Members

EARL A. BLACKMAN, Kansas City, Missouri, director of the Youth Forum in Kansas City, Missouri. "Fighting Parson" of the A. E. F.

DR. WILLIAM L. BURDICK, Lawrence, Kansas, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Kansas, Professor of Law and author of many law texts. 33° Mason.

HENRY F. MASON (deceased), Justice of the Supreme Court of Kansas.

BEN. S. PAULEN, Fredonia, Kansas, former Governor of Kansas.

RAYMOND A. SCHWEGLER, Lawrence, Kansas, prominent educator and psychologist, Dean of School of Education, University of Kansas.

WALTER G. THIELE, Topeka, Kansas, Justice of Kansas Supreme Court.

ALEXANDER WETMORE, Washington, D. C., Eminent Scientist, Director of the National Museum, and Assistant Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution.

HOWARD T. HILL, Manhattan, Kansas, Head of Speech Department, Kansas State College, former officer Kiwanis International.

ALBERT K. WILSON, for 30 years Grand Secretary of Kansas Masons. 33° Mason.

WALLACE PRATT, Prominent Geologist, Vice President of Humble Oil and Refining Company.

GEORGE O. FOSTER, Registrar of the University of Kansas since 1908, Grand Master of Kansas Masons, 1933.

L. B. ROBERTS, prominent in photographic world and member of Roy Andrews Chapman expedition to the Gobi desert.



William L. Burdick



E. L. Bradley, Kansas
Pentathlon champion, 1919
American Olympic Team, 1920

OKLAHOMA

In 1924, Oklahoma purchased a group of lots facing Cruce Street and bordering Elm and College Avenues, a location close to the University and adjacent to the campus, which has become the center of the fraternity district. On the east end of these lots a \$75,000.00 structure was erected. On the west end, commonly known as "The West 40," the grass grows green, as any pledge will testify, and sorority house plans still are being studied to determine who the purchaser of the lots will be. Excellent foresight in landscaping gives us the most attractive exterior of the campus.

The vine-covered house is of brick, in old English style, built to accommodate forty-eight men. The spacious living, lounge and dining rooms give ample dancing space to entertain a

large number of guests. These rooms were redecorated last year and new rugs laid. The second floor, refinished this year, consists of ten study rooms, two large bathrooms, and the upstairs lounge where are displayed the trophies and the pictures of our prominent members. On the third floor are four more study rooms and the coolest and quietest spot in Oklahoma, the dormitory, which has twenty-six beds accommodating fifty-two men.

The large basement has many rooms, including gymnasium boiler room, Valetaria equipment, study

rooms and the chapter room. The large chapter room which was done in mural paintings in gold and black last spring is now the showplace of the house. The paintings depict the life of Pythagoras.

The chapter, having won several scholarship cups, has a good scholastic record, and has been very prominent in campus activities.

Traditional functions of the Oklahoma Chapter are: The Acacia Oriental dance, the highlight of the campus social season; the Founders' Day



Banquet, held each year in Oklahoma City, and four formal dances held during the school year.

The chapter publication is *The Portal*.

The membership is 329.

Prominent Members

DR. WILLIAM BENNETT BIZZELL, Ph.D., LL.D., President of the University of Oklahoma; prominent Mason.

LEW WENTZ, noted philanthropist; thirty-third degree Mason; Ex-chairman of State Highway Commission; famous oil operator.

LESLIE E. SALTER, Assistant United States Attorney-General; former United States District Attorney under Coolidge and twice member of Oklahoma Legislature.

H. L. MULDRAW, thirty-third degree Mason; has held every office in Consistory No. 1; twice Grand Master of State of Oklahoma.

DR. EDWIN DEBARR, Ph.D., National known chemist; former Vice President of University of Oklahoma; prominent Mason.



GEORGE WASHINGTON

When the George Washington Chapter was admitted to Acacia its home was located at 1719 "I" Street, but some two years later, in August, 1925, moved to the present residence at 1707 Massachusetts Avenue, in an exclusive residential section, one block from Du Pont Circle. Like many of the stately mansions that are typical of the famous broad, tree-lined thoroughfares, the fraternity house, built in the 1880's, is of stolid mid-Victorian architecture. Although constructed principally of brick it has an impressive limestone front that tends to give it the appearance of having been built solely of that material.

As is characteristic of these majestic homes built against each other, Acacia appears to be sandwiched between the Finnish Legation on one side and a large club house on the other. A small lawn covers the narrow frontage of the three-story residence.

Every one of its large commodious rooms has a spacious fireplace, which is in keeping with the well preserved quaintness of the interior. A mounted elk's head on the wall near a fireplace at the entrance gives the house an immediate comfortable, club-like at-



Chapter House

mosphere. Pictures of each group of Acacians that has occupied the house in previous years hang on the wall, following the rise of the staircase from the first floor. Loaded bookshelves line the four walls of the library on the second floor. The house is situated about three-quarters of a mile from the University.

During its ten years of competition the chapter has won the interfrater-

nity scholarship trophy three times, never having finished below third place. Of the two years that the pledge prize has been offered, Acacia won it once and was runner-up in the second year's standings. In the trophy case there is also a debating cup and a cup won by a successful bowling team. In addition, individual Acacians have won many campus honors.

The chapter publication, *The Surveyor*, is published twice each year, on Thanksgiving and on Founders' Day.

The traditional social events are: the Founders' Day Banquet, the Spring Formal and the Alumni Dance on New Year's Eve. There has been a Christmas party given to the children of the Alumni for the last two years that bids fair to become a traditional function of the chapter.

Prominent Members

JOHN R. LAPHAM, Dean of the George Washington University School of Engineering.

ROBERT A. NIXON, Member of Wisconsin State Legislature.

CLARENCE M. UPDEGRAFF, Professor of Law, University of Iowa.

ARTHUR F. JOHNSON, Professor of Mechanical Engineering at the George Washington University.

HECTOR G. SPAULDING, Professor of Law, George Washington University.

TEXAS

Texas Chapter of Acacia fraternity was founded on April 6, 1916, with 33 charter members. It was the outgrowth of the "Triangles" club, a Masonic organization, which had been in existence on the campus of the University of Texas some two years.

The members have maintained a house every year. During the session of 1921-1922, the chapter house was destroyed by fire; this event resulted in a set-back to the fraternity, since much of its property and all of its records were lost.

The present location of the chapter house, 610 West 24 Street, is three blocks northwest of the campus. The University of Texas does not have a "fraternity row," but many of the chapters are in the immediate vicinity.

Texas Chapter, through its alumni association, owns property at 608 West 24 Street, and expects to build a chapter house as soon as conditions will permit.

Total membership is 217.

Prominent Alumni

SAMUEL P. COCHRAN, of Dallas, Texas, Sovereign Grand Inspector General of the Southern Jurisdiction of An-

cient and Accepted Scottish Rite Masons, Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Texas and Past Grand Commander of Knights Templar of Texas.

GEORGE C. BUTTE, former Dean of the School of Law of the University of Texas; former assistant attorney-general of the United States; and former deputy governor of the Philippine Islands.

JEWEL P. LIGHTFOOT, of Fort Worth, Texas, Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Texas; former attorney-general of Texas; and Past Grand Orator of the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons.

Governor (of Indiana) Paul V. McNutt, Harvard, and Ex-Governor Harry G. Leslie, Purdue.



SCHOLARSHIP RATINGS

From Data Furnished by the Interfraternity Conference

CHAPTER RATINGS

1. Syracuse	1st in 26	13. Iowa State	8th in 30
2. George Washington	2nd 15	14. Kansas State	10th 20
3. Ohio State	2nd 43	15. Purdue	10th 33
4. Cincinnati	3rd 15	16. Kansas	11th 19
5. Indiana	3rd 20	17. Michigan	13th 46
6. Minnesota	3rd 21	18. Oklahoma	13th 22
7. Northwestern	3rd 18	19. Iowa	17th 21
8. Penn State	3rd 42	20. Washington	19th 36
9. Oklahoma State	3rd 10	21. Texas	21st 23
10. Colorado	4th 21	22. Wisconsin	33rd 39
11. Missouri	4th 23	23. Illinois	34th 55
12. Nebraska	4th 30	(5 other chapters not rated)	

NATIONAL RATINGS

	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
1st	F* 4.50	B* 5.59	B* 5.00	B* 4.86	B* 4.57
2nd	P 2.50	M 4.00	M 3.50	L 3.75	L 3.20
3rd	C 2.20	I 2.93	P 3.30	P 3.20	E 2.89
4th	E 2.00	P 2.65	A 2.80	E 3.13	O 2.70
5th	H 2.00	ACAC. 2.55	I 2.67	J 2.70	P 2.50
6th	O 1.80		K 2.67	H 2.63	N 2.28
7th	ACAC. 1.50		E 2.43	ACAC. 2.36	G 2.10
8th			ACAC. 1.86		I 1.75
9th					F 1.63
10th					ACAC. 7.54

Acacia Seventh Fifth Eighth Seventh Tenth

*The letters F, B, etc., represent general social fraternities which have had higher ratings than Acacia. These figures are taken from the confidential charts published by the Scholarship Committee of the Interfraternity Conference and publication of the standings of other fraternities is prohibited. Out of the 15 fraternities which have rated higher than Acacia during the last five years, one fraternity has topped Acacia five times, 2 four times, 1 three times, 2 five times, 4 one time. At least, we have been rather consistent! The number of fraternities rated in the 5 years has varied from 67 to 69.

California

(Continued from page 121)

Prominent Alumni

K. C. LEEBRICK, Dean of the College of Letters and Arts, Syracuse University, Syracuse, New York.

JOHN F. SHUMAN, prominent attorney in San Francisco.

GEORGE C. PARDEE, former governor of California, and president of East Bay Municipal Utility District.

HON. JOHN F. PULLER, presiding justice, California District Court of Appeal.

EDWARD OSCAR HEINRICH, noted criminologist and handwriting expert.

ROLLAND A. VANDEGRIFT, Director of Finance, State of California, and right-hand man of California's governor.

HON. JOHN D. MURPHEY, Judge of Superior Court of Alameda County, California and former Grand Master of Masonic Lodges in California.

PROF. CHARLES F. SHAW, Professor of Soil Technology in the University of California, noted Soil Technologist.

HENRY C. MILLER, Comptroller of California State Compensation Insurance Fund.

Publications of Acacia Fraternity

THE TRIAD OF ACACIA—Issued four times each year in October, December, March and May. Yearly subscription \$1.00, payable in advance by check, cash or money order to Herschel L. Washington, 825 Lathrop Building, Kansas City, Mo. Extra copies, 35 cents, to be ordered from Keeper of Archives, Acacia House, 1923 Geddes Avenue, Ann Arbor, Mich. Life subscription to be obtained through subscription to Acacia Endowment Fund of \$15 or more, sent to W. Elmer Ekblaw, Clark University, Worcester, Mass.; check being made payable to W. Elmer Ekblaw, National Secretary.

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DIRECTORIES OF ACACIA—General Alphabetical and Chapter directories published in January, 1930, may be purchased from Keeper of Archives, Acacia House, 1923 Geddes Avenue, Ann Arbor, Mich., by cash, check or money order, \$1.00 each.

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PINS—And other fraternity jewelry may be secured from the chapters or through the National Secretary.