

Delta Chi Quarterly

The Fraternity Magazine

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No. 3

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By AMASA J. PARKER, Jr.
OF ALBANY, N. Y.

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Another plan:

A silver loving cup, a reward for scholarship, was recently presented to Iota Chapter by a few wisely-guided alumnae. The cup is to be given at the end of each year to the freshman having the highest average scholarship for the year. If she has had no unsatisfactory marks, her name and class will be engraved upon the cup. This honor-student of her class keeps the cup during her sophomore year. At the reunion banquet in June, she, in turn, presents the cup, with a toast, to the honor freshman. And so the cup goes on and on, and the names engraved upon it make a real roll of honor for Iota Chapter.—*Key of K K Γ.*

With an annual event of this sort to anticipate, the graduating senior is most likely to arrange to get back to the house at that time at least, and he at once forms the habit of happily looking forward to the annual reunion, and will thus keep up interest. As for the "old grads." they may be gathered back into the fold one at a time, but once back there will be every reason to expect them thereafter. It might not be a grand success the first year, but with seniors graduating, with their attention centered upon their first reunion, and the gradual gathering process working upon others, the plan gives strong evidence of ultimate success. It has been a success from the very beginning with Φ Δ Θ.

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Man is an animal instinctively social, particularly the college man, and more particularly the American college man. The college fraternity system, the society clubs, and the entire social life of the American college are an important part and parcel of the college life, and an ever-increasing factor in that life. These associations, welded together by four years' constant intercourse, should be lasting, and they frequently are.

The recent alumnus, filled to the brim with the best of exuberant intentions, for the first very few years keeps up his old college affiliations, but, as the span of years grows wider, the harder it becomes to even approximate the honest intentions of these early days, and forgetfulness creeps in. Business cares distract, new associations develop and new duties demand, and the man, who never intended to forget, has almost forgotten.

In perpetuating these old associations and maintaining this college spirit we think the college fraternity plays an important part. The fraternity man is bound to Alma Mater by a double tie. His chapter associations are close, and this draws him closer to the college. In after life, wherever his lot may be cast, he finds himself among his friends, not only from his own college, but from many colleges, and his view is enlarged and broadened from an extended horizon. The comity that exists among all college men is not as strong as that comity begotten by fraternity fellowship.

To enjoy these benefits to their full extent it behooves fraternity men upon leaving college to identify themselves with their fraternity alumni organizations within reaching distance from almost any point on the map they may choose to locate. The dues are so nominal that all can join. It is the duty of every one to his fraternity, to his college, and to himself to join. These after-associations and this fostering of college and fraternity spirit in these after-years are the best part of fraternity life.—*D. K. E. Quarterly.*

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Fortunately for some chapters there appears to be a general awakening in many fraternities and in numerous fraternity publications anent the very important fact, that a member's classroom standing should not be neglected, but rather, be stimulated to the greatest possible attainments. Following are suggestions as to how this work of the chapter may be conducted:

The Northwestern chapter of Β Θ Π has instituted the system of making an upper classman responsible for the scholarship and deportment of a freshman. The editor of *Beta Theta Pi* advises that a committee be formed of upper classmen, who would naturally be in sympathy with the younger members, and alumnae, one of whom, if possible, should be on the teaching force of the college. The object of such a committee would be to meet with each member of the chapter at the beginning of the year and consider with him what he intends to do while in college, and to check any actions that are not for his or her good, or that of the fraternity.—*The Lyre.*

Kappa Alpha Theta suggests:

Probably the best method found has been the investigation, twice in the semester, of the scholarship of each member of the chapter, by a standing committee of seniors or alumnae.

how scrupulously the fraternities may avoid any open reference to fraternity matters, a covert rushing is in progress all the time. In colleges where such restrictions are imposed by *pan-Hellenic* agreement we are constantly hearing of charges of infractions of the rules by some fraternity or other. Besides, this protracted season of uncertainty keeps the fraternity men under a strain that is bound to prevent their giving college matters proper and undivided attention. It is far better for the college, the fraternities and the freshmen to have the rushing over with in a few weeks, so that all concerned can settle down to the regular routine of college and chapter life as soon as possible."

The above is a splendid statement of one view but it is doubtful if that view obtains generally.

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"It is also worth while to ask ourselves whether political training which our undergraduates are receiving in college will have the effect of producing good citizens. In other words do our members in college stand for that honesty and fair play in college politics which we hope to see more generally in public politics? We fear that the desire to add to the list of "honors" sometimes leads fraternity men to resort to wire pulling and to stoop to contemptible practices. A ring of college boys or a ring of chapters designed to control college politics is just as much a ring and just as objectionable as any other ring, and four years of training in such methods in college politics is not calculated to inspire the highest ideals in the minds of men entering the broader field of politics. College Honors! What do those two words mean? Fraternity men are in the habit of proudly enumerating the college offices held by the members of their chapter and when the list is made up they entitle it "college honors." If these offices have come as the spontaneous recognition of merit or fitness for the office then they are indeed "honors." If, however, they are the result of scheming and unfair combinations in which a better man has been defeated the word "honors" is a misnomer and we prefer to label them with the more correct term "dishonors."

The above editorial from the *Scroll* of Φ Δ Θ, is characteristic of the purity cry that has arisen in several fraternity organizations, among them the *Beta Theta Pi* and *The Palm* of Α Τ Ω. That the assertions made are grounded upon facts, and the plea for reform and a return of democracy is warranted, in numerous instances, is not only regrettable, but is a source of danger and increasing ill for the entire fraternity system. It is from just such features that "barbarian" or "independent" opposition arises, often times causing great concern and even injury and defeat for the Greeks; all of which is a merited reward for "shrewd politics" and suppression of democracy which is, in its results, one of the worst and most contemptible forms of snobbishness.

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To keep the alumni interested in the chapter is the grave problem which most chapters are continually called upon to face. An excellent idea, and perhaps as near a solution as any we have observed, comes from the Φ Δ Θ chapter at University of Kansas. This chapter has established their "Matinee Mess." The function is instituted as a reunion time for the alumni, a particular occasion for them to return, get acquainted with the active chapter and renew old acquaintances. It is an annual affair and the first Saturday before St. Valentine's Day is set apart for the "Mess," so that the alumni know from year to year just about when the event is coming, giving them ample time to arrange to attend. Speaking of it the *Scroll* correspondent says: "Each year the general program is about the same—matinee dance in the afternoon—dinner or mess at six o'clock—more dancing and visiting in the evening. At this particular affair our alumni see us on dress parade, but during the rest of their stay, which is usually a day or so, they learn something about the chapter and see how we are progressing or retrogressing as the case may be. If progressing, they can help us to progress further and more rapidly, if retrogressing, they can lend a helping hand and possibly put us on the right path again."

several capital pointers. In the first place if the alumnus receiving it cares anything at all for his fraternity he becomes interested at once in an opportunity to know what a chapter, and more so if it is his own chapter, is doing, and when he is in such a state of mind he is most likely to fill out and return the information blank. The same thing is done by other chapters, perhaps by some of our own: if not this particular plan, some similar plan should be followed by each chapter.

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Founded at Syracuse, thirty-four years ago, 1874, Gamma Phi Beta has permitted itself to enjoy the least growth of any of the leading sororities. To-day but twelve institutions have chapters of this sorority. Without an exception these institutions are of first rank of the sorority field, yet these twelve institutions do not include all of the favorable fields. Gamma Phi has pride in her conservatism, but it does appear that this element, which becomes an injury when over-developed, is proving a weakness which no fraternity can well afford to endure for a long period. Conservatism often means little more than following in "the trodden paths" and at the same time great loss in the help, new ideas and progress that is allowed to slip by. This is the truth uppermost in the minds of the leaders of the strongest and best fraternities and sororities to-day. So long as there is room for growth, a healthy organization must grow. Conservatism is very important but should never be allowed absolute control. The Crescent indicates that Gamma Phi, or at least some of the members, are awakening to this, and it would be no surprise to note a change of policy soon. With chapters in leading institutions in the East, on the Pacific Coast and in the Middle West, the innovation would be easy, profitable and strengthening, not only in numbers but in lessening the distances between remote and isolated chapters, which is a point demanding earnest consideration in our own fraternity. We have an ultra-conservative element, in spite of which our growth has been in the main healthy and rapid, but splendid fields beckon us, and instead of turning our backs, encouragement should be given, that good fields be developed instead of desolated, with the result that after proper cultivation Delta Chi would reap the harvest of a healthy new chapter, especially is this true in the Middle West and West. Each year numerous applications for charters come to our attention: some are not worth considering at anytime and should be and are told so at once: but there are always others who hale from desirable places and in such cases it is wise to give some encouragement by setting the petitioners to work to build up a strong body, perhaps for a couple of years or longer. If they are worthy they will not mind that and in the end give a better chapter than the "all-star" group gathered into the fold upon first application.

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Editorially the *Rainbow* makes the following pointed comment upon rushing restrictions:

"The average freshman is pretty well posted on fraternities before he enters college, and about all the additional investigation he requires in making his selection is to ascertain which fraternity is composed of men most congenial personally to him and maintaining a chapter house life which appeals to his own tastes and ideas. We venture to say that the personal equation has more weight in a freshman's decision than all other considerations combined. With him it is largely a matter of intuition and sentiment and, no matter how long a time may elapse before he makes a formal choice, his mind is generally made up in the first week or two. Chapters could save themselves much unnecessary expense and labor if they would realize that it is the type of their chapter home life and the character and personality of their men which influence a freshman more than putting him under obligations by extravagant entertainment and expensive attentions.

"The claim that postponing the pledging date secures a better attention to college work and interests on the part of both fraternity men and freshmen, is just the opposite of the real result. No matter what regulations are in force or

geographical distribution of them, is interdicted by the very nature of our system and aims. We believe in one brotherhood, not a friendly collection of brotherhoods."

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Gradually it is becoming apparent that the small church college, with a small endowment and wanting in many up-to-date facilities, is about to face a final crisis. Especially is this true in the South, and the telling force of the fact seems to be appreciated to a greater extent in that section than anywhere else. Many leading sectarian educators are now giving the matter every attention possible. It is realized that this type of institution can no longer compete successfully with the State Universities in the rapid development the latter have enjoyed during recent years. The query is, what to do with the small college? Some are advocating consolidation in many cases and others believe in following on in the same old path, but as "Junior colleges," maintaining a thorough course to a certain point, giving the student who completes the same a diploma, but not a degree. This latter plan does not seem feasible, it fails to present an inviting appearance. Doubtless the solution the future will see will be consolidation and the disappearing of many famous old colleges.

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Governor Hughes' advice to Δ Τ is pretty good stuff for the rest of us. He says: "If I were asked to tell Delta Upsilon what it should do, I would say very briefly this: Never let any snobbery enter your chapter-house. Never think of taking a man into your chapter because of his father, or his family, or his wealth, or his good looks, or his clothes, or anything which is external. You can soon dissipate all your power and be reduced to the low level attained by those who fill our clubs and amount to nothing in making the world go round, if you lose the spirit of Delta Upsilon, which takes the boy as he comes to college for what he reveals of himself in mental power, in moral purpose, in earnestness, in the desire to make the most of his college work. Fill your chapters full of these men and they will grow up to the other standards to which your expectations rise.

"Make it a rule that the college shall still be, as it was in the earlier and small days of our great institutions, a true democracy, where it is not the man who spends most but the man who is most, that deserves the tribute of his fellows: not the man who can introduce you to the best social fellowship but the man who in sober and honest endeavor, albeit with a warm heart and sincere desire to tie to his true friends, realizes what a college course means and looks forward to that great world beyond as a world of achievements for which the best preparation is naught but character, and without which all other accomplishments must fail."

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Late in the college year the University of Minnesota chapter of Φ Κ Ψ prepares a leaflet and information blank, which is sent to every alumnus of the chapter and to all other Φ Ψ's who are at all likely to be interested in that particular chapter and who might know of promising material entering Minnesota in the fall. The leaflet contains a cut of the active chapter, then a history of the chapter's work during the year, what it has done for the fraternity-at-large, for the "U" and for its own good. Its plans and purposes for the future are briefly stated and some space is given to the achievements of the more prominent members. In short, the collegiate, fraternal, social, athletic and political deeds of chapter and individual are given. Then at the end is a detachable information blank, which is an inquiry for promising material. The blank also has questions relative to the social standing of the proposed new man, and that of his family. Their financial situation, his talent in what particular line, and what accomplishments, whether musical, athletic, etc., by what other fraternities likely to be reached, etc.

The leaflet is bound in a folder cover and mailed. It evidently contains

very soon thereafter. The Kentucky State chapter placed a chapter in Campbell-Hagerman College, also in Lexington, in 1903, and these two chapters constitute the sorority at present. In the fall of 1907 the Kentucky State chapter bought a one-story frame cottage on South Limestone street. This contains reception rooms, chapter room, kitchen, etc., and is used for meetings and entertainment. It is the first chapter house in the state owned by a Greek-letter fraternity or sorority.—*Scroll.*

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The writer believes that after the building of fraternity houses the next step will be the foundation of chapter endowment funds. Certain of the older chapters have established "scholarship funds," the income of which is to be used to pay the initiation fees or membership dues of desirable men. A few, in the hope of keeping some of the best men in residence at the house for a year or two after graduation, are establishing funds for graduate scholarships or fellowships in the college. Other funds for libraries, for the giving of annual dinners, for keeping up close relations with the alumni, or for reducing the cost of undergraduate membership, may perhaps already exist, or may be established in the future.—*Delta of Sigma Nu.*

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From the *Rainbow* it is learned that at least one chapter of Δ T Δ makes an effort to preserve the badges of deceased brothers. The badge is framed, imbedded in velvet, in a deep frame, with name, class, honors, attainments and year of death, and it is then placed on the wall of the chapter hall. The plan certainly has its share of commendable features, especially in preventing the badge from falling into the hands of unappreciative persons, or from becoming so far alienated that it is likely to become lost, with the probable embarrassment that it will ultimately appear in the shop of some pawn-broker, or in the possession of and worn by some one wholly unauthorized to do so.

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The undergraduate has so many opportunities to render daily service to the Fraternity that it is difficult to make an enumeration without overlooking somebody's hobby. It may be safely stated, however, and urged upon the undergraduate that it is his duty to improve his standing in his class, in his literary society, in athletics and whatever tends to add to his importance in his college. He who is ever ready and takes advantage of the daily opportunity, serves his chapter best, and, thereby, the Fraternity. As the college year nears its close the opportunities for doing good work, and at the same time, adding to one's personal record, are almost numberless. This can be done by increasing one's class standing, as well as by passing the final examinations with "flying colors."—*Rainbow of Δ T Δ.*

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Based upon the peculiar belief of that fraternity concerning brotherhood, the *Garnet and White*, of Alpha Chi Rho, gives answer in the following to the many items of wonder and surmise by other fraternities as to just why Alpha Chi Rho chose a restricted territorial field:

"The reason for our restriction to the ten colonies north of North Carolina is that conservatism is one of the important and basic principles of Alpha Chi Rho's tradition. Our policy is not that of a federation of autonomous chapters, as in Phi Upsilon, but that of one central fraternity having recruiting stations at different universities. No brother of the order belongs, except for voting purposes and for the collection of necessary dues, to one chapter more than to another. He belongs to the fraternity, and is stationed in some chapter merely as an accident of residence. The national organization, which has the right, if it choose to exercise it, (which normally it does not), of initiating or suspending in any chapter, is supposed to keep thoroughly in touch with the local situation in each one of the chapters. It is obvious that a large number of chapters, or wide

In the recent athletic elections at Nebraska a merry war was waged between $\Theta N E$ and "the field." $\Theta N E$ was defeated and Chancellor Andrews threatens to drive the organization out of college. Some of the fraternities which boast of not permitting their members to join $\Theta N E$ are represented in the Nebraska chapter of that fraternity and also in other chapters.—*Scroll of $\Phi \Delta \Theta$* .

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It has often occurred to us that the alumni of a chapter ought, at Commencement time, to hold an "alumni initiation," when the men who receive their sheepskins could be formally received into the larger chapter. There is a pretty sentiment about the thought that three steps embrace our Fraternity relationships—undergraduate, alumni and the great beyond—and each of these should be marked by chapter recognition.— *ΔT Quarterly*.

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The *Phi Gamma Delta* says: "Probably from ten to fifteen per cent of the living members of the fraternity ($\Phi \Gamma \Delta$) live within a radius of fifty miles of the New York City Hall. A hundred mile radius, which would take in New Haven and Philadelphia, would doubtless include one-fifth of the entire fraternity membership." Isn't this statement true of most fraternities, and even more so of a few, at least, of the so-called "strictly Eastern?"

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Considerable attention is being attracted by a series of historical sketches, entitled "The Founders and Their Graves," now appearing in the *Phi Gamma Delta*. These articles take up the founders one by one, giving the biography of each together with an immense amount of early history of $\Phi \Gamma \Delta$. The facts in each instance are well presented and highly entertaining, though the reader be not a Fiji; and the series, when completed, will be invaluable to $\Phi \Gamma \Delta$.

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Omega Tau Sigma is the name of a new fraternity organized in the spring of 1906 among the students in the department of Veterinary medicine at the University of Pennsylvania. The badge is a square placed diagonally inside another square. The Pennsylvania chapter is called the "A" and it intends to become a regular chartered professional fraternity. If an Alpha only followed the Omega, the Latin initial letters of its name would be more indicative of the nature of the fraternity.—O. A. T. S.—*Delta Tau Delta Rainbow*.

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Seven years ago Ohio State University was given the novelty of a gymnastic Greek-Letter Society, known as Gamma Phi. The idea originated among a few of the student gymnasium instructors, called "aides." The society was launched and has grown steadily, giving special attention to the gymnastic and athletic activities at Ohio State. Being firmly established at home the idea of expansion crept in with the result that a chapter was installed at Ohio Wesleyan University last April. It is rumored that other chapters will be established in the near future.

Ohio State has another organization, the Varsity "O" Association, which is purely athletic, its membership being confined to athletes who have won the Varsity letter. V "O" A has flourished for five years and remains local.

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The X E X sorority, which is not mentioned in Baird's Manual, was founded about 1900 at Kentucky University, Lexington, Ky. A second chapter was established at Kentucky State College in 1902, and the parent chapter became inactive

The University of Virginia seeks to encourage the building of chapter houses by furnishing building sites and promising to loan on good security two-thirds of the amount needed to erect the house, provided the one-third is actually in hand.—*Shield and Diamond of Π K A.*

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Speaking of the Western University of Pennsylvania, the *Scroll* says: "The name of the institution has been changed to the University of Pittsburg and the present indications point to this institution soon becoming a strong rival to the older universities of the East."

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T. K. A. is the name of a new honorary fraternity which appears to have been organized during the month of May at the offices of the Governor of Indiana. Only male students, taking honors in oratory in their college, are eligible.

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The Denison Chapter of B Θ Π has adopted the excellent plan of placing a calendar, made up of as many cards as there are meetings in the year, in the initiation room. The Recording Secretary writes on the respective cards the matters that should be considered at each meeting, thus doing away with the "bug bear" of forgotten business.—*The Lyre.*

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The University of Florida has just completed its second year. This institution was formed by the consolidation of the three State colleges located at Tallahassee, Lake City, and Gainesville. The university is located at Gainesville. The college at Tallahassee has become a college for women, and the college at Lake City an agricultural college.—*Shield and Diamond of Π K A.*

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A University that owns a town.—The University of the South owns several thousand acres, including the town of Sewanee, on the plateau of the Cumberland Mountains. All residences, stores, etc., on the domain are either owned by the university or are built on ground rented from the university for thirty-three years or more. All the fraternities pay a small ground rent for the ground on which their houses stand.—*Caduceus.*

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There has been a change in the name of Kentucky State College, at Lexington to "State University," and Kentucky University, located at the same town, will be known hereafter by its former name, Tansylvania University. South-western Baptist University, of Jackson, Tenn., has resumed the name of Union University, as it was known before the war.

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As announced in the *Quarterly*, Sigma Chi has granted a charter to a petitioning body at the University of Utah. Utah is a virgin field for fraternities, and by the promise of development, offers considerable inducement. The field is being closely watched and several other fraternities are likely to follow the action taken by Sigma Chi.

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Tau Beta Pi, the honorary engineering society, has rented a house at the University of Illinois. This seems to be a new departure for a society of this class. Tau Beta Pi is about to issue a quarterly magazine to be called the *Bent*, which is the technical term of the element of construction of which the society badge is made. This is the first attempt at journalism by an honorary fraternity.—*Beta Theta Pi.*

Delta Phi has entered Virginia, giving a chapter roll of twelve.

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Delta Delta Delta installed a chapter at Colby College, March 14, 1908.

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By going into Columbia, Sigma Nu has increased its chapter roll to fifty-nine.

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Alpha Tau Omega entered Ames, March 7, and that institution now has a total of five fraternities.

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Phi Delta Theta is reported as having incorporated a clause in the initiation ritual binding against membership in Θ N E.

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Alpha Epsilon Upsilon is the name of an honor society recently organized by the Emory College faculty among the students, membership depending on scholarship.—*Delta of Sigma Nu*.

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Gamma Phi Beta will hold its next convention at the University of Michigan, November 10-13, as will Delta Gamma also, some time later during the school year.

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Semper paratus—this motto has long been in practical effect with the best organized governments, corporations and business concerns. Every successful individual knows its full meaning.—*Exchange*.

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Φ A Δ has established a chapter in the Wesleyan University Law School, Bloomington, Ill. This makes the second legal fraternity in the school, Φ Δ Φ having entered the school a year ago.—*Phi Gamma Delta*.

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The University of Arkansas, located at Fayetteville, is enjoying splendid development and prosperity. It now enrolls 1,200 students and in spite of legislative opposition permits five fraternities and two sororities to flourish.

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If you want a thing well done, ask a busy man. This is true of the fraternity. The chapter busy doing things is never on the delinquent list, is never troubled with discord.—*S. A. E. Record*.

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The legal fraternity, Phi Delta Phi, held its Eleventh General convention at Iowa City, Pa., April 30, May 1, 1908. Thirty-eight of forty chapters were represented. Charters were granted to the University of Maine and Washington and Lee.—*Rainbow*.

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Π Beta Phi recently held its twentieth convention in New Orleans, with Sophia Newcomb. With thirty-eight chapters, this sorority may be called the most liberal expansionist in the college world. Its journal, *The Arrow*, has a circulation of 2,200.—*Anchora of Δ I*.

Among the Greeks

By John B. Harshman, Ohio State

NOTICE TO EXCHANGES.

Kindly include the following names and addresses in your exchange mailing list:

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In return three copies of the *Quarterly* will be sent to separate addresses for each exchange.

Since the May number we wish to acknowledge the receipt of the following:

March: *Alpha Tau Omega Palm.*

April: *Pi Beta Phi Arrow, Beta Theta Pi, Phi Gamma Delta, Phi Kappa Psi Shield, Phi Chi Quarterly.*

May: *Psi Omega Frater, Sigma Chi Quarterly, Phi Gamma Delta, Delta Upsilon Quarterly, Z. T. A. Themis, Key of Kappa Kappa Gamma, Kappa Alpha Theta, Alpha Phi Quarterly, Eleusis of Chi Omega, Kappa Sigma Caduceus, Record of S. A. E., Delta Sigma Delta, Desmos, A. K. K. Centaur, Garnet and White of Alpha Chi Rho.*

June: *Caduceus of Kappa Sigma, Alpha Tau Omega Palm, Phi Kappa Psi Shield, Gamma Phi Beta Crescent, Shield and Diamond of Pi Kappa Alpha, Scroll of Phi Delta Theta, Trident of Tri-Delta, Delta Kappa Epsilon Quarterly, Delta Tau Delta Rainbow.*

July: *Delta Gamma Anchora, Alpha Phi Quarterly.*

August: *Alpha Xi Delta.*

Then and Now

There is nothing now left of the dreams of our childhood;
They've destroyed all our heroes from Richard to Tell,
And now they've attacked with their venomous slanders
The old oaken bucket that hung in the well.

They say it is dripping with microbes, not coolness,
The white pebbly bottom it touched as it fell
Is chuck full of typhoid. It's slaughtered its thousands,
The moss-covered bucket that hung in the well.

In days of our childhood they used to assure us
'Twas at the well bottom that truth chose to dwell,
And how can we have faith in anything, knowing
That nothing but microbes is found in a well?

We used to believe in so many sweet fancies—
Love, romance, religion—but now the world squirms
Not one single thing to believe in but germs.
In misery hopeless, for wise men have left us.

—*Washington Herald.*

What sort of a Fraternity
Would our Fraternity be,
If all of the members
Were just like ——?

—*Δ Σ Δ Demos.*

The wind bloweth, the farmer soweth,
The subscriber oweth, and the Lord knoweth
That we are in need of our dues.
So come a-runnin', ere we go gunnin';
We're not funnin', this thing of dunnin',
Gives us the everlastin' blues.

—*Θ Δ Χ Shield.*

Obituary

Clay Russell Crider

Stanford, '07

The solid ranks of the Stanford Chapter were broken for the first time, on June twenty-third, by the death of Clay Russell Crider, of the class of 1907. The end came so suddenly that it is still hard for those who knew him to realize that he is gone.

Brother Crider played a prominent part in Stanford affairs during his four years on the campus, and was one of the best-known and best-liked of the recent graduates of the University. He held a number of student offices during his college career, in his Senior year was Secretary both of the Associated Students and of the Board of Control, and finally, just before graduation, 1907, gave him the last honor of all by electing him to the permanent secretaryship of the class.

He was initiated into Delta Chi in January, 1907, and at once became an enthusiastic worker for the upbuilding of the chapter. His election to the position of "C" in May, 1907, was a recognition of this; and it was a matter for regret among the members of the chapter that his decision to enter business, instead of returning to the University for graduate work, prevented him from taking up the active duties of the office. He continued, however, to take a keen interest in fraternity affairs, and kept in close touch with the fellows on the campus.

Clay Crider was one of the truest and best of Stanford men, and a loyal son of Delta Chi. Had he lived to fulfill the bright promise of his youth, we feel sure that he would have brought great honor to his college and to his fraternity; and they will remember him now as one who did well what little it was given him to do, and who was always true to the ideals for which they stand.

WASHINGTON

'07.—L. E. Osborne is to be married in the fall, we hear.

'08.—Harry A. Frank is in business with the firm of Bishop & Cobb, St. Louis. He did so well that they gave him a vacation this summer.

'08.—J. C. Grover is evidently very busy somewhere in Kansas City. He can not find time to give his friends his address, let alone write them.

'08.—G. O. Staman is going to open an office on his own hook. We hope he gets plenty to hang on it.

'08.—E. W. English passed through St. Louis on his way to Macon, Mo., from Oklahoma, where he has been mixing up in politics, business and some things which should not be there, according to the State Constitution.

'08.—W. H. Schannberg, better known as "Glimmer," is working very hard. He can only manage to get off three or four afternoons a week to play tennis. Why? Because he is his own boss!

'08.—Ilgenfritz, the Chapter wants to know when you are going to present a frame for that autographed photograph.

'08.—We cannot say how, but Bro. Mohrman has earned the everlasting gratitude of the Chapter and we take this means of expressing our appreciation.

TEXAS

'01.—Alexander Poke has charge of the organization of Bryan Clubs throughout Texas.

'07.—Bruce W. Teagarden is practicing law very successfully with his father in the Campmann Building, San Antonio, Texas.

DE PAUW

'93.—Arthur N. Sager was a prominent figure at the Republican National Convention, in Chicago. He is known as "Folk's Successor."

'95.—Fred'k A. Likely, formerly of Mooresville, Indiana, has moved his offices to the American Central Life Building, Indianapolis.

NEW YORK LAW

Le Roy T. Harkness is Assistant Counsel to the Public Service Corporation.

Marriages.

'03.—W. R. P. Maloney was married to Miss Reeves on August 4, 1908, in New York City.

'05.—Phil O. Grau, of Milwaukee, was married June 15.

Hon. Daniel W. Baker, U. S. District Attorney, was married to Miss Lewis, in Maryland, on June 23.

PENNSYLVANIA

'09.—Dale W. Parke is general manager of a large pleasure resort near Salt Lake City. He reports a splendid summer. On his return trip he will visit the Chapters at Michigan, Chicago, Union, and others. He says there are sixteen Delts in Salt Lake City, tried and true and there is talk of organizing another Alumni Chapter there.

VIRGINIA

'05.—Wm. Osterbridge Spates is a prominent Maryland Democrat.

'06.—Kyder Barr, of Wise, Va., is said to be one of the coming men of his district—a coal section, replete with many rich and able attorneys.

'08.—"Billy" Gloth, of Erie, Pa., who received his LL. B., thinks of returning for post-graduate work. All Virginia men are interested to know what he will do, as he is the greatest foot-ball center in the South. If he returns he will captain Virginia's foot-ball team.

'09.—H. E. Widener is in the Deputy Collector's office for the Sixth District of Virginia, Internal Revenue Service. He reports a busy summer.

STANFORD

'04.—Emmet C. Rittenhouse, '04, Law, '06, was an alternate to the Republican National Convention, at Chicago. This honor was preceded by service in the State and District conventions of the party.

'05.—Donald Seibert, '05, Law, '08, was admitted to the bar on July 20th. He is now located at 585 California Street, San Francisco.

'06.—Jesse E. Campbell, '06, Law, '08, was admitted to practice on the 20th of July.

'06-'08.—Willard, Swart, Ferrell and McGovern is the name of the newest law firm in San Francisco. It is composed of Edward J. McGovern, '06; Frank Swart, '07, Law, '08; Gilbert D. Ferrell, '08, and John D. Willard, ex-'08. All four were active members of the Stanford Chapter while in college. The offices of the firm are in the Call Building.

'08.—Royle A. Carter and John E. Stewart were also successful in the examinations held before the Third District Court of Appeal in July. Bro. Carter has entered practice in Fresno, where he is associated with his father. Stewart will remain for another year at Stanford, where he will hold the position of Graduate Manager.

'08.—William H. Tucker is practicing in San Francisco, with offices in the Pacific Building. He is associated with John T. Williams.

Ex-'08.—Ralph K. Marshall is with the law firm of Brennan & Kelly in the Pacific Building, San Francisco.

Marriage.

'04.—John Leslie Johnston, '04, Law, '06, was married on June 27th to Miss Fidella Knight, of Redwood City. They will reside at Santa Cruz, where Bro. Johnston is a member of the law firm of Rittenhouse and Johnston.

Senate. Together with Geo. H. Lewis, '07, he has been practising at Bowling Green, Ohio.

'07.—C. H. Jones, who entered the practice with his father at Jackson, Ohio, has been elected city solicitor.

'07.—John B. Harshman is located at Dayton, Ohio, associated with O. F. Davisson. His address is 709-15 U. B. Building, Dayton, Ohio.

'08.—Patrick D. Connor has gone to Colorado for his health.

'08.—Rayon G. Hess has located with his father at Sidney, Ohio.

'08.—Clarence I. Hammond is associated with Bro. C. C. Parey, his address being Bronson Bldg., Columbus, Ohio.

CHICAGO

'05.—Frederick Dickinson is with Musgrave, Platt & Lee, in the First National Bank Building.

'05.—S. Crawford Ross, of the Hotel Del Prado, was elected precinct committeeman for the Democrats of his precinct.

'05.—Ota P. Lightfoot was likewise elected in his precinct by the Democrats.

'06.—F. E. Hinckley was last heard from in Montreal.

'06.—Jack Tobin, of Salt Lake City, has successfully coached the athletes at All Hallows College. He is, at present, president of the State Base-ball League.

'06.—David G. Hurlburt, after a hard fight, succeeded in having his man elected Republican precinct committeeman. The struggle in this ward, and especially in this precinct, was the most hotly contested in Chicago. Bro. Hurlburt worked, and he won.

'07.—Oscar Carlson has met with exceptional success in practice in Salt Lake City. He holds the position of Assistant County Attorney and promises to be a winning candidate for State Legislature this fall.

'07.—Albert R. Colegrave spent the winter in Thomasville, Ga. On his way North he paid the Chapter a visit. He is now at Lake Minnetonka, Minn., preparing to take the Minnesota Bar Examination. He will spend the winter at a resort in California.

'08.—Luther D. Swanston will commence practice in Chicago soon. We wish him success.

'08.—Frank W. Richman will enter partnership with his uncle under the firm name of Baker & Richman, at Columbus, Ind.

GEORGETOWN.

'04.—Joseph T. Dyer, Jr., is clerk of the Hotel Cedarcroft, in Atlantic City. Ex-'04.—W. Beall Williams, Jr., is the proud father of Virginia Brenton Williams, born June 29. "Joe" Hartigan was godfather at the baptism.

'05.—Fairfax Shields McCandlish has associated himself with the law firm of Moore, Barbour & Keith, at Fairfax Court House, Va.

'06.—James Branch Bocoock, of Athens, Ga., recently had to undergo an operation at the Georgetown University Hospital.

'07.—J. D. Wade, who has been mining in Old Mexico, has returned to Washington.

'07.—William J. Grace has opened an office in New York at 63 Wall Street.

'08.—R. B. Doing, V. E. West, and H. K. Hickey passed the District of Columbia Bar examination.

Hon. Charles A. Douglas is taking a trip to the Pacific Coast in connection with the famous Colton will case.

'08.—R. J. McGowan is spending the summer on the Rideau Lakes and intends to practice in Toronto in the Fall.

'08.—Harry U. Thomson is practising at Owen Sound, Ontario.

'08.—H. C. MacDonald has entered the firm of Curry, Erye and Wallace.

'08.—F. Holmes Hopkins has entered his father's firm at Lindsay, Ontario, which is now Hopkins & Hopkins.

'08.—E. Ward Wright spent a few days in New York in July. He is engaged in practise with Howell, Reid, Wilgie, Wood & Gibson.

Marriages.

'03.—E. G. Long announces that his marriage to Miss Thomson, sister of A. J. Thomson, '04, will take place in September.

'06.—Geo. H. Sedgwick was married to Miss Mary Robinson, of Halifax, July 9. K. F. MacKenzie was groomsman.

SYRACUSE

'01.—Stephen Bastable will manage the Bastable Theater this coming season. It is one of the big theaters of Syracuse.

'03.—John T. Gardner, who is in partnership with his brother Charles, Union, '07, in Cortlandt, occasionally comes to Syracuse and never forgets the "boys" or the Chapter House.

'04.—J. Frank O'Neill is on a trip to Europe, combining business and pleasure.

'04.—Seth L. Larrabee was in Syracuse during the summer renewing old acquaintances with "Delts."

'05.—Orla E. Black has opened an office in Olean, N. Y., where he has many friends.

'07.—Frank J. Ryan received some distinction in the successful preparation of the case against forty-nine insurance companies, the amount involved being \$2,500,000. He is assisting Wm. B. Ellison, formerly Corporation Counsel of the City of New York.

'08.—Six of this year's graduates are already married or signed up to be. We wish them success and long life.

UNION

The sudden death of Bro. Eli. M. Jones, at the Chapter House, on Commencement morning, June 3d, considerably upset the Chapter. Bros. Wiederholtz and Conway took entire charge of the funeral and carried it through with great care and dignity. Through their untiring efforts everything possible was done for the comfort of the parents of the deceased brother.

OHIO STATE

'02.—Harry Haberer, who is now sporting editor on the *Dayton Journal*, is contemplating going West and entering the practice.

'04.—Frank E. Ruth has been made secretary of the Columbia Vehicle Association.

'06.—Frank Carpenter, who severed his connection with the firm of Dougherty & Todd, of Columbus, has entered the practice at Mt. Sterling and is making good.

'06.—Gilbert L. Fuller continues with Sater, Seymour & Sater, of Columbus, where he has a splendid position.

'07.—It is rumored that "Doc" Hatfield is now a candidate for the Ohio

NORTHWESTERN

'93.—Samuel C. Reat, who has lately been appointed to the U. S. Consular Service, was the victim of a thief in Washington, D. C., on August 2d, at the Hotel Johnson. A valuable scarf pin was stolen.

'99.—Edward M. Ashcraft is president of the Western Tennis Association and very active in arranging tennis tournaments.

'06.—Harry E. Stuart is taking an extended lake trip for his vacation.

'06.—F. E. Hinckley, also of the University of Chicago, was last heard from in Montreal.

'08.—Bert Larkin and Robert Schadel passed the Illinois Bar examination.

'08.—Hawkhurst is staying at the law school taking summer work. He has been elected business manager of the *Illinois Law Review*.

'08.—Edw. A. Fisher and other brothers gave dinner parties during the summer to the Alumni; which were greatly enjoyed and served to engage interest during the summer months.

CHICAGO-KENT

'00.—Henry R. Christophers is practising at Albion, Oklahoma.

'02.—Arthur C. Snow is again playing tennis and worked up to semi-finals in championship of Illinois tournament, at Aster Club. He held the title several years ago.

'03.—Harry H. Barnum won a big victory in a case involving damages for a lost manuscript. It was the first of its kind in Illinois. He also appeared before the Inter-State Commerce Commission and argued orally, and with marked ability, a very important case. He visited the Georgetown Chapter while in Washington.

'04.—Carl V. Vail has permanently located at Almond, North Carolina.

'07.—M. F. Lewis is with the Wilbur agency in the Ashland Block. This block is another great "Delt" community.

'08.—Joseph Grondahl has hung out his shingle in Seattle, Washington.

'09.—Claude A. Grey has moved from Chicago to 1002 E Street, Denver, Colorado.

BUFFALO

—.—Bud Murphy was said to be a "mile high" at the Denver Convention.

—.—John Brown has a cottage at Crystal Beach, Canada.

'08.—George L. Goode spent the summer at Valley Falls, N. Y.

OSGOODE HALL

'97.—A. H. Beaton has been appointed Chief Organizer for the Liberal Party in Ontario.

'02.—W. A. Stabler has returned from England and is practicing law again in Toronto.

'07.—K. F. Mackenzie has formed a partnership for law practice with Mr. James Baird, Toronto.

'07.—R. J. MacGregor, of Buffalo, visited Toronto for a few days during July.

'07.—Ed. Miall is practising at Govan, Sask., and is organizing the Western Alumni with a view of assisting the Active Chapter with their house proposition.

'08.—Hugh John MacDonald is practising law in Toronto, at 70 Victoria Street, with W. R. Quytche.

liam H. Taft, presidential candidate. In the event of the latter's election Bro. Carpenter will undoubtedly be his private secretary. This will be a great honor for Delta Chi, as Bro. Carpenter is very active. Why don't the Georgetown brothers get in touch with him?

'98.—Wendell Hertig is the present Alderman of the aforesaid Fifth Ward of Minnesota and is one of the golf champions of the State.

'98.—Arthur J. Stabbart, Major General commanding the Uniform Rank of the Knights of Pythias, was the central figure in the recent convention of the Order at Boston, in August. In May he visited our genial "CC" at Washington and spent a very pleasant "social hour" with him.

'08.—Chester M. Johnson is in the furniture business with his father, in Austin, Minn.

'08.—Harry S. Carson, on account of his extremely youthful appearance, is going to take post-graduate work in the East before practising.

'08.—James H. Mullaly is receiving instructions at St. Thomas' College.

'08.—C. R. Thompson is in the Phoenix Building, Minneapolis, engaged in the real estate business.

'08.—W. H. Gurnee entertained John B. Harshman, Ohio State, and exchange editor of the *Quarterly*, so lavishly during the latter's visit to Minneapolis during the Shriners' Convention that both were overcome. "Jack" went out first, it is rumored.

'08.—David L. Fulton is practising in Crookston, Minn.

MICHIGAN

'96.—Daniel Roderick Williams, of Manila, P. I., recently visited the United States and was admitted to practice before the U. S. Supreme Court.

'99.—Harold Emmons has been appointed professor in the Detroit College of Law on the subject of Bailments.

'00.—Fred. Wirt Potter is residing in Oakland, Calif. His wife is editress of the *Key* of Kappa Kappa Gamma.

'05.—Frank W. Radley, commanding Co. "M," Washington N. G., at Bellingham, Washington, had full charge of the recent parade when Admiral Evans' great Atlantic Battleship fleet visited that city, in May.

'05.—Rolland J. White has moved his office from Tuolumne, Cal., to 514 Humboldt Building, San Francisco.

'07.—"Max" Brown, of Salt Lake City, has just formed a law partnership there with Jack Tobin.

Marriage.

'05.—Thomas R. Waters, of Bellingham, Washington, and Miss Elvira Batman, of Louisville, Kentucky, were married June 1, 1908, at the home of the bride's parents. They will be at home after June 24, 1908, at 408 Forrest Street, Bellingham.

DICKINSON

'00.—Daniel Frederick Deal now has offices in the Hoe Building, Philadelphia, where there is now a veritable community of "Delts," many others having offices in that building.

'00.—Wencell Hartman, Jr., formerly Asst. U. S. District Attorney, has now opened his own office.

'01.—W. H. Kerns is one of the before-mentioned Hoe Building community. He is the proud father of a daughter and is having a yacht built for Mr. and Mrs. Kerns and "family."

News of the Alumni

By Alfred C. B. McNevin, N. Y. H.

Notes of interest concerning Alumni are earnestly solicited. Send a letter tersely telling what the Alumni are doing, addressed to Alfred C. B. McNevin, 282 Stuyvesant Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., and the "crowd" will know the news. And let this sink deep into your heart, that if your Chapter is not represented in this department it is because you have not done your share for this issue. —EDITOR.

CORNELL

'99.—James P. Magenis was elected School Commissioner of Boston on the Republican ticket at the spring election.

'08.—J. N. Luttrell is in the automobile business with his father in Washington, D. C.

Marriage.

'04.—The marriage of William S. ("Bill") Pease has been announced. We are unable to furnish details.

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY

'92.—Gonzalo de Quesada, of Washington, D. C., Cuban Minister to the United States, has been appointed a member of the Hague Peace Commission. He is spending the summer in Europe with his family.

'98.—W. R. Osborne visited Georgetown Chapter for several days in June. He is a resident of New York City.

'05.—Charles E. Russell has made an enviable reputation as a criminal lawyer in Brooklyn.

'05.—George C. Felter, a member of the New York Bar, recently passed the New Jersey Bar Examination with a high percentage.

'06.—Joseph Hartigan, "AA," entertained Ward Wright on his recent visit to New York.

'06.—Alfred C. B. McNevin has recently been commissioned a lieutenant in the Coast Artillery Corps, of New York, by Governor Hughes.

Engagements.

'06.—William Henkel, Jr., announces his engagement to Miss Florence Hill, of Brooklyn. All joy to Bill!

'06.—Alexander McClinchie also announces his engagement to a Brooklyn lady. Likewise all joy to "Mac."

MINNESOTA

'96.—Walter B. Whitcomb is the leading candidate for State Senator from Whatcom Co., Washington.

'06.—Arthur W. Selover has been nominated for Alderman in the Fifth Ward of Minneapolis.

'97.—Fred W. Carpenter is busily engaged at present as Secretary to Wil-

We also hear that we are to lose Bro. Stevens next year. But I guess, if the "old man" would offer to take any of us in the office after two years of Law School work, we would go, so we can't blame Dickie, although he knows we will miss him even if he is a baldheaded cotton top.

Besides our latest recruit, Spencer Thomas, who is "bumming" down in Tennessee, every one of the Chapter are working hard this summer. Even old "Red" Galt says he is over in Sparta, Ills., where none of us can see for ourselves, so we don't have to believe him.

In the opinion of the "D" this tale about working is either a farce or our dear brothers are not receiving due compensation for the ability we know they possess, for everyone (almost) says "haven't any just now."

But we will all be back the 26th of next month and we are going to clean up the best of Law Department for Delta Chi.

We extend our best wishes to our brothers of other Chapters and wish them success in the coming school year as great as we all wish and hope for.

KEMP, "D."

TEXAS

The latter part of summer finds the members of the Texas Chapter busily engaged in the enjoyment of their vacation. June 10th of this year witnessed the closing of the regular session at the University of Texas, since which time the retiring "C" has been unable to keep in touch with all the brothers. It is not possible, therefore, to speak with absolute certainty as to who shall, and who shall not, return, when the next session at Austin opens on the 27th of September; yet it can be safely said that not less than ten of the boys will be on hand when the first classes meet.

Eight of the Chapter's membership were graduated last June, having had conferred upon them the degree of LL. D. The eight who were thus fortunate enough to finish their course were: A. J. Palas, W. H. Fryer, Pat. Fahey, Pat. Graves, H. E. Brown, B. L. Agerton, W. H. Sewell, and P. A. Weatherred. Practically all of this number will enter immediately into the practice of the profession. To this should be made an exception in the case of Bro. Fryer, who has been appointed Registrar of the Law School, and will therefore be affiliated actively with the Chapter for another year.

W. H. Sewell, also one of the graduates, and who was the venerable "A" of the Chapter for several months, was so fortunate as to become married on the 22nd of June. The name of the bride was Miss Isbill of McGregor, Texas. Bro. Sewell expects to make his home in Tyler, Texas.

B. L. AGERTON, Retiring "C."

This issue of the *Quarterly* finds the Stanford Chapter scattered for the summer vacation, but all now beginning to think of the fall's work before them.

During the summer Bros. Carter, Seibert, Campbell, J. E. Stewart and Farrell appeared at Sacramento and successfully passed the bar examination. It is reported that Bro. Seibert made the Justices "sit up and take notice."

The Chapter was greatly shocked to learn that June 23rd marked the passing to the Great Beyond of Bro. Clay R. Crider of San Jose, California. Bro. Crider graduated with the class of 1907 and has since been associated with his father in the real estate business. His death was very sudden, the result of appendicitis, but to date the writer has been unable to learn the details.

Bro. Royle A. Carter is now in partnership with his father, Stanton L. Carter, in Fresno. The firm is known as Carter & Carter.

Bro. J. S. Mitchell, '07, now has an office in Los Angeles.

One of the new San Francisco law firms is Willard, Swart, Ferrell & McGovern, all Stanford Delta Chi's.

Bros. Wheeler and Pierce are in Washington and Oregon looking for a location.

Among the new teachers to the Philippines this year is Bro. Lloyd Newlands.

As manager of the team, Bro. Guy Knupp took the Stanford track squad to Chicago, where they competed in the Conference Meet. He is now with Thomas, Gerstle, Frick and Beebe, San Francisco.

Bro. J. L. Johnson, '06, was recently married to Miss Fidella Knight of Redwood City. They will make their home in Santa Cruz.

Bro. I. D. Gibson is now located in San Francisco.

Bro. D. K. Seibert is now associated with Wolff & Hollzer, San Francisco, where he is making himself indispensable.

Bro. W. C. Theile is spending the summer in Marshfield, Oregon.

Bro. W. A. Campbell, '07, has just completed a very successful year at Harvard University.

Bro. W. H. Tucker has entered the office of John T. Williams, San Francisco.

The writer, H. T. Hutchinson, is glad to report that he is enjoying a good rest at his home in Huron, South Dakota.

H. T. HUTCHINSON, "C."

WASHINGTON

The Washington Chapter is threatened with a big head.

Why? Why our esteemed and heretofore modestly famous Bro. Bader has become altogether famous. Not content with leading the Western League last year in batting (we take it for granted that everybody knows Bader is a baseball player) he has become such a "shark" that the White Sox have gone and signed our dear Arthur. Just think, next year we will be going to school with a major league baseball player. I guess the Washington Chapter won't go to the American League games hereafter—on passes. Our only regret is that Arthur could not have stayed amateur a while longer, and wear a "W." But here's good luck to Ty Cobb's newest rival. So much for Arthur H.

Although the Washington Chapter only lost three men—by graduation—last year, yet we consider it a big loss. Bros. Grover, Frank and Stamm were all A No. 1 men and we hope that they will not forget us altogether, but will be just as good alumni members as active ones. The advisory board is a big part of any organization and that is what we hope all the St. Louis Alumni will be to the Washington Chapter.

PENNSYLVANIA

(Missing.)

VIRGINIA

At the close of last session it was said by the outgoing Seniors that the prospects for the Virginia Chapter next year were more promising than at any time since the organization of the Chapter. Arrangements were made to add to the furnishings of the Chapter house many improvements. So when the men come back in September it is expected that they find themselves in a more pleasant situation than heretofore, for candor compels the confession that our house has not been furnished like a home for Delta Chi should be.

Among the honors of last session won by Delta Chi at Virginia, mention has not been made in the *Quarterly* that Bro. W. K. Jackson, Jr., of Florida, won the prize for the best legal essay. Bro. Jackson was recognized as being one of the most brilliant men that ever matriculated at University of Virginia and I will stake my reputation as a prophet that he will sometime occupy a very high place in the legal profession.

There is rejoicing among Virginia Delts over the fact that "Judge" Marvel will be with us again next year. With his jokes and his banjo and his long stemmed prize, to say nothing of his "dress" suit, we see a good time ahead. And then Roger Bickers lives in Charlottesville and who doesn't know that his presence is a joy forever?

We are planning great things for the Virginia Chapter next year. Watch us.
H. E. WIDENER, "C."

STANFORD

The long summer vacation began about the time the May number of the *Quarterly* made its appearance, and so Stanford has comparatively little to report in this issue.

Commencement day, May 27th, marked the end of the college careers of a goodly number of the members of the Chapter. Bros. Frank Swart, Jesse E. Campbell and Irving D. Gibson completed the full graduate law course, and took the degree of Juris Doctor. Samuel H. Pierce, Gilbert D. Ferrell and Kirke T. Moore received the degree of Bachelor of Laws. The Bachelors of Arts were Bros. William Cortez Shelton, Lloyd Newland, John E. Stewart, John F. Reilly, Wallis F. Eastman, Paul Stewart and William H. Tucker.

The omission of the customary Senior Week festivities this year caused nearly every student to make his get-away as soon as the final examinations were off his hands. Commencement day saw the last of the Seniors depart, and now the members of the Chapter are widely scattered. But those who are so fortunate as to be coming back this year are already beginning to consult time tables, and in a few weeks they will be gathering once more upon the Quad. Though we have lost heavily by graduation, it is expected that at least twelve men will be on hand to start things going in September.

The Chapter has many hard problems to meet during the coming year. That of securing suitable quarters, owing to the peculiar conditions existing on the Stanford campus, is far more difficult than our brothers in the East imagine. So, too, the question of our policy toward the other fraternities, which the action of the recent Convention renders of very pressing importance. During the past college year the Chapter, though less than three years old, stood unrivalled among legal fraternities at Stanford; and we shall endeavor to keep it in that position, in spite of difficulties unknown to you beyond the Rockies.

becoming so good I couldn't stand it." Bro. Hecker is spending his vacation on his farm near Summerfield, Illinois. I never realized so many of the "dubs" came from the farm. Bro. Darby is in Oil City, Pennsylvania, when he isn't somewhere else. He's cutting the lawn and getting acquainted with the dog next door. Bro. Deupree is selling aluminum ware in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. That finishes the "round up."

The five men who will not return to us in the fall, will be widely separated. Bro. Darby expects to enter Pennsylvania. We all hope he will change his mind. Bro. Deupree will enter Harvard. The year following he may return again to us and get his J. D. degree from the University of Chicago. Bro. Schreiber will work during the next year. He is thinking, however, of returning in January. Bro. Swanstrom graduates this summer. He is the first Swede to graduate from the Law School. He will spend the month of September with his folks in Kansas. After that he will practice here in Chicago. Bro. Richman will become a member of a firm in Columbus, Indiana. He is going in partnership with an uncle. The firm will be Baker & Richman. Bro. Richman may return to school again some summer quarter and get his law degree. He only needs three months of residence. We surely will miss these five men, but we wish them every success in their new work. They leave us with our hearty good-will and Godspeed.

School begins the first of October. We will hold a smoker on Friday evening, October the second. We expect to be right up on our toes for a fast start. This year will make the third year for many of us and we want to leave behind a strong "bunch" of men to carry Delta Chi on.

Delta Chis who visit Chicago remember we welcome you to our house. Give us the pleasure and honor of your company. We will try to entertain you to the best we have.

Here's to the success of old Delta Chi.

CHAS. H. SPECK, "C."

GEORGETOWN.

A few members of the Chapter remained in Washington during the summer but most of them scattered to their various homes to enjoy the vacation months.

The Chapter will unfortunately lose quite a number of men who were active last year by graduation and otherwise. Of those who graduated Brothers West, Quinter, Hickey and B. Doing will return for the P. G. course. Brother Michaels who has been playing ball on Long Island this summer will enter Princeton Preparatory School to prepare for entering Princeton next year. Brother McDonald who has played such sensational ball on the fast Winchester team this summer has expressed his intention of not returning this year. Brother Ansley has accepted a position with the Southern Railway, at Charleston, S. C.

From four to six men remained in the house all summer and maintained a table. All the men who remained in Washington took the usual vacations at the sea-shore or mountains or other places which held some particular attraction for them. Brother Hendrick visited Orange, Va.; Brother Holliday, his home in Ill.; Brothers Quinter and West, Asbury Park; Brother McGowan, Boston and New York; Brothers Watts, Bocoek, Ansley, Pierce, (Stanford), Atlantic City; Brother C. Doing, Chicago, and B. Doing, New York.

The Chapter will be in good shape at the opening of school although it will be necessary to take in quite a number of men as soon as possible.

The enrollment, however, of the first year class bids fair to produce an abundance of good material.

The Chapter still retains its house at 1446 R. I. Ave., and we confidently expect a successful year for the Chapter.

GEO. E. TROWBRIDGE, o8.

Clare was the manager of the Glee Club and chairman of the Junior Social Committee.

S. M. Douglas was manager of the *Lantern*, the University weekly newspaper. He passed the Bar Examination in December and has been admitted to the bar. He will be in college this year taking a regular "arts" course.

Middleton is a member of the Debate and Oratory Council and a reporter on the *Lantern*. He will be associate editor of that publication during the coming year.

Heinisch was a member of the track team and the 'Varsity catcher.

Hoover was the treasurer of the *Makio* and a member of the Glee Club.

Pertler and Thompson were members of the Glee Club.

We had three members in the 'Varsity "O" Association, Heinisch, Carr, and Kimball.

Nelson and Kimball are members of Gamma Phi, the gymnasium fraternity, which has in the past year become a national.

Our new athletic field will be ready by the first of September. It will be by far the best field in Ohio. It will have two gridirons, one for practice and one for games. It will have a quarter-mile track and a baseball diamond.

Our officers for the coming year are: Brandon, "A;" Cohn, "B;" Schantz, "C;" O. F. Douglas, "D;" Middleton, "E," and Carr, "F."

. CHICAGO.

The year for the University of Chicago Chapter of the Delta Chi Fraternity closed most successfully. There were sixteen active men in the Chapter. This is the largest the Chapter has been in its history.

During the summer seven men have been in the Law School. This being almost half of our number, we have not had a chance to become so very lonesome. Our alumni visit us often and occasionally invite us to some entertainment. Time seldom hangs heavy.

Our present house, at 6020 Ellis avenue, will continue to be our home for the year 1908-1909. We hope to be able to add a table. Our life here at Chicago would be perfect if we could eat in our house.

We are planning much for the next year. Besides buying some new furniture and establishing a dining room and kitchen, we want to incorporate ourselves and make definite plans toward accumulating a fund with the view of owning a House soon. Even among the undergraduate fraternities only two own their club. When we once get started we feel the proposition must prove a success.

This fall we expect to start out right. Last year we were handicapped in moving and getting settled in our new House. Eleven men will return. This is better by one than the year previous. This, with all the other advantages, makes us take an optimistic view of life and with the accompanying buoyancy we hope to be more than able to cope with the other two legal fraternities in the Law School. We want to get as many men as we can, but we will keep up our standard. We have in the Chapter now a very high class of men.

It would, perhaps, be of interest to know what the "fellows" are doing. This summer Bros. Morgan, Fulbright, Pope, Lindemann, Swanstrom, Richman and Speck are attending the University. A few are taking some law courses, the rest are enjoying "campology," "romance," or "parkology," mainly with one or two law courses on the side. Bro. Barnes has put on leather gloves and blue overalls and is acting as engineer across the lake at Montague, Michigan. Bro. Schreiber has charge of one of the warehouses of Carson, Pierre, Scott & Co. He visits us too seldom. Bro. Kixmiller is loafing hard at Vincennes, Indiana. Bro. Hostetter is trying to mix up his father's law practice at Mt. Carroll, Illinois. Bro. Rix Lindemann went back to the farm in North Dakota. Bro. Andersen, too, finds his natural environment, the farm, most congenial. He is at present paying us a visit. He says: "I just had to come in. I was actually

UNION

Owing to the sad ending of the school year by the accidental death of Bro. Eli M. Jones, who was found dead from asphyxiation by Bro. Newton, the commencement exercises were rather short, the music being eliminated. The graduating members of the class of 1908 were deeply grieved for they lost a very dear classmate, their loss being small compared to our's, we losing a dear friend and brother, who could not do too much for the other members; always ready to help when help was needed.

Bros. F. L. Newton, R. C. Van Camper, F. Stephens, E. Canton, J. Maloney and Moore, the other graduates of Delta Chi, have continued the good work of former members of our Chapter by holding the record of former brothers. No brother of Union Chapter Delta Chi ever failed to graduate.

The funeral of Bro. Jones was from the Fraternity Home on June 3rd, after the commencement, the body being viewed by the members of the class of '08.

The parents of Bro. Jones are to be pitied, they coming to see their only son and child graduate, only to find him cold in death. This was very bad news to carry to the parents and it fell to Bro. Moore's mother, who was visiting Bro. Moore, who was confined to the hospital for four weeks and who was just convalescing, the doctor allowing him to take part in the commencement exercises.

All the members of the Junior Class of Union have passed successfully and expect to return in the fall to open the house with at least 10 men. This will enable us to have a successful start for next year.

The house was closed much earlier this year than in former years, owing to the accident. Being unable to give all details of the accident, not being present at the time, as I left the week before, hope this will prove satisfactory, being sure that Union Chapter will do all in her power to make the *Quarterly* a success in the next issue, I remain,

C. FRED SCHWARZ, "E."

OHIO STATE

In a great many respects we feel that our Chapter has just passed its banner year. Since we only lose Bros. Hess, Hammond and Cornor, who have successfully passed the Bar Examinations, there will be fifteen old men to return in September, who ought to make things hum. Every man is looking out for new material for the coming year. All are expected to report at the Chapter house on the 15th of September, which is a week early.

The initiates of the past year were: A. B. Cohn, Arthur Perfler, Edgar Thompson, William Ahearn, Archard Brandon, Halbert Wilson, and George Schantz, Jr. We can introduce them to the fraternity without having to make any excuses for them.

On our return this fall the house will have been repainted, repapered and generally overhauled.

In general college activities, Delta Chi has more than held her own. Kimball was manager of the track team, and was its best point winner. "Kims" long suit was the pole vault, but he was also "there" in the jumps and hurdles. He made *Bucket and Dipper*, the Junior Society and the Glee Club.

Cohn was business manager of the *Makio*, our University Annual, president of the Student Council, chairman of the Student Building Committee, and a member of *Bucket and Dipper*.

Carr, who has made Harvey Miller's "All Ohio" at right end, will be with us again in the fall, but has graduated in football, having played four years. He is a member of the Student Council, president of the "Varsity "O" Association.

will have been obtained. The present quarters only accommodate fourteen men, which is quite insufficient for the needs of the present Chapter.

The election of officers for '08-'09 resulted as follows:

"A," H. S. Wood, '09; "B," Bruce Van Kluck, '09; "C," John I. Grover, '10; "D," Basin Hall, '09; "F," Forsythe Ritchie, '10.

Balfour, '09, was a member of the Canadian four and eight at the Henley Olympic Regatta and, although defeated by the champion. Leanders, they demonstrated the caliber of the men raised in this Dominion. Balfour is also a member of the champion four and eight of America and withal one of the best Delta Chi men in the Chapter.

Rowing is probably the most popular summer sport in Ontario and the active Chapter had three crews on Toronto Bay this season. Wood, '09, made the regatta eight for the Canadian Henley, but unfortunately met with an accident a few days before leaving and was forced to retire from the crew. His place was taken by another Delta Chi, H. N. Shopley, '07.

Now and then we hear of some brother passing through Toronto on his way to or from the holiday resorts of the great Ontario Northern. All such are cordially invited to make the Chapter house their headquarters while here. We want to know you better.

JOHN I. GROVER, "C".

SYRACUSE

The Syracuse Chapter has completed another college year and its members have scattered for the summer. When next we meet, ten loyal "Delts" will be missed on the roll.

On June 10th nine of our members formally said good-bye to Syracuse when the commencement exercises of the University were held in the mammoth new stadium. Those who received sheepskins were: Robert W. Bentley, G. Floyd Boughton, John A. Dolan, Harry W. Ehle, Augustus N. Groves, Harold E. Howard, Almus W. Oliver, John B. Parmalee and Claude V. Stowell. Frank D. Clarke also completed a special course and probably will be with us no longer as an active member.

Sixteen men will be back in September and, with three men already pledged, will make a strong staff to start the good work. The officers elected for the new year are: "A," Daniel G. Campion; "B," Irving D. Tillman; "C," Harwood V. Jones; "D," Sheldon H. Close; "E," William Humphrey, and "F," Harry M. Hitchner, all seniors.

Of the honors to be obtained in the closing weeks of college our boys took their share. Bro. T. J. Shea, '10, won first prize in the Chancellor's Oratorical contest and G. A. Muir, '10, pledged, took third money. Bro. Hitchner earned his "S" on the track and big Bro. "Tim" Shea stroked the 'Varsity four to victory at Poughkeepsie. We since learned that on Tim's return to his home in Bellows Falls, Vt., the townspeople gave him a great welcome and celebration, meeting him at the train, taking him to the town hall, where a mass meeting was held and Tim presented with a valuable gold watch, after which there was a big bonfire and much enthusiasm for Tim and the orange victory by the Green Mountain boys. On the diamond Bro. J. P. Ryan, '07, coached the baseball team through a successful season and Bro. J. W. Tasker captained the freshman team.

Bro. Campion was elected as the next Law College representative to the Senior Council, the student governing body, and G. A. Muir, pledged, as representative on the *Onondagan*, the junior annual. Bro. Jones, '09, was chosen by the Senior Dinner Club, Bro. Tasker, '10, *Corpse and Coffin* (junior) and Bro. Robert G. Boyd, '10, by Monx Head (junior).

We shall start out the new year with renewed determination to boost Delta Chi in Syracuse territory and with hopes for the brightest year ever for the fraternity at large.

HORWOOD V. JONES, "C".

Bro. Robert E. Fisher, '10, now runs, or we hope will run, the legal department of Swift & Co. His chances are good.

Bro. Archie Guerin, '10, has something to say in the adjustment department of the Chicago City Railway Co., but don't take a tumble just to see what he will allow you for it.

Bro. Henry V. McGurran, '10, went to the Pacific Coast this summer to get away from the hard knocks of politics, or to rest up for the coming fight. Hard to tell which.

At the last election the following officers were elected and are now in full charge: "A," Edgar H. Walker, '09; "B," Henry V. McGurran, '10; "C," Pierson W. Banning, '10; "D," Walter A. Olsen, '09; "E," Albert Luthmers, '09.

At the taking of the Chapter picture, some time ago, we were sorry that Bros. Elliott, Moloney, Grendall, Hanson and Gray could not be with us.

Here's best wishes to the out-going boys; may there be nothing but the best for them; may they not forget those coming after, and drop them a line now and then. And may they remember that once a Delt, should mean, always a Delt.

PIERSON W. BANNING, "C."

BUFFALO

The last official work of the Buffalo Chapter, before the summer vacation, was the election of officers which resulted as follows:

Hugh A. Patterson, "A"; John J. Brown, "B"; George L. Grobe, "C"; George M. Blackmon, "D", and Edward H. Murphy, Jr., "E."

Guided by these master hands there can be little doubt of the success and prosperity of the Buffalo Chapter during the ensuing year. Plans have been formulated for the opening of a new Chapter House which will accommodate the needs of our growing Chapter, and which will, it is thought, be another step in the right direction. We feel a pardonable pride at the very gratifying record made by our brothers who just succeeded in passing the June Bar Examination, at Rochester.

With the opening of college, the outlook for an increase of membership and the affiliation of a number of loyal future brothers is indicative of an unprecedented year.

GEORGE L. GROBE, "C."

OSGOODE HALL

The opening of the next session of the Law School is now only six weeks distant and the Chapter is already getting started on its fall campaign. Of last year's active men fourteen return and two men are already pledged so that the Chapter will start the year with a roll of sixteen, the largest initial number in years.

Six men graduated in the spring namely Brothers McGowan, Wright, Macdonald, (H. J.) Macdonald (H. C.) Hopkins and Thomson. All are practicing in Toronto except Hopkins, who is in Lindsay, Ontario, and Thomson in Owen Sound.

No man will be more missed than Harry Thomson. As musical director extraordinary, he has been responsible for no small share of the Chapter's success. However, Owen Sound is not so far away that he cannot still semi-occasionally preside at the piano on state occasions. There is a rumor that Thomson and Wright have planned a tour of all the United States Chapters this fall, but are having some trouble getting their financial managers to underwrite a sufficient number of income bonds to take in Texas and Stanford.

The Chapter house has been open all summer with eight men in residence. It is expected that before another issue of the *Quarterly* is due a larger house

Bro. Hawley is spending the summer out West with a surveying party. Dixon is employed by the law firm of Scott, Bancroft and Stephens. Westcott is employed by a prominent law firm. The remaining men are either home or at summer resorts.

Hawxhurst is managing the Illinois *Law Review*.

In order to keep the interest in Delta Chi over the summer months, several interesting dinners were given by Hawxhurst, Fisher, Dixon, Westcott, etc., which were well attended by loyal alumnae.

EDWARD A. FISHER. "C."

CHICAGO-KENT

Bro. Nels H. Anderson, '09, is actively engaged in politics at the present time, which seems necessary to the election of the best man, whoever he may be.

Bro. Fred. W. Elliott, '09, already one of the powers in politics, has been so occupied in the details of engineering his political party that he found it impossible to be present at the taking of the chapter picture, for which we were all sorry; but as it was for the good of his country, we will try and bear with him.

Brother Calud A. Gray, '09, surprised us last Thursday by dropping in to dinner. Looked mighty well. Says his permanent address will be 1002 E. 17th St., Denver. All were glad to see him.

Brother Albert Luthmers, '09, is the proud father of a 17-pound son. Everything is doing mighty well. Congratulations.

Brother Walter A. Olsen, '09, has been under the weather, having had a nervous trouble, but is again about and doing well. Glad he's about again.

Brother Nels. J. Holter, '09, has just been discovered as a musical prodigy. Watch for his name in the papers.

Is Bro. John P. McKinley, '09, getting fleshy, which is becoming to his style of beauty. Mellin's Food, possibly—

Bro. Geo. H. Moloney, '09, has been invisible for a long time—hope he materializes this fall.

Bro. Charles O. Shervey, '09, our ex-"C," who so satisfactorily filled that office, is already deep in the practice of Patent Law.

Bro. Edgar H. Walker, our new "A," is pushing things in a most business-like manner, and this coming year promises to be the best in the history of the Chapter.

Bro. Joseph Grondahl, '08, started for a trip around the world Saturday, August 8th. Wanted to take all the boys, but some of them couldn't get away? Regrets sent by all. May he have a pleasant trip.

Bro. Edward J. Exter, '08, now a full fledged attorney, proved himself to be quite a swimmer, when some of the boys went to the beach some time ago, as well as hero. Helped save a fair one who called for aid, but was not in water deeper than her waist.

Bro. William L. Hart, '08, expects to remain as assistant librarian of the Chicago Bar Association, for some time to come.

Bro. Milo F. Lewis, '08, now an attorney, has gone with the Wilbur Mercantile Agency, this city.

Bro. John T. Peters, '08, at present located with Marshall Field, wholesale, soon will put his legal information to use for them.

Bro. Fred. E. Steen, '08, city credit man for the White Dental Supply Co., still remains faithful to the Chapter. It is hoped he will continue to be with us as often as it is possible for such a busy man to be. He has the smile that won't come off, and is always welcome. His record in office was as near perfect as is possible.

Bro. Fierson W. Banning, '10, the new "C," is getting together a revised list of the members and officers, from the date of the inauguration of the Chapter, which so far has progressed very well.

Sixteen men will return in September and everyone will be on hand early for the rushing season. Our quarters will be more commodious and we expect to have at least twelve men living in the house.

G. P. GURLEY, "C."

MICHIGAN.

The Michigan Chapter has often broken records but in this issue of the *Quarterly* a new mark must be recorded—an academic attainment. All the men, who, when entering college, were members of the class of 1908, received their sheepskins and degrees in June, and the university faculty has complimented the chapter on this unique performance. Six men, Bros. A. S. Lyon, W. J. Morgan, A. W. Brandt, laws, and Bros. R. D. Watson, C. H. Ruttle, and H. J. Wambold, lits, are the honored men. Of the literary trio the first two return to complete the course in law, while the last named, turns to a quiet existence in the haunts of the plodding pedagog. The lawyers have attacked the profession with vigor and seem determined to crowd a few old magistrates off their benches, themselves assuming the ermine erstwhile. "Cap" Lyon dictates his mail to one of the most winsome stereographers in Kansas City, Mo., "Bill" Morgan's shingle, suspended from one nail, flaps in the breeze at Clark's Mills, an auto deposits "Al" Brandt before his office in Indianapolis each working day. There is no doubt but that the fall docket will disclose their clients' names, and that the several court rooms will hear their voices upholding the rights of man.

The big spring house party, the most successful social event of the year, was held May 8, 9, 10. On this occasion twenty fair faces graced our ivy-grown home, their light hearts and lighter feet making the hours pass most sweetly. Dancing, and all the round of pleasure, left behind precious memories and gladdened hearts to tide over the examination weeks. A pleasant time was enjoyed by all present.

At the last initiation of the year Charles Hughes Ruttle, Jr., '88 lit. '10 law, of Bay City, Mich., was added to our ranks. Charlie is a hard student and a brilliant orator and we shall hope to hear great things of this rising young man.

The election for officers for the fall term resulted as follows: "A," R. D. Watson; "B," D. Bruce Sharpe; "C," H. Lawrence Pratt; "D," O. K. O'Connor; "E," Wm. Makinney; "F," Frank C. Bechman.

The opening of the new college year looks especially bright. Watson and Hodson will be strong contenders for places on Yost's eleven, most of the old crowd will be back in the house, and our home is particularly well arranged and inviting. Any Delts passing through Ann Harbor should rest assured of a brotherly welcome if they will stay in town long enough to be recognized and captured, and a big crowd of old men is expected at the time Penn plays on Ferry Field.

DICKINSON

(Missing.)

NORTHWESTERN

Vacation being upon us of course Northwestern is idle, but we are looking forward to a banner year. By graduation we lost Bros. Larkin, Downey, Morris and Schadel.

All passed the Bar Examination except Bro. Morris, who was prevented from taking it by his mother's death.

Next September will see the return of Bros. Dixon, Westcott, Hawley, Fisher, Hawxhurst, Schmidt and Whitehead.

Chapter Correspondence

By M. M. Taylor, Cornell

CORNELL

(Missing.)

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY

(Missing.)

MINNESOTA

Minnesota Chapter closed the year with twenty-three active members, thirteen of whom were initiated since September. The membership roll at the end of the year stood as follows: 1908, Harry Summers Carson, James H. Mallally, Wm. Harold Gurnee, Frank Taggart Everhard, Marcus E. Brown, William Donahue; 1909, Algernon Osmer Colburn, Claude David Randall, David Wickham George, James Henry Bartlett, Earle Moulton Moore, Charles Richard Thompson; 1910, Glenn H. Greaves, Sherlock Atkinson Fay, Leland Stanford Duxbury (Acad.), George Poulin Gurley (Acad.), Charles Haas, George Dudley Full; 1911, William H. Lewis, Charles Addison Palmer, Ray M. Everhard, Fred Hilton Robinson (Acad., '09).

At the last meeting of the year officers were elected as follows: "A," David W. George; "B," Claude D. Randall; "C," George P. Gurley; "D," Charles A. Palmer; "F," Earle M. Moore.

The meeting was followed by a modest but highly enjoyable banquet at the House.

Our last social effort was a theatre party at the Senior play, a most successful event. The party was chaperoned by Mrs. James Buell, a distinguished woman lawyer of St. Paul.

Seven Delta Chi's helped to swell the commencement line of twelve hundred caps and gowns. Brother Frank Everhard is already practicing in the office of Brother H. E. Ryberger, Minnesota, '02. Brother David Fulton will practice in Crookston, Minnesota, and it is certain that September will find him a bridegroom. Brother Johnson, our big "F," who left school in April to go into business at Austin, Minnesota, will likewise wed this summer. Brother Colburn is in the law offices of C. J. Rockwood, a well known Minneapolis attorney.

Brother Glenn Greaves was this spring selected as assistant coach of the Varsity track team.

Brother Gurley was made a second lieutenant in the University Cadet Corps, and Brother Haas, a graduate of St. Thomas Military College, will also take a commission in the fall.

Brothers Duxbury and Gurley won special mention for excellent work in the department of Political Science.

snobbish," it is the individual Chapter or the individual man who is at fault, and not the fraternity or the fraternity system. It is just as much sacrilege to condemn the fraternity idea because of the acts of an individual as it is to accuse the church because of the acts of one of its members. Fraternities are based on high principles and were established for noble ends and the grand results that have followed their organization prove conclusively that they are here to stay.

By far the most amusing criticism of fraternities that has come to the writer's attention is from the pen of the well-known Elbert Hubbard, whose most conspicuous comment is "The Egyptians guarded their mysteries with jealous dread. We know their secret now. It is this—there are no mysteries." It is too apparent for serious consideration that Mr. Hubbard went off as he usually does, half-cocked, and the only reply we have to make to his article is an admonition—beware the goat.

Still More About the Chapter House Problem

We reprint in this issue an article "The Legal Status of a College Fraternity Chapter," which should prove interesting and highly instructive to Delta Chi. The Chapter House question is an open one with us at the present time and much depends on its solution. The *Quarterly* will be on the lookout for additional articles bearing on the question and shall reprint any that may come to its attention. In our last issue we invited contributions from members of Delta Chi who had anything to offer in the way of suggestions, but so far we have not received anything for publication. We repeat this invitation and hope that some one who has given the subject thought will contribute.

In a letter dated September 15th, from the Georgetown Chapter, to its Alumni, we quote the following:

"At a recent meeting of the Chapter it was decided to start a fund to be applied at some future time to the purchase or erection of a Chapter House. A series of ten notes to be signed by alumni, one payable each year, of a minimum of \$2, was decided upon and we are enclosing these notes to you herewith and hope that you will fill them out for as large a sum as you feel able to pay each year for ten years for the above purpose and return them to the Chairman of the Chapter House Fund Committee, 1446 Rhode Island Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C., as soon as convenient. You will notice that the first note becomes due June 1, 1909, the second June 1, 1910, and so on until the series of ten notes has been paid. If we can get the assistance of the alumni in this matter, it will not be many years before Georgetown will be owning a Chapter House of its own, and since ownership will be more economical and satisfactory than the present system of renting, we look for your hearty co-operation in the matter."

Are other chapters doing anything?

cation, and even in its present shape it is in a great measure entirely different from the way it was planned. One disappointment after another met the attempt of the editor to secure articles from contributors who had promised them and the final task of securing sufficient suitable copy to make up the issue was not by any means an easy one. We have taken the liberty of calling this number the September number, although August is the month during which it should have appeared.

If there is any one thing we might ask the Alumni to do it would be to impress upon the minds of undergraduates and each other the necessity of keeping in more frequent touch with the *Quarterly*, by sending all Fraternity news that comes to their attention and by responding to calls for news from the editors.

Are Fraternities on the Wane ?

For some time past there has been coming to the attention of the editor a succession of articles attempting to show that fraternities have, lost some or all of their usefulness, and are losing ground in proportion. Every attempt to account for the reason for these articles has resulted in failure, for from the writer's personal experience of over ten years as a fraternity man, he has been able to note nothing but progress.

The first article referred to above came from the editor of one of our contemporaries in the form of a paper on "The Chapter House and Its Effect on the Fraternity." We have been requested not to discuss the article openly until such time as it has been released by the magazine forwarding it. It is proposed to get a symposium of responses to the article from members of different fraternities and out of deference to the wishes of the magazine we refrain from making any comment at this time on the article in question. A prominent member of Delta Chi has answered the article very satisfactorily and at the proper time the article itself, together with our answer to it, will be published in the *Quarterly*.

Another article comes from the pen of John Corbin and outlines a series of faults of and remedies for fraternities, under the caption, "The Small College versus the University." The author of this article, while specific in pointing out a few of the so-called faults of fraternities, and well disposed in that he offers remedies for these faults, deals, as is apparent to any one who is himself a Greek, and who has made a study of the fraternity problem, in the most glaring generalities. The faults he points out are the faults that have been raised against the system for the last decade and it is only necessary to point to the statistical growth of fraternities during this period to show that the faults are imaginary and not real. If the Chapter of a Fraternity does not run its business on business principles or if a fraternity man gets "clanish and

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Editorial

Late Again, and Why

We admit there is some excuse for the failure of correspondents to contribute promptly to the vacation number of the *Quarterly*, because at this season of the year, when requests for copy are sent, contributors are usually away from their Chapters and have little opportunity perhaps for thinking about such matters as Chapter news for the Fraternity magazine. Other fraternity publications, we notice, suffer from a dearth of news at this season of the year just as the *Quarterly* does, yet to your mind there is no good excuse for utter failure to contribute news.

This editorial is directed chiefly to those who have inquired about the lateness in the appearance of the present number. It was impossible to get it out during August, the month of publi-

made to trustees in trust to pay the income to, or expend the income for, the gift is probably valid, though a possible question may be raised on the ground that there is no legal person capable of enforcing the trust as beneficiary.

II. If the chapter or a chapter house association has been incorporated, the donor may adopt one of several houses. He may (1) give the money or property to the corporation outright; (2) give it to the corporation in trust to apply the income annually for certain specific purposes forever; (3) give the property to the corporation as trustee in trust to pay the income to, or expend it as directed for, the unincorporated chapter; (4) give it to trustees in trust to pay the income to the corporation annually forever; or (5) give it to trustees in trust to pay the income to or expend it for the corporation for a stated period of time, and then pay over the principal to some person or corporation to become its unrestricted property.

Of the above gifts, there is no doubt that (1) is valid. The corporation has the unrestricted use of the principal. Whether (2) is valid depends on whether the purpose is within the purpose stated in the corporation's charter, and if so, whether it has power under its charter and the statutes of the State to hold funds in perpetual trust for the purposes of its incorporation. As to (3), this gift raises the same question as would be raised by a gift to individual trustees in trust for the unincorporated chapter. The gift in (4) is valid; and this would ordinarily be a satisfactory way to make such a gift, as the corporation and the trustees could pretty certainly be depended upon to carry out the donor's wishes. The corporation, however, has the right at any time to call upon the trustees for the principal, which it may then use in any way it sees fit. Its right to the income is assignable, and is subject to the claims of the corporation's creditors; and in most States, at least, it cannot be made otherwise. The validity of the gift in (5) depends on the time at which the principal is to be paid over. The trust in this case can not be made to exceed the period stated in the rule against perpetuities. The corporation cannot call for the principal. Whether, if the income is payable to the corporation, it can be prevented from assigning its right to the income, and whether creditors can be prevented from reaching its equitable interest, by a declaration by the donor that the right to the income shall not be subject to a voluntary or involuntary alienation, or by conditions providing for forfeiture, is a somewhat difficult question.

College fraternity chapters, as has been suggested above, have figured but rarely in litigation up to the present time. Their legal status is likely to be more fully adjudicated in future, as their property interests increase in complexity and importance. The aim of this article has been to call attention to certain kinds of questions likely to arise, and the principles that must govern their solution.

OLCOTT O. PARTRIDGE.

to add a provision giving the trustee power in his discretion to withhold from the corporation all or part of the income in any year and apply it to other purposes.

Such a provision, forbidding assignment of the income by the corporation, and preventing the income from being subject to its debts, might perhaps be valid in some States in case the period during which the income is to be paid to the corporation does not exceed the duration of an existing human life. It would not be valid where the income is to be paid to the corporation forever, or for a period exceeding that which is stated in the rule against perpetuities. Whether an express restriction of this kind would be valid where the income was to be paid to the corporation for a period exceeding the duration of a human life in being and not exceeding the time stated in the rule against perpetuities is an interesting and difficult question. But there is no doubt that the final distribution of the fund could be assuredly postponed to the end of a period not greater than that stated in the rule.

In determining the period stated in the rule against perpetuities there are certain points to be borne in mind. The rule is: at a time not more remote than a life or lives in being and the period of twenty-one years thereafter. This additional period of twenty-one years, though originally intended to provide for the minority of an unborn child, is not necessarily fixed in this way; it may be an arbitrary period of twenty-one years or less. The "life or lives in being" at the time when the gift takes effect by deed or by the testator's death are not limited to the lives of any particular number of persons, nor of persons beneficially interested in the trust." The question has been sometimes discussed whether the lives could be those of a large number of persons who never heard of the testator nor had any interest in the trust: for example, till the death of the last surviving member of the State legislature sitting at the time of the testator's death. Such a gift would probably be valid. The only restriction is the practical one that the number of lives must not be so great and the persons so hard to find that it will be impracticable to discover the date of the last survivor's death; and this is a practical question depending on actual conditions, and not on supposition as to possibilities contrary to fact.

Sometimes a donor desires to have a fund accumulated by adding the income to the principal for a number of years, or until the time for paying over the principal arrives. Long accumulations for private trusts are forbidden by statute in some States, and are regulated or tacitly recognized by statute in others. In the absence of statute, the period within which accumulation may be continued is the same as that prescribed by the rule against perpetuities for the vesting of future interests.

To sum up the conclusions previously stated in regard to this highly technical branch of the subject:

I. In most States there is serious reason for doubt whether a gift made by deed or will directly to an unincorporated non-charitable association, such as a fraternity chapter, would be valid. If the gift is

any person its perpetual right to receive the annual income. Furthermore, being the only person interested in the income of the fund, it has the right at any time it chooses to call upon the trustee to hand over to it the principal. And the right to receive the income or demand the principal may be attached by any of the corporation's creditors. But as long as the corporation does not call for the principal or assign away its right to receive the income, and its creditors do not attach the corporation's interest in the fund, the trustee and his successors may keep on paying the income over to the corporation till the end of time. Or, if the trust is to spend the income in some manner for the benefit of the corporation, the income may be spent in this way forever.

A gift thus made in trust for such a corporation would ordinarily be carried out in accordance with the donor's wishes. It is unlikely that the corporation would demand a conveyance of the principal from the trustee, and not very likely that its interest should be taken by creditors. But possibly the graduate wishing to make a bequest in favor of his chapter may be dissatisfied with this sort of arrangement. Perhaps he will feel that the corporation may sometime in the future demand the principal, and may then use it in a way contrary to his wishes. Perhaps he may say: "Cannot you tie this fund up so that it can never be used otherwise than as I provide in my will?"

In such a case the lawyer must advise his client that, except where statutes have changed the rule, the law forbids perpetual restraints on the alienation of property. In many States the corporation laws permitting the formation of corporations for social and fraternal purposes expressly give them power to hold in trust funds received by gift or bequest to be devoted to the purposes set forth in their charters. Quite probably such a corporation has power to hold funds upon special trusts in perpetuity, and the common law objection that this creates a perpetual restraint on alienation does not apply. In a few States restraints on alienation to a greater or less extent are expressly permitted by statute.

Apart from these statutory provisions, a temporary restriction may be imposed by giving the property to a trustee in trust to pay the income to the corporation (or expend the income for its benefit) for a period not greater than that permitted by the rule against perpetuities, and then to terminate the trust by paying over the principal to the college, or to some incorporated organization of the general fraternity, or to some person or charitable object, or possibly to the corporation itself.

Under such a trust as this, the corporation cannot call for an immediate conveyance of the principal, because it is not the only person beneficially interested. This meets one of the objections above suggested. As to the others, the objections that the corporation can part with its right to receive the income during the period specified, and that its right to the income during this period is liable to be taken by its creditors, the difficulty may perhaps be removed by expressly providing that the right to the income of the fund shall be subject to alienation by the corporation, and shall not be liable for its debts. It may be advisable

bers of a voluntary association, would be held enforceable, if the trustees were willing to undertake and perform it, even against objection on the part of the next of kin.

So far as the question of validity is raised by the want of a beneficiary legally capable of bringing suit to enforce the trust, any doubt upon the point may be avoided, where the chapter or a graduate association has been incorporated, either by giving the property directly to the corporation, as above suggested, or by leaving it to trustees in trust to expend it for the benefit of the corporation in the way desired. The corporation is a legal person which undoubtedly has capacity to bring suit to enforce the trust, and the purposes declared in its charter would ordinarily be such that it would have power to expend the income or use the property it received each year from the trustees for the benefit of the undergraduate chapter. Any property purchased or received by the corporation out of the income would, of course, remain the corporation's property, not the chapter's.

The other questions arising are raised by the rule of law known as the rule against perpetuities, and the rules limiting restraint on alienation.

If the property is given outright to an incorporated association, the corporation takes it, if real estate, in fee simple, or, in case the property is personal estate, becomes the owner of the absolute interest in it, and has the indisputable right to hold it forever. But suppose, instead of giving it outright, the testator wishes to create a trust fund, the income of which shall be paid to the corporation, or to the unincorporated chapter itself, forever, for a certain specific purpose. In such a case, if the beneficiary is the unincorporated chapter itself, a question may arise, as above shown, whether the gift is legal, for want of a legal person to enforce it as beneficiary. But if the beneficiary is the corporation, this question does not arise; and the next question is whether the gift is invalid because of the rule against perpetuities, by which both legal and equitable, or beneficial, future interests are void unless the interest must vest at a time not later than twenty-one years after some life in being at the creation of the interest.

This question arises in case a person by deed or will gives property—either money or stocks or bonds or land—in trust to pay the income year year forever to an incorporated alumni association or an incorporated fraternity chapter, or for that matter to any other kind of non-charitable corporation. Is the gift invalid because forbidden by this rule?

It seems clear that this gift is not void under the rule against perpetuities, because it vests immediately. The legal interest vests at once in the trustee and his successors, while the entire beneficial or equitable interest vests at once in the corporation.

But there are certain incidental results that follow from giving the absolute beneficial interest in the income perpetually to the corporation. The corporation, being the sole owner of the equitable estate or interest in the fund, has power at any time to assign or mortgage to

some have already done so. In spite of some attempts at repressive regulation by college faculties, there seems to be no doubt that the building of chapter houses will become more and more general.

But the building of chapter houses must sometime come to an end. After a fraternity chapter has built its house (and in most instances paid off its mortgage), what is going to be the next stage of its development?

The writer believes that after the building of fraternity houses the next step will be the foundation of chapter endowment funds. This has been done already in some instances. Certain of the older chapters have established "scholarship funds," the income of which is to be used to pay the initiation fees or membership dues of desirable men. A few, in the hope of keeping some of the best men in residence at the house for a year or two after graduation, are establishing funds for graduate scholarships or fellowships in the college. Other funds for libraries, for the giving of annual dinners, for keeping up close relations with the alumni, or for reducing the cost of undergraduate membership, may perhaps already exist, or may be established in the future.

The subject raises certain questions which are of interest from a legal point of view, and discloses some pitfalls which a person making such a gift, either by will or by deed, should be careful to avoid.

If a fraternity chapter or an alumni organization has been incorporated and the corporation is to be given the absolute control of spending the money, the gift may be made directly to the corporation. But where there is only an unincorporated or voluntary association a difficulty arises. The association, not being a legal person, has in most States no power to hold the money, and a direct bequest to it might perhaps be held invalid, or possibly be held to become the property of the immediate members.

Suppose the fund is left to trustees, to be expended for the benefit of the chapter as an unincorporated association; is this gift valid? The objection may be made that the chapter, not being a legal person, cannot compel the performance of the trust; and it has sometimes been argued that a trust which is not for the benefit of a legal person is therefore void against the claims of the testator's next of kin. As the court said in a famous English case: "Every other trust [except for a public charity] must have a definite object. There must be somebody in whose favor the court can decree performance."

But in a number of cases it has been held that where a trust is created in favor of an object which has no power to enforce it the trustee may perform the trust if he is willing, and the trust is valid against the next of kin of the testator or donor. Instances are cited of gifts for the payment of funeral expenses, the erection and repair of monuments, the saying of masses, the keeping of animals belonging to the testator, and the support or emancipation of slaves. And while eminent authorities have differed upon this question, it is believed that such a trust, though for the benefit of future as well as immediate mem-

are, however, cases under other statutes holding their property exempt. The same is true of fraternal benefit associations, under statutes exempting the property of "institutions of purely public charity." Exemption cannot be claimed as a "literary, benevolent, charitable or scientific institution," unless the organization is definitely devoted to the pursuit of science or of educational or literary aims, or to specific purposes of general benevolence. The exemption does not include an incorporated theosophical society, nor a corporation which is partly a mutual aid and relief society, caring for sick members and paying death benefits. As to a Young Men's Christian Association, holding religious services, and also furnishing club privileges to members only, but for nominal dues, the question is a difficult one, and the decisions are in conflict.

In 1901 a local fraternity at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology bought a house in Boston, on which it was assessed for taxes. It paid the taxes under protest, and brought suit to recover back the money, on the ground that its house was property of a literary and scientific corporation used for educational purposes; the objects of this corporation, as expressed in its charter being "to encourage and pursue literary and scientific work, and to provide for its members a place for holding literary and scientific meetings, and to provide for its members, while they shall be students, a place for study." The court held that whether the corporation was a literary or scientific institution or not, a house that was used as a dormitory and boarding-place for students was not used for educational purposes, and was not exempt from taxation.

A similar decision was made in New York in the case of the chapter of Delta Kappa Epsilon at Hamilton College. It was held that the fraternity house was not exempt from taxation under an act providing that "the real property of a corporation or association organized exclusively for the moral or mental improvement of men or women, or for * * * educational, scientific or library * * * purposes, * * * and used exclusively for carrying out thereupon one or more of such purposes, and the personal property of any such corporation, shall be exempt from taxation," because it was not real estate used exclusively for the purpose specified in the statute.

GIFTS OR LEGACIES TO FRATERNITY CHAPTERS.

During the fifty years that followed the founding of the first true college Greek-letter fraternity, from 1825 to 1875, fraternity chapters owned practically no houses and little valuable property of any kind. But during the past thirty years the purchasing and building of fraternity houses has gone on at a rapid pace, until now in many Northern colleges practically every fraternity chapter either owns or rents a house, and in at least two fraternities every chapter owns one. This stage of evolution will doubtless continue for some time. Many chapters have yet to acquire permanent houses, and many others will eventually replace the first chapter house with a larger and more costly one:

sion. The court held that want of proper material in the college was not sufficient ground for discontinuing a chapter, unless its charter or the fraternity constitution and by-laws so provided, and that the disclosure of the constitution and certain secrets of the fraternity was not a sufficient ground, because it had been made necessary by the wrongful action of the fraternity officers. It also held that although no property rights were violated, the suit could be maintained.

"No member is sought to be expelled from the fraternity. No property rights are appropriated. What is sought is to restrain the chapter from taking new members. This means an extinction of the chapter after the present members of the fraternity in the college have been graduated. The material loss of the plaintiffs is the loss by the alumnae of a home chapter of their fraternity The loss of this club home is not merely sentimental; it is a substantial loss which has always been markedly felt whenever a chapter of a fraternity has been withdrawn from college. If there be aught of substance in the right of one to membership in a social club, apart from his property right, by parity of reasoning there is equal substance in the right of a fraternity man to the maintenance of his club home. It is the same wrong to extinguish one's club as to expel him from his club."

Two of the five judges dissented without written opinion. The case was not taken to the court of appeals, the highest court of New York.

In Massachusetts the case was heard later in the same year before a single justice of the supreme judicial court. Without passing upon the other questions involved, he ordered the plaintiff's bill of complaint dismissed, on the ground that it did not appear that any substantial property rights were violated by the defendants' action. The case was not appealed to the full court.

The moral to be drawn from these decisions appears to be that a college fraternity should establish definite conditions and rules for the withdrawal of charters and the expulsion of members by chapters or conventions, or by the fraternity officers, and should follow them strictly; and that it is advisable to have an organization other than the chapter itself incorporated as a property-holding body.

TAXATION OF FRATERNITY PROPERTY.

Whether any property is taxable or not depends, generally speaking, solely upon the statutes of the State. In most States the property of educational institutions and institutions of purely public charity is exempt, and in some States the property of charitable, literary and benevolent societies. Under the latter provision it might well be contended that the property of a fraternity chapter holding regular meetings for literary exercises in a hall or lodge room would not be subject to taxation. But it seems clear that in most States a chapter house where members room or take their meals is taxable.

Under statutes of this general character the courts have been disposed to hold that the property of Masonic lodges is not exempt, as their benefits are limited to their own members, and they cannot, therefore, be regarded as charitable institutions in the legal sense. There

which the member has property rights of value (and in some jurisdictions even if not), and it expels a member in bad faith or on purely arbitrary grounds, or without reasonable notice to him, or without following the procedure prescribed by its rules, (or, in some jurisdictions at least, if the requirement sought to be enforced or the procedure provided for in its rules is clearly unfair), the courts will enjoin the proceedings to expel him, or will declare them void, and under some circumstances will compel his reinstatement or sustain a suit for damages. But he is ordinarily bound to exhaust the remedies provided by the rules of the order before applying to the courts, and a rule expressly requiring him to do this is valid.

The instance above mentioned in which rights of membership in a college fraternity were involved in litigation is the case of the Beta Chapter of Kappa Kappa Gamma, a woman's fraternity, at St. Lawrence University.

In 1898 the fraternity authorities took measures to discontinue the existence of this chapter, claiming that the university was not of sufficient high standing and did not afford proper material for membership. The chapter was ordered to initiate no more members, the status of the persons who were then its undergraduate and alumnæ members, however, remaining unchanged. This action was taken without notice to the chapter. Members of the chapter at once brought a suit in Massachusetts, in which, on the ground of want of notice and lack of opportunity for a hearing, a temporary injunction was issued restraining certain of the fraternity officials from refusing to recognize the chapter. The proceedings of the fraternity officers were then discontinued, and the chapter was notified to appear before the grand council at the biennial convention of the fraternity and be heard on the question whether the chapter should be withdrawn. It appeared, but declined to be heard, claiming that no sufficient notice had been given, and that the council had no power to act. It was, however, decided to discontinue the chapter, partially on the ground that the chapter had violated the rules of the fraternity by showing the constitution to its counsel, and the charter was withdrawn by the grand council of the fraternity. Various members of the chapter then joined in bringing suit in New York and later in Massachusetts to restrain the fraternity from carrying into effect this action.

The general fraternity had a fund of about seven hundred dollars in its treasury, and owned some property.

In New York the case was heard by a justice of the supreme court at trial term, who decided that, in the absence of authority for withdrawal of charters, in the rules of the fraternity, the withdrawal of the charter in this case was unwarranted, and that proper opportunity for a fair hearing had not been given. He ruled that the withdrawal of the charter of the chapter was an invasion of the rights of the members, and directed the issue of a permanent injunction.

This decision was affirmed the following year by the appellate divi-

Association of Seekonk University, or the Omega Fund, or some other organization which in name as well as in identity will be distinct from the chapter itself. The corporation ordinarily does not have capital stock, and until it acquires property it is an even less desirable person to make contracts with than its undergraduate members; but it can own real estate and open a bank account, and when it has done this it is in a position to make contracts for building, or to mortgage its property to secure an issue of bonds, and thus on subscribed or borrowed money to undertake the erection of a house.

Besides this tendency to incorporate graduate associations rather than chapters themselves, there is another change in recent years in the method of corporate organization. In most States it is not now necessary to apply to the legislature for a special charter. The laws relating to the incorporation of charitable and benevolent societies are usually broad enough to include college fraternity chapters and alumni associations. The suspicion of such corporations which in the old special charters limits very strictly the amount of property the corporation may hold has died out, so that in most States such a corporation organized under general laws has power to hold considerably more property than it is likely ever to get.

The general organization of a college fraternity may also be incorporated; the thing incorporated being either the fraternity as a whole, the board of fraternity officers (like the incorporated grand lodges and supreme councils of Masonic societies), or some association of alumni. For the reasons above suggested, this last method is probably the best. The subject, however, is outside the scope of this article.

RIGHTS OF MEMBERSHIP.

Among the inherent rights of a social organization of any kind are the right to choose its own members; the right to expel by fair procedure any member guilty of misconduct; and the right to withdraw on proper grounds the charter of any of its subordinate bodies.

So far as the writer of this article knows, there is only one instance in which the action of a college fraternity affecting its members has come before the courts. Apart from this instance, rights of membership must be determined by the analogous cases relating to membership in clubs, stock and produce exchanges and fraternal benefit associations. Cases of expulsion of members of such organizations have frequently arisen. The general principles established may be summarized as follows:

A social organization of any kind has the right to prescribe rules for the termination of membership. It may expel a member for cause, if the procedure required by its rules is complied with, and the member is given notice of the charges against him and an opportunity for a fair hearing. If the organization after such a hearing expels a member, this action will not be revised by the courts; at least, not if there is any evidence whatever to support the charges. If the organization is one in

In other institutions the plan was adopted of incorporating certain individuals named "and their associates and successors" as a corporation bearing the name of the chapter itself. One possible way to do this would be to incorporate the undergraduate members of the chapter at the date of incorporation and let them and their successors, the subsequent initiates, constitute the corporation.

This seems at first sight the obvious and natural method. But it raises questions of some difficulty as to whether persons can be made members of a corporation without their knowledge or consent, the validity of votes passed chiefly by minors, the possible necessity of calling formal corporate meetings to elect undergraduate members, and other points which will suggest themselves. Hence the corporation has usually been made to consist of a small board of graduates, or in some instances of graduates and adult undergraduates, and the successors whom they shall elect. Corporations of this kind were formed in Vermont as early as 1855, and became fairly common in New England in the early seventies.

This plan of forming a corporation with the name of the chapter itself has certain disadvantages. It is an awkward thing at best to have two organizations known as the Omega Chapter of Alpha Beta Gamma, one a voluntary association of all members initiated into that fraternity at Seekonk University, and the other a corporate board of a dozen graduates, who elect their own successors, but have no voice in selecting the membership of the larger organization. It is unfortunate to have two organizations of the same name, one of which is subject to the control of the general fraternity, the other an independent property-holding body. Under these circumstances the corporation is not identical with the chapter; it is really an incorporated board of trustees standing in much the same relation to the chapter that the college corporation bears to the students and alumni. But the theory of Greek-letter fraternity organization is, not that the chapter is something distinct from its members—an educational institution furnishing knowledge, culture or good-fellowship to those who attend its meetings and pay its dues—but rather that it is an organization of the undergraduates and alumni who have become members of the fraternity at that institution. That is to say, the chapter is an organization of its members, not a thing apart; and the chapter name should therefore not be given to an organization legally distinct from the membership of the chapter.

For this reason, in part, the present tendency is to incorporate, not the chapter itself, but an alumni association. An association of graduates may properly, without confusion of legal persons, stand in the position of a corporation legally independent of the chapter, holding real estate or funds contributed by its graduates, and furnishing to the members of the chapter rooms, the use of books, or an income for current expenses. So, instead of applying for a chapter for the Omega Chapter of Alpha Beta Gamma, we are more likely to find its members trying to incorporate the Omega Corporation, or the Seekonk Association of Alpha Beta Gamma, or the Alpha Beta Gamma Alumni

be graduates. The admission of new chapters is sometimes determined by vote of the undergraduate chapters; sometimes by vote of the annual convention; sometimes by officers or committees of the general fraternity; and in some instances by vote of the nearest geographical section or subdivision of the fraternity as a whole.

Both these organizations, the chapter and the fraternity, are ordinarily unincorporated. They are what are known as "voluntary associations." A voluntary association in most States is not a legal entity. It is not a person who can sue or be sued in the courts. It is simply a collection of individuals. In the case of the undergraduates of a fraternity chapter, these individuals are residents of different States: most of them are minors, and nearly all of them remain resident at the college or university for a period of only four years or less, and then are scattered far and wide throughout the country. A contract with such an organization, in most States, does not bind the successors or predecessors of the persons who make it, but binds only the makers themselves; and, unless the contract is for necessities with which the student is not supplied by his parents, it binds only those who are twenty-one years old at the time it is made.

Since for these reasons a contract with the undergraduate members of a fraternity chapter is often difficult to enforce, a chapter which has become a property-owner and wants to make contracts with persons outside the fraternity for purchasing real estate, building or repairing a house, or borrowing money, is likely to find that the person with whom it proposes to deal is reluctant to enter into business relations with it. Such situations have led to a third kind of organization, the creation of property-holding bodies.

Among the older fraternity chapters the method earliest adopted to obtain an organization that could own property and make contracts was to elect a board of trustees, usually of alumni, but sometimes of undergraduates, with power in the trustees and their successors to hold the real and personal estate belonging to the chapter. Such a board of trustees can in most States be organized by the trustees signing a written declaration of trust setting forth the trusts upon which the property received or to be received by them is to be held, and providing in more or less detail for its management. This declaration of trust is recorded in the registry of deeds before any conveyance of real estate is made to the trustees.

Such a board of trustees remains still an association of individuals, like any other board of trustees appointed by will or deed. The college itself, however, has very likely been organized by the creation of a board of trustees incorporated by special act of the legislature. In such a case the board of trustees becomes a corporation, a legal entity, as happens when any other association of incorporators is chartered by the State. In one New England college it became a common practice for fraternity chapters likewise to hold their property through boards of trustees, usually chosen from the alumni, and generally incorporated by special act of the legislature.

The Legal Status of a College Fraternity*

The number of college fraternity chapters has become so large, and the value of the property owned by them has increased so rapidly of recent years, that it is not surprising to find that they have begun to appear as litigants, or as the source of litigation, in various reported cases. While college fraternities remained merely secret literary societies, they succeeded generally in avoiding litigation, so far at least as appears from the reported decisions of the higher courts; but since fraternity chapters have become the owners of property worth, in frequent instances, many thousand dollars occasional litigation has become almost inevitable.

The legal questions affecting college fraternities rest usually on familiar principles, but some of them relate to branches of the law in which precedents are few. This article deals principally with the status of the fraternity chapter, and only incidentally with that of the fraternity at large. The subjects considered are: The Organization of the Fraternity Chapter; Rights of Membership, and Expulsion; Taxation of Fraternity Property; and Gifts or Legacies to Fraternity Chapters.

ORGANIZATION OF A COLLEGE FRATERNITY FROM A LEGAL POINT OF VIEW.

An intercollegiate Greek-letter fraternity has a dual, sometimes a triple organization. The first unit of association is the chapter. This is an organization composed of two classes of members, the undergraduate students (with sometimes a few resident graduates) and the alumni. The alumni are partially or wholly exempt from the payment of dues. In most fraternities a graduate of the chapter does not cease to be one of its members; he remains, legally as well as sentimentally, a member of the chapter organization.

The chapters in turn are associated in a general college fraternity, which in most cases is probably to be viewed, not as an organization of chapters, but as an organization of their graduate and undergraduate members. Membership in the fraternity does not terminate if the chapter goes out of existence. The control of the affairs of the fraternity may be vested by its constitution in the undergraduates or the graduates, or the fraternity management may be placed under some system of joint control. The fraternity at its annual convention, attended by delegates chosen by graduates or undergraduates, or both, elects its general officers, who in most fraternities are now required to

*From the *American Law Review* without the reference notes. Those who care to consult reference notes are referred to the March-April, 1908, issue of the *Review*.

influence, can reach the conclusion that the highest interests of mankind would be benefitted by an increase of Russian, at the expense of English, spheres of influence, or of by Russian rather than English control of trade routes. Until some new evidence is found in the form of a secret treaty, or some advantage appears which is not evident at the present time, the treaty must be looked upon as a very serious and unnecessary blunder upon the part of England.

But whatever may be our judgment as to the effect of the treaty upon the interests of the parties to it, there can be little doubt that it marks the doom of Persia. For some time the territorial integrity of Persia, like that of Turkey, has rested upon dissensions among her protectors. To use a figure of speech, while there was a sufficiently strong repulsion between the upper and the nether millstones Persia was comparatively safe, but now that repulsion has given way to an opposite force, the pulverizing process is reasonably sure to take place—in fact, it is already taking place.

EDWIN MAXEY.

First San Francisco Alumni Luncheon

On Saturday, July 25, 1908, at the Café Bismark, in this city, between the hours of 1 p. m. and 4 p. m., there was held the first Delta Chi Alumni Luncheon ever held in this city. Every "Delt" who was in the county on that day was present to a man. The following men were at the table in fraternal intercourse with their brothers:

Guy Knupp, '07, Stanford; Irving D. Gibson, '06, Stanford; E. J. McGovern, '06, Stanford; Frank Swart, '08, Stanford; Ralph Kerr Marshall, '08, Stanford; Donald K. Seibert, '05, Stanford; W. H. Tucker, '07, Stanford; Roland J. White, '05, Michigan; Boutwell Dunlap, Georgetown; Charles J. Houston, '05, Georgetown.

The luncheon lasted three hours and was in every way a success. The writer of this letter was appointed a committee of one to inform the Editor of *The Quarterly* of the affair so that through the medium of the fraternity organ all brothers withersoever dispersed might know that the "Delts" in San Francisco are alive and strongly inspired with an undying love for Delta Chi. This luncheon was an informal and impromptu affair, arranged on the spur of the moment only a few hours before it was held, by Bros. Dunlap and Houston, of Georgetown. All who attended agreed that the occasion was a most enjoyable one, and the precursor of many like affairs in the future.

C. J. HOUSTON.

siderably less secure than before the treaty was signed. For, as a result of the treaty, Russia, whose liking for warm water is one of her strongest national instincts, is brought five hundred miles nearer to the Persian Gulf than she was before. In other words, the seven hundred miles which separated Russia from the Persian Gulf, has, with the consent of her rival, been reduced to two hundred miles. England no longer has any right to object should Russia construct a railway or railways which would carry her troops to a point from which one week's forced marching would bring them to the Persian Gulf.

It is not outside the realm of possibilities that the very liberal concessions made by England are intended as a means of permitting Russia and Germany to antagonize each other over Northeastern Persia and Asia Minor. The concession for the Bagdad Railway has brought Germany into the field as a competitor not only for trade in Asia Minor and Persia, but as an aspirant for political domination in the part of Persia to the north of the Persian Gulf. Just how strong a hold Germany already has is difficult to estimate. Yet it may be considered by England as sufficient to warrant her in playing the two rivals against each other and in that way saving her own energies for other work. This, however, would be a confession of weakness, as it would be a resort to the tactics so familiar in the hands of Turkey and China and will be almost fatal to her prestige in Persia and, in fact, throughout Asia. To the Oriental nations, the making of concessions are rarely interpreted as an evidence of liberality or statesmanship, but rather as an unmistakable evidence of weakness and fear. Nor is the tendency to measure strength by success confined to the Orient, tho perhaps more pronounced there than elsewhere. It is also characteristic of the weak to despise weakness and worship strength.

There is another supposition which may possibly enable us to account for the fact that Russia secured the lion's share in this treaty,—it is this: England may have considered that she could well afford to be liberal with Russia in Persia in order to detach her from Germany and thus completely isolate the latter in Europe. That is, the present treaty may be looked at not as an isolated agreement but as one of a series which England has entered into in the last five years the purpose of which has been the isolation of Germany. In other words the exigencies of European, rather than Asiatic, politics may have furnished the motive. Looked at from this point of view, Russia's weakness was a help rather than a hindrance, as it is now considered safe to strengthen her, and, from the standpoint of the preservation of the balance of power in Europe, it is desirable to strengthen her.

Yet, to my mind, no one or all of the above reasons are sufficient to warrant the concessions made by England. I cannot justify them from the standpoint of British interests and am forced to deprecate them when considered from the larger standpoint of their bearing upon the advancement of the world's civilization. For no one, who is at all familiar with what England and Russia have done toward promoting liberty and progress in the lands over which they have extended their

influence. This sphere is extended so far southward as to control practically all of the great trade routes across Persia. It also includes the greater portion of Persian territory which is productive, while the British sphere is comparatively barren. Included within the sphere allotted to Russia are cities in which the English commercial interests are far greater than are those of Russia, *e. g.*, Isfahan and Yezd, the third and fourth cities in Persia. With the latter, Russia has no commercial connection whatever and Isfahan is the terminus of the Lynch road which is supported by British capital. They are also as far from the Russian as from the Indian border and considerably farther than they are from the Persian Gulf. Hence it is passing strange why if they were not included in the British sphere, they should not at least have been included in the neutral zone.

Hitherto, England has always shown a keen appreciation of the importance of trade routes. In fact, nearly all of her territorial expansion has been influenced very largely by this one consideration. She has succeeded in placing herself in commanding positions across more of the world's great highways of commerce than have all of the other European nations combined. Why, then, she should have permitted herself to be outwitted with reference to a subject which has hitherto been her specialty is a problem which perplexes the mind and makes us wonder if perchance a *quid pro quo* has been received from another direction. This is not an age in which we expect to find a nation wantonly sacrificing commercial interests. Territory is not so much coveted as are markets. The dreams of military glory serves merely for diversion, while the struggle for commercial advantage is a part of the real business, of the very life of nations. With commercial competition at fever heat, it is not the part of wisdom to concede to your rival a sphere from which he may and probably will exclude your goods as soon as he has sufficiently established himself within that sphere to warrant his exercising exclusive control. I say that it is not wise to do this unless either forced to or a sufficient equivalent is received. But in this case our perplexity arises from our failing to find either a compelling force or a compensatory gift.

If some decided strategic advantage were gained by England it might be considered an equivalent for sacrificing her claim to control over the trade routes of at least the southern half of Persia—a claim however groundless it might be as against Persia, was good as against Russia. But we look in vain for any strategic advantage gained by England. True, Russia agrees not to interfere with British supremacy in Southwestern Persia. Yet this right she already possessed as against Russia—and the treaty binds no one else. It will be noticed that the treaty nowhere concedes to England individual control over the Persian Gulf. By far the greater part of the Persian Gulf littoral is in the neutral zone. Hence, the question of English supremacy over the Persian Gulf is, so far as the treaty is concerned, left to the future. Not only does England fail to gain by the treaty a recognition of her strategic position on the Persian Gulf, but her position is rendered con-

England. In Persia, as in most Oriental States, the key to the control of their foreign policies rests in the control of their finances. Up to the end of the last century, this key to Persian politics was held by England. But in 1900 she foolishly rejected Persia's application for an additional loan. Whereupon Persia turned to Russia which readily loaned her 22,500,000 rubles, for seventy-five years at five per cent, notwithstanding the fact that she had to borrow the money thus furnished. Out of the proceeds of this loan the English loan of 1892 was paid off. In 1902 the Russian Bank, which, in this case, is but another name for the Russian government, loaned an additional 10,000,000 rubles. Russia now has a mortgage on all the Persian customs and virtually dictates the commercial policy of Persia, fifty-six per cent of whose commerce is now with Russia. This blunder was committed by England at about the same time that she lost her position of primacy in Eastern Asia. It seemed that at that time her foreign policy was in very weak hands, and as a result her prestige in Asia suffered all along the line. Nor is prestige something to be disregarded in dealing with Asiatic affairs, it is a far more valuable asset than western nations are likely to consider it. The thing which did most toward regaining for England her lost prestige was not an act of her own but of her rivals—the persistent retreat of Russia before the armies of the Mikado. Had this fact been properly utilized by England the prestige of Russia in Persia might have easily been reduced to a minimum.

Had a treaty between Great Britain and Russia, containing provisions similar to those of the present one, been entered into ten years ago it would have surprised no one. Because at that time it did not occur to anyone to refuse to yield to Russian pretensions, however unreasonable they might be. Her prestige in diplomacy and the mistaken ideas as to her strength were such that no one stopped long to wonder when another nation was either outwitted or overawed by Russia. As yielding seemed to be the only alternative to being crushed it had become quite the fashion to yield to her. So that when a suggestion was made by her whether to a tribe in Central Asia, to China, Japan, France, or England, that suggestion had the force of a command and, whether it was "fours right about face," or "to the rear, march!" it was obeyed automatically. This magic spell which the mystery as to her strength had cast over the nations was not broken until she gave to Japan the order "shoulder arms." Her prestige then melted away like a honey-combed iceberg before a tropical sun. Since then, even amorphous, unwildly, uncrystalized China has boldly ventured to "read the riot act" to her.

In view of the change which the last four years have witnessed, it is most surprising that England should have permitted herself to have been drawn into an agreement out of which she gets so little and out of which Russia gets practically everything to which she had the slightest claim. What England gets which she did not already possess, is not evident from a perusal of the treaty. The three great commercial centers of Persia are all recognized as being within the Russian sphere of

anti-English policy. As a reply to this act of perfidy an English fleet took possession of the island of Karak in the Persian Gulf. Instead of resorting to shirt-sleeves diplomacy in reply Russia proceeded more leisurely, but nevertheless proceeded. In 1846, she gained important commercial privileges in Persia, and, lest these privileges might meet the fate of orphan children and pine away longing for the sight of the Russian flag, the grant was followed by an agreement whereby Russia was permitted to station warships at Euzeli and Astrabad. So uniformly successful and pleasant had been the "Russian Advance" in this direction that her diplomats began to take seriously the Scriptural injunction "ask and ye shall receive." Accordingly, in 1856, they demanded of Persia the occupation of Herat, now a part of Afghanistan.

Upon such a policy on the part of Russia, England could not afford to look with indifference. When once Russian politeness and deference for the weaker States of Asia had sunk to the low plane of a boorish, land-grabbing policy, it was time to call a halt. Some antidote was clearly necessary. Nor did England hesitate to conclude that she must furnish the antidote. Accordingly the English fleet seized Bender-Bushir and other Persian Gulf ports. It may as well be understood, once for all, that this was not for the purpose of setting a bad example for Russia, but rather to make it abundantly clear that, if the state of health of this "sick man" were such that the time had arrived for a clinic. English surgeons had not lost all their deftness in using the knife. Whether intentionally or not, this seems to have caused a relapse to the milder method of commercial concessions and peaceful inter-penetration.

In 1889, Russia secured the privilege of establishing insurance and transportation companies in Teberan. That there was need of such institutions in Persia cannot be disputed, but that the methods of high finance usually associated with such concerns was helpful is not equally clear, for Persia has since acquired the bonding habit. That there is any casual relation between the two facts may be doubtful and the whole thing explained as merely an interesting coincidence.

The same year that Russia secured the above concessions, England became commercially minded and allowed her subjects to accept concessions for the establishment of the Persian Imperial Bank, for the exploitation of the mineral resources of the empire and for the construction of a railroad from Teheran to Ispahan and Shuster. It may be well to state, by way of parenthesis, that at that time it was not definitely known that there were no gold mines in Persia. The following year the tobacco monopoly was given to an English syndicate for fifty years. But the liberality of these concessions caused such a revolt among the Chauvinists in Persia that the government was forced to buy off the English concessionaires, for which purpose 500,000 pounds was necessary. Hence, tho the tobacco monopoly "went up in smoke," the would-be monopolists were not left entirely comfortless.

In 1892 Persia resorted to a foreign loan. This was placed in

The Anglo-Russian Entente

The recent understanding between England and Russia marks an epoch in the history of British foreign policy. Ever since the British possession of India became an established fact, hostility to Russia has been the keynote of their foreign policy. At times this has been carried considerably beyond the point dictated by expediency. Whatever Russia wanted anywhere outside her own dominions, was looked upon as a threat to the British possession of India, and was reasonably sure to meet with opposition from Downing Street. To such an extent was this policy pushed that it interfered with either nation's rendering its highest possible service to civilization. It is therefore gratifying that at last the two governments have been able to reach an understanding relative to those points where their policies of expansion impinge upon each other, and that they have embodied this understanding in a treaty.

But before considering the terms of this treaty it may be well to consider briefly the action hitherto taken by the two governments with reference to questions upon which an agreement has now been reached. This is particularly true with reference to the Persian question. For, in common with many other diplomatic agreements, this can only be understood historically. Yet for present purposes it does not seem necessary to go back further than the beginning of the nineteenth century, in order to enable us to view the present agreement as to Persia in its proper historical perspective.

Whether England and Russia had begun to cast covetous eyes toward Persia before the Napoleonic wars or whether the idea was suggested to them by Napoleon's Egyptian expedition, which revived dreams as to Oriental empires, I will leave them to answer. But, in 1801, Russia appropriated Georgia; as her motives were misunderstood by Persia, the latter declared war, as a result of which she was forced to sign the treaty of Gulistan ceding Baku, Daghestan and Shrivani to Russia. This cession enabled Russia to "pour oil upon the troubled waters." It is also a matter of record that as early as 1810 the diplomatic struggle between England and Russia for supremacy in Persia had begun. For by the terms of a treaty of that year between England and Persia, the former agreed to pay a subsidy to the latter in return for which she was to pursue an anti-Russian policy. This treaty foreshadows a policy, which England has since pursued, and with about as poor success, in Afghanistan. Hirelings are rarely dependable. Hence it is not altogether surprising to find that in 1834 Persia entered into a treaty with Russia in accordance with which she was to pursue an

measure along. The bill which was introduced as an item of the general appropriation bill, soon came to receive the careful consideration of the legislature.

"The letters continued to come in. Cohn, Reigart, Baylis and Vaughan kept up their lobbying with undiminished zeal. The item that was first regarded but lightly, at the opening of the session, passed the house and senate committees with only \$25,000 lopped off the original amount. It stood almost intact when the house and senate were deadlocked for two days and nights trying to reduce the appropriation bill. It was a mighty battle, but the student club house was assured.

"Thus was the long fight ended. Ohio State will have a clubhouse that will be on a par with any of the larger Eastern universities. It will stand not only as an attractive gathering place for the student body, but also will be a lasting monument to the progressive young men who successfully took up the project and carried it to completion under conditions that would have defeated a less energetic and versatile group."

"These young men, who are prominent in every movement connected with the university, put into effect a legislative lobby that scoured the passage of a bill appropriating \$75,000 for their building, when other and more professional lobbies proved absolutely unavailing in wringing shekels from the frugal solons. The story of the methods they utilized is interesting.

"For many years the plan of erecting a building similar to Harvard union, the Dartmouth College club, and other university social buildings, has been proposed at various times. The need of such an institution at Ohio State is marked, as the students are thrown on their own resources after class hours, and city influences are far different from those of a smaller college town.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TAKEN.

"Two years ago Secretary Baylis resurrected the idea and started to work it out in earnest. He is a graduate of the University of Michigan, and knew just how to proceed to make his efforts successful. The student body took the matter up enthusiastically, and a subscription list was immediately circulated among the alumni.

"Subscriptions were taken with the proviso that if the required sum, \$100,000 in round numbers, was not raised within a certain time the subscriptions would not be collected. After the hardest kind of work, \$23,000 was collected, but there it stopped. Everybody seemed anxious to help, but all were short of the necessary cash, it seemed. Again the old project had to be abandoned, and in time the subscriptions were allowed to lapse.

"Right at this point Aaron Cohn made his entree. Cohn hails from Toledo, and is about the most popular man in college. What is more to the point, he is a born politician. He gets about anything he desires from the student body. He gets his talent honestly, too, as his father, Samuel Cohn, cuts a wide swath in municipal politics in his home city.

Cohn and Baylis got their heads together. It was decided to make the former chairman of the committee organized to devise new plans to raise the needed funds. It was evident that some new plan must be hit upon, if another attempt was made. *Cohn notified his colleagues, when he left for his home before the holiday vacation, that he would have a plan ready for them on their return. He did.*

"At first he was pretty well satisfied that he had a white elephant on his hands, and it looked very much that way. After canvassing the different ways and means of procedure he finally decided that the State of Ohio was best able to stand the heavy "touch." Upon this hypothesis he laid his plans.

"Class presidents, athletic captains, and leading fraternity men were enlisted in the cause. Then a mass meeting was called at which one man from each county was appointed on a general committee to work with the legislature. They were instructed to lay the plan before the members from their home counties, and have the other students, alumni, and friends residing in each county to do the same. Everybody took hold with enthusiasm.

SPEAKER'S AID ENLISTED.

"Meanwhile Cohn and Reigart went at the local end of the legislature work. They had a local attorney, a graduate of the university, prepare a bill providing for an appropriation of \$100,000. Speaker Freeman T. Eagleson, of the House of Representatives, who was graduated from the university only a few years ago, was readily won over and suggested Representative Cliff E. McGinniss, of Shelby, a member of the finance committee, as the man to put in charge of the bill.

"Baylis and Vaughan in the meantime kept the members of the general committee in line so well that the representatives were soon flooded with letters from all over their districts asking that the bill receive their support. Every time they went home a dozen students were at their hotels importuning them to help the

A "Belt" Politician at Ohio State

The following item, which relates to the achievement of an energetic Delt, an Ohio State man and a member of the Delta Chi chapter at that institution, is clipped from a leading Ohio newspaper, the *Ohio State Journal*, which paper along with many others of importance, among them the *Toledo Blade* and the *Detroit News*, devoted considerable space and favorable comment to the successful efforts of the subject of this article, Aaron B. Cohn, Ohio State.

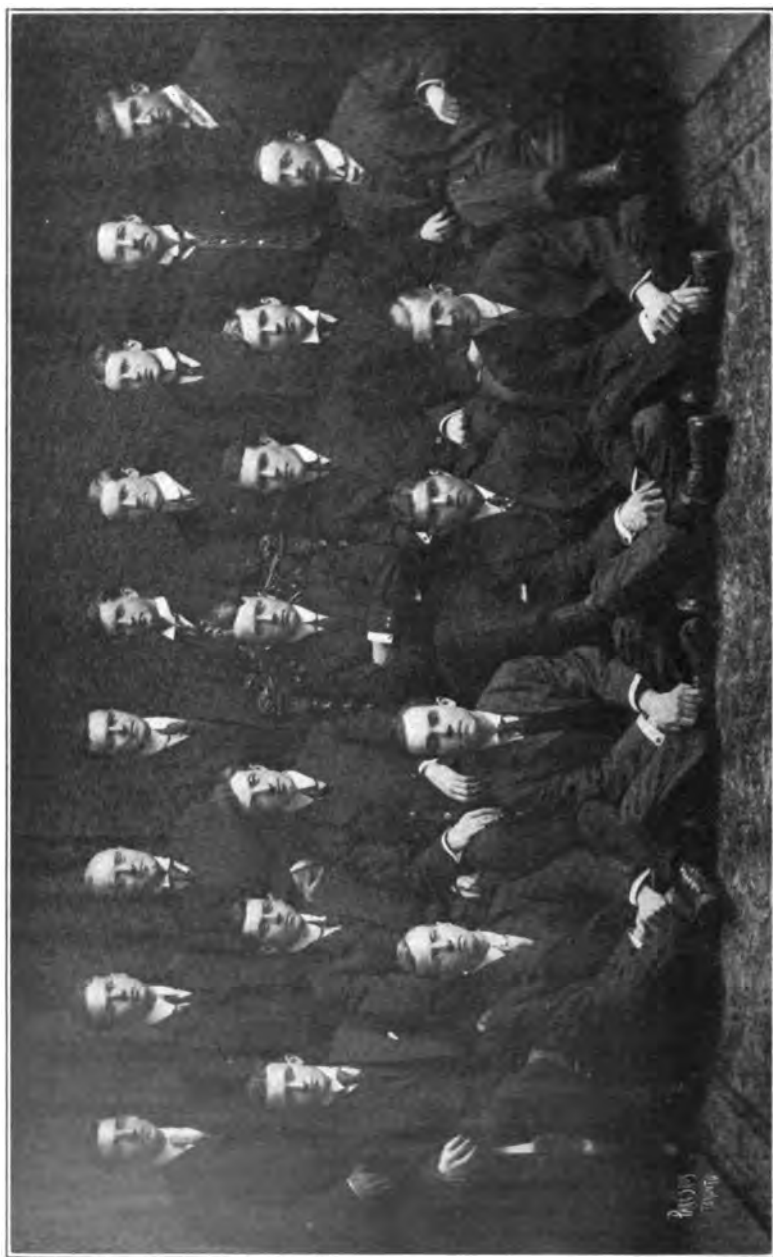
At this moment there is no attempt at comment upon what was done and how it was done, that is given in the article, suffice it to say that this is undoubtedly the first accomplishment of its kind by an undergraduate and that to-day both faculty and student-body, at Ohio State, "sit up and take notice" of Cohn, for he has come to the aid of his University with decidedly unusual effect.

Brother Cohn spent two years in the engineering college, he then decided to study law, entered the Ohio State Law School and became a member of Delta Chi in the early fall of 1907. He is now "B" of the chapter and active in all chapter enterprises. He is undoubtedly the most widely known man in the University and has been at the head of many of the more important movements at Ohio State during the past two years. As president of the Student Council, Manager of Athletic teams, Chairman of the Student Building Committee, Manager of the *Makio* (the University annual), and the like, he has met continued success and won deserving praise and popularity; and in addition to his exceptional interest in student affairs has always found time to maintain a high standing in the classroom. Aside from Delta Chi Brother Cohn is a member of the honorary Junior Society —*Buck*, and *Dipper*.

"Now that the smoke of battle attendant to the closing days of the legislature has cleared away, and the details of the \$7,000,000 appropriation bill have become clearer, the story of how the students of Ohio State University engineered a bill providing for a student clubhouse is forming a subject of conversation among the friends of the university.

"It is a story of practical politics played in a manner that would do credit to the professionals of the game. Last fall the project of raising enough money for the purpose was looked upon as impossible; and, in fact, it had proven so in three previous attempts. For sixteen years it has been the pet plan of the friends of the university in general, but earlier attempts had proven unavailing.

The successful culmination of the efforts this year is due in a large measure to the hard work and clever management of four students. They are: Aaron Cohn, President of the Student Council, the student self-government committee; H. Russell Reigart, of Hamilton, editor of *The Lantern*, the university paper; Harry Baylis, Secretary of the university branch of the Y. M. C. A., and Henry W. Vaughan, of Columbus, President of the Senior Class.



THE OSGODE HALL CHAPTER, 1907-08

Top row—Van Kleeck, Grover, Thomson, Mackintosh, Wood, Balfour, Thomson, Foster, Hall
 Middle row—Byrnes, Macdonald, H. J. Macdonald, "C", Wright, "A", McGowan, "B", Bastedo, "D", Hopkins, "E"
 Bottom row—Greenlees, Ap'john, Ritchie, Morlock

February, 1897, and the chapter was installed the following month by four members of the "XX," namely, John E. Amos, of Chicago, Thomas E. Birkebile, of Ann Arbor, J. Francis Tucker, of New York, and Charles A. Stewart, of Chicago.

The expenses of organization and installation were unfortunately very heavy, and the new chapter started out handicapped, with a rather cumbersome indebtedness which proved a severe strain on the membership for the first couple of years. However, despite this load the chapter grew in members and the places of the graduating charter petitioners were filled by men with the same enthusiasm and loyalty as its founders. The chapter during these years, 1897-1903, had permanent rooms for chapter meetings and social gatherings, but no successful effort had been made to establish a chapter house.

There was a feeling in 1904 that the United States Chapters were not accepting Osgoode Hall at its true valuation. This feeling was undoubtedly caused by certain discussions which had taken place at the two preceding conventions, so it was decided to invite the Fraternity to hold the convention of 1905 at Toronto. The invitation was accepted and the convention was held in June of that year. From a chapter standpoint it was a great success. From this convention a new era dawned for the Fraternity in Canada. The older members were again interested, the younger and active men thoroughly enthused, so that in the fall of the year a chapter house was secured and some six men took up their quarters.

From this date the story is one of progress in every way. Last year there was an active chapter of twenty men, of whom fourteen return next term. The chapter apartments have been doubled and twelve men were in residence last year, and now, though not at all affluent, the chapter is quite able to meet all its liabilities without any assistance from the alumni. The rooms are, however, too small, and before the opening of school in the fall Osgoode Hall Chapter will be in a house of her own.

But Canadian Delta Chi has been something more than an undergraduate society. The warmest and closest relations have always existed between the undergraduates and the alumni. Weekly luncheons are held at which all Delta Chis, irrespective of age or standing, meet and spend a social hour.

Graduates also attend the chapter meetings, which are held once a week. Each alternate week open meetings are held when the chapter is addressed by one of the alumni on some subject of professional interest.

The annual banquets held on Charter Day, February 12th, have lately developed into regular chapter reunions, and are looked forward to by the men in all parts of the Province.

Delta Chi in Canada stands for something, her sons are rapidly taking prominent positions in their profession, and wherever in the Dominion you find a disciple of the immortal Coke you find a man who is loyal to his profession, his school, and his fraternity.

"a wider aim, and although this is undoubtedly the case, the course of study in both are, to a considerable extent, common. Impressed with this view, we have endeavored to ascertain whether it is shared by the Law Society, but have been unable to obtain any expression of opinion from the Benchers, their determination, apparently, being to delay consideration of the question until it is seen what legislation, if any, follows the making of our report. We are of opinion that the subject is one that should engage the attention of the governing body of the University at an early date."

The subject of legal education in Canada is much too large and important to be dealt with in this article, a few general observations, however, are necessary in order that the atmosphere in which Fraternities at Osgoode Hall dwell may be fully appreciated. The students at the Law School are recruited from two sources:

(a) The articled clerks who have completed two years preparatory work in the offices of practising barristers and solicitors in the Province.

(b) And the graduates of Universities who, after the general arts or law courses, take the Osgoode Hall curriculum. These latter come chiefly from four sources, the University of Toronto, Queen's University, Kingston; Ottawa University, Ottawa, and the Royal Military College, Kingston.

The course of lectures covers three years, and during this time the men are also required to be engaged in the offices of practising solicitors and barristers so that a thorough knowledge of practice and office work is obtained concurrently with the mastering of the academic side of the curriculum.

The usual attendance is about forty men in each year, making a total average register of about one hundred and twenty, of whom probably fifty or nearly forty per cent are graduates of Toronto University, and have been for four years previous members of or associated with the fraternities of that institution.

It was at this school then that Phi Delta Phi entered in 1896, and Delta Chi in February, 1897. Of Phi Delta Phi, little can be said, after a very short existence the chapter disappeared, leaving a roll of forty-four members, of whom two are honorary. Her alumni, as far as they are known, are all successful in their profession, and it has ever been a conundrum to Delta Chi why the chapter was allowed to become dormant.

Delta Chi did not exactly hew out for herself a chapter, but took in a local Greek legal society, Iota Delta, founded in 1895, and which had sixteen members, one of whom was a member of Alpha Delta Phi. A. H. Beaton and Walter B. Laidlaw, both of whom are practising law in Toronto, and W. H. Moore, Manager of the Toronto & York Radial Railway, were the original founders of this local club.

The charter was granted by the Cornell Convention, held in

Osgoode Hall Chapter

In 1879, one hundred and three years after the founding of Phi Beta Kappa, at the College of William and Mary, the first Greek letter society entered Canada. In this year a charter was granted by the Zeta Psi Fraternity to a group of petitioners from the University of Toronto, and in 1883 the same society granted the second Canadian charter to a chapter at McGill University, Montreal. The field was left entirely to Zeta Psi until 1892, when Kappa Alpha entered Toronto, followed in 1893 by Alpha Delta Phi. Since this time the Greek-letter societies have found these two Canadian universities, McGill and Toronto, two of the most inviting fields on the continent.

Aside from the universities mentioned, only two Canadian seats of learning have, so far, any chapters of Greek-letter societies—these are Queen's University at Kingston, where a chapter of Phi Sigma Kappa was established in 1903, and Osgoode Hall, Toronto.

At this stage it might be well to explain that there is no real relationship between the Law School, the Law Society of Upper Canada, at Osgoode Hall, and the University of Toronto. This can be best done by quoting from the report of the Royal Commission appointed to report on the University of Toronto in 1906. At pages 34 and 35 the Commission states:

"Legal education and admission to practice law have been
"from an early period under the control of the Law Society
"of Upper Canada. Until the year 1889 no systematic course of
"teaching was in operation, but in that year the present Law
"School was established by the Law Society. Attendance upon
"a course of instruction in the School is a necessary condition
"of call to the Bar and admission to practice as a solicitor.
"Since 1873 the Law Society has been entitled to representation
"on the Senate of the University, and provision is made by the
"Senate for accepting *pro tanto* the examinations of the Law
"Society for any of its students who are proceeding to the de-
"gree of Bachelor of Law in the University, though no recipro-
"cal action has been taken by the Law Society.

"In our opinion it is desirable that a Faculty of Law should
"be established in the University, and that, if possible, arrange-
"ments should be made with the Law Society in which the dupli-
"cation of the work which is common to both in the courses of
"instruction may be avoided. Such an arrangement would, we
"believe, result in a considerable saving of expense both to the
"University and to the Law Society, and, in our opinion, could
"not fail to raise the standard of legal education in the Prov-
"ince. We do not overlook the fact that the purpose of the
"Law School is, primarily, to train the student for the practical
"work of the profession while instruction in the University has



HOW MR. BERRYMAN, OF THE WASHINGTON STAR, PORTRAYS BROTHER CARPENTER



FRED W. CARPENTER (Minnesota, '97)

**Secretary to the Hon. Wm. H. Taft, Republican nominee
for President of the United States**

Born December 12, 1872, at Sauk Centre, Minnesota.

Moved to father's ranch in California in 1882; resided there, going to public schools and private academy, until 1893; returned to Minnesota that year and graduated from Law School, Minnesota University, 1887, as Bachelor of Laws, and, in 1898, as Master of Laws.

Admitted to practice in Minnesota and California.

Returned to California in 1898 and was with law firm of Bishop & Wheeler in San Francisco, as stenographer to Mr. Charles S. Wheeler, until 1900, when Judge Taft, then President of the Philippine Commission in Manila, cabled for him at suggestion of a friend: was Judge Taft's stenographer until 1901 when he was inaugurated Governor, and was then made his private secretary.

Accompanied Governor Taft to the United States and Rome in 1902 when he was there to settle the Friars' lands controversy, returned to the Islands with him and returned to Washington with him as his private secretary, when he was made Secretary of War.

Accompanied Secretary Taft to the Philippines in 1905 and again in 1907 when he opened the Philippine Assembly, returning via. trans-Siberian Railway and Russia.

Resigned July 10, 1908, to accompany Mr. Taft to Hot Springs, Va., and be with him during the campaign.

It was in the fall of 1890 that he, with several other stalwart members of the Cornell College of Law, banded together to organize Delta Chi. Their efforts were crowned with success as the remarkable growth and present prosperity of the fraternity bear witness. He has always been a loyal supporter of the Mother Chapter, Cornell, and has taken special pride in the National development of Delta Chi. He is often called "the father" of the Buffalo Chapter, since it was largely through his efforts that the "XX" was prevailed upon to grant its charter. He naturally occupies a warm place in the hearts of all his brothers in Delta Chi in Buffalo and Western New York, and he, in turn, always has welcomed opportunity to attend the Chapter's annual banquets, and other occasional functions.

Mr. O'Malley located in practice in Buffalo immediately after his graduation, and has enjoyed a merited success in his profession. He has been especially prominent as a Republican party worker, and is a forceful and effective public speaker. His work in the municipal campaign of 1893, won him an appointment on the staff of the Corporation Counsel of Buffalo, the Honorable Frank C. Laughlin, now one of the Associate Justices of the Appellate Division, First Department, New York City, who was elected to that office at that time. Brother O'Malley served four years in this office, and during the last two years of his term, he was advanced to the position of City Attorney. In this capacity he gained a valuable experience in all legal questions affecting municipalities. From January 1, 1898, to January 1, 1901, he was engaged in the practice of his profession. During the two years of 1901 and 1902, he represented the Second Assembly District of Erie County in the Assembly, at Albany. His career there was marked with success and before his second year expired, he was among the most influential members of the lower House of the Legislature, and was recognized as a likely man for leader on the floor the following year. He refused a re-nomination for a third term and became the nominee of the Republican party for the office of District Attorney of Erie County in the campaign of 1902. In 1907, he was appointed by Governor Hughes as one of the trustees of the New York State School for the Blind, at Batavia, N. Y., in which capacity he is still serving.

Mr. O'Malley is well qualified for the high office for which he has been nominated. He is a man of strong character and stands high with his fellow citizens of Buffalo and with the people of Western New York. He possesses a pleasing personality, and has a host of friends and admirers, not only in Buffalo, where he is best known, but also throughout the entire State. He will have the best wishes of all Delta Chi men everywhere in his campaign.

Delta Chi Quarterly

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No. 3

Edward R. O'Malley

Delta Chi Founder, Republican Nominee for Attorney General of New York

All members of Delta Chi will be especially pleased to learn of the high honor recently conferred upon one of the founders of the fraternity. Edward R. O'Malley, Cornell Chapter, '91, has been made the nominee of the Republican party of the State of New York for the office of Attorney General. He was nominated on September 15, 1908, at the Saratoga Convention, which also re-nominated Governor Charles E. Hughes. Mr. O'Malley had the almost unanimous support of the delegates from Western New York, and he developed such strength in the convention that all opposition to his candidacy disappeared before the final session, and his nomination was by acclamation.

Mr. O'Malley is a brother of another prominent and enthusiastic Delta Chi, James O'Malley, formerly of Buffalo, Erie County, but now of New York City. The latter is widely known among the younger generations in the fraternity, having been "AA" of the fraternity during the year 1902-3, and editor of *The Quarterly* for the first two years after the publication was founded.

Edward R. O'Malley is one of the best known lawyers in Western New York, and has attained a high standing in his profession. He was born at Medina, Orleans County, New York, in 1863. He secured his preliminary education in the Medina Free Academy, and entered Cornell in September, 1889. He completed the regular law course of two years and was graduated in June, 1891, with the degree of LL. B. He maintained a high standing as a student in the College of Law, and also gained prominence in debate. He was a forceful public speaker, and won distinction in his senior year, being selected by the faculty as one of six seniors to compete in the final debating contest of the year. The basis of the selection was meritorious work done in "Moot Court" during the senior year, in the preparation and presentation of cases. Mr. O'Malley was successful in the contest and won second prize.



EDWARD R. O'MALLEY (Cornell, '91)
Republican nominee for Attorney General of New York State



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HON. WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN (Honorary, Georgetown)
For the third time Democratic candidate for President of the United States

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Dale H. Parke, 5121 De Lancey St., Philadelphia, Pa.

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA

H. E. Widener, Delta Chi House, Charlottesville, Va.

LELAND STANFORD, JUNIOR, UNIVERSITY

H. T. Hutchinson, Stanford University, California.

WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

A. H. Bader, 1045-a Vandeventer Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS

B. L. Agerton, 2010 University Avenue, Austin, Texas.

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NEW YORK CITY CHAPTER

Walter Beall Williams, Jr., Secretary, 532 W. 152d St., New York City.

BUFFALO CHAPTER

John J. Herman, Secretary, Erie County Savings Bank Building,
Buffalo, N. Y.

WASHINGTON CHAPTER

Hugh J. Fegan, Secretary, 1414 29th Street, Washington, D. C.

COLUMBUS (OHIO) CHAPTER

(Officers not reported.)

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DICKINSON UNIVERSITY

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Augustus N. Groves, Delta Chi House, Syracuse, N. Y.

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UNIVERSITY OF WEST VIRGINIA

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OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY

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UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

C. H. Speck, 6020 Ellis Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY

Ralph de S. Quinter, Delta Chi House, 1446 Rhode Island Avenue,
N. W., Washington, D. C.

Delta Chi Fraternity Officers

"XX"

- "AA"—Joseph Hartigan, 2 Rector St., New York City, N. Y.
"CC"—William W. Bride, Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.
"DD"—Osmer C. Ingalls, 1105 Columbus Savings & Trust Bldg., Columbus, Ohio.
"EE"—Stephen Hart, Washington Avenue and Robbins Lane, St. Louis, Mo.

Associate Members

- Frank W. Atkinson, 1120 Chamber of Commerce, Detroit Michigan.
Harry H. Barnum, 1200 Ashland Block, Chicago, Ill.
W. L. Belknap, Belknap M'f'g. Co., Bridgeport, Conn.
Wm. A. Campbell, Kendallsville, Ind.
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A. Frank John, Mt. Carmel, Pa.
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O. P. Lightfoot, Fort Dearborn Bldg.
W. Beall Williams, Jr., 532 W. 152d St., New York City, N. Y.
Edward W. Wright, 46 King St. West, Toronto, Canada.

Delta Chi Chapter Roll

Undergraduate Chapters

	Established
Cornell University.....	1890
New York University.....	1891
University of Minnesota.....	1892
University of Michigan.....	1892
Dickinson University.....	1893
Northwestern University.....	1893
Chicago-Kent Law School.....	1894
University of Buffalo.....	1897
Osgoode Hall of Toronto.....	1897
Syracuse University.....	1899
Union University.....	1901
University of West Virginia.....	1902
Ohio State University.....	1902
University of Chicago.....	1903
Georgetown University.....	1903
University of Pennsylvania.....	1904
University of Virginia.....	1905
Stanford University.....	1905
Washington University.....	1906
University of Texas.....	1907

Alumni Chapters

Chicago Chapter.....	1902
New York City Chapter.....	1903
Buffalo Chapter.....	1905
Washington Chapter.....	1907
Columbus (Ohio) Chapter.....	1908

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