

The Shield & Diamond,

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Contributions.

OUR SURVIVING FOUNDERS.

On other pages of this Magazine will be found the pictures of Dr. Julian E. Wood and Mr. Littleton Waller Tazewell, the two surviving founders of The Pi Kappa Alpha Fraternity. These two men, together with Frederick Southgate Taylor, of Norfolk, Virginia, Dr. Robertson Howard, of Washington, D. C., and James B. Schlater, of Richmond, Virginia, were at the University of Virginia during the session 1867-1868, and on March 1st, 1868, they bound themselves together into a Fraternity, called Pi Kappa Alpha, whose aims and chief object were the advancement of social intercourse and fraternal affection. Little did those men dream that within a few years this organization which they formed, no doubt for their own pleasure and advantage, and into which they shortly thereafter initiated a few of their intimate friends, was to become the organization that it is to-day, with thirty-one active Chapters in as many Southern colleges and universities and with eleven alumni Chapters in eleven Southern cities and a total membership of over two thousand mem-

bers. It has done this, and while we are all so proud of the influence which Pi Kappa Alpha is to-day wielding amongst the college men of the South and of the enviable position which it holds as a social organization in each of its colleges, we should not forget these five men, from the bluest blood of our South, who conceived the principles that caused our Fraternity to be what it is to-day, and therefore, this Magazine is pleased to publish recent pictures and the following short accounts of the lives of the two surviving founders, both of whom it is hoped, will be present at the Richmond Convention.

JULIAN E. WOOD

was born in Currituck County, North Carolina, on May 3rd, 1844. He was the son of William Edward Wood and Sophie Marchant Trotman. He prepared for college at the Virginia Military Institute, and in 1867 entered the University of Virginia, where he remained until after the close of the session of 1868, when he went to the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Baltimore, from which institution he graduated with the degree of M. D., and since that time has been practicing his profession. On February 17th, 1874, at Elizabeth City, North Carolina, he married Miss Mary Jane Scott and has two sons. Dr. Wood is a Baptist and a member of the church of that denomination at Gatesville, North Carolina. He is also a member of the B. P. O. Elks. His residence is 301 Church Street, Elizabeth City, North Carolina.

LITTLETON WALLER TAZEWELL,

the son of Edmund Bradford and Anne Elizabeth Tazewell, was born on July 16th, 1848, at Norfolk, Virginia. He prepared for college at the Norfolk Academy, after which time he entered the Virginia Military Institute, and from there he went to the University of Virginia in October, 1867. He was married on November 6th, 1883, to Miss Mary Louisa Walke and has three sons. At the end

of Brother Tazewell's collegiate career, he entered business and has been connected with the well known business houses in Norfolk, of Bradford & Tazewell, and Evans, Burwell & Tazewell, and at the present time is Vice-President of The Henry Walke Company at Norfolk, Virginia. Brother Tazewell is an Episcopalian and a member of Christ Church, Norfolk, Virginia. He is also a member of the City Council of Norfolk. His residence is 203 Duke Street, Norfolk, Virginia.

FRATERNITIES AT WOFFORD.

Wofford College, Spartanburg, S. C.

The last days of the session of '05-'06 were full of interest to those who composed the student body of Wofford College. The old bell in the tower rang every day just as it had been doing for a half century past, and the boys met their professors as regularly and greeted each other as cordially as they had always done, but somehow or other the atmosphere was filled with a feeling that something out of the ordinary was going to take place when commencement came.

Commencement came and that which every fraternity man at Wofford, and their hundreds of alumni brothers throughout the State, feared would happen, did happen.

The board of trustees decreed that which meant practically the abolition of all secret societies at Wofford. There were six of these: Chi Phi, Chi Psi, Kappa Alpha, Kappa Sigma, Pi Kappa Alpha, and Sigma Alpha Epsilon.

For nearly half a century some of these chapters have been at Wofford College, and they had in reality become a part of the College and College life. They each had their own houses, either rented or owned by them, in which their members lived, and the restraining influence

of these fraternities had made its impress on the lives of hundreds of young students throughout the country.

But whatever their redeeming qualities may have been, and they were indeed many, they were not strong enough to stem the tide of public opinion which had for years been directed against them, and sooner or later they were destined to go down before the storm of protests which every year came, with increasing force, from the fraternity opposing faction in South Carolina, who could not know or understand the real motive of these great fraternal organizations, these societies that draw college men closer together and cast around strangers from every section of the country the uniting bonds of a natural brotherhood.

There are over 1,700 fraternity chapters in more than 350 of our larger institutions of learning, and the power for good which their influence possesses is of inestimable value to the present generation of college men.

Clarence F. Birdseye in the "*Outlook*" of July 28 says in part. "The fraternities, with their numerous chapters in different institutions, have the best possible opportunities for the investigation and correction of the wastes and for the enforcement of economies in college life."

But the fraternity opposing faction is so strong in some institutions, as, for example, at Wofford last summer, that abolition seems to be the only solution of the problem.

Of course the fraternities cannot take into their orders and share their secrets and benefits with every man who comes to college. That would be impossible, and it is generally those men who do not "make frat," together with their sympathizers, who compose the greater part of the fraternity opposing faction in every college and college community.

At Wofford they were organized as a secret society, called the "Philanthropeans," and they had among their members some of the best men at Wofford.

Some of them were Philanthropeans because they did not believe in fraternities, but a great number because they did not get into a fraternity.

The student body was about equally divided, one half being fraternity men and the other half non-fraternity men. The fraternity men asked to be let alone, to be left to themselves, but the non-fraternity men demanded that the fraternities be abolished.

Whether this was their right and whether their demand should have been granted by those in whose hands the power lay to grant them is another question. But, with one-half of the student body clamoring for the abolition of these secret societies and with powerful appeals coming in from every section of the State for their abolition, it must have seemed as if there was no alternative.

Some of the most exaggerated accounts of the state of affairs at Wofford were published during the spring and early summer, and the fraternities and fraternity men were the objects of several very bitter articles, published by hostile papers in different parts of the State.

There is given below a part of one of the articles, published in one of the independent religious papers of the State. It shows how utterly absurd some of the accounts were, and that, in some instances, the writer knew nothing whatever of the true state of affairs at Wofford. This article is an exaggeration from beginning to end and must have been intended only to stir up the prejudices of those already prejudiced against fraternities. It ought never to have been written and it would not be given notice in this article, were it not used simply as an illustration of some of the bitter articles published about the same time it was published. It was, in part, as follows:

The existence of fraternities at Wofford has developed a system of caste in the College and practically amounts to social ostracism of those students who do not belong to the fraternities. This ostracism is more keenly felt in society and in some instances has been made very mortifying to those involved. It has also manifested itself in the literary societies and other spheres of college life, and has resulted in bitter hostility between the students. Serious issues have arisen heretofore, and the "non-frats" have consented to make settlements, but invariably feel that they were worsted. Every attempted settlement has been a compromise which was temporary and resulted in no relief of the situation.

The present trouble seems to be more serious than any preceding one.

The extent and serious nature of these frequent outbreaks is not known to the parents who have sons at Wofford, and the public generally. Serious clashes have been narrowly averted in the past, and any day is likely to witness on Wofford campus a scene that will be one of great sorrow to parents, and an everlasting shame and reproach to South Carolina Methodism. We have heard these clashes described by the students themselves, and when two bodies of students, highly wrought up and smarting under a sense of wrong, armed with such weapons as school boys generally carry, once come together, the thick heads of some people will be opened. But it will be too late then—the opening of blind eyes and tearing away the evil of prejudice will not bring back some promising young life, which has been snuffed out in a second, or rebuild a wrecked limb, or save the Church from shame and scandal brought on her by her own carelessness and indifference.

The existence of secret societies at Wofford College has been borne with until the thing has become intolerable. Why the peace of the College should be destroyed, the lives of boys imperiled and a scandal kept up in a Church College, simply for the gratification of a few students who wish to be known in society as the "elect" and rule all college societies and gatherings, is past the understanding of the ordinary human mind. If there were any passible good growing out of such secret societies, possibly they might have some ground upon which to appeal to the patience of the Church. But there is none.

Positive action and prompt action is now demanded. The parents of the boys at Wofford should demand of the faculty that the existence and toleration of secret societies in that institution should end. The Methodists of the State should make a positive demand to this end upon the trustees, and every boy there should be withdrawn and every prospective student kept away until this demand is fully complied with. The time for temporizing in this matter has passed, and the time for action has come.

Those people who are able and willing to contribute to the endowment of Wofford College should couple their gifts with the express condition that secret societies in the institution be abolished any never again allowed. Such action will bring speedy relief to a condition which is both a menace and a shame."

The trustees decided that after the morning of September 20, 1906, no fraternity at Wofford College might initiate into its order any student. That means that when the class of '09 is graduated from Wofford College the last

fraternity man will have left the institution, and the last of six noble orders, whose ideals are attained to only by the few, will have taken their leave of the grand old institution which has fostered them for nearly half a century.

Written for The Sunday News.

Charleston, S. C. Dec. 16, 1906.

FACTS AND FIGURES.

From many of the sentiments expressed recently, both in the Chapter letters and in the contributions to the SHIELD AND DIAMOND, it would seem that a large number of our brotherhood advocate the internal strengthening of the Chapters at the expense of outward expansion. At the beginning the writer wishes to state that he believes he has not underestimated the importance of the strengthening of the individual Chapters, and is thoroughly in accord with every step taken in that direction, as he readily appreciates the fact that an organization composed of individual parts cannot be strong when a majority, or even a minority of those parts are weak. What he does believe, however, is that the opposition has most certainly underestimated the importance of external growth. In every article on the subject, it seems to be the idea that one of these must be made subservient to the other; that both cannot be carried on at the same time in the same Fraternity. In this, the writer fails to catch the idea. He cannot understand why this is necessary; why the Fraternity cannot grow outwardly and inwardly at the same time. While it has been argued that internal strengthening is necessary, and while the writer agrees that it is necessary, he just as firmly claims that a conservative outward growth is just as necessary to the welfare of the fraternity, and he believes that the facts and figures in the case will prove him to be correct. He therefore asks the Brothers, for a

moment, to turn their attention to the following, which he offers in support of his claims.

Since the organization of Pi Kappa Alpha at the University of Virginia in 1868, thirty-five charters have been issued by the Fraternity to reputable institutions of the South. Of these, at the present time, four have fallen before the onslaught of adverse legislation; one has died on account of the decline and subsequent death of the college, yet another has succumbed to the opposition of rivals, while now a last is making one of the most magnificent struggles for existence that ever a Chapter made. In calling your attention to the V. P. I., "Citadel," South Carolina, and Wofford Chapters, the writer respectfully submits that they were the leaders among the local Chapters in their respective institutions. With the exception of the "Citadel," they lived long enough to prove this distinction true, and this Chapter, though short-lived, can unboastingly lay claim to being one of the saviors of Pi Kappa Alpha. These Chapters were noted for their strength, not only in comparison with their rivals, but were also among the leaders in their own fraternity. Internally strong? Yes, yet irretrievably lost to Pi Kappa Alpha. In making this point, the writer does not mean to insinuate that the internal strength of these Chapters in any way led to their loss. What he does mean, however, is that though they were strong, though every effort of the fraternity had been to increase that strength, they were unable to cope with the evils of anti-fraternity legislation. And at the present time it must be remembered that this same legislation has to be met. It is safe to say that we have not a Chapter in a single institution where anti-fraternity feeling to a greater or less extent is not prevalent. In some of our colleges this feeling is acute, at least three of our Chapters reporting strong opposition in their respective institutions. In some, adverse legislation is a possibility, in a few, a probability. And it does not matter how strong these Chapters are made, when the powers of anti-fraternity legislation are brought against them, they

cannot stand, for Pi Kappa Alpha does not maintain sub-rosa Chapters. Then what is the solution of this growing evil in our Southland? Surely Chapter strengthening cannot assuage it, but a conservative expansion can serve to lessen its deadly effect upon the fraternity. The Centenary Chapter, which died with the college but a short while after its installation, was too young to have accomplished much for the Fraternity, at the same time it drew its men from the best students, and even during its short existence, easily outstripped its two rivals. This Chapter was strong, yet it too succumbed to the inevitable. Once before, in the history of the Fraternity, a Chapter died on account of the decline of the college, and though this Chapter to-day has been revived and is one of the most active on the roll, yet who can say that in the future other Chapters may not suffer from the same cause. This is made almost a certainty when we consider that of our twenty-nine Chapters, only fourteen are situated in institutions of higher education. The others are located in schools, once the pride of the country, yet to-day it cannot be denied that these institutions are not upholding their own high standard of usefulness. It matters not how strong a Chapter is made, if the institution of its birth declines, that Chapter cannot long survive. Under these circumstances then, does it not behoove us to remedy the possibility of such an evil by the establishment of new Chapters in the other strong institutions wherein we have none at present?

In regard to the Vanderbilt Chapter, the writer admits that they were in great need of internal strengthening and died from a lack of it, but he holds in view of the fact that of our seven dead Chapters but two died on this account, while five became extinct from other causes which could not have been helped by internal strengthening, that a due amount of consideration should be paid to a conservative expansion which, though unable to help in saving the life of these Chapters, can at least serve to overcome in part the deadly effect of their loss. Pi Kappa

Alpha now lay claim to being the only exclusively Southern Fraternity, the only other aspirant to this honor having established three other Chapters beyond the bounds of "Dixie." But can we sustain this claim? Are we a Southern fraternity, when within our very territory there are thirty strong, healthy institutions, wherein we are not represented, and fifteen of these representing the foremost educational centers of our land? We tell our initiates that we are Southern, but when we tell them that we have no Chapters in Johns Hopkins, Southwestern, the State Universities of Maryland, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Texas and Missouri, besides a score of others, can we expect them to accept us for what we are worth.

The time is ripe. If Pi Kappa Alpha ever expects to assume the position of a truly Southern fraternity, she must cover her entire territory, and do it now. The longer we delay the harder the work will be. Let us carry on internal strengthening and outward expansion, both at the same time. It can be done. It has been done in other fraternities, now why not in ours? Let us join hands on the progress of our beloved Order, thus lift her higher and higher, until at last the highest pinnacle of success shall be hers. Words are but empty things, and meaningless unless coming from the heart.

"So let us then be up and doing,
With a heart for any fate;
Still achieving, still persuing
Learn to labor and to wait."

Lloyd R. Byrne, Alumnus of Alpha-Theta.

THAT BY WHICH WE ARE KNOWN.

I was glad to read in the December number an article from the pen of one of our Brothers who has the Fraternity at heart, about the promiscuous badging of girls. This is a matter that should come close to the heart of every member of our Fraternity.

When we get our pins, the first thing we think of is whom we can get to wear it. I had the same feeling that a great many others have had, and which every new member will have. Let us look first and see what it means, this promiscuous badging, and then let us decide if every girl is worthy to wear "*The Shield and Diamond*."

Let us look at the pin itself and not think of it only as an old pin, a mere ornament, like all other pins, and why shouldn't I let Miss A or Miss B have it to wear, whether she has the interests of Pi Kappa Alpha at heart or not? Yes, my Brother, it is *not* an old pin, for it stands for that which is dearer to every college man than anything in his college life. It stands for those principles on which our Fraternity is founded, and should we allow Miss A to have it that she may wear it when she pleases, or Miss B to parade it with other pins to show the world just how many different frat. pins she can get?

Younger Brothers of Pi Kappa Alpha, hold your pin ever sacred as the symbol of the principles of our Brotherhood, and guard and cherish it as one of the most precious of your rights.

E. C. Elliott, Omega.

DEMOCRACY'S POET-PROPHET.

The growth of Democracy has its parallel in the growth of a river. Near its origin the stream is small, yet beautiful. Near its mouth it is grand in the might and vastness of its volume, and is sublime. At what point on its course did the beauty melt into sublimity? At no one point; the beauty gradually grew into sublimity. So Democracy has been a growth, the fruit of years, the heritage of the past. At its birth it was a tiny, sparkling rill, beautiful indeed, but not sublime. To-day it has become grand in the might and vastness of its volume, and to all true lovers of liberty it is sublime.

To this growth every country has made its contribution. But it is to Italy that one must look for the beginning of modern Democracy. During the 14th century Nicola di Rienzi conceived the splendid idea of liberating Rome from the wretchedness of the prevailing anarchy. With his imagination all aflame from long study of the records and monuments of the liberty and grandeur of the ancient capital, he began to devise measures for the union of all the principalities and commonwealths of Italy into a great republic, with the city on the Tiber for the centre of government. "Could passion have listened to reason," says Gibbon, "could private welfare have yielded to the public welfare, the supreme tribunal and confederate union of the Italian republic might have healed the intestine discord and closed the Alps against the barbarians of the North."

The growth of Democracy received added impetus from the renaissance. The renaissance, however, soon spent its force; its prophet was buried in the tomb of the great Florentine sculptor. A dismal decadence succeeded, both in letters and in art, while national life was practically extinguished by the Spanish-Austrian domination. Yet there are men like Petrarch and Boccaccio, whose influence shall never die. In solitude they "thought quietly" over the condition of their country. With their pens dipped in their own heart's blood, they came forth to write volumes that shall inspire their fellow-men to break the bonds of serfdom and dispell the darkness and gloom in which they had lived so long.

It was indeed an important event in the history of England when John Colet crossed the Alps to study Greek at the feet of the continental masters. He brought back not only an increased love for the classics, but also a fervent zeal for liberty and reform. As a result of this new spirit England harvested the glories of the Elizabethian age; no sooner bade welcome to the Stuarts than sought their good riddance; rejoiced under William and Mary and good Queen Anne; and indured reverses during the inglorious reign of George III. These were formative years in En-

glish history. General Wolf's victory over the French on the heights of Quebec gave England the key to the situation in the new world; Robert Clive virtually laid the foundation of the great Indian Empire; while the French and Indian war was only the prelude to the war of American Independence. Democracy is now making rapid strides. Clear-sighted statesmen saw it, and predicted that, when the colonists no longer stood in need England's help against the French, they would sever the bonds which held them to the home land. The crisis came in 1775. The ties were rent in twain and the foundations of our national life were laid.

In the meantime Germany has communicated to the whole of Europe an impetus to a revolution of ideas; France to a revolution of manners. Thus the simple folk of Germany and France became not only the promoters, but the leaders of thought. The two sentiments, the one democratic, the other philosophic, gave birth to the modern man. Realizing his poverty and ignorance, the modern man exerts himself to rise. He must cast off the weight of established society and admitted dogma, either by reforming them or by destroying them. These two currents, the one from Germany, the other from France, soon made their way into England and continental countries. The ancient barriers slowly gave way to the benign influence of Democracy and philosophy and the peaceful transformation is being carried on until this day.

The modern man does not confine himself to any one sphere of activity. He is at once poet, prophet, and philosopher. He finds poetic beauty beyond established rules, religious feeling beyond dogmas, philosophic truths beyond myths. He is agitated by the restlessness of the age, a discontent with the present, that causes him to seek after a higher beauty, to aspire for the infinite.

The spirit of the modern man was anticipated in a lowly peasant, Robt. Burns, who was born Jan. 25th, 1759, amid the hoarfrosts of a Scottish winter, in a cottage of clay which his father had built. Being the son of a poor Ayr-

shire farmer, his was a sad condition, a sad country, a sad lot. Indeed there has never been found together more of misery and talent in the bosom of one man. Yet fancy herself would never have placed her hand on him when a youth of 12 or 14 summers as a man of genius, a true poet, even the poet-prophet of Democracy, susceptible to the most delicate passions and the loftiest aspirations, having but one purpose in life, and that to rise to the summit of which he felt himself capable and worthy.

Of John the Baptist it was said, the same came for a witness of the light. He was not the light, but came that he might bear witness of the light. So, it was the mission of Robert Burns as the poet-prophet of Democracy, not to create new truth, but to point us to that which already lies upon the very threshold of our lives—so close sometimes that we fail to see it; to bring home to us realities that are most homely, the meaning of which we too often fail to catch; to open our blind eyes to the encircling beauty that appeals to us in vain; to speak words that shall awaken in us the slumbering sense of things unseen and eternal.

But in what sense may Robert Burns be called the poet-prophet of Democracy? Pope's genius illuminates only the fashionable world in which he moved. His narrow sympathy and understanding did not reach the struggling mass of men that toiled and died about him. The scholarly Gray had written of the poor with refinement and taste. They were to him, however, but a poetic subject. Robert Burns was the poet-prophet of Democracy by his birth-right of poverty and labor. He wrote not about the people, but for the people; he felt that nobility of emotion is a higher function of the soul than mere intellect. The notes of lyric passion have deepened in the songs of the Scotch plowman. Hence he appeals not to the head, but to the heart. His affection was greater than his talent; his love for others was greater than his love for self; he could feel nobly, which is better than to think acutely. He was the poet-prophet of Democracy because he was the personifi-

cation of the very spirit of Democracy—the passionate interpretation of the heart which beats in the bosom of the average child of the human family.

It is true, however, that Burns' life was a failure; that he was a victim of stormy passions; that he fell far short of his own ideals. But think of the conditions of his life, its poverty; its narrowness, its utter lack of those things which appeal to the spirit. The genius of Burns could never reach maturity, because his soul had been jarred in its melody; the rude hand of fate had swept over its strings. And yet, what music was in him, what harmony even in his discords! Can we not then catch something of his disposition and draw the mantle of charity over his imperfections? Should we not rather close our eyes to the falsely adjusted life of the Scottish Bard and fix them upon the spirit which breathed in him and found in him its best and noblest expression?

The life of Burns, though scathed and marred in many respects, still lives in its full moral strength. The good was not interred with his bones. The torch of life which he lighted has been handed down to the men of this generation. His errors are a warning, his excellence a guide. True, it may be, that his vices clipped the wings on which he soared upward, and tethered his soul to its mansion of clay. But we must remember that even "the source of light is dashed with isles of night;" that his influence did not end when, wrapped in the clothes of the tomb, he was laid to rest. It still helps and inspires. Like the true prophet, he put aside the glare of honor, fame and position for modest labor in the heart of nature. Here he listened to the music of the autumn winds; here his eyes were opened to the beauty of mountain, sea and sky; here his ears caught the sweetest sounds that ever fell over the battlements of heaven. His songs still cheer. No love-sick swain who knows of Bonnie Jean and Lovely Mary but wonders in mind, on the banks of Ayr. He lives in every declaration of right, in every plea for the lowly, in every recognition of the brotherhood of man.

W. F. Creson, Theta.

THE AMERICAN GENTLEMAN.

The word Gentleman is an English compound formed on the Latin *gens*, meaning a family of nobility. Gentleman, then, in its original sense, meant a man of noble birth. England still holds to this interpretation of the word. But in America the term is generally applied to any well-bred man of merit or education. In the South, however, where an aristocracy began to develop at an early period, the term Gentleman still carries with it, to a greater or less extent, the significance of birth. The North also recognizes birth, but not as an essential of the gentleman. In both sections, good breeding, self-respect and moral stamina are essentials. Wealth may have a lot to do in winning social distinction for a man, but it can never make a gentleman of the man whose nature does not possess the true attributes.

In recent years the Southern conception of a gentleman has been influenced a great deal by the Northern conception. Southerners are becoming less dogmatic in claiming birth as an essential. And individual merit is coming to have more weight in gaining social recognition. But by whatever standard you measure man, the ideal is the "happy medium" between the two conceptions, the man of birth, who is also the man of merit.

Stuart G. Noble, Tau.

THE AWAKENING OF THE REPUBLIC.

John Adams never spoke truer words than when in the Continental Congress he quoted these: "There is a divinity that shapes our ends." History throughout all ages fully warrants the statement. Frederick the Great, crushed to the earth, bidding farewell to his soldiers and country, preparing to drink the ever-ready phial of poison, was

saved by the wavering attitude of a Russian General. Elizabeth of England, trembling before the power of the Pope, and seemingly at the mercy of the Spanish Armada, was miraculously saved, for "God blew with His winds and they were scattered."

That Providence is on the side of the strongest legions, is true only when the strongest legions are upon the side of right. Every spark of history shows that those nations succeed best that are most worthy of success. The one lesson of history is, that the God of the Universe is ruler of the nations, and that success in the end has crowned the efforts of that people whose triumph meant the greatest things for the world.

There is not to be found in all history a more striking example of this fact than the birth and development of the American republic. Our military history is a succession of situations in which we have shown that our claim to greatness cannot be based on our warfare. I do not mean that our citizens are incapable of heroic deeds, nor that our soldiers on the field of battle have not won honors, nor that in military history the names of our leaders do not hold a prominent place. Yet, admitting that their past was both bravely and skillfully played, it does not follow that our success was due alone to their fighting ability.

In our interest in Washington and his little army, we lose sight of other causes to which we owe much for our liberty. We forget that General Howe, an avowed friend of America, and belonging to that party in England opposing the war, was sent to reconcile the colonists with the "olive branch before the sword" policy; that this soldier whose value and skill was unquestioned, never led his troops against Washington except to get winter quarters for his army, and that when this was accomplished he took great pains to restrain his soldiers from persuing the retreating Americans.

We do not recognize the fact that when, in order to hold his command he was bound to either fight Washington or leave Boston, he chose the latter, and that he promised to

leave the city unharmed provided he was not fired upon during the process of evacuation. His leaving military stores in Boston is generally ascribed to his being unable to carry them with him, but the fallacy of this is easily seen when it is remembered that in these stores were tons of powder that needed only a touch for, not only its destruction, but for the destruction of the other stores as well. He well knew that the Americans were in sore need of these munitions, for when subordinate to Gage, he had routed the unarmed Americans at Bunker Hill. Therefore there is no explanation for his not having destroyed the powder, except that he was a Whig and wished to prove the point which he had argued before Parliament, that the Americans could not be crushed.

When he had driven Washington out of New York one of his impatient subordinates wished permission to pursue and capture the patriots. Howe replied, "When will you cease wishing to kill these poor fellows?"

His instructions from the home government were to reconcile the colonists with as little fighting as possible, and no man could have carried out such plans more effectively. He continued this policy until the ministry was convinced that the only hope of retaining the colonies was to crush the patriot army. When this decision was made, Howe, unwilling to carry out these orders from the home government, resigned, and Clinton was placed in command.

But alas for England! She had slept over her time. Washington was allowed to live during the winter at Valley Forge. Howe, a friend to us in Parliament, had been an even greater friend as commander of the British forces. Well could he now leave us, for by this time we had other friends and our independence was assured. France had already espoused our cause, and England was soon involved in war with both Spain and Holland, which necessarily forced her to withdraw two-thirds of Howe's splendid army. General Clinton, left with only one-third of Howe's army, fighting both the Americans and the French, came

very near carrying out the British order "to crush the patriot army."

Thus, allowing all honor to Washington and his compeers, we, in the face of facts, must admit that Howe, with eleven well equipped soldiers to Washington's one, could have conquered the patriots, and that our safety, when England finally determined to fight in earnest, rested not upon the strength of our arms, but upon the situation in Europe over which our forces had no control.

It is said in the war of 1812, we taught England for a second time that we were a nation strong enough to successfully defy her, both on land and sea. The facts in the case, however, do not warrant the statement. We were successful in some minor engagements. Our soldiers did many gallant deeds, and in some instances our leaders displayed much skill. But the only great battle won was fought at New Orleans two weeks after the treaty of peace had been signed, and we were not successful in a single campaign. The attempt to invade Canada failed, and our territory was saved from invasion only by Perry's brilliant victory on Lake Erie.

Our naval successes, while exhibiting much skill and splendid courage on the part of our sea captains, really amounted to nothing. While we were picking off wandering British vessels, our fleet was almost completely destroyed; and when the critical time came for our navy's service, we were at the mercy of the British squadron, allowing it to sail unchecked along our shores and bombard our seaports. When the British army appeared in Chesapeake Bay, it was allowed to land, burn our capital and withdraw in perfect order.

While we were thus at the mercy of the British forces, our whole coast blockaded, our capital burned, with the New England States openly opposing the government and ready at any moment to withdraw from the Union, Russia came to our rescue by asking England to make peace. England, elated with the promising outlook, would have consented to no terms of peace but for the fact that she

was in mortal combat with Napoleon, the most dangerous, doubtful and costly wars she had ever waged. On account of this long series of wars she was almost bankrupt and needed all her troops in order to hurl them against Napoleon in the Spanish campaigns. Owing to these circumstances, Russia by a second attempt, succeeded in getting England to sign a treaty of peace that said nothing about the contention, but merely brought the war to an end.

Thus we see that our success was not due so much to the strength of our arms, as to the fact that England was trembling to her very foundations before the advances of the ever victorious legions of Napoleon. Well might we have said as Frederick the Great, when Pétér III succeeded Elizabeth to the Russian Throne, "Heaven is still with us and all will come right in the end." As the Red Sea was parted for the Israelites, so there was a way prepared for the preservation of the American Republic.

It is not only in war that we have been favored, but in peace we have been the ever-ready recipients of the treasures which one European government forced another to let go. In 1803 when Napoleon was ruler of Europe from the Baltic to the Mediterranean, he planned to spread his Empire to the American shore, but when England became mistress of the seas, he feared that Louisiana would fall into her control, and accordingly sold it to the United States, not on account of his need of money, but as he expressed it, "By this act I am giving England a rival the equal of which she has never met." Thus England freed us from contact with the over-ambitious and ever-spreading French Empire, and we came into possession of this vast territory, with its unlimited national resources not by our own initiative alone, but because Napoleon was forced to sell and would not sell to any European nation. Providence was on our side, both when the continent forced England to give us independence, and when in turn England forced the continent, with Napoleon as its Emperor, to give us

sufficient territory for the development of the strong nation that we were destined to become.

Judging by our history Providence made no mistake in placing the talents in our keeping, for we have increased a hundred fold. From the beginning we seemed to have a consciousness of our ultimate place among the nations, and have been purging our government and waxing strong in the acts of peace. We freed ourselves from slavery which was given us by Europe, though we had to bring the nation to a white heat; and by this process the North and South, divided on State's rights, have been successfully welded together. We have fostered all forms of honorable activity, we have educated the masses and have opened the door of progress to every American citizen. No people on earth have shown such wonderful progress in developing commerce and natural resources. Every act of our government, every activity of our citizens have pointed with prophetic finger to achievements of greater significance. Thus throughout all our history it is clearly seen that our republic was born for a purpose, providentially protected in times of danger and ever guided by an all-wise and an omnipotent hand in its development into a great national life.

But it is only recently that we have awakened to the powers and duties of the full grown American republic, with its infinitely increased responsibilities as a world power. Our having assured the completion of the Panama Canal, which will convert the Carribean Sea into one of the two funnels through which the world's commerce will flow, and will place the United States as the leading commercial nation, is only an index to the genius of America in the lines of trade and material development. What was accomplished last summer at the Portsmouth Conference when the world was standing aghast and helpless before the awful ravages and butcheries of a Mouchmian war is only one example of the wonderful beneficent powers our now strong and wide-awake nation is able to wield.

In 1898, when we said that no people in America should suffer at the hands of a European oppressor, we little dreamed that our charity, beginning at home, would open vaster fields in the East for our beneficent service. We were puzzled when we found that the Philippines were ours, but we are now fast coming to realize our mission in the Orient, and are reconciling ourselves to an imperial policy. It is true that we proposed to stay at home, but the imperative need of 400,000,000 souls for our civilization, to do for them what it had done for Japan, overruled our policy, and we were forced to get a foothold in the East in order to accomplish our humanitarian mission.

Thus we are no longer a loose federation of thirteen colonies along the Atlantic, with a population of only three million souls struggling for national existence, trying a form of government never known to succeed elsewhere and expected to fail with us at any moment, but we are 90,000,000 men, upon whose territory the sun never sets, with a strong national life, not only able to defend itself, but to defend the rights of man in the uttermost parts of the earth. After our long years of preparations, we are beginning to march to the music of the universe, obeying the commands of God of nation in carrying peace, prosperity and happiness to all mankind.

Oration by C. H. Kirkland, Alpha-Iota.

THE CITADEL OF AMERICANISM.

Where do we find the true American in our country? Is he to be found everywhere? Yes, to a certain extent everywhere, but the virile, broad, progressive type, those who are frank and cordial in speech as well as in manner, form a much greater part of our Western population than of the Eastern.

New York would be named by many as a representative

American city. But who are they that form the population of that busy metropolis. The leaders in its life are few in comparison with those that are lead, but the former are for the most part, of the scowling brow and poor digestion type, who think the United States, exclusive of New York and Newport, a "beastly bore,"—men of "frenzied finance fame." Nearly all such people sail, annually at least, for European capitals and summer villas. They rave over Switzerland, who have never seen Yosemite; and are heard to declare that "we have nothing to compare with this in our country" when viewing an Italian sunset, when they have never been west of the Chicago Stock Exchange, and have never seen the sky and breathed the balmy air of southern California. Who else live in New York City? Almost as many Germans as live in Berlin, more Irish than in Dublin, and about one-third of Sicily reside there. Are these representative Americans?

Boston is Boston, and is wholly unlike any other community in our country. The traditions of centuries are treasured there much as they are in London. It is conservative, polite, and somewhat over cultured. The Bostonian has more reverence for the vines on the walls of Harvard than for the laboratories and apparatus which mark the zenith of scientific progress.

Mixtures of these Boston and New York types—in different proportions—are to be found in Philadelphia, Pittsburg, etc.

It is not the purpose of this article to criticise the cities mentioned, except as regards their true Americanism.

When you go to a Western city, say as a traveller with only a few letters of introduction, what do you find? The person called on at his office looks like he would like to show you around sometime except that his time is worth forty dollars an hour, or rather that he would like to have you think so. No, the Denver fellow is glad that other people are interested in his place, in its marvellous growth, and in the healthy look of the people in the streets.

The influence of frontier life is still noticeable in the newly populated districts of our country. Every man must be a real man to get along with others like himself. The "survival of the fittest," not of the richest, is the keynote of Americanism, and the Westerner knows it. No Standard Oil Universities and Canned Beef Institutes for him, but the educational equal of such, given through unselfish motives or created by patriotic labor.

R. C. P., Etc.

THE SPIRIT OF THE JAPANESE.

Throughout the whole of the war between Japan and Russia we watched each movement with the most intense interest, and most of us, propelled by some unknown cause, allowed our feelings to side with the Japanese in their valiant struggle which was to determine a supreme crisis in her national life.

Until recently no great amount of interest has been shown in the affairs of this so-called heathen nation. The conflict with the great power of China in 1894, having as its object the independence of Korea, and the prominent part taken some years later as one of the allied powers in the rescue of the foreign legations from the hands of the Boxers, served to lift this nation from a state of life-long seclusion into prominence before the public eye. And now the unlimited ambition of Japan to keep abreast with the other nations of the world in military tactics, aided by the experience of the war with China, has enabled her to accomplish one of the most marvelous feats of modern times.

The outcome of the war, in the face of the seeming impossibility of so small a nation competing successfully with the great world-power, Russia, has aroused the natural question, "Why are Japanese so brave in war?" The answer to this is, briefly, "The Japanese are brave on ac-

count of their patriotism and loyalty to their Emperor." This spirit of loyalty in the Japanese is inbred. To them the word "country" means not only the small area comprising it and the population of 50,000,000 inhabitants. The word "country" embodies a national love, the equal of which cannot be found. It embodies a profound reverence for the forefathers whose noble lives are continually kept in mind as a model of character, and incites a desire to have their own names held in veneration by succeeding generations. The past, present and future are connected by bonds so sacred that he dares not break them.

Unlike other nations, whose politics have shaken down one form of government after another, and convulsed it with internal strife, Japan has for twenty-five hundred years been under the control of one unbroken line of Emperors and Empresses. The long continued interweaving of populace and royalty, has established a remarkable national contentment with the system of rulership. In all cases the accession to the throne has been legal and the power of these rulers undisputed. The religion of Japan and its government are one and the same. It consists of ancestral worship, and these ancestors were either directly connected with, or loyal subjects to the king. If a Japanese will but trace his own geneology back, he will find it more or less connected with the royal household. Each is then a member of a great family which has as its head the Emperor.

In every Japanese home there is a sanctum containing an altar dedicated to the royal ancestors and to his own, and before this he worships daily. The devotion he shows to his honored dead is beautiful. He believes that they accompany him in every walk of life, bestowing blessings and wisely inflicting sorrows. To them he modestly attributes every success, and pain and disappointment are stoically repressed. The dead share in the honor of the living, and are never forgotten. No one dares do anything that will dishonor the name of those who were once loyal

to their Emperor. The expression, "He throws mud at the faces of his ancestors," is used to describe an evil doer. Another question which confronts them in temptation is "What apology could I make to my ancestors if I did such a thing?"

So firmly is this principle of ancestral worship established, that in every city and village a public shrine is dedicated to the national heroes, at which a festival is held twice each year in commemoration of their deeds.

The motto of each Japanese is, "To live worthy of the name he bears, and cause it to be honored by posterity." Each one has the positive assurance that if he serves his country well, he himself shall be honored, and the intense sympathy of his compatriots, both living and dead, incites him to endure toil and danger without murmuring. No wonder that they are brave when backed by such sentiments as these.

But linked with this enthusiasm is the grim determination to do or die. He does not count mere death itself as manifesting his devotion to his country; he knows full well that his purpose is to fight for his Emperor and country, and to preserve his life until the time comes for him to sacrifice it to the cause that he has undertaken. Their high estimation of life is shown by the skillful care of the wounded, by the full equipment of field hospitals, and the eagerness which they rescue one another from danger.

On the other hand, to show their utter disregard of physical suffering when duty calls, this incident is related: On the march on Namsan it was suspected that a mine had been laid by the enemy in a certain place. The colonel of the division, wishing to assure himself of the fact without endangering the lives of the entire command, called for a volunteer to test the mine by walking over the suspected spot. They responded to a man. A selection was made, however, and fortunately for the brave hero it was found that the mine had been rendered inactive by a shell.

There is an old adage constantly before them, that "If a

man does not die at the time he ought to, he shall incur shame more unbearable than death itself."

This spirit of enthusiasm and grim determination was manifested throughout the whole Empire, from one end to the other, during the war with Russia. Relief societies were organized for the purpose of caring for destitute families of soldiers at the front. Every man, woman and child at home cheerfully bore their portion of the hardships of war, and contributed everything possible to sustain the spirits of the soldiers who fought with such remarkable valor.

While this tremendous war was in progress, the strange calm, which is the result of hundreds of years of training, had settled over the country. One would scarcely have noticed from the home appearance that anything out of the ordinary was happening. But there was a vast amount of suffering borne without a word of complaint. The ancient custom of concealing the emotions constitutes one of the main features in Japanese training, and no outward evidence of the feelings is ever met with. The quiet and smiling tearfulness testifies to the more than spartan discipline of the race.

And so it is this genuine brotherly love, this national love for the Emperor, and the undivided sympathy for the cause, together with the undaunted valor of the Japanese soldier himself, that has won the most remarkable victory of modern times.

E. W., Beta.

OUR PERIOD OF DISCONTENT.

Few people realize that we are to a great degree possessed of an intangible something which may be called unrest or discontent; and many think of the American people as being discontent. Look at Russia to-day; all will readily admit that the Russians are in a state of unrest.

Yet on a few moments thought you will agree that the Americans are more discontent than are the Russians, though perhaps in a different way.

This is not the first time in the world's history that great peoples have become dissatisfied with the ruling order of things and have busied themselves in an effort to secure a change. In fact there have been many such periods and movements of discontent, which in their natures have been as diversified as the colors of the rainbow, yet all coming from one primary source. From these periods of discontent has come most of the world's progress. There has been periods when the thing sought was land or military glory; for instance, the rise of Greece and of Rome. This discontent is well illustrated by the story of Alexander, that he wept because there were no more worlds to conquer. Then there have been periods of educational development, the effect of which has been far reaching and lasting. The periods of religious discontent have had great influence on the history of the world. The advancements made by the church from time to time have come as a result of some great dissatisfaction arising over the existing conditions.

But what of our period of discontent? So many different things have been accomplished in the last century and a half, and these things have embraced so many lines of employment, that the period is difficult of classification. It is not one of especial military, religious or educational development, although marked progress has been made along these lines. May we not call it a materialistic period? During the period of this country's independence, more has been accomplished in the way of invention than in all the rest of the world's history. Instead of the light sail boat requiring months to cross the ocean, the messenger on horseback and the stage coach traveling a few miles a day, we now have great steam-propelled vessels carrying thousands of passengers and thousands of tons of freight, and going from New York to Liverpool in less than a week; we have the telephone and telegraph, carrying our

messages across the country in a few seconds, and we have express trains—veritable palaces on wheels—moving at the rate of fifty to seventy-five miles an hour. Yet we are satisfied with none of these; we want faster and larger water craft, and vessels that move entirely under water; we want wireless telegraphy and we want airships. And the last named things will soon entirely displace those now in use.

A great advance has been made in citizenship. In the latter part of the eighteenth century a few million of the sturdiest and bravest of people found themselves a nation in swaddled clothes on this great continent, with no parent to give protection and nurture. But just as the oak which stands apart from the forest is always the strongest on account of having to stand the storms by itself, so the tree of American citizenship, with its limbs of determination and liberty, has grown up to be the strongest in the world. Suffrage in this country is almost universal; all men are free, and the position of woman has been advanced from that of caretaker of the home to an equality with man in everything but the ballot, and it is safe to predict that woman's suffrage will soon be universal in this country.

It may be well to consider briefly a discontent which is just now moving over this country; that resulting in the war on industrial and political corruption. In the last ten years persistent attacks have been made by certain administrative officers on corruption in its various forms, and so popular have these movements been that the fighters for purity have been lauded from North to South and from ocean to ocean. Of equal importance will be the agitation for industrial reform. The organization of laboring men to command capital on one side, and the stupendous combinations of capital to command labor on the other side, are fast involving this nation in the grip of two monsters, each willing to see the nation destroyed rather than yield an inch to its adversary. The people are realizing the duties ahead of them and know the importance of striking while the iron is hot. Our commonwealth is like a

“house built on a rock,” and the storms of avarice and greed cannot prevail against it. The future holds in store even greater prosperity and glory than the past has conferred.

This country has been permitted to enjoy its great season of peace and prosperity altogether on account of the independence won for us by our forefathers. We should not forget to give to our ancestral heroes the credit justly due. Praise might be given for the valor shown on the battlefield, for the fortitude in marching barefooted over frozen ground, for the tenacity of fighting on, true to principle regardless of personal interests. Yet there is one word that is broad enough to cover all these things—patriotism—love of country. And we love and honor for their patriotism those who established our government on the eternal principles of equality, justice and liberty.

Our forefathers were called upon to die for the country; we are called upon to live for it. Shall we shirk? Let us be true to our trust and spread about us such ideals of good citizenship that our period of discontent will be one of everlasting good for this nation and for the world.

A. Wheatley, Kappa.

THE CHAPTER HOUSE IN COLLEGE LIFE.

The growth of college fraternities may be considered as being of a twofold nature; expansion or the installment of new Chapters, and internal development or strengthening.

Those fraternities whose sole object seems to be an increase of members of any and every type, may indeed boast of a large membership, but in reality they are far behind their more conservative neighbors, whose purpose is to make sure of material already obtained before going further.

Pi Kappa Alpha has always held to the latter principle,

internal strengthening, and it is well to look carefully to this, and to other things that promote it.

The object of a fraternity is to substitute in college life, as nearly as possible, the condition of the home, with its relationships and pleasures. Chapter houses then, seem to be necessary to bring about this similarity and enable the men to live more in each other's company. Is this for the best interest of the men in their relation to the rest of the students around them—frats. as well as non-frats., and does it conduce to a firmer strengthening of fraternity ties, the thing to be sought for above all others?

In colleges where Chapter houses are not allowed, fraternity men are scattered throughout the dormitories and the ill feeling of non-frats. towards fraternities in general is at a minimum. The line between the two classes is not so distinct, and at the same time there may be the strongest friendship between fraternity mates themselves. The spirit of the campus is democratic, men visit each other freely, and a person may know something of every one, and then choose his associates. The campus is a little world in itself, containing almost all the varieties of human nature that will be met with in after life. Since the average boy who enters college knows very little of men and how to deal with them, if his fraternity does not isolate him, he will have the advantage of an acquaintance with many of the students.

On the other hand, where Chapter houses are possible, the men are isolated, living distinctly to themselves. In the fraternity this does away with all formality that may be entertained, even among the members. The pleasure of having a dwelling where there is common sympathy in everything that is done is supreme, and perfect harmony promotes the best interests of the Chapter. There no unwelcome visitor is found, in whose presence none of the "wonderful secrets" and free fraternity talk can take place. There is no sort of question as to the prestige given a fraternity by having a neatly furnished attractive house for its members, and, other things being equal, the new men

will join the crowd which is fortunate enough to possess one, in preference to another frat. which is not so comfortably situated.

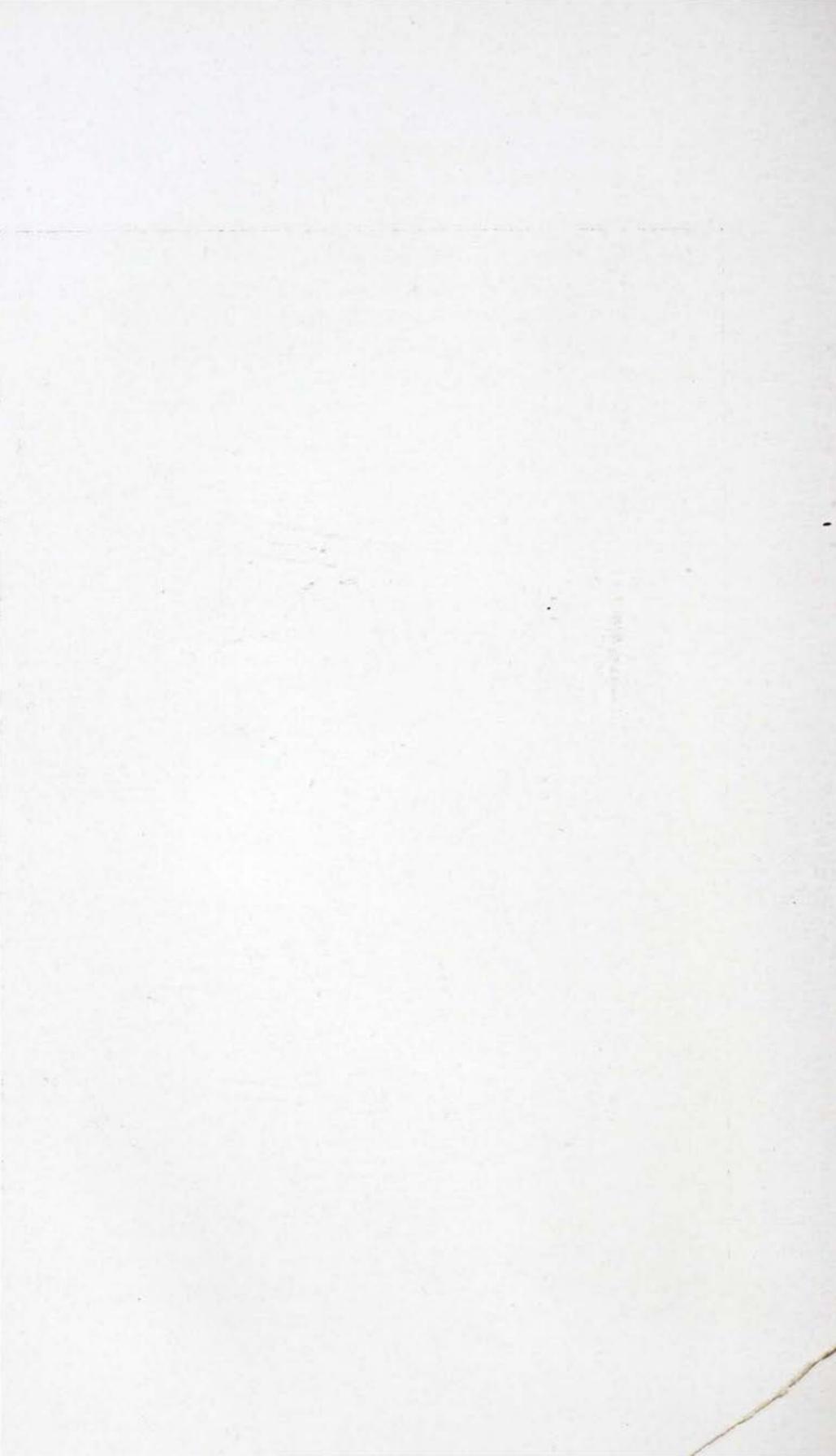
This view of the Chapter house is, of course, ideal, and all of them fall far short of it in many respects. The pledge which binds the fraternity together is often stretched to keep in utmost secrecy from the public everything that takes place within the walls of the Chapter house, and just here untold possibilities are offered for vice of all kinds. On this account the trustees of many institutions positively refuse to allow Chapter houses to be introduced. It is true that this unpleasant view is exaggerated in almost every case; mysterious things give wonderful stimulus to the imagination of outsiders and their opinions of the nightly orgies, which are supposed to take place, are indeed amusing. Facts are rarely sought for, and as a result, Chapter houses are sometimes denounced as "dens of iniquity." The truth of the matter is, that often the ways of the frat. man who leads a Bonemian life, are looked down upon by his associates who feel an interest in him, and he is stimulated to do better. Their continual presence in the house leaves none of their acts uncovered. With the proper management, a Chapter house may be made the brightest and pleasantest feature of the college man's course, and when conditions are favorable, they are by all means to be desired.

As to their location, the larger universities and colleges seem to be the best place, for this reason. In a student body of one thousand or more it is impossible for a person to know all the students—it is not always desirable—and if he can link himself with twenty or thirty men in a separate, private house, so much the better for the advancement of fraternity ideals.

But conditions in the smaller colleges are different. There is more personal intercourse among the students and the fraternity which separates itself from the other men, puts all relationship with them on a formal basis. There are very few fraternity men even, who can go into



JULIAN E. WOOD, M. D.



the house of another Chapter with as much ease as they would in visiting the same party in a dormitory room. By a little forethought, frat. men can arrange to occupy portions of a dormitory where intercourse is free, and in this way enjoy many of the comforts of a Chapter house, when that luxury is not possible.

Everard Wilcox, Beta.

THE VALUE OF READING.

Some one has aptly said that a thoroughly educated man knows "something of everything and everything of something." For a man may know all about scientific facts, from the names and movements of all the stars and planets, to the mystery of making the rose blossom blue, and yet not be a completely educated man any more than one who knows how to raise nothing but corn is an all round farmer. Undoubtedly the best way to lay a broad foundation for a liberal education is to pursue a well arranged college course. By this means it is possible to obtain the true marks of an educated man—the power to see things as they are; to distinguish the abstract from the concrete: to see things which are hidden from the eyes of others. Although many may not have the privilege of attending college, yet the doors of knowledge need not be shut to them forever. They can by their own efforts, to a large extent, obtain the much to be desired powers, by making use of their opportunities for observation, thought and reading. Let us attend only to the last named, and look for a while at the importance of reading.

There is no better way of obtaining clearness of mental vision than by reading. All books are nothing more than a series of related mental images represented by words, and the degree to which the contents of a book are understood is measured by the reader's power of mental vision. Al-

though at first he may possess very little of this power, yet he can increase it immensely by doing daily a reasonable amount of the proper kind of reading. The old saying, "Practice makes perfect," is as applicable here as elsewhere. This is illustrated in the education of almost any child. When he first begins to read, he merely calls out the words, and remembers very little of what they are about. His power to form mental images of the things represented is small. But by practice it may be trained until he is able to fix in his mind a clear conception of the most intricate mathematical problem. Again, reading is a kind of secondary experience. A boy reading "Robinson Crusoe" lives over in his mind the lonely life on the desert island; he participates in all of the outcast's sorrows, fears and misgivings; and he ends it much benefited by the experience. Also one who has read a good book of travels should be able to converse very intelligently with the tourist about the country and places described, and often to tell him things that he has even failed to find out by actual observation. When a work is read, the points brought out and the underlying thoughts should not be accepted at once as infallible truths. They may be false. The ideas brought out in a book are no more necessarily true than the story in the novel, although they are generally intended to be correct. Before they are accepted, they should be carefully weighed and tested by the reader himself. It would not be improper to say that reading in one sense is superior to both thought and observation, for if one had to depend on these faculties unaided for getting an education, it would take a lifetime and an immeasurable amount of labor to do it. But as it is, others have done most of the hard thinking and observing, and have given their methods and results to us in books, and all that we have to do is to open them and take the precious jewels of knowledge offered to us. This is only a quick way of obtaining those things which to get by other means would be a slow task indeed, and it should not at all lessen the habit of either thought

or observation. It should rather be the means of increasing both. It is certain that reading gives people new ideas, and these ideas naturally lead them to think and observe. Therefore it not only does not hinder, but even extends them by opening up new and broader fields in which they may play. Since reading broadens thought and observation, gives clearness of mental vision, is a secondary kind of experience, and presents knowledge in a condensed form, it is readily seen that this is the easiest means of acquiring solid, bulky education.

But to get these excellent results of reading, care must be taken to avoid certain prevalent faults. Chief among these is inattentive scanning. When one has fallen into this bad habit, he may read hundreds of pages while his mind is wandering here and there, and when he has finished he will know very little more than before he began. This habit, if allowed to go on, will ultimately become so strong that it will almost be impossible to concentrate the attention upon any work for more than a few moments. In this way not only are the good results of reading not obtained, but the love of it is destroyed as well. Another great fault to be guarded against is overcredulity. This has already been mentioned with reference to the thoughts and underlying ideas, but it is equally as applicable to the story of the piece. Some people, especially children, seem to think that everything that is printed is necessarily true, and this often leads them to make serious blunders in life as well as to fill their minds with erroneous ideas. Instances of this are not unfrequently met with, such as boys running away from home and committing some crime because they had gotten the idea from some unwholesome book that it was heroic and honorable to do such things. Books of this kind contain really poisonous matter, and should not be read by those who are at all inclined to be ready to believe everything that they find in them. Indeed, many people think that second-class books should not be read at all, and this seems to be the opinion of Emerson, when he says

in his little essay on "Books," "Never read any book that is not a year old." He argued that a bad book cannot live long, but would fall into obscurity within a year. It is certain that none but the most precious gems of literature are able to stand the "wear and tear" of time, and to be preserved for the instruction and inspiration of future generations. Some may take the above quotation and another from the same piece, which reads, "Perhaps the human mind would be a gainer, if all the secondary writers were lost—say, in England, all but Shakespeare, Milton and Bacon," to mean that none but the old masterpieces of literature ought to be read. This would be a very bold assertion, indeed, even though it came from one so great as Emerson. It is necessary for one to keep abreast of his time, and to do this, the best at least of the literature of his day must be read as well as that of the ancients.

Besides the things already named, there are many other personal benefits of reading, which if taken by themselves, should be enough to induce anyone to make the most of his reading advantages. The pleasure which is derived from this employment is the chief inducement for one to read. And because it affords pleasure, it should in no wise be censured or discouraged, for it has been the means of whiling away many an hour that would otherwise have been unbearable. And who can tell how many anguished brows and broken hearts it has been the means of soothing? Accompanying the pleasure, one unknowingly imbibes a great deal of general culture which gives him a polish that will shine resplendent alike in the eyes of admiring friends and criticising enemies. For a well-read man is as easily recognized as a well-bred man, and the two qualifications should always go hand-in-hand. Whether one reads a novel, or history or poetry, he acquires information concerning human nature, the things of the past, and the highest ideals of man. In all of these he meets with the best styles of different writers, and he observes their ways of expression; in the novel he learns the points of etiquette as practiced by the best society; in history he

studies the lives of great men, their deeds and noble examples; and he sees the most sublime truths and the most beautiful thoughts expressed in poetry. He remembers these things, and they come to his assistance in daily life. The vocabulary he has acquired, the expressions he has absorbed, give him an ease and grace in conversation of which the unread man knows but little. But above all these things, reading tends to the up-building of character and to developing the finer qualities. With children this is especially true. They take the most admirable characters of a book as their models and try to imitate them as a little boy would an elder companion whom he considered an ideal of boyhood. And, also, reading (of course good reading is meant) appeals to the feelings and stirs the smouldering coals of the nobler qualities in older people. Who can read of the peerless Sir Galahad, and not feel an inclination to lead a purer life? or of the most knightly Sir Launcelot, and not possess a more chivalrous nature? or of the high-purposed King Arthur, and not have a nobler purpose for the future? And there is no need for one to have to go to mythological characters to find model men. Simply read the narratives of the lives of such men as Washington, Jackson and Lee, and one cannot help being benefitted by it.

Since reading is the source of such knowledge from which springs so much good, let us all drink long and deep of this modern fountain of knowledge, and not be content with only sipping from the muddy edge of the pool, but wade in and drink the crystal waters from the very fountain's head.

*R. Lee Chambliss, '08, Iota,
in "Hampden-Sidney Magazine."*

THE CONVENTION AT RICHMOND.

Pi Kappa Alpha has come to the most important Convention in her history. It is the first to follow the off year, which must be recognized under our new biennial system. The Fraternity has committed itself to this plan after due deliberation, and yet to this Fraternity it must be considered an experiment. Other fraternities have found this plan very satisfactory, and we believe that Pi Kappa Alpha had good reasons for adopting it.

It is manifestly very important to have a strong representation present at this Convention, in order that we may grapple with the many questions which the Grand Council will bring before the Fraternity. The two years which have past have been rich in experience. New situations have arisen in the colleges; new policies for the conduct of the Fraternity's rapidly growing business interests must be discussed; definite steps looking to the erection of Chapter houses will be taken; the sentiment of the Fraternity in regard to the enlargement of the SHIELD AND DIAMOND should be taken. This will be the greatest Convention of our history. It will be good to get back to Old Virginia again, to enjoy once more the splendid hospitality of her alumni and to meet in large numbers the active members from the Virginia Chapters.

This ought to be a great reunion of Virginia alumni. There are men in Virginia who were the standard bearers of old Pi Kappa Alpha when there were no Pi Kappa Alpha save in Virginia. These men will be thrilled with the recital of the recent achievements of the Fraternity. It is no longer a Fraternity of two or three Chapters, but it is now the strong, vigorous Pi Kappa Alpha of over thirty Chapters, and yet the same in spirit, not one whit less loyal to the principles that have endeared the grand old Fraternity to us all. It will do these Virginia alumni good to look into the faces of these knights of the Old Gold and

Garnet from all over our Southland, and it will do the men of the Chapters good to know these staunch champions of our faith in old Virginia. It will be a glorious reunion. I can scarcely wait for the time to come. When our cohorts gather at Richmond, they will have the homes and hearts of the best city of the South thrown open to them, and those of us who know what this means can assure all the delegates that they have the greatest time of their lives before them.

Then we will all go back to Richmond determined to make the Convention of 1907 the best of all. We will go to have a good time, but first of all to labor and work for the upbuilding of Pi Kappa Alpha.

Here's to Richmond and

"We'll tak' a right guid-willie waught
For Auld Lang Syne."

H. H. Arbuckle.

THE 1907 CONVENTION,

To an earnest member of the Fraternity, the opportunity of being present at the Pi Kappa Alpha Convention is always regarded as a precious privilege, and it is practically assured that the approaching Convention will be specially attractive—a reunion which will serve to strengthen love for the Order and inspire with nobler thoughts and purposes, which must result in great good to the Fraternity as a whole.

To those who have been fortunate enough to attend one of the Conventions, it would seem a waste of words to describe the value of the meetings, and these are the men who will put forth a special effort to make attendance with them a certainty. It may be put down as certain that they will be present if it is in any manner possible for them to so arrange their affairs. It is to those who have never yet

enjoyed this privilege that this fore-word is addressed. Now, while there is time, determine that you will attend the Richmond Convention; and with this determination, formulate some plan by which good to the Fraternity as a whole, as well as to your own Chapter, may be the result. Infinitely more can be accomplished when the delegates go to the Convention with the purpose to do something than if the delegates go with no set intention along these lines. The past two years have demonstrated that Pi Kappa Alpha's position among the leading fraternities is assured, and the impetus thus given to the work of extension has encouraged officers and other members to still greater work. The Convention will mean still greater strengthening of this important endeavor.

The social features of the Convention appeal to all delegates, but to none with more directness than to alumni members. The coming Convention will be specially fortunate as regards the social side. The hospitality of the Richmond members is proverbial, and as every Virginia Pi feels himself the host of the Convention, there will be no uncertainty as to the reception which awaits the visitors.

Let each one determine that he will grasp the opportunity of attending the Richmond meeting, and there will be no doubt as to the result of the Convention of 1907.

Hugh M. McAllister,
Grand Treasurer.

Chapter Letters.

ALPHA.

University of Virginia.

Everything is moving quietly, with very little happening in college life to vary the humdrum of incessant study.

We are sorry to say that two of our members did not return after Christmas, S. S. Hughes and R. M. Cust; we are glad, however, to have with us L. B. Gibson, transfer from Alpha-Alpha. Brother Gibson has matriculated in the Law Department.

Athletics have now taken the form of basket-ball. Virginia's team has so far been very successful. Brother Curry acts in the capacity of Manager. Prospects for a winning base-ball team next spring are unusually good. There are here nine men of last year's team, with plenty of new material to pick from. Alpha has, however, no candidates for base-ball honors.

With best wishes for all the Chapters,

C. E. Mason.

BETA.

Davidson College.

After the festivities of the holidays and the strenuous times of the rushing season, we are all settled down again to the regular grind of college life. Although, as just intimated, the active "trotting" is practically over, there still remains some fine material which may be of use in the future.

So far, we have initiated three men, whom we introduce to the Fraternity with great pleasure—

Laurence A. Kirkland, Camden, S. C.

Frank W. Cooper, Charleston, S. C.

John McSween, Jr., Timmons ville, S. C.

The artificial lake which was begun last summer will soon be completed, and Dr. Smith, our President, has offered every frat. the materials for the erection of small club houses on its banks. Beta intends to take advantage of this proposition, and also to procure suitable row-boats and canoes.

Much interest is being taken at present in "Junior Speaking," which occurs on February 22nd. As one might infer from the name, each member of the Junior Class is expected to deliver an oration. Beta will be represented upon the program by Brothers Morton, Sadler, Allin, Scott and Mustin. This event, while it is not looked forward to by the speakers with any great pleasure, is the social event of the year, and comes as a pleasant break in the monotony of the midwinter months. We will by that time have our hall greatly improved, and intend to show our *II*. Sisters a good time.

With best wishes.

A. R. Mustin.

GAMMA.

William and Mary College.

Gamma extends to the whole Fraternity sincerest wishes that this may be for all a happy and progressive year.

Since the end of the foot-ball season, upon which we look back with feelings of pride for the plucky team which so doggedly fought for the honor of William and Mary, college life has, for the most part, "pursued the even tenor of its way." Yet there have been a few occasions which served to enliven things, the first of which was the Thanksgiving German, where our Chapter was well represented.

Then came the Christmas holidays, during which all of us went to our homes. We are glad to say that all of our fifteen members came back when college re-opened, and we are once more together.

Early in January the members of the college foot-ball squad, who played in championship games during the season of 1906, were presented with William and Mary monograms, before the student-body assembled. It is a source of pride with us that two Gamma men were recipients of these coveted prizes, the captain of the team, G. G. Hankins, and right half-back, R. B. Dade.

The Board of Editors of "The Colonial Echo," which is the William and Mary College Annual, were elected recently, and Brothers R. B. Dade and E. F. Shewmake, Jr., were chosen as two of the members.

We have lately learned that C. B. Bowles, Gamma 1904-'05, has a position in Richmond, Va., with a clothing establishment, for which he will soon begin traveling. We hope that his travels will bring him our way frequently.

Brother G. G. White, who was initiated last session, has since Christmas, entered the Virginia Military Institute. We wish him a most successful year there.

Examinations are now being held, and all of us are hard at work. We hope to meet many Pi's in Richmond at the coming Convention.

E. F. Shewmake, Jr.

DELTA.

Southern University.

Fresh from the recent contest for new men by the four fraternities of the Southern University, Delta emerges with her trophies, and bowing to her sister Chapters offers them the compliments of the season.

Perhaps in the history of old "S. U." there has never been a day of more intense interest for her fraternity men than January 11th, for this day represented the maturity of the four months of probation through which the Faculty requires each new man to pass, before he can be solicited to join any fraternity--except, perhaps, the Beta-Beta's. Therefore we had ample time to weigh the merits of the different men and determine, without haste, their desirability as fra-

ternity material. As usual *H. K. A.* was not behind, and during the day in the bottonholes of two bright young fellows glistened the hues of the "Garnet and Gold."

The roll is, *K. A.*'s twelve, having secured two new men; *Σ. A. E.*'s ten, with two additions; *A. I. θ.*'s twelve, with four additions, while *H. K. A.* having held her own in the recent struggle, stands firm with a roll-call of ten. Her new men are—

J. H. Gunn, Thomasville, Ala.

J. A. Bullock, Shorters, Ala.

H. C. Flournoy, Clayton, Ala.

Since our last communication, we have added very materially to the appointments of our Chapter room, and only recently we have placed in it a beautiful cozy-corner and handsome set of altars. Besides these improvements we are still planning others, which we hope will soon, at least, render our hall second to none here.

Our athletic horizon is fairly bright, and we are looking forward to a good base-ball team, provided we can secure a competent coach. There is an unusual manifestation of interest in tennis, and although basket-ball has somewhat lost its charms, we are looking forward to a revival of its wonted popularity soon. The gymnasium mentioned in our previous letter, is rapidly nearing completion and will soon fill its much needed place in the college equipment.

Brother Watson still retains his position as Editor of the Literary Department of "*The Review and Bulletin.*" So does Brother Cammack as Manager of basket-ball department and Treasurer of the Athletic Association. Brother Cammack has been elected by his society as competitor for the U. D. C. medal next Commencement. Also Brother Watson was elected by The Belles Letters Society as speaker for the Junior Orator's Medal, but resigned as he was unduly burdened with other work. Brothers Grote and Shamberger have been chosen by their respective societies as anniversarians, while in all departments of college activity *H. K. A.*'s men are making themselves felt.

Delta is hopeful of a continued era of success, and has

resolved that she will spare no effort to realize her cherished aims. We are entirely united now, and intend to direct our united strength along those lines of worthy endeavor which can but be productive of a decided advancement. We bespeak for our sister Chapters their sympathy and inspiration, at the same time assuring them of our willingness to serve whenever the interest of our noble Order may command.

Again, with a pardonable pride in our past success, and an unalterable determination to attain the best in the future for *H. K. A.*, we are as one.

Victor M. Shamburgcr.

ZETA.

University of Tennessee.

We regret to state that since the holidays two of our Brothers, Grover Bickley and W. D. Moon, have not been with us, having failed to return to the University. This leaves Zeta with eight active members, including Brother Alfred Taylor, a former student who has returned to enter the Junior Law Class. In the next issue we hope to introduce one or two new men to the brotherhood.

Our Chapter is in a flourishing condition. Our new parlor is handsomely furnished and has no indebtedness hanging over it. All the Brothers are taking an active interest, not only in fraternity work, but in all phases of college life. I. A. Vincent is President of the U. of T. Afternoon German Club; Henry Williford led the Junior Law Class in the fall examinations and bids fair to carry off the Junior Law Scholarship for '06; L. T. Bellmont was recently elected Assistant Manager of the base-ball team, and the correspondent (J. H. Richmond), is Editor-in-Chief of the "*Tennessee University Magazine*," and "*The Orange and White* (weekly), Captain of Company B, and is a representative in the Washington and Lee Debate. Three of the Brothers, I. A. Vincent, C. L. Johnson and J. H. Richmond are members of the Glee Club.

The U. of T. Afternoon German Club gave its first of a series of dances on Friday evening, January 18th. All the Brothers are members. On the preceding Friday the Alpha Omicron Pi Sorority gave a delightful dance to the friends.

One of the chief things of interest on the "Hill" at present, is the outcome of the efforts for a \$100,000 appropriation on the part of the Legislature for the agricultural and scientific departments of the University. A hard fight has been made by the Faculty, students and friends of U. of T. to induce the Legislature to grant the appropriation, which is badly needed to keep up the high standard that these departments have already attained. Among the alumni Brother J. Pike Powers, Jr., has done a splendid work along this line. Success seems assured.

Interest in the debating contests is running high. Besides the Intersociety Contest, which occurs annually on the 22nd of February, the University debates Washington and Lee University at Lexington, Va., on the 1st of March, and Trinity College of Durham, N. C., here on the 5th of April.

George Walton, '06, who has been stationed here in Knoxville with an engineering corps for sometime, was called to his home at Rugby, Tenn., on account of the death of his father.

Will Deaderick, one of Zeta's best members of years past, and Miss Elizabeth Honk, both of Knoxville, are to be married sometime in next month. Brother Deaderick is one of the rising young business men of the city, and Miss Honk is one of Knoxville's most charming young ladies.

In conclusion Zeta wishes to congratulate the editors on the general improvement and on the high standard of excellence the Magazine has attained this year; and furthermore from the Chapter letters it is easily seen that *H. K. A.* is wide-awake and flourishing everywhere.

James H. Richmond.

*Tulane University.***ETA.**

Since our last letter we have initiated into our ranks Charles Smith, whom we take great pleasure in introducing. Smith is a brother of John Smith, the Tulane football star, and Captain of the Sophomore team. He is a Freshman of the Academic Department and we hope he will be with us for many years.

The University of Georgia, hearing of our great success with Texas, challenged us to a debate, which will take place later in the season. We have here at Tulane three Debating Societies with enough material to compete in many debates during a year, and I think we will be successful in this one, thus adding new laurels to our long list of past victories.

Owing to an exhibition on the mandolin, guitar and banjo, by Prof. Paul Jones, our Glee Club was again organized.

Tulane, with her increase of students, is now in the midst of one of the most prosperous and successful years in her history, and Eta is moving along smoothly, looking forward with great interest to the Convention to be held in Richmond, Va.

George Pragst.

THETA.*Southwestern Presbyterian University.*

Christmas, with the joy of its festive merriment and the sadness of its untimely passing, has come and gone. Most of us were fortunate in spending the week at home, but the pall of its parting is not yet dissipated. However, all of us are in school again attending its duties and sharing its pleasures.

Nothing of peculiar interest has occurred since the holidays. We are strong in numbers and satisfied in strength. Activity in fraternal circles is dormant. We shall perhaps not seek any more members this year, although some excellent material seems available.

Our last letter prospected an entertainment in Theta's halls. We gladly chronicle the memory of its successful happening. Our best and fairest friends made possible for us an evening of exquisite pleasure. Much appreciation is due Dr. and Mrs. Dinwiddie, of our Faculty, who favored us with their kindly suggestions and cheerful company. But the hours to us seemed moments, and in the balmy moonlight, with the kind stars above, "existence was all a feeling, not yet shaped into a Thought."

In athletics we have secured a goodly share of honor. The foot-ball season has gone and basket-ball is in constant vogue. Brothers McLeod and Rutbrick are representing us in satisfactory style. Three games have been played, two of which we won. In base-ball, we shall expect at least three men. Prospects for a winning team are well grounded. We are represented on "*The Annual*" staff by one of the Editors-in-Chief and in the graduating class by its President. In truth, our University is in much safer condition than formerly. The hesitant crisis of the recent past is overcome, and Theta Chapter is happily experiencing a favorable session.

We hope to read soon many a more interesting letter than this.

James W. Marshall.

IOTA.

Hampden-Sidney.

Very little of importance has happened lately. Indeed, save for our trip home to spend Xmas, our lives for the past month have been exceptionally dreary.

Brother J. Gray McAllister is away at present, traveling for the college. At this duty he has been exceptionally successful, having it is thought, secured a good number of fine boys for next session.

All our interest at the present time is centered on the plan approved by some of the leading men of the State, to combine the colleges of Eastern Va. into a University at

Richmond—the colleges being Randolph-Macon, Richmond College, William and Mary, Hampden-Sidney, the Woman's College and the two medical schools.

The plan, if carried through, would probably benefit our college, but if the student body was given a chance to express its opinion it would be, I feel sure, emphatically "No, keep Hampden-Sidney where she has been for nearly a century and a half. Do not take us away from this place and its traditions." And if this is what we students think, who have been here only a year or two, what must our alumni think who have spent four happy years of their lives here; years to which in moments of reflection they turn with the greatest of pleasure and say "that was the happiest time of my life." It seems to me that it would be criminal to break off this memory so rudely by moving our college to a city. "

At Xmas we had our Chapter room papered, and also had several other improvements made, so that it is in a very good condition now. At the exams. all of our men acquitted themselves creditably, we having, I believe, came off better than any other frat. in college.

A Glee Club has recently been organized under the direction of Dr. L. Smith, our efficient lecturer on Moral Philosophy.

The Dramatic Club has again been organized under the management of P. T. Atkinson. W. G. Crockett is also a member.

The Inter-society Debate will come off Saturday, the 2nd of February. Although the outlook seems favorable for the "Unions," the "Phips" are not back numbers by any means, and a hot contest may be looked forward to. R. Lee Chambliss is to be one of the debators and G. L. Walker is to be a gallant and dignified Marshal.

On the 22nd of February our "Intermediate Celebration" comes off and a lively time is anticipated. P. T. Atkinson is to be Senior Orator for the "Phips" and Graham Gilmer is to be Marshal.

Eclipsing all these events, to which we are looking for-

ward with so much pleasure, are the thoughts of the Convention. We expect to send several men to meet the Brothers from all our Chapters.

With best wishes for each Chapter, and for each individual member.

D. A. Haller.

KAPPA

Kentucky University.

Since our last letter we have greatly strengthened our Chapter roll by the addition of two men, whom we have taken the greatest of care in selecting. These initiates who have stood the tests are David J. Howard, Versailles, Ky., and H. L. Merryday, Palatka, Fla.

We are very glad to know that Homer W. Carpenter and George A. Kelley have made Lexington their headquarters. Carpenter is Field Secretary of the Kentucky Christian Endeavor Union. Kelly is the representative for the "*Cincinnati Enquirer*" in this city.

Kappa and Omega will give their annual dance Washington's Birthday, and we expect to make it one of the grandest occasions that the Pi's have ever had in Lexington. A large number of the Alumni are expected to be present.

It is with the deepest regret to all students of K. U. that President Burns A. Jenkins has resigned as President of the University. He has been in bad health for the last two years and was finally compelled to move to a climate more suitable for his health. Professor McCartney has charge of the affairs of the College at the present.

Work will be begun on the new science building and will be ready for occupancy by next session. This building will be a great benefit to the College in every respect.

Both Chapters realize the importance of Chapter houses and hope to start some plan by which we may be enabled to procure a home for our Fraternity here in the very near future. It will take some time, but is a matter that all

fraternities are beginning to consider as the most important.

Brother Wheatly is the only Pi to receive honors this year, having been elected President of the Senior Law Class and also to deliver the twenty-second of February oration for the Periclean Literary Society.

Kappa sends best wishes to all sister Chapters and hopes that all Pi's are having a pleasant and prosperous year in college.

John U. Field.

MU

Presbyterian College of South Carolina.

Mid-term examinations are now the cry and the mid-night oil seems quite the proper thing. All of Mu's men of course are laboring faithfully to overcome the mysteries of the book-lore to which the proper attention has not been paid in the past, and the sole enquiry is "will you pass?"

The beautiful spring weather that the students are now enjoying brings all aspirants for base-ball honors on the field. Mu has excellent prospects for having several men to represent her on the team. Brother Power is Captain and Brother Bell is Manager of the Varsity team. The prospects for an excellent college team are bright and the Presbyterian squad of 1907 will no doubt experience a most successful season. Games have been arranged with all the South Carolina members of the S. I. A. A. and several Georgia and North Carolina teams. Mr. George Winters, the well known Southern Leaguer, is to coach the team, and no doubt, under his skillful supervision the budding base-ball talent will show up in great shape.

Brother Bell has been appointed to an Annapolis cadetship and may leave Mu for that field.

Mu was delighted to have Brother Tolleson, a most loyal Pi residing in Spartanburg, with us a few hours the past week. Brother Telleson is an alumnus of Nu and a staunch //.

All of Mu brothers returned to college after the festive

holidays of Christmas, and as is always the case a number of young men are unable to be present at the opening of the first term. Among a number of new students are a number of good men, and if frat. material can be seen in any of these, Mu will no doubt have the pleasure of introducing new men to the sister Chapters as Brothers.

Jas. Brian Bell, Jr.

OMICRON.

Richmond College.

Christmas is really over and all of Omicron's members have returned with bright and happy smiles and a glorious account of their holidays. Hard work now confronts us on every hand, but work, especially at this time, is no easy task, for our minds are filled with pleasant memories of Christmas, and as we sit and smoke in silence we can but think of her who wears the "*Shield and Diamond*," nevertheless we are determined "to be up and doing" and make this a banner year for old Pi Kappa Alpha at Richmond College.

Since our last letter Richmond College has been training for the Track Meet to be upheld here January 25th, and under the able and efficient management of our foot-ball coach, Mr. Dunlop, we have succeeded in getting out an exceptionally strong team, and feel sure they will reflect credit on themselves and our institution.

Base-ball is now the absorbing topic of conversation, and our prospects for a strong team are indeed bright. Our schedule for the season has been completed, and is considered by all to be the best we have had in years, as it includes many of the most representative teams in our country. We have several of last year's players back again, and many new men whom we feel sure can ably take the place of those who failed to return.

We are looking forward with pleasure to the assembling of our Convention, which will meet here in the near future, and hope to see many of our Brothers present, and to

strengthen the bond of fellowship that now binds us together.

With best wishes to all the Pi's.

James W. Hubbard.

PI.

Washington and Lee University.

The dullness so characteristic of the winter term at Washington and Lee, has for the past week been entirely dissipated by the interest preceding and attending the celebration of the Centennial of the birth of General Lee.

In the period of his presidency here—from October, 1865 to October, 1870—some nine hundred students were under him; and of this number about six hundred are now living, scattered all over the country, and in many cases occupying places of prominence. In December it was decided to attempt a reunion of these "old boys" on January 19th, and urgent invitations were sent out. Most of these invitations were replied to, but owing to the age which students of those days have now reached, the probable inclemency of winter weather, the distance many would have to travel, and various other reasons, only about seventy-five came back to renew friendships of earlier days.

The orator for the occasion was Chas. Francis Adams, scholar and diplomat, of Boston, some time officer in the Union Army, and in this capacity confronting Lee throughout the greater part of the war. That the speaker should be from Massachusetts, the heart of Yankeedom, make the circumstances most dramatic, in the light of the fact that the eulogium pronounced showed an intimate appreciation of the many-sided greatness of our idol.

This address has been widely published, and every son of the South would take pleasure in reading it.

Those present at the reunion were tendered many courtesies, several receptions and two banquets being given them. The material growth of the University seemed to impress the visitors more than any other change.

And this year will witness other improvements. Ground will soon be broken for a new Library to cost fifty thousand dollars, and the present library building will be remodeled for the school of Commerce and Politics. The opening of the winter term brought a dozen more students, so that the spell has now been broken, and for the first time since General Lee's presidency, the number of students exceeds 411—the greatest number enrolled under him. The present catalogue shows 417 men.

Our Chapter is very much interested in the coming Convention, and we would like to see every one bear this in mind, that this is to be our *greatest Convention*. If convenient, Pi expects to attend in a body.

W. Elliott Jones.

RHO.

Cumberland University.

While the midwinter sunshine is bringing gladness into our hearts like in the "city of the cedars," we hope to bring to you a kindred gladness as we greet you—"All's well."

Last week a cloud hung low over us; a feeling akin to dread flooded our natures; scarcely one was seen to smile—it was the week for midwinter examinations. But now the days of fear have passed and good reports have come to most of us. We have already begun the spring term, with splendid prospects, too.

Nothing worthy of mention has "been doing" since the Christmas holidays, socially. Our time has been too full of the prose of life to care much for the poetry.

Cumberland has the honor of having a winning basketball team this season. We have played two games, both of which were with strong teams—Nashville Y. M. C. A. and N. A. C.—and in each game the victory was ours. The first by a score of 34 to 14; the second, 24 to 21. We have a hard schedule before us with the colleges and universities in this part of the S. I. A. A. We hope to win at

least a majority of our games. Our Fraternity has one man on the team; also our Manager is a *Π. Κ. Α.*

We hope to be represented on the base-ball team by one or two men.

Our Chapter has decided to adorn our rooms with a pennant from all the colleges and universities where we have Chapters.

We hope for increasing prosperity in the ranks of all our sister Chapters. May many good things come to every *Π.*

Fred L. Hudson.

TAU.

University of North Carolina.

When our little band gathered after spending pleasant holidays in our different homes, there was only one absent from roll-call. Brother Jas. Wiggins has discontinued his college career to enter into a co-partnership with his father in the lumber business at his home in Suffolk, Va. We regret very much the loss, and our best wishes go with Brother Wiggins for a hearty success.

The dull season is now on, but the exceptionally fine weather for this season of the year is very favorable to the outdoor athletics. The base-ball candidates are hard at work and our coach reports the best material he has ever had for a college team. Brother Winborne, Captain of the track team, is developing his men by cross country runs, and everything points towards a good team.

Brother Caughenour, on whom a number of college honors has already been conferred, has recently been elected Commencement Marshal. He has also been initiated into the Order of the Gimghoul's, a Junior Order of very high standing.

In college honors the *Π. Κ. Α.* ranks as one of the first among the fraternities on the Hill.

Paul R. Dunn.

UPSILON.

Alabama Polytechnic Institute.

The time which has elapsed since our last letter has been filled with various events. All old members have returned from the Christmas holidays, and report a genuine good time. As there has been few matriculates since Christmas, and as our number is already large, we have not deemed it necessary to initiate any new men.

On January 14th the corps of cadets of this institution was taken to Montgomery to take part in the inaugural exercises of our new Governor. In the review of the troops by the Governor, all of our Companies did exceedingly well, especially Company "C," which was Captained by Brother Hardy.

Basket-ball is the chief topic of discussion here at present. We have played one game up to the present date, defeating Tulane by a large score. Upsilon is represented on the Varsity squad by Brother Hardy, who plays guard. We have an exceptionally good team, and hope to equal our famous record of last year, as all but one of the members of last year's team have returned.

The class foot-ball season is at hand, and considerable interest is being shown by the respective classes. We will probably have several men on the various teams, as Brothers Shackelford, Davis and Brewer are candidates for the Freshman eleven, and Brother Morgan for the Juniors. All hope to make good. On account of the mild weather recently, we have had considerable base-ball practice. Our prospects for a winning team are fair, as nearly all the old men have returned and there is some good material among the new men. We will probably not be represented on the Varsity team.

At a recent meeting of the Sophomore German Club, Brother Otts was elected Vice-President, and Brother Hanlin Assistant Floor Manager.

Mid-term examinations will start in a few days and all of us are studying hard trying to better our past record.

We have already begun to think of our approaching

Convention, and in spite of the long distance, we will send as many men as possible.

With sincerest wishes to all Pi Kappa Alphas,

S. L. Greene.

PHI.

Roanoke College.

In the midst of the grind of examinations and of hard work, Phi sends greetings to her sister Chapters.

Although we are having our term exams., or as we may say "up against it," this week there was a call for our noble quadruped, "Billy," so we had to take one night off to do some "goating." It is our great pleasure to introduce Robert Henry Logan, of Salem, Va. Brother Logan is a member of the Sophomore Class, and we can say without doubt that he will make us an excellent man for the remaining three years at college. Also wish to report a pledge. Although not quite old enough to join us at present, our hopes are that he will be in the "family circle" next year. Phi, too, has several new men under consideration, and from present prospects, it seems as if there will soon be a few more additions to the Chapter roll.

On January 8th, Miss Katherine A. Dillard, one of our enthusiastic "Sisters," gave an "At Home" in honor of *H. K. A.*, which was certainly enjoyed to the utmost by all who were present. The following is from the "*Salem Times Register and Sentinel*":

"Miss Catharine Dillard entertained very delightfully at cards on Tuesday evening at her home on College Avenue, in honor of the Pi Kappa Alpha Fraternity of Roanoke College.

The house was beautifully decorated in garnet and old gold, the Fraternity colors, and the game was six hand euchre."

Here's to all of our dear and worthy "Sisters," may they stick to *H. K. A.* forever!

For the past week or so it has looked as if we might have

a Chapter of the *K. A.* Fraternity here at college. A crowd of boys have petitioned the officers of *K. A.* for a charter, but have not yet succeeded in obtaining one. It would certainly stir up more spirit in this vicinity if such a thing should happen.

Base-ball is beginning to be heard once more amongst our fellow-students, but we can say more about it next issue. Our prospects are very good though.

Trusting that every Pi enjoyed himself to the fullest extent during the holidays, and with the best wishes to the various Chapters for 1907.

R. C. Bowman.

CHI.

University of the South.

Chi held its last meeting of the year on December 4, 1906, and the members are now scattered all over the country, taking advantage of the long winter vacation which our school affords. With the exceptions of Prentiss and Watts, the members are resting from the hard work of the past term in the bosoms of their respective families.

Brother Prentiss, who, while at Sewanee is in pursuit of another academic, as well as a theological degree, is now conducting an Episcopal church at Beaufort, South Carolina. Brother Watts has likewise denied himself the pleasures of a vacation, and is now instructing in the St. Andrew's Industrial Institute, a free school near Sewanee, lately founded by our Rev. Brother W. S. Claiborne, of Sewanee.

The rest of the Brethren are scattered over the country rather promiscuously. J. F. McCloud is with his family at Manheim, Pennsylvania, W. L. Berry at Franklin, Tenn., C. J. Ellis at Rayville, Louisiana, the two Whitfields at Demopolis, Alabama, B. N. McCraven, Jr., at Houston, Texas, and your humble scribe at Chicago.

Next year, being the semi-centennial of the University,

we hope to have several of our alumni back with us for the Commencement exercises in June.

With best wishes to the sister Chapters,

F. J. H. Coffin.

PSI.

North Georgia Agricultural College.

We take great pleasure in introducing J. E. Creel, of College Park, Ga., who was the Captain of the Foot-ball team of '06 and will also be on the gridiron next year.

Our fall term examinations have commenced and on completion of them we begin the spring term. At the beginning of this new term our enrollment in the College is increased, and we hope to increase our Chapter also.

We have a plan to build us a Chapter House at some future day. Our number hardly ever exceeds fifteen in a year, but with this number we lose from eight to ten each year, This eight or ten going out each year, they promise to give to the Chapter within a year of their leaving, and each succeeding year, the amount set opposite their names, and in this way we intend to build a Chapter House. By just stopping and thinking a minute, one can readily see how quick the money will accumulate.

Our battalion recently voted to take a trip to Jamestown to the Exposition about June 6th. The battalion will camp on the Exposition grounds. We will be glad to meet any Pi's that visit the Exposition about this time.

We are trying to arrange to have a coach for the base-bale team, and should we succeed we feel confident that we will give some of our neighboring colleges some close games. Brother Akers will no doubt be behind the bat, waving the Garnet and Gold.

With best wishes to all Pi's,

Julius Elkan.

OMEGA.

Kentucky State College.

Christmas vacation is a thing of the past, and the responsibilities and hopes of college life are again stirring our souls and convincing us of the stern reality that "life is not all play."

All of our members returned after the holidays, and fraternity work has begun with the same spirit and earnestness that it did at the first of the year.

Since our last letter we have done much towards the decoration of our hall. Fresh paper and pictures have been hung on the walls and the border has been decorated with penants from every college which has a *H. K. A.* Chapter.

All of our members, together with the members of our sister Fraternity, the Kappa Chapter, are working to make our annual dance, which is to be given the twenty-second of February, a grand success. The invitations have already been ordered and sample programs are ready to be submitted to the members at our next meeting. Our dances in the past have given us a great reputation, and we propose to make this one surpass any we have ever given.

Our regular meeting for election of officers was held just before Christmas, and many officials were persuaded to hold office another term.

Omega closes with best wishes to her sister Chapters, and with a hearty invitation to all who are thinking of coming to Lexington.

Willard Vories.

ALPHA-ALPHA.

Trinity College.

Christmas festivities and its many pleasures linger in our minds only as faint recollections, and even these recollections have by necessity been thrown aside by the approach of examinations for the fall term. Examinations are now on at Trinity in reality, and it is safe to say that the members

of Alpha-Alpha are keeping pace with the other students in doing their full share of hard work.

The spring term begins on February the first, and since this means the end of examinations, and also the date set for the initiation of new men, we are looking forward to it with a double interest. Alpha-Alpha has two men pledged and on the above date we will, by the proper initiatory ceremony, "make them a part of us and we ourselves a part of them." Possibly we will soon have another initiate, but as yet we can say nothing definitely in regard to this.

It gives me the greatest pleasure to introduce Brother Pierce Wyche, of Laurinburg, N. C. He was initiated immediately before the Christmas holidays, and it is safe to say that he will make for us one of the best of men. Brother Wyche is a member of the Junior Class and also a member of the Glee Club and Orchestra Association.

Beginning with the first Sunday in February, Dr. Detwiler, one of North Carolina's most eminent preachers, will conduct a revival service under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. This meeting will probably last for ten days or two weeks, and it is expected that much good will result. Such a revival is conducted each year after the close of fall term examinations, and are always anticipated with a great deal of interest.

It is a source of regret to us that N. L. Greene, of Sillington, N. C., did not return to college after the holidays. He will not be in college this spring, but it is quite probable that he will return next year. With best wishes for the sister Chapters,

L. G. Daniels.

ALPHA-GAMMA.

Louisiana State University.

Old L. S. U. is steadily forging its way to its deserved place in the front rank of Southern colleges. At a recent meeting of the Board of Trustees it was decided to institute a Medical Department. Both Shreveport and New Orleans

made bids for the Medical College, those of the latter, however, being the most generous, and it was decided with but one dissenting voice to give New Orleans the Medical College.

The intermediate examinations are bugbears of the past, and with their ending a great sigh of relief has gone up from the student body.

Athletic practice has again been taken up where it was left off before the exams. with renewed energy. Track athletics are holding the cadets' attention at present.

Alpha-Gamma has admitted one more worthy brother into her fold. I now take great pleasure in introducing William Allen Heard, of New Orleans. A more worthy brother never wore the *Shield and Diamond*.

George S. Miller.

ALPHA-DELTA.

Georgia School of Technology.

The Christmas holidays and the Christmas exams. have come and gone, and are now nothing but pleasant memories.

Alpha-Delta's prospects are more encouraging than they have been at any time this year, and we confidently look forward to the time when our Chapter shall take the place she deserves among her sister Chapters.

In our last letter we introduced two new men to the Fraternity at large; we now wish to add three men to that list, as follows:

Nathaniel Edward Adamson, Rome, Ga.

Evanter Ashbury King, Cave Springs, Ga.

Mac Trotter Robertson, Dalton, Ga.

All of these brothers have proved themselves excellent men and willing workers, and Alpha-Delta is proud of them. In addition to their ability as Fraternity men, their standing in the classes is very high, and they reflect credit upon the Chapter and Fraternity.

We are sorry to have to report the loss of Brother Gruber, who has returned to his home to enter a law office. He

is a worthy brother, and we hope that he may decide to return to Tech. and complete his course.

Our chapter rooms have been very much improved by the addition of several pennants and pictures and other things looking to the comfort and convenience of the members.

Prospects for a good team at Tech. are very encouraging. We have several old men, and some new material that is reported to be very good. Our schedule contains, among others, games with the following: Georgia, Auburn, Sewanee and Vanderbilt.

The good weather in January caused the Coach to issue a call for practice, and a large squad responded. Plans are being made for a reception to be given by the Chapter on Washington's birthday.

We inadvertently omitted mentioning in our last letter that Brother R. M. Gann, Jr., has been very active in the upbuilding of Alpha-Delta, and to him, as well as to the other brothers who assisted in the work, our thanks are due.

Geo. C. Thompson.

ALPHA-EPSILON.

North Carolina A. and M. College.

The holidays are over and again everything is running smoothly "on the Hill." All of the members of Alpha-Epsilon have returned with the exception of Brother Stuart who is in Florida at present.

Since our return we have added one more name to our Chapter roll—W. G. Ferguson, of Southern Pines, N.C. He is drum major of the cadet band, and we feel sure that he will prove a valuable addition to our Chapter.

The weather has been so mild for the past few weeks that the base-ball squad is out at practice. We have some fine material and expect to put out a team that will carry off the championship honors of the South.

During the month we have received visits from Brothers

Wyche, Webb and Langston, of Alpha-Alpha, and Brother Dunn of Tau Chapter. Brother Pugh, who is attending the Legislature here, and Brothers Escott and Dunn were present at the initiation of Brother Ferguson. We are always glad to see any of the visiting Brothers, and our only regret was that they could not remain with us longer.

The General Assembly of North Carolina is in session here and the college authorities are working for an appropriation that will enable them to install a new heating and lighting plant.

The college Glee Club and Orchestra are practicing regularly and expect to have a fine concert during the coming month. Brother Bason is leader of the Orchestra and a member of the Glee Club, of which Brother Marshall is also a member.

Alpha-Epsilon sends best wishes for a successful year to her sister Chapters.

D. H. Hill, Jr.

ALPHA-ZETA.

University of Arkansas.

The good luck of Alpha-Zeta seems to be flowing in a steady stream. We introduce two men to whom any Chapter could point with pride; Mack Frankton Thompson, of Fayetteville, Arkansas, and Patrick Wilson Baily, of Warren, Arkansas. Thompson is a Junior and is Assistant Business Manager of the University Annual, *The Cardinal*, also First Sergeant in the Military Department, and said to be the best student in the English Department. Baily is a Freshman who is fast showing his qualities.

We have at present the largest number of active members that we have ever had. They are as follows:

S. G. Davies,	J. K. Ellis,
A. P. Boles,	Z. L. Reagan,
A. C. Parker,	R. R. Chamberlain,
W. E. Thompson,	C. B. Boles,
H. R. Smith,	H. B. Martin,
H. R. Carter,	R. E. Shipley,
W. A. Koser,	E. F. Woodson,
Ivor Gough,	M. F. Thompson,

P. W. Baily.

Brother W. A. Koser has been sick since the holidays.

The Faculty has taken a hand in fraternity management. We came back after the holidays to find a faculty resolution to prohibit fraternities from pledging or taking in men before they have fifteen hours credit on the first term of their freshman year, or if they have any work back. The fraternities are all in accord with this resolution, as they had already passed a resolution in the Pan-Hellenic Council to prohibit any national or local fraternity from taking in or pledging men in the preparatory department.

Another local frat. has just come to light, which makes two in the last three months.

The State Legislature is now in session at Little Rock. It remains to be seen what they are going to do in regard to the barb-frat. fight. The sentiment of the whole University body is for the repeal of the anti-frat. law now on the books, which is that no frat. man can have any honors.

The University trustees have asked the Legislature for \$700,000 for maintenance, which includes several new buildings. The appropriation last year was only \$320,000.

Brother L. R. Byrne, while on his visit here in November, gave the Chapter a complete file of the SHIELD AND DIAMOND. It is very interesting to trace the progress of the Fraternity through the Magazine. He also gave us some talks that will not be soon forgotten.

The Chapter has elected Brother A. C. Parker as delegate and Brother H. R. Smith as alternate to the Convention. If wishes were the only consideration, the whole Chapter would go.

We hope for a prosperous and contented New Year for
K. K. A.

A. P. Boles.

ALPHA-ETA.

University of Florida.

All of Alpha-Eta's men returned after Christmas, with the exception of Brother Barrs, with glorious accounts of the good times they had during the holidays.

Since our last letter "Billy" has been put into action, and has "landed" one well worthy to be called a Pi. It is with great pleasure that I introduce to our noble Order E. D. McCrae, of Gainesville, Fla.

McCrae is a member of the Junior Class, and is very popular with every one.

We joined the *K. A.'s* in giving a ball to the girls of Gainesville, which was enjoyed by all present.

The first Y. M. C. A. Bible Conference ever held in the State of Florida, was held here during the month of January. All the schools in the State were well represented and much interest was manifested.

Just at this time it is especially dull here, as is usually the case between foot-ball and base-ball seasons. But the monotony will soon be broken, as the base-ball team will soon start training.

The annual Cadet Minstrel will take place in about two weeks, and as the good people of Gainesville usually uphold us in everything, we feel sure of its success.

Alpha-Eta has moved into new quarters and hopes soon to have the best hall in school.

Nothing further of interest has occurred, so we will extend our best wishes to all the Chapters.

A. W. Albertson.

ALPHA-THETA.

West Virginia University.

Alpha-Theta is passing through a "dormant" stage at the present writing. Basket-ball is now occupying the minds of the students, and we are proud to say that we have an additional interest in the team, owing to Brother Louis A. Carr, who holds down the position of center.

The Chapter is looking forward to the date of the Convention with much interest, and will likely have more than the one required delegate to answer the roll-call at Richmond. We hope that this will be one of the largest and most enthusiastic gatherings in the annals of the Frater-

nity, and we will most assuredly do our part to make it such.

We have eleven active members and about five pledges at the present writing, and feel ourselves very safely fortified for next year.

Several of our alumni have paid us short visits, and we certainly are glad to give them the grip and hear of their successes.

Having no initiations to report nor the pledging of any new men, our Chapter letter is of necessity short, but we hope to have an interesting one to send in for the next issue.

With best wishes for all the Chapters,

Robert Mc V. Drane.

ALPHA-IOTA.

Millsaps College.

We are still here! We have been at work and so has "Billy," for three more fine fellows have trod the mystic ways into Pi Kappa Alpha. "*The Shield and Diamond*" becomes them right well. Let us present to the Fraternity the names of J. E. Mohler, of Gulf Port, Miss.; M. L. Neill, of Montrose, Miss., and E. A. Currie, of Hattiesburg, Miss. The two former have brothers members of this Chapter.

Basket-ball and tennis is the only games played on the campus. Each class has its own basket-ball team and a schedule is to be arranged, each class playing four games and the winner securing some trophy. But tennis seems to be "all the go," and everybody plays it. We are to have a handicap tournament, and also a regular tournament, where skill and endurance win. A movement is on foot to secure a good athletic field. We are to have a joint Field Day with Mississippi College in the spring.

Every member of the Chapter seems to have had a fine, jolly time Christmas. All came back feeling like entering the second term and doing hard work. Brother Flynt,

who had to leave school before the holidays, came back. We think there is more attraction here for him than simply the routine work of college classes.

The Y. M. C. A. Conference held at Ruston during the holidays, was attended by three of the brethren. They brought back some useful knowledge as to the conduction of Y. M. C. A. work, and won the championship basket-ball pennant. The Mississippi delegation took the foot-ball honors also.

J. L. Neill, '06, spent a few days with us after the holidays. H. M. Harris was out to see us recently. He was on his way to school in Louisville, Ky.

With best wishes to all sister Chapters,

L. K. Carlton.

ALPHA-KAPPA.

Missouri School of Mines.

It gives me great pleasure to introduce Jay M. Goldman, St. Louis, Mo.; Harvey S. Owen, St. Louis, Mo. Both these men are of the timber *Π*'s are made of, and are ideal frat. men.

Brother Goldman is an "M" man here in school playing right end on the foot-ball team. He will be out for both track and base-ball, together with several other *Π*'s, and we wish them the best success. Brother Goldman also gave up the captaincy of the foot-ball team to join us, showing him to be a loyal *Π*.

Brother Owen is a man who was prominent in High School athletics and musical circles in his home town, and having a musician of some note in the house, certainly makes it nice, for we all enjoy our piano now.

Several things have happened in the Chapter which causes us both pleasure and regret.

Brother Flood of Zeta, and late of Sigma, is with us as an affiliate. This gives us a man who is an old Pi of the most loyal type. His presence is much appreciated, and

lends new strength to our Chapter, and we feel much benefitted.

On the other hand, we regret very much the loss of Brother Taggart, who left us during the holidays to accept a position with the American Smelting & Refining Co., at Leadville, Colorado. Brother Taggart is in the Chemistry and Assaying Department. He made these subjects a specialty while here at school, and we have no doubt that he will make good in practice.

Alpha-Kappa gave a dance on the eve of Friday, January 25, 1907, the first since the holidays, and to which we extended a hearty invitation to all our Brother and Sister *II.*'s.

School life has settled down to the usual routine, and we are fast forgetting the pleasant vacation we had Xmas.

Most all our men went home for the holidays, and all report a pleasant time.

The writer spent his Xmas at Laurel, Miss., and had the pleasure of meeting several *II.*'s. It certainly was good to see how high *II. K. A.* stands throughout the South, and the many fine men whom one may call Brother.

The students are getting out a Year Book, for which the Chapter had its pictures taken. It shows up fine, and is the largest Chapter in school—although the others have more men in their pictures, using last year's men.

A Chapter of the Tau Beta Pi's was lately installed here at school. Three men of Alpha-Kappa, I. L. Wright, H. T. Mann and E. P. Murray made it, a fact of which we are very proud, for it speaks well of the *II.*'s here as students, and as it is the only honor conferred upon men who stand high in their studies here at school, we hope we are keeping up to the high standing of our Brother *II.*'s as shown by the honors held by them as given in reports of our sister Chapters.

All our men are looking forward to the coming Convention with the highest interest, for here we hope to see great and glorious work done for the good and upbuilding of our noble Order.

As we look into the future we see nothing but the brightest for our Chapter and beloved Fraternity, and we close with the wish that it be the same with all our sister Chapters.

Karl R. Morgan.

ALPHA-LAMBDA.

Georgetown College.

Once more it is our pleasure to greet the wearers of our dear old Garnet and Gold, and to try to tell you what is going on at Georgetown. The all-absorbing topic of the day is measles—a bright subject,—and next in order, we may say, come our mid-year exams., which will all be over before this goes to print, but just now everybody who hasn't the measles is getting ready for the exams.

In athletics we are in our element at this season, and those who can't play, talk basket-ball. So far, Georgetown has played no inter-collegiate games, but has defeated several strong city and Y. M. C. A. teams, but we do not hesitate to prophesy that this year, as last, the Kentucky pennant will remain with the "Orange and Black."

Our prophesy concerning the Senior Class election has been more than fulfilled, as every Senior member of *H. K. A.* got an office. R. L. Creal, President; A. L. Crawley, Vice-President; C. L. Williams, Business Manager, and J. F. Johnston, Literary Editor of the Annual Staff.

J. Ruel Spragens has gone to Louisville to continue his studies in the Medical College of Kentucky University, where he is a Junior. We are sorry to give him up for the spring term, but expect to have him with us again next fall.

With best wishes to every *H.*,

J. Ford Johnston.

The Pi's.

In order to make this department complete and more interesting, each member is earnestly requested to forward promptly to H. M. McALLISTER, Covington, Va., any item of news concerning a brother member which may come under his notice. If the item appears in a newspaper, clip it out, paste it on a postal and forward as above, giving date and name of paper.

—Judge R. O. Purdy of the Circuit Bench of South Carolina, has sent his resignation to the Governor, to take effect September 1st, next. Judge Purdy was elected to the bench during the session of the General Assembly in 1902, and the various newspapers of the State, in speaking of his resignation, use the following:

“He has made hosts of friends all over the State, and has won the confidence of attorneys in all parts of South Carolina. The news of his resignation will be received with general regret.”

Judge Purdy is an initiate of the old Epsilon Chapter, and a fine type of the old Southern School, a most charming gentleman and companion, a most upright and benign judge. It has been the pleasure of the General Office to see this Brother very often during his duties in the city of Charleston.

The following Editorial in the “*Charleston News and Courier*” will be read by all the members with interest:

JUDGE PURDY'S RETIREMENT.

The lawyers of South Carolina doubtless best know Judge R. O. Purdy, but regret that he should have deemed it his duty, for personal reasons, to retire from the Circuit Bench will not be confined to the legal fraternity. The *News and Courier* has previously expressed the opinion that great care should be exercised in the endeavor to elevate to the judiciary only those whose character and attainments are most likely to fit them for the responsibilities and duties of the position, and that changes should be as in frequent as

possible. That Judge Purdy is eminently qualified for the Bench has been tested and proved during the four years he has served as Judge of the 3rd Circuit. A Virginian by birth, he has nevertheless spent the best years of his life in this State. For a score of years he has taken an active interest in all that pertained to its welfare, and has shown that he is as earnestly desirous that it shall prosper and that its people shall be advanced, mentally and morally, as well as materially, as is any native son of South Carolina. As a Judge he has by his outspoken courageousness, his hard common sense and his knowledge of the law, won the respect of lawyers and laymen, while at the same time making for himself hosts of friends by his courtesy, his unflinching patience and consideration, and his marked disposition to co-operate with the members of the Bar in clearing congested dockets and promoting the ends of justice, not shirking work himself nor permitting others to do so. He will be missed from the Circuit Bench, but it is pleasant to believe that his influence will still be felt in public affairs in South Carolina; still in the prime of life, strong and vigorous, with a keen interest in men and things, it is impossible that it shall be otherwise.

—The following invitation to the marriage of Brother Clarke has been received by the General Office, and best wishes are extended;

Mrs. Robert C. Blaine
requests the honor of your presence
at the wedding reception of her daughter
Maude Virginia
and

Mr. Aubrey Lynn Clarke
on Wednesday evening, January the twenty-third
nineteen hundred and seven
from eight until ten o'clock
133 C Street, S. E.
Washington, D. C.

—R. M. Gann, Jr., Alpha-Delta, holds a very important position in the Toll Traffic Department of the Southern Bell Telephone Company in Atlanta, Ga.

—Robert H. Adams, Beta, Principal of the Boy's Industrial School at Rome, Ga., in renewing his subscription makes the following pertinent remarks: "I think I rejoice more to see the improvement in the Magazine than to

hear of the forming of new Chapters, for this is indicative of internal development, which is of greater importance certainly than external expansion." He also sends the General Office a copy of "*The Advance*," the Christmas number of the magazine published by this splendid school. Brother Adams is Editor-in-Chief of this magazine, and it certainly is a great credit to him and to the school.

—A. H. Snider, Phi, is Secretary and Treasurer of the Simpson-Peacock Co., wholesale handlers of groceries and produce, Salisbury, N. C.

—C. M. McCord, Alpha-Delta, is Superintendent of Senatobia Light and Water plant of Senatobia, Miss., which is a very responsible position for so young an engineer.

—Charles J. Epps, Ph. G., Lambda, is Secretary and Treasurer of the Conway Drug Company, an incorporated concern doing a large business in the upper part of the State of South Carolina. He has been in this business four years and is meeting with deserved success.

—James M. Graham, Iota, a graduate in the class of '06, is now at his home near Max Meadows, Va., managing the large estate of his father, who recently died.

—A. S. Manning, Lambda, is Treasurer of the Bank of Latta, S. C., which has a capital of \$25000.00, and is one of the recognized institutions of the up country. He is also Past Chancellor of the Knights of Pythias.

—James M. Minter, Assistant Surgeon U. S. Navy, now at the Navy Medical School in Washington, writes the General Office in renewing his subscription; "I would miss the Magazine as much as I would my pay check, and will try to be a little more prompt in future in sending in my renewals."

—James B. Witt, Jr., Psi, is book-keeper of the McCay Mercantile Co., McCay's Tenn.

—B. W. Andrews, Lambda, is Assistant Chief Judicial Division of U. S. Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

—Fingal C. Black, Lambda, is Professor of Highway Engineering, Rhode Island College, Peach Dale, R. I. Brother Black has had a very varied experience since graduating in 1890, entering the profession of civil engineering after graduating he volunteered in the Spanish War, and was First Lieutenant of the Third U. S. Engineers, receiving his commission from President McKinley, as the result of a competitive examination. He saw service in Cuba, and it was his Company that made the 28 mile march in the heavy marching order, which is said to have been the largest day's march during that war.

—Robt. H. Lafferty, M. D., Beta, is Professor in the Medical Department of Davidson College.

—J. T. Willcoxon, Delta, is Principal of a large school at Isney, Ala., and is very much pleased with his work.

—T. W. Bethea, Lambda, has been in the lumber business since leaving college, his concern being Bethea Lumber Co., at Dillon, S. C.

—Louis Elkan, Psi, is in Washington State, ninety miles north of Seattle and within thirty miles of the British-Columbia boundary line. He holds a good position with the Larson Lumber Co., the largest exclusive rail shipping mill on the Pacific Coast, located at Bellingham.

—W. A. Stribling, Lambda, since his graduation in 1893, has been located at Spartanburg, S. C., as cotton buyer and receiver for the Spartan Mills, of that city.

—R. F. Cline, Phi, is book-keeper for the Cannon, Fetzer Co., general wholesale and retail merchants, one of the largest houses in the Carolinas. Besides the main store at Concord, they have branch houses in High Point, N. C., and Spartanburg, S. C.

—Ira J. Partlow, Rho, is practicing law at Keystone, W. Va., and meeting with deserved success.

—D. K. Steele, Alpha-Epsilon, is located at Wilkesburg, Pa., and his address is care Colonial.

—The following from the "*Atlanta Constitution*" of January 19th, '07, will be read with much interest by all *II.*'s, not only on account of the several prominent *II.*'s whose names are mentioned, Dr. Arbuckle, Dr. Rice and Dr. McAllister, but on account of the interesting news of the Hampden-Sidney College, where the first Convention of the Fraternity which adopted the new plan of working was held :

"The alumni of Atlanta, of Hampden-Sidney College, Virginia, tendered a banquet at the New Kimball House last night in honor of President J. G. McAllister, of that famous institution of learning.

Gathered about the board were many prominent men of Atlanta, alumni of the Hampden-Sidney College, who had arranged the following program, Dr. A. R. Holderby acting as toastmaster:

"Our Alumni," Rev. A. B. Fichlin.

"College Memories," G. H. Gardner.

"The Samm College," H. B. Arbuckle.

"Christian Education," Rev. T. H. Rice, D. D.

"Hampden-Sidney in the Profession," Dr. Bernard Wolff.

"Hampden-Sidney's Service to Our Church," J. L. Armstong.

"Ideals and Needs of Hampden-Sidney," C. D. McKinney.

An address by Dr. McAllister closed the program of the evening, many fond memories of the past being warmed again into life, while new ties of friendship and fellowship were formed.

Immediately after the conclusion of the exercises, the Alumni Association of Georgia was organized, the following officers being elected: C. D. McKinney, of Atlanta, President; Dr. Frank Cunningham, of Macon, Vice-President, and Dr. H. B. Arbuckle, of Decatur, Secretary and Treasurer.

At 10 o'clock this morning Dr. McAllister will deliver an address at the Lee memorial exercises at the Court-house in Decatur, and in the evening will be one of the chief speakers at the banquet of the Virginia Society at the New Kimball House."

—Dever Little, Nu, is holding an important mill position with the Gaffney Manufacturing Co., Gaffney, S. C. Brother Little has made quite a study of the manufacturing industry, and is an expert in his line.

—J. D. Fulp, Mu, is instructor in a High School at Winnsboro, S. C.

—Rev. T. Ellison Simpson, Mu, is pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Society Hill, S. C.

—R. I. McDavid, Beta, holds a position with the Citizens Bank of Greenville, S. C.

—C. H. Lambert, Gamma, Principal of a school at Lake Village, Ark., writes us that they have recently moved into the new brick building, which is a great help to the school.

—Madison B. Porch, Omega, has recently accepted a position with the Indiana State Chemist in the Agricultural Experiment Station at Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.

—R. H. Tolleson, Nu, holds a responsible position with the National Biscuit Co., with his headquarters in Spartanburg.

—E. W. Loomis, Dallas, Texas, in renewing his subscription, writes: "I thank you for reminding me of my subscription; did not intend to let it lapse, for I get a great deal of pleasure from the pages of the Magazine. I wish the Fraternity a great deal of success in entering new fields."

—Butler Boyd, Nu, is Cashier of Bailey's Bank at Clinton, South Carolina.

—W. B. Isom, Nu, holds an important position in Rock Hill, S. C.

—R. T. Fewell, Mu, is now holding an important position in a Rock Hill Banking House.

—Under the heading "Judge Purdy Honored," the following appears in a South Carolina newspaper:

Laurens, January 27.—Special: At the conclusion of the Court, which adjourned sine die on Saturday, the Laurens County Bar Association, desiring to show their appreciation of Judge R. O. Purdy, who recently resigned as Judge from this place, appointed Col. H. Y. Simpson to make the expression in the absence of Col. Ferguson, who is President.

Col. Simpson paid an eloquent tribute to Judge Purdy, both as a jurist and as a man. He stated that it was here that Judge Purdy began his career as Judge, having held his first Court here after his election, though by special appointment, and it was here that

he resigned, though he will hold several Courts elsewhere before his term expires.

Mr. F. B. Grier, of Greenwood, and Col. George Johnstone were present, and both made interesting talks. Judge Purdy responded in eloquent and feeling terms.

—The Boys' Industrial School, of Rome, Ga., with which Brother R. H. Adams, Beta, has been connected for the past three years, on January 13th and 14th celebrated its fifth anniversary. Rev. R. O. Flinn, Theta, of Atlanta, delivered the anniversary address. This school has done, and is doing, a wonderful work for the country boys of the South, and its reputation extends over this whole country and to foreign countries as well. Our honored Brother, Dr. J. G. McAllister, Iota, and Grand Chaplain, visited this school on January 21, and made an address to the students. Brother Adams promises an article for a later issue of this Magazine, upon the origin, growth and work of this remarkable institution.

—W. H. Argabright, Alpha-Lambda, of Georgetown, Ky., and a graduate of Georgetown College, '06, will go to Chicago April 1st to enter the Northern Illinois College of Ophthalmology and Otology, where he will take a course of post-graduate work in optics.

—Albert E. Escott, graduate of Alpha-Epsilon '05, has accepted a position as secretary of the Raleigh Cotton Mills, and the Neuse River Cotton Mills of Raleigh, N. C. He is located at the above-named place.

—John K. Wilson, Jr., former member of Alpha-Epsilon, is with the Stanley Works of New Britain, Conn, as a draftsman. He will be glad if any brothers visiting that town would look him up.

—Few young lawyers have won better beginnings in their practice than has Frank S. Corden, Rho, neither is he without honor. He is now a member of the State Legislature of Tennessee.

—Brother T. B. Simms, Rho, received his degree of law from the C. U. at the end of this mid-winter term.

—H. H. Pearsall, Beta, is engaged in the wholesale grocery business with his father at Wilmington, N. C.

—Gordon C. Wood, a charter member of Alpha-Lambda is having splendid success as travelling salesman for the Chattanooga Coal and Iron Co. He returns to Georgetown next year.

—P. Buford, Beta, did not return to college this year. He holds a responsible position with the Southern R. R. at Salisbury, N. C.

—Sam McAllister, Zeta, is making a splendid record as science teacher in Chattanooga High School, where he has been for a year. His work in every phase of high school life has counted much for his pupils and school.

—A new and well merited honor has recently been conferred on Charles K. Payne, Epsilon, of Charleston, W. Va., as follows:

At a recent meeting of the Southern Shoe Wholesale Association, held at Boston, January 12th, Charles K. Payne was unanimously elected President for the ensuing year. This large and important association was formed about ten years ago, and is composed of 55 of the most prominent shoe wholesalers of the South, representing a combine business of over \$100,000,000 annually, and they, together with the eastern, western and middle States Association, form the National Association, representing more than 400 of the leading shoe jobbers of the United States.

These meetings are held semi-annually, the object of which is to bring about closer relationship of the shoe jobbers and for discussion and adjustment of all matters pertaining to the shoe business in general.

The officers are composed of the most competent of all these men and the election of Mr. Payne as President is a high tribute to his efficiency and thorough knowledge of the shoe business.

—We regret to hear that T. Stearns, Beta, has been obliged to give up his school at McConnellsville, S. C., on account of trouble with his eyes. He is now at his home in Asheville, N. C.

—G. M. Varnell, Kappa, is with the Kentucky Lumber and Veneer Co., at Robins, Ky.

—Warren B. Davis, '05, Kappa, is studying medicine at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Penn.

—Prof. E. L. Porter, Kappa, is assistant professor in science at Adrian College, Adrian, Mich.

—Lindsay South is practicing law at Frankfort, Ky.

—James Brian Bell, Jr., Mu, has been appointed an Annapolis Cadet by Congressman Finley, of South Carolina. This is considered quite an honor among young men of his State.

—The General Office has received a beautiful invitation from Kappa and Omega Chapters to the second annual dance, to be given on Friday evening, February 22nd, 1907, at Merrick Lodge, Lexington, Ky. The first page has the Coat of Arms beautifully engraved, and the whole invitation is exceedingly tasty. We know a most delightful time will be had.

—A. B. Stainback, Alpha-Alpha, is at present day copyist in the despatcher's office of the A. C. L. Railroad. He has been in the employment of the railroad since July 10th as night copyist, being promoted to the day place on Dec. 24th. His address is No. 350 Bute Street, Norfolk, Va., where he will be glad to see any of the Pi's.

—F. Clyde Sherwood, Zeta, made a very eloquent address before the Tennessee Society in New York City, on the evening of January 8th. Brother Sherwood was formerly of Morristown, Tenn., and the newspaper accounts refer to his address as one of great brilliance.

—The following resolutions of regret regarding one of Gamma's Alumni, will be read with interest :

At a meeting of the Vestry of John's Memorial Church, the following was adopted and a copy sent to Rev. R. R. Claiborne, the former rector.

"The Vestry of John's Memorial Church, Farmville, Va., having accepted with many regrets the resignation of its rector, the

Rev. R. R. Claiborne, desire to bear testimony to his high character as a man and his faithfulness as a pastor, and wish for him and his much happiness and success in the new field to which he is going. May God's blessing be with him in his work there as it has seemed to be in Farmville."

CHAS. F. BUGG,
G. M. ROBESON,
J. A. GARLAND,
Committee.

At the time of Mr. Claiborne's resignation he was Captain of the Military Company and Chaplain and Treasurer of the Farmville Lodge, I. O. O. F. Mr. Claiborne goes to take up a much larger work at St. Francisville, La.

—Dr. Wellford Bohannan Lorraine, Iota, of Richmond, Va., was married Thursday evening, December 8th, at 6 o'clock, at St. Calvary Lutheran Church of Mount Jackson, Va., to Miss Grace Wunder of that city. Miss Wunder is not only very popular in her native section of Virginia, but in Richmond and Washington, where she has frequently visited. Dr. Lorraine is a young and successful physician. He is a graduate of Hampden-Sidney College, and of the Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of Chicago, and has taken a three years' course at the Medical College of Virginia.

—The engagement of Army Godbold, Eta, to Miss Ruth McPherson, of New Orleans, is announced. The Fraternity wishes them all the joys and happiness that can come to a popular Brother and a faithful sister.

—The following item is taken from the "*Ledger Dispatch*" of Norfolk, Va., of January 29th :

Hampden-Sidney College, Hampden-Sidney, Va., January 29.—Preparations are already making for the intermediate celebration of the societies on the evening of February 22nd. In addition to the exercises of that evening the Hampden-Sidney Dramatic Club will give an entertainment on Saturday evening, the 23rd. The Mandolin and Glee Clubs are practicing in preparation for other events. A large number of visiting young ladies will be present from points in Virginia and the South, and the occasion gives promise of being one in every way successful.

In a day when the remnants of ante-bellum civilization are so

rapidly passing any successful attempt to preserve the memory of it for future generations should be welcomed. It gives all the more pleasure to mention the very favorable reception of one of the newest folk-songs, "I Heah de Voices Callin." The composer is Mrs. Mary Louise Gaines, wife of the Rev. Dr. F. H. Gaines, President of Agnes Scott College, Decatur, Ga.

The song is a valuable contribution. The sentiment is characteristic (the longing of the old negro to join Marster and Mistis gone on before), the dialect is exquisite and the music is the old-time negro melody. On the cover-page of the larger copies is the picture of "Uncle" Nat White, an old Virginia slave living near Decatur. The picture, which is excellent, was taken by Dr. Howard B. Arbuckle (A. B. '89 and A. M. '90), now Professor of Chemistry in Agnes Scott College, and the song has been enthusiastically included in the program of the Hampden-Sidney Glee Club. The following will give some idea of the song:

"Dese eyes dey gettin' dimmer,
 I ain' see fur away,
 Ole Marster des a callin',
 It mus' be break o' day.
 I see des like de pic'shur,
 How clear de ole lan, lay.

"Dis worl' is done got lonesome,
 I ain' keer much to stay,
 I gwine ter fin' ole Mistis,
 She say she lead de way
 To whar dar's no mo' trouble,
 An' de light is always day.

"Ole Mistis, she up yonder,
 All dressed in pearly white,
 Her gyarments es er-floatin'
 Acrost my failin' sight.
 She'll watch to see me comin',
 An' she sho' to hol' de light."

The White-Smith Music Publishing Co., of New York, are the publishers.

—Joseph D. Walker of Upsilon Chapter, is now in New Orleans in the U. S. War Department service as a civil engineer.

—The General Office is very appreciative of the following invitation from C. S. Harper, C. W. Underwood and R. M. Gann, Jr., the committee in charge:

Alpha Delta Chapter
of the Pi Kappa Alpha Fraternity
requests the pleasure of your company
at a reception to be given
on Friday evening, February the twenty-second,
from half after eight until eleven o'clock,
One hundred and forty-eight Mitchell Street.

Patronesses—Mrs. Richard Orme Flinn, Mrs. C. B. Wilmer,
Mrs. John H. Harper, Mrs. H. B. Arbuckle, Mrs. Richard Lee
Simms, Mrs. J. D. Armstrong, Mrs. Sam D. Jones.

Editorial.

THE CONVENTION to be held in Richmond, Va., the first week in May will be the first of the bi-ennial convocations and should be in the earnest thought of every member of this Fraternity, that the attendance there may be the very largest and the work accomplished redound to the internal upbuilding and external advancement of the Fraternity.

The date of the Convention has been changed from Easter week until the first week in May, so that delegates might attend both the Convention and the Jamestown Exposition. Our Grand Princeps announces this in the Official Communications in this issue, and it is hoped that all the Chapters will send an extra large delegation.

This Convention will practically be the celebration of the fortieth anniversary of the Fraternity, as this is its fortieth year, and some particular ceremony will be arranged for this most interesting event.

IT IS VERY IMPORTANT that all the Chapters should hold meetings at once and discuss every question upon which they desire information, or any subject which they wish brought before the Convention, or any changes desired in the Constitution. These should then be written out by the Chapter's secretary and sent to the General Office, in order that a place for each may be assigned on the Convention programme. In this way the work of the Convention will proceed promptly and every subject will be thoroughly covered.

Although it is some time before the Convention, Chap-

ters should not put off this important duty, but immediately communicate with the General Office. It would be a great advantage to have these programmes distributed as early as possible before the Convention, in order that every delegate and attendant may be able to prepare himself to take part in the discussion of the different subjects.

In the April issue will appear the usual Notices to the Chapters to submit the different books for inspection at the Convention. It would be well for the Chapters to look up the report of the Committee on Chapter Books in the last DAGGER AND KEY and take notice of the criticisms therein made and see if their books come up to these requirements. If not, they should carefully arrange their books so as to do so.

TO OUR ALUMNI an earnest and cordial invitation is extended to be with us on the joyful occasion of the celebration of the fortieth anniversary of the old Fraternity which meant so much to them in their college days.

How pleasant it will be to renew the friendships and clasp again the hands of comrades of the old college days. Aside from this, your presence will be a great encouragement to the younger members of the Fraternity, and your advice and criticism of the plans proposed will insure the adoption of proper and feasible laws for the working of the Fraternity.

THEREFORE, LET THERE be a great gathering of Pi's from all over the country at Richmond in May. There will be room for all in the deliberations of the business sessions and there will be a warm and cordial welcome at the festal board when we gather at the close of our work to enjoy the social intercourse of those who are bound to us by the warm ties of fraternal brotherhood.

Official Communications.

Announcement No. 1.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE FRATERNITY.

January 31st, 1907.

WHEREAS, Certain charges have been preferred by Kappa Chapter against David Stanford Bromley, a former member of that Chapter, which charges have been fully substantiated by evidence introduced before the Supreme Council, and whereas an opportunity has been given the said David S. Bromley to reply to the same, and he has failed to do so.

NOW, THEREFORE, the Supreme Council, after maturely considering the matter, does hereby expel from membership in the Fraternity, in accordance with Article X, Section 60 of the Constitution, the said David Stanford Bromley, of Edinburg, Va., and does order that he no longer be given the privileges of the Fraternity or treated or recognized as a member thereof.

A true copy from the minutes of Supreme Council, given under my hand and the great seal of the Fraternity, this 31st day of January, A. D. 1907.

J. PIKE POWERS, JR.,
Grand Princeps.

Correct—attest: H. M. McALLISTER,
Grand Secretary.

Official Order No. 1.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE FRATERNITY.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., February 15th, 1907.

According to the usual custom, a circular letter was sent to each one of the Chapters by the General Office, regarding the most suitable date during Easter week for the holding of the Convention at Richmond, Va. A number of the Chapters have suggested that it would be to the mutual advantage of all if this Convention was postponed until after the opening of the Jamestown Exposition, for the dual reason of the certainty of obtaining a cheaper rate, and at the same time enabling those who attend the Convention to also take in this Exposition.

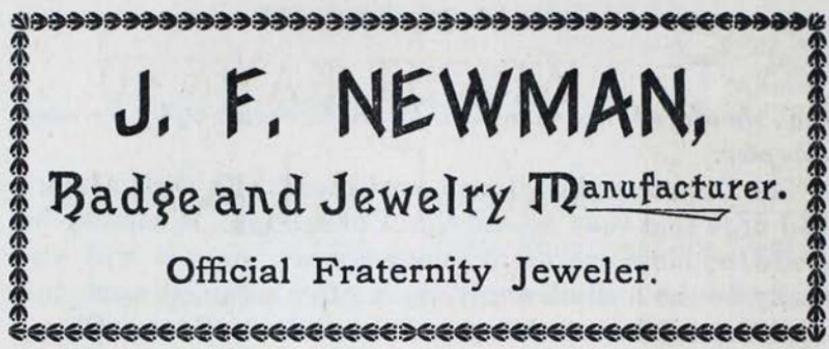
The Supreme Council thinks well of this suggestion and arrangements are therefore being made *for the holding of the Convention in May, most probably the first week*, provided hotel accommodations can be had at that time. Full details regarding the Convention will be published in the April issue, which will appear two weeks earlier than usual and in the meantime, let me urge that the Chapters make all their plans for the approaching Convention, and especially that any suggestions which they wish to have discussed or considered at the Convention be at once submitted by name and description to the General Office. It is desired that a complete programme be made up in advance of the meeting and a time assigned for each subject in order that the workings of the body may move forward promptly and expeditiously.

The Chapters should therefore at once hold a meeting and decide what questions they wish to have particularly discussed; what changes in the Constitution they think are necessary after two years' trial of the laws adopted at the last Convention, and also any details as to the workings of the Chapters or plans for Chapter houses; in fact, anything appertaining to the Fraternity and its advancement. *A carefully prepared list of all of these subjects, suggestions,*

&c., should at once be mailed to the General Office by each Chapter.

The Chapters should also correspond with their Alumni and urge that they attend this Convention; it should be made the most important in our history, since it will virtually be the fortieth anniversary of its establishment, the next Convention not being held until 1909. If the Chapters will act on this suggestion, much good will be done in securing a large and representative attendance.

J. PIKE POWERS, JR.,
Grand Princeps.



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L. W. TAZEWELL, Norfolk, Va.
*ROBERTSON HOWARD, M. D., Washington, D. C.
*JAMES B. SCLATER, Richmond, Va.
*Deceased.

Supreme Officers.

- Hon. Floyd Hughes, *Grand Councilor*, 264 Main Street, Norfolk, Va.
J. Pike Powers, Jr., *Grand Princeps*, Box No. 723, Knoxville, Tenn.
Robert A. Smythe, *Grand Treasurer*, Box No. 266, Charleston, South Carolina.
Hugh M. McAllister, *Grand Secretary*, Covington, Va.
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Rev. J. Gray McAllister, *Grand Chaplain*, Hampden-Sidney, Va.

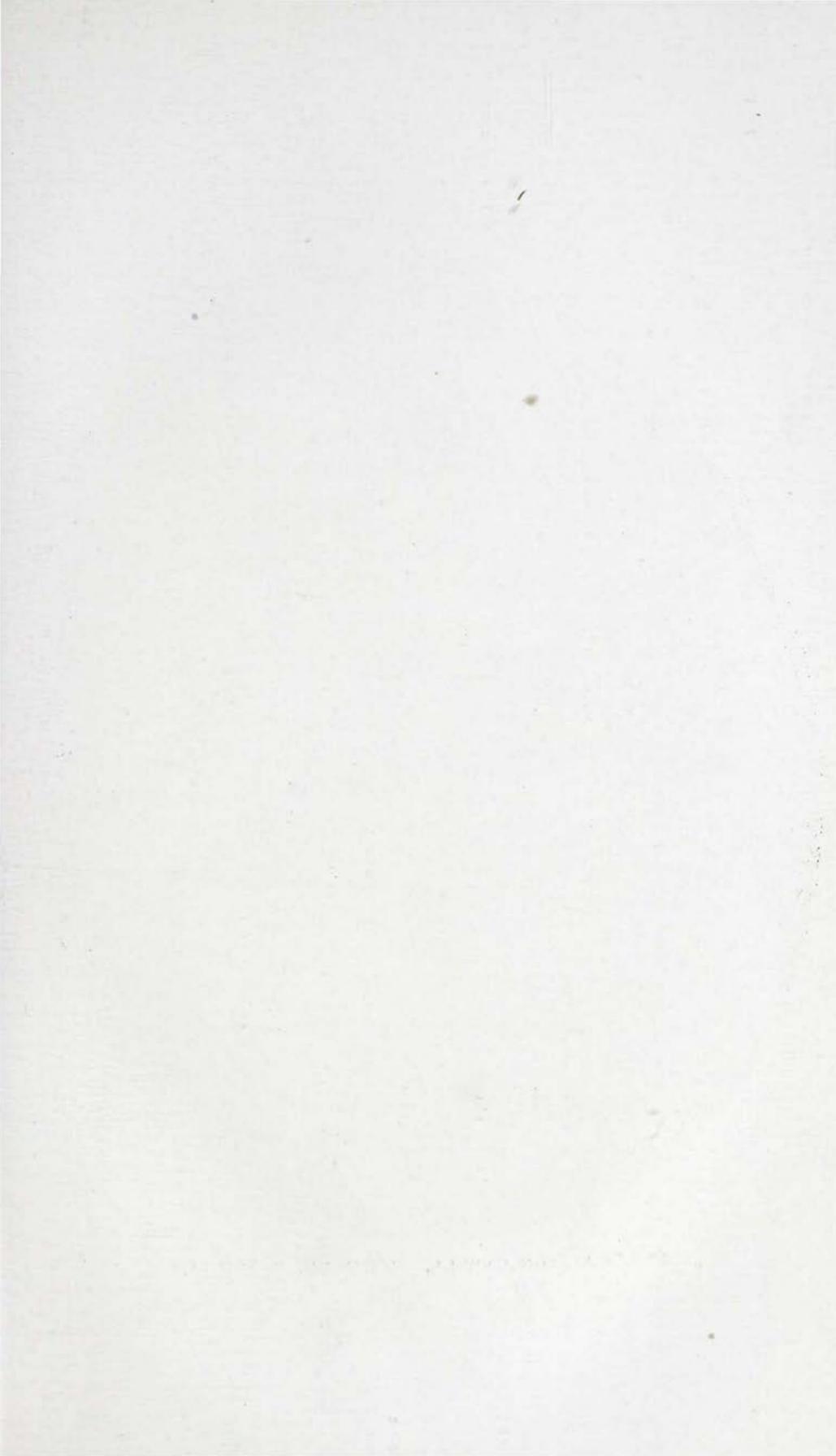
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- Robert A. Smythe, *Managing Editor*, Box 266, Charleston South Carolina.
H. B. Arbuckle, Ph. D., *Contributing Editor*, Decatur, Ga.
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