



# The Tripod

TRINITY COLLEGE  
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## TRINITY REPRESENTED.

### Prof. Carpenter's Report of the Pan-American Scientific Congress.

Professor Frederick W. Carpenter of the Department of Biology, who represented the college at the Second Pan-American Scientific Congress recently held in Washington, has given the *Tripod* an interesting account of the Congress and his impressions from it.

In an interview with a *Tripod* reporter Professor Carpenter said:

"The Second Pan-American Scientific Congress just held in Washington was a notable gathering of scholarly men from nearly all parts of the Western Hemisphere. By invitation of the United States Government, the Congress assembled under the auspices of the Pan-American Union, an industrial organization whose affairs are administered by a governing board composed of the Secretary of State of the United States, and the diplomatic representatives of the other American Governments in Washington. The object of the Union is the promotion of friendly intercourse, good understanding and commerce among the twenty-one American republics, namely: Argentine, Bolivia, Brazil, Chili, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominion Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Salvador, United States, Uruguay and Venezuela. Canada and other European colonies in North and South America are not included in the Union.

"All the Pan-American nations sent representatives to the congress. The delegations of the foreign republics numbered anywhere from six to sixty. In their personnel were scientists, educators, lawyers, physicians, engineers and diplomats. Their respective governments provided for their expenses, often in a lavish manner. The nine delegates from our country were voted \$10,000 for their needs while traveling. The United States was represented at the congress by several hundred delegates from universities, colleges, and learned societies.

"During the sessions of the congress its members divided themselves among the nine sections organized for the consideration of topics of general interest in Pan-America. Some idea of the scope of the conferences may be gained from the designations of the various sections which were: anthropology, astronomy, meteorology and seismology; conservation of natural resources, agriculture, irrigation and forestry; education, engineering, international law, public law and jurisprudence; mining, metallurgy, economic geology and applied chemistry; public health and medical science; transportation, commerce, finance, and taxation. It is thus seen that the term 'scientific' as applied to the congress, was used in its widest sense.

"The conferences of the section on public health and medical science attracted the biologists in attendance. The section was presided over by

## PROFESSOR McDONALD TAKES BRIDE.

The marriage of Professor Edward David McDonald of the English Department of the college, and Miss Marguerite Bartelle of Toledo, Ohio, took place during the Christmas holidays on December 29. Professor McDonald came to Trinity this year from the University of Pennsylvania.

Surgeon General Georges, U. S. A. whose notable achievements in public sanitation in Cuba and the Canal Zone have won him an international reputation. Many matters of biological interest were developed at these conferences, such as the causes and methods of transmission of tropical diseases, and the remedial measures used in combating them.

"The report of the Cuban delegates on yellow fever was especially comprehensive and encouraging. Yellow fever has been exterminated in Cuba, and now exists, in what is believed to be a moribund condition, in a few places only in Central America and Mexico. It is regarded as highly probable that the disease will be eliminated, thoroughly and permanently, from the western hemisphere in the course of a few years.

"The social program of the congress was a varied and interesting one. Official Washington did all in its power to entertain the delegates. The formal receptions included those by Secretary of State Lansing, the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, the Ambassador of Chile (president of the congress), and the President of the United States. There were beside these and other receptions, many private dinners, a theater party and an official banquet.

"No one who participated in the congress could fail to be impressed with the fact that underlying the immediate affairs of the session there was a consuming interest, shared by all the delegates, in the general question of Pan-Americanism itself. The interest centered mainly in the political aspects of the closer relationships which all felt were developing between the American republics. This topic formed the theme of many informal conversations in the hotel lobbies and elsewhere, and it was constantly being referred to in those public addresses which were of a general nature.

"One result of the war in Europe has been the unsettling of economic conditions in many of the South American republics. European capital is no longer available, and the European markets for many of their commodities are closed. South Americans are naturally beginning to look to the United States for money to finance their industrial undertakings, and for markets in which to dispose of these exports. Added to this economic need for establishing closer relations with their big neighbor on the North is a growing distrust of certain European nations,

(Continued on page 4.)

## NEW FIRE PRECAUTIONS.

Novel fire escapes were installed in the college dormitories during the Christmas holidays in accordance with the advice of the fire authorities of the City of Hartford. Investigators from the Fire Department visited the college several times recently and the installation of the escapes and several other changes were the results of their advice, the changes being recommended in order to reduce the fire danger at the college to a minimum.

Jarvis Hall is the only dormitory that has thus far been so equipped and the apparatus that has been installed in the sleeping rooms of the second and third floors there consists of a three-quarters inch manila rope firmly fastened to the floor by means of strong screw eyes. The contrivance is an ingenious one and each sleeping room has been thus equipped. The ropes from the second floor are 28 feet in length and those of the third floor 35 feet long. The ropes are coiled about pegs fastened in the walls near the windows. All that the students do in case of fire is to throw the rope out of the window and slide down to the ground in safety.

In the six sections of Jarvis these "escapes" have been installed, but in the middle section of this hall and also in Seabury Hall, each of which sections is four stories in height, iron escapes with balconies are to be constructed, facing Summit Street. Northam Towers has been equipped with an iron escape for some time and it is probable that the new iron escapes on the other two four-story sections will be of similar design.

The laboratories have been equipped with what is known as the "Wilson Automatic Fire Escape." As the name suggests, these work somewhat automatically by means of a pulley of strong resistance. They are also located near the windows on the inside of the building, and manila rope is employed in their construction. In case of fire, the reel on which the rope is wound is thrown from the window. A loop is formed with the shorter end of the rope and this is placed by a person over his arms and head. He then swings his body out of the window and descends keeping his face toward the building. The resistance of the pulley causes him to descend in comparative slowness. When one person has descended, the escape is ready for a second person, as the rope runs either way.

Another precautionary measure has been the removal of the gas meters from the dark arches by the water faucets in the sections, as there are gas fixtures in these dark arches, the fire authorities advised the removal of the meters to just outside the arches so that a blaze in the arch might not so quickly communicate with the meters."

Inverted bells have been hung over the lights in the arches so that the heat of the ceilings above is not so intense.

## TRIANGULAR DEBATE.

Plans for a triangular debate by teams representing Trinity College, New York University, and Rutgers College are being made by the Debating Secretary. Trinity's three teams will each be composed of three men. All the members of these teams, have, as yet, not been decided upon. Nor has any agreement been reached with New York University and Rutgers College, regarding the subject to be debated, and the dates on which the debate will take place.

## INTERCOLLEGIATE NOTES.

The Harvard Library, in collecting available data on the European War, has so far gathered together over a thousand books and documents, and also a number of foreign newspapers.

Brown has increased in attendance from 1033, last year, to 1114, this year.

Harvard is to have a swimming pool.

The Massachusetts Agricultural College is to have a new hockey rink.

Bowdoin has recently been given a collection of books on polar exploration.

Amherst and Williams recently defeated Wesleyan in a triangular debate. The subject was: "Resolved, That the sale, manufacture, transportation and exportation of alcoholic liquors, except for medicinal, scientific, and sacramental purposes, should be prohibited in the United States by an amendment to the Federal Constitution."

The students of Williams College have become so imbued with the spirit of militarism, which now prevails in the country, that they have petitioned the trustees for the privilege of forming a battalion to be drilled under the supervision of regular army officers.

According to the bulletin recently issued by the United States Bureau of Education, 123 universities and colleges in this country have adopted the honor system. Almost a third of them are in the Southern States, while only about one twenty-fifth are in New England. More than half are co-educational, but only a small fraction are women's colleges.

At Harvard a course in military science will be officially added to the University curriculum, consisting of twenty-four lectures and six tactical talks. Major-General Leonard Wood will open the course with a lecture on the general military policy of the United States, and the methods that it employs to raise and maintain armies. Four lectures will deal with the infantry, three with the cavalry. Other lectures will be given on field and coast artillery,

(Continued on page 2.)

**Special College Meeting at seven o'clock tonight, Tuesday, January 11th, in Alumni Hall. All Out! Important!**



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## "NOW THEN TRINITY"

At this crucial period of world affairs, when the very foundations of civilization are being shaken, the mind of the thinking American is torn by grave doubts. "What will become of the United States if she should ever become involved in a great war?" We do not attempt to answer the question. The probable consequences are too tremendous to be comprehended.

Now as never before do the people of this country understand the inadequacy of Uncle Sam's military forces. The enormous scale upon which modern warfare is conducted causes the army of the United States to look insignificant. The present forces of regular soldiers would not last three months upon the battlefields of Europe, and it would be at least a year before the volunteers could be trained to the point of usefulness. The country is urgently in need of experienced reserves for action at a moment's notice. The National Guard was formed in an effort to fill the need, but its numbers are hopelessly insufficient. In time of war the body of American citizens would be the foundation upon which the country's security would rest. If the foundation is to be firm, the people must be trained.

A short time ago we published the report of the advisory committee on the summer military instruction camps for students, held during July and August under the control of the government. These camps are the first step toward a "well-prepared America." Their object is to train the intelligent young men of the country in the elements of military practice and theory. Through them college men are fitted to serve as officers in the volunteer army which war would necessitate.

The writer attended one of these camps last summer, and believes that

their value is great. Everything is intensely practical. The students are organized into companies and lead the same life as Uncle Sam's regulars do when in encampment. A three-hour drill is gone through daily under the command of student officers, supervised by men high up in regular army service. Military discipline, the basis of a successful army, is strictly observed.

Perhaps the most important phase of the work is the actual field experience which the men go through. Sham battles are fought. Long marches are taken. Temporary camps are pitched, and everyone has his share of picket duty. Scouting parties scour the country, and military maps are drawn as the result of their investigations. A portion of the five weeks is given over to target practice with the big Springfield rifles. Instruction in cavalry work and the use of the bayonet are also a feature of the work.

From our rather inadequate description of some of the proceedings of the camps it may be partially realized how valuable the camps are from the standpoint of preparedness. Let us consider the advantages which the individual derives from them. These benefits fall under three heads: Mental, physical, and disciplinary.

Use of the brain is necessary in military work. Privates must be keen to obey commands. Officers must not delay in issuing orders. The working out of a field problem in a military campaign, whether real or imaginary, requires intelligence, and a sluggish intellect often brings extra fatigue duty upon its owner. At the student military camps special opportunities are also given to the minds of those who attend. Tactical walks, map-making, and lectures of various sorts are all invaluable in this respect.

From the physical viewpoint no vacation could be passed in a more healthful place than at one of the student instruction camps. The work is hard but splendid for putting a man in condition. Exercise, however, is not confined to compulsory labor. Baseball, tennis, and swimming are all diversions which tend to make the eye clear and the body sound. Life is spent exclusively in the open air, an excellent preparation for the colds which threaten everyone later on in the year. The camps are conducted upon an extremely sanitary basis. Cleanliness is insisted upon and disease is unknown. An efficient medical corps is at hand ready to check any sickness which may develop, but their attention is rarely necessary, except for minor ailments. Typhoid vaccination is administered free of charge, and superlative care is taken that no infection may result. The food is plain but wholesome. No fancy dishes are served, but no one goes hungry and there is little objection to the brand of cooking which the army chef serves.

The benefit which a young man receives from military discipline cannot be over-estimated. The student instruction camps are eminently valuable in this respect. The regular army routine is carried out and no concessions are made to the feelings of the "high-brow" college youths. Absolute obedience to superior officers is the prime requisite of army discipline, and the summer camps demand this obedience in its extreme forms. Punctuality, cleanliness, regularity, and neatness are all insisted upon.

Life, itself, is governed through discipline, and its harsh measures are rendered easier to the man who has had a taste of army regulations. "Before a man can rule he must learn to be ruled," is a familiar platitude, but it is very true. A fellow who cannot respect his superiors is not fit to be respected by his inferiors, and something of this idea is inculcated by the student camps.

The *Tripod* heartily endorses the movement and hopes that a fair-sized delegation of Trinity men will deem it advisable to attend one or another of the camps next summer. Such action is patriotic and self-improving at the same time. Trinity has shown little interest in the cause of preparedness. We hope that she will do so.

More particular information concerning the camps may be obtained through personal communication with the editor.

The *Tripod* takes this opportunity to extend to Assistant Professor of English, Edward D. McDonald, M. A., its congratulations upon his marriage.

The *Tripod* notes with pleasure that Acting President Perkins is again able to be about after a few days' illness.

### TRACK TEAM PRACTICE.

The track team is practicing daily at 4.30 in the State Armory under the direction of Coach Harmon and Captain Crehore. About ten men have been practicing, among whom are several veterans from last year's 'varsity. However, all men who possibly can, should come out, as there is a chance for everyone. There are two meets in which the team is entered: that of the Boston A. A., held in Boston on the 5th of February, and the Annual Meet held in the Hartford Armory on the 21st of February. The chances are bright for Trinity to make a good showing in both these meets provided the team is given the proper support.

### INTERCOLLEGIATE NOTES.

(Continued from page 1.)

military engineering, camp sanitation and hygiene, the signal corps, including aviation, transportation, supply and ordnance.

Yale has organized a battery in which nearly five hundred undergraduates have already enlisted. It will be equipped with three-inch field piece similar in construction to the famous French 75-millimeter gun, which has proved its efficiency in the present war. The first gun has arrived. Its maximum range is four miles, complete with two limbers and a caisson, \$2,500. The Yale battalion consists of four companies of 135 men each. The government will supply each of these four companies with four of the three-inch field pieces, making a battery of sixteen guns in all. During the last three weeks the Yale battery has been drilling four nights a week. After college closes in June, a ten days' encampment will be made at Tobyhanna, Penna., along with a company of regulars. Target practice will be held with the regular service ammunition, along with field artillery maneuvers.

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**COLLEGE NOTE.**

Mr. Gurdon Trumbull has recently presented to the Library a volume entitled, "The American Woodcock. Its Twittering, Whistling, and Method of Feeding", which contains a collection of observations on the woodcock. Clippings from magazines and newspapers, and personal communications from hunters and naturalists. This collection was made by Mr. Trumbull who was himself a close observer of the habits of the bird, and who seems to have been the first to have noticed its ability to bend the upper mandible of the bill. The book forms a valuable and unique addition to the works on natural history in the Library.

**A CHANGE IN GEOLOGY COURSES.**

The new catalogue shows that important changes have been made in the courses offered by the Department of Geology. Geology I remains the same as at present. In Geology II, the second part of the course is now described as structural and field Geology and the entire course may be taken without having had Geology I. Geology II is now designed especially for engineering students who desire to take only one year of minerals and

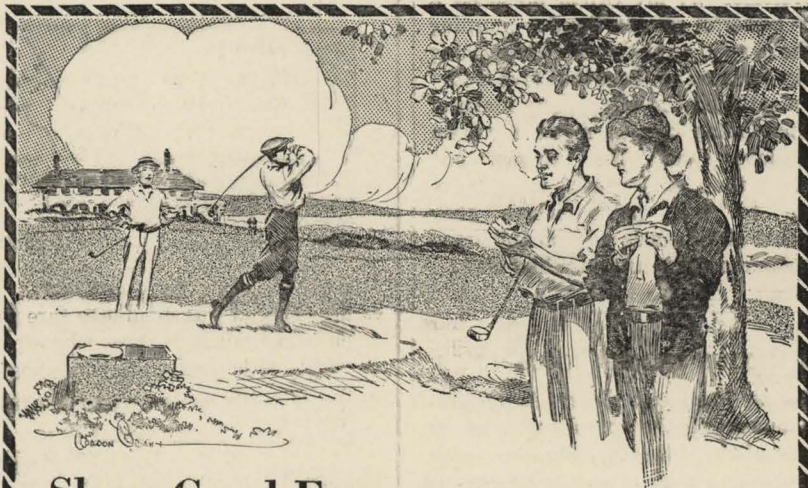
geology. The phases of the subject most important for the engineering student will be emphasized. Geology III-A is a new course and Geology III as a whole is designed for students who have had Geology I and who desire a second year along the lines of general geology. Courses IV and V are the same as courses IV and III, in last year's catalogue, except that the prerequisites for V have been strengthened.

**ALUMNI NOTES.**

'87—Joseph Wellington Shannon, has changed the location of his law office in Philadelphia. His present quarters are in room 309-311 Franklin Building, 133 South 12th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

'93—W. C. D. Willson, for some years with the legal department of the General Electric Co., has opened a law office at 251-253 River St., Troy, N. Y.

'11—Richard M. Nelson, 790 Park Ave., Albany, N. Y., on September 25, 1915, received the position of general manager of the Studios for the Edison Diamond Disc Phonograph in Troy, Albany, and Hudson. He was with Arthur Pratt Co., Grain Merchants, until this date, but on account of wonderful new position, left them. He has sold his farm in Kinderbrook, N. Y., and is living in Albany. Married and has boy, 10 months old.



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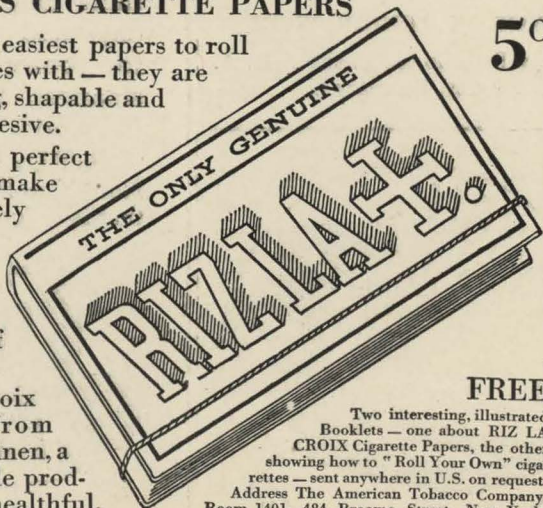
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(Continued from page 1.)

and the fear of aggression from this direction after the present war is over. The Latin Americans seem, in fact, to be realizing that the Monroe Doctrine is a good thing after all. They appear to be losing their apprehension of a veiled threat under the Doctrine menacing their traditional integrity, as well as becoming less resentful of the "paternal" attitude of the United States. More than this, there are indications that the South American states are beginning to favor the adoption of a "Monroe Doctrine" of their own—something in the way of a policy to active interference on their part should an European nation or group of nations launch an aggressive war upon the United States. The integrity of this country is perhaps being recognized as essential to the integrity of the independent pan-American states as they exist today.

"These views were voiced and the prevailing sentiment made known at the opening session of the congress held on December 27. Secretary Lansing, in his address on this occasion, made a plea for a comprehensive and reciprocal pan-Americanism. He advocated an understanding among the American republics which would assure to each its present boundaries and independence, pledged his own government never to "wrest from a neighboring state its territory or possessions," and urged the American family of nations to take for its motto that of Dumas' famous musketeers, "One for all; all for one." He said he hoped and believed the united power of the American republics would constitute a bulwark which would protect the independence and integrity of their neighbors from unjust invasion or aggression.

"The Ambassador of Chile, speaking as president of the congress, characterized the Monroe Doctrine, regarded as a derivation of pan-Americanism, as "a tie of union, a guaranty, a bulwark of our democracies." A number of the chairmen of the various Latin-American delegates in responding for their countries, spoke along the same lines. Ambassador Da Gama, of Brazil, said, "The sentiment of pan-Americanism seems as necessary today to our national lives as breathing to our natural lives."

"One who listened at this gathering to declarations such as these from so many different sources, came away with the impression that the whole continent was waking up to a new ideal in the international relations of the western hemisphere."

Professor Riggs, who was also to represent the college, was unable to attend the congress.

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SUNDAY CHAPEL.

Professor W. M. Urban preached a very powerful sermon Sunday morning in the chapel, on the text: "Everything works for good to them that love God." He mentioned the error many make of understanding this to mean "for them that love God." He brought out clearly that all great men have come to the point where they saw that all things do so work and urged everyone to try to attain a like view.

RELIGIOUS CENSUS COMPLETE.

Acting President Henry A. Perkins has announced the completed religious census of the college. An approximate census was issued some time ago, but since then there have been several additions and corrections. Twelve sects are represented among the undergraduate body, which numbers a little over two hundred twenty-five. The Episcopalians as in the earlier census, are in the majority, and the Congregationalists and Roman Catholics rank second and third, respectively.

The census figures are as follows: Episcopal, 114; Congregationalist, 32; Roman Catholic, 29; Hebrew, 27; Methodist, 10; Presbyterian, 8; Baptist, 6; Dutch Reformed Church, 1; Lutheran, 1; Unitarian, 1; Church of St. Thomas, 1; Christian Science, 1.

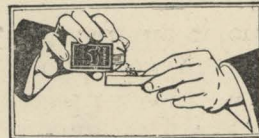
CHANGE IN JUNIOR WEEK.

There will be no tea at the I. K. A. Lodge on Sunday, February 6.

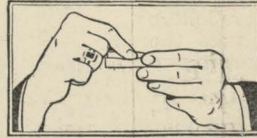
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1. In the fingers of the left hand, hold paper, curved to receive tobacco, poured with the right hand.



2. Spread the tobacco the length of the paper, making it slightly hollow in the centre.



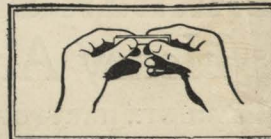
3. Then place your two thumbs next to each other in the middle of the paper in this position.

## How To "Roll Your Own"

It's a simple, easy process. You can do it with your eyes shut after a little practice. And what a joy is the fresh, fragrant cigarette of "Bull" Durham rolled by your own hand to your own liking! You "roll your own" with "Bull" and note the difference.



4. Roll cigarette on lower fingers, index fingers moving up. With thumbs gently force edge of paper over the tobacco.



5. Shape the cigarette by rolling it with the thumbs as you draw them apart.

## GENUINE "BULL" DURHAM SMOKING TOBACCO

All over the world men of energy and action are rolling "Bull" into cigarettes. Probably not one of these millions of men "rolled his own" successfully at the first trial. There's a knack in it—"rolling your own" is an art—but you can learn it if you will follow these diagrams. Keep at it for a few days and you'll soon be able to make for yourself, to suit your own taste, the smartest, liveliest, mildest smoke in the world.

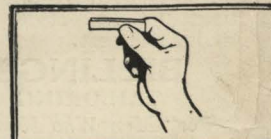
"Bull" Durham, made of "bright" Virginia-North Carolina leaf, has a mellow-sweetness that is unique and an aroma that is unusually pleasing.



Start "rolling your own" with "Bull" Durham today and you'll never again be satisfied with any other kind of a cigarette.

Ask for FREE package of "papers" with each 5c sack

THE AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY



6. Hold the cigarette in your right hand, with edge of paper slightly projecting, and—



7. With the tip of your tongue moisten the projecting edge of the paper.



8. Close ends of cigarette by twisting the paper. The cigarette is now ready to smoke.