



# The Tripod

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## HUMPHREY AND SEMMES BROADCAST

Discuss Situation in Central Europe.

Extreme racial jealousies in Central Europe will in time force the consolidation of the small Succession States and create a new balance of power in Europe, in the opinion of Raphael Semmes, assistant professor of history and politics at Trinity College, who broadcast a radio dialogue over WTIC here Tuesday night with Professor Edward F. Humphrey, head of the department, on "Racial and Economic Issue in Central Europe."

This antithetical result of racial jealousy will be brought about, Professor Semmes believes, through the very thing it has created, tariff barriers. By erecting customs and tariff barriers against each other, he said, these small, independent, jealous Succession States are retarding their own development almost to the point of suicide. They are under-industrialized, he pointed out, and it is impossible for them to become economically self-sufficient, so that their one hope of prosperity lies in a mutually complementary interchange of commodities. This condition, Professor Semmes believes, will in time force the removal of tariff walls and open the way for public opinion to bring about amalgamation of racial groups.

Of the two problems, racial and economic, which face the central European states, the former is the more important, Professor Semmes believes. The people of this part of the world are influenced much more by the feeling of being members of kindred races than by the thought of sacrificing this kinship ideal for the mutual economic advantages, he said.

This has created several "Alsace-Lorraines" in Central Europe under the terms of the treaty of Versailles, Professor Semmes said, but has also given rise to talk of combinations between peoples of kindred races who now are under different political control. When this racial jealousy is taken into consideration, the professor said, the work of the men at Versailles cannot be criticised too severely. Many of the decisions reached at Paris in 1919, will be modified in the course of time and injustices done there will be rectified, he said, but the work of the peace negotiators was made very difficult by many extreme demands made by most of the central European countries which were experiencing for the first time in centuries the exhilaration that came with the realization of full national consciousness.

The treaty makers did their best to prevent a continuation of the old Dual Monarchy's ruthless disregard of racial minorities, Professor Semmes said, by compelling Poland, Czecho-Slovakia and Jugo-Slavia to sign treaties obligating them to recognize the rights of racial minorities within their new borders.

After the first flush of extreme racial nationalism fades, Professor Semmes is of the opinion that Austria may be permitted to unite with Germany, Jugo-Slavia with Bulgaria, and Hungary with Roumania, which would create a new balance of power in Europe. The united countries would counterbalance each other, he said, and would act as counterweights to the increasing prestige of Germany.

## FRANCE TODAY

Professor Galpin Discusses the Economic and Social Conditions

The first feelings of the traveler returning to France after a lapse of many years are of wonder at the comforts, the pleasures, even the luxuries that are his for what would seem here at home a very modest sum. He is enchanted, too, with the beauty that he finds on every hand, expressed in art, in architecture, and above all in that fine sense of proportion that seems to be the inheritance of the French nation. Their capital, Paris, is to me the most beautiful city in the world, though to be sure I haven't seen them all yet.

Living as I did out near the Arc de Triomphe de l'Etoile, every time I went to the theatre or the opera, I drove down the full length of the Champs Elysees just at dusk, as the lights of the city were coming on, and through the incomparable Place de la Concorde. Where else in the world is such beauty, such magnificence of proportion to be found? And what opportunities are to be found in Paris in the way of music, opera, and the theatre! There one may satisfy a taste for the most trivial or the most classic of plays. One's intellectual appetite is further whetted by a bewildering array of lectures by the most eminent French scholars, at the Sorbonne, the College de France, the Ecole Normale, and a host of other institutions of higher learning. Paris is a veritable paradise for travelers of every kind, from the most trivial-minded to the most serious.

Of the fifteen months of my sabbatical leave, nine were spent in the city of Paris, and about 2½ months in other parts of France (Touraine, the French Riviera, and in Brittany). It was interesting to compare my impressions with the memories of my last previous visit to France sixteen years before.

The middle laboring classes seemed to be living the same well ordered, frugal existence that I had noted on previous occasions. They buy their provisions for the day's consumption only. Every centime of expenditure is carefully calculated, even more carefully than it used to be. I was aware, also, of a growing concern at the fast rising cost of living. The constantly increasing price of bread, which is officially determined on the basis of the cost of wheat, became front-page news, along with the rate of foreign exchange. Another difference I noted: the audiences in the best theatres and at the two opera houses in Paris, which before the war were noted for their elegance, have grown shabby. Except for the foreign tourists, who are wearing the newness off their Parisian finery for customs purposes, the women in these audiences are dressed in clothes long out of fashion, and often shabby. Furthermore, French women for the most part dress now entirely in black, for reasons of economy. Again, though the traffic in the city of Paris is very heavy and congested, with its thousands of taxis, on the highways, away from the city, there is no such stream of automobiles as we see everywhere here in America. Cars are few and far between. They are very heavily taxed, and the French cannot afford them. A further point: an American philanthropist is paying for necessary repairs to the great Chateau de Versailles. What would have to be our sense of financial impotence before we would allow a wealthy foreigner to put a new roof on one of our public buildings, say the capitol at Washington, at his expense, in or-

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## JUNIOR 'VARSITY TO PLAY ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL.

The Trinity Junior 'Varsity will play the final game of their season next Wednesday against St. Paul's School at Concord, N. H. The Juniors have shown steady improvement throughout the entire season and proved themselves to be a strong and smooth working aggregation in their win over the Massachusetts Aggies Two-Year Team last week. It is expected that they will draw the season to a close in a manner which will reflect credit on their already fine reputation.

## SOCCER.

The Faculty soccer team, with the assistance of some Freshmen to complete their ranks, defeated the Sophomore team by a score of 1 to 0. The Sophomores won the privilege of playing the Faculty by defeating the Freshman team 2 to 1 in a previous contest. Both the faculty and the students had fast teams and the game was quite exciting for the spectators as well as the participants. Age and wisdom proved themselves to be very worthy opponents for youth and vigor and, as we are led to believe is true in other lines also, they were able to keep just a bit ahead.

## NEW YORK ALUMNI GIVE DINNER.

Discuss Affairs of the College.

The New York Association of the Alumni of Trinity College gave an informal dinner Tuesday evening and had as their guests Dr. Ogilby, Dean Troxell, and Professor Wadlund.

There were about seventy-five men at the dinner and speeches were made by the guests and by several of the alumni who were present.

## JUNIOR 'VARSITY BASKETBALL.

There will be no call for Junior 'Varsity basketball until after Thanksgiving. At that time Coach Leeke will band together all those candidates who are not retained on the 'varsity squad and any others who wish to come out for the team. The Junior 'Varsity will have a good schedule this year and needs all the possible material.

## GERMAN CLUB MEETS.

Organizes for the Year.

The German Club held its first meeting of the year on Thursday evening in Professor Naylor's classroom. The meeting was called by Charles Solms, the acting president of the club. There will be a full account of the meeting in the next issue of "The Tripod."

## SOPHOMORE HOP.

According to the By-Laws of the Senate of Trinity College, the Senate Finance Committee is empowered to call off any student function which shows evidence of being a financial failure. The committee does not desire to take this step in regard to the Sophomore Hop, if it can possibly be avoided. The Hop will cost approximately \$500 and of that amount the Sophomores have paid to date the sum total of \$14.

Hops alone may be all right, but a Sophomore Hop needs Sophomores.

Come on, '29; your assessment is \$7—need more be said?

—Senate Finance Committee.

## GERMANY TODAY

Professor Spaulding's Article is Concluded in this Issue

The German temperament is not inclined to radicalism in politics. Germany's resistance to the socialist and communist attacks, during the revolution, saved the rest of Western Europe, as well as herself, from a flood of Bolshevism. These attacks were strongest in great manufacturing centers like Berlin and Munich, in both of which there was much street fighting. For several weeks, the Red Army held control in Munich and were ousted just in time to prevent serious terrorism. On the pavements and the walls of public buildings in Munich, I saw last summer, the marks of bombs. A shopkeeper told me how people had rushed in from the street to escape the flying fragments of grenades. A lady declared that among the communists, there were many with inhuman, wolfish faces, such as she had not known existed, and which made her stop to wonder who was responsible for their existence. There were many Russian agitators among the Red Army in Munich. That city, however, and Bavaria as a whole, have returned to their pre-war conservatism and are now ineffectual opponents of the new government. The Crown Princes of Prussia and Bavaria are the chief factors for unrest in Germany. Socialism is represented mainly in Thuringia and the manufacturing districts of Saxony. Until recently, there were frequent riots and outbreaks, by both the communists and the monarchists, but these have decreased enormously, largely through the work of two men: Ebert and Severing.

Ebert, the first German president, represented the period of socialist control, but also the German tendency to prefer country to party. He was himself a proletarian, and declared his loyalty to the constitution without ceasing to profess socialist principles. Probably he was the right man for the period, as he was representative in the best sense of the party then in control. He had unusual gifts for organization and administration, and accomplished a great task in times of exceeding difficulty.

His successor, Hindenburg, represents the swing of political control away from the radical left but not, as was expected, to the extreme right. Of course, Hindenburg's antecedents are the reverse of those of Ebert. Press comments in foreign countries on his election, were almost unanimous in fearing reactionary consequences. It is certain that many Germans who voted for him, hoped for such consequences. But both hopes and fears of this nature were disappointed. Today, Hindenburg is regarded as a traitor by the monarchists and as a savior by nearly all the rest of Germany. He was like Ebert in placing patriotism above every other form of loyalty. It is said that early in the reign of the late Kaiser, Hindenburg criticised an error of the young man at the military manoeuvres. As a result, he was retired from active service. On the outbreak of the war, the Kaiser had to appeal to him to head the resistance to the Russian invasion. His behavior was strikingly different from that of Ludendorff, at the time of the monarchist uprising known as the Kapp-Putsch, in 1923. Ludendorff was asked to become leader of the Schwarze Reichswehr, a secret monarchistic military organization, and accepted. A similar organization

(Continued on page 4, column 2.)

## TRINITY JUNIOR TEAM DEFEATS MASS. AGGIES

Blue and Gold Scrubs Make Three Touchdowns Against Mass. Aggie Two-Year Team.

The Trinity Junior 'Varsity won its first home game of the season last Saturday when they defeated the Massachusetts Aggie Two-Year eleven by a 20 to 0 score. The Blue and Gold Scrubs decisively outplayed the Aggie team in all branches of the game, their offense worked well both in rushing the ball and in the attack via the forward pass, and their defense was strong enough to practically never let the ball advance out of the Aggie territory. They amassed a total of fourteen first downs.

The superiority of the Trinity Juniors was shown from the very start of the game, their first touchdown being made within the first few minutes of play before the ball had ever been in the Aggies hands. Massachusetts Aggies kicked off to Trinity the ball going to the five-yard line. Burleigh ran back for a forty-yard gain before he was downed. The first few plays did not go for very long gains then the Trinity backs seemed to break loose and started a march which was not stopped until the goal line had been passed. Gillis took the ball over but missed the try for extra point. This was the only score in the first half. The remainder of the time saw the ball changing hands frequently, but mostly in Massachusetts Aggie territory. During this half the Aggies were able to make four first downs while Trinity made eight.

In the second half Trinity again received the kickoff. The ball was soon carried to the Aggie five-yard line but here the defenders of the goal stiffened and the Blue and Gold eleven were held for downs. The Aggies punted from behind their own goal line. The kick, which was rushed, was very short and Trinity recovered it on the Aggie twenty-three-yard line. The Trinity team who had been stopped from scoring but a moment before were not to be denied again with the goal still in view. After three plays Burleigh took the ball over for the second touchdown. The extra point was made with a drop-kick. No other score was made until the last quarter, when Burleigh caught an Aggie pass in mid-air and ran sixty-three yards along the side lines for the final touchdown. The team made this possible by giving him good interference. Again he made the extra point by drop-kicking.

At this time all the substitutes were given a chance in the game. They proved themselves quite capable of withstanding the Aggie attack.

Burleigh, playing for the Trinity Juniors, was by far the outstanding star of the game. He proved a capable quarterback and gave a fine exhibition of football in carrying back punts, passing and carrying the ball. Gillis was the mainstay in the backfield. Gillis, Smith and Rogers were the stars of the Trinity line.

The lineups:

Trinity		Mass. Aggies
Eno	LE	Butler
Anderson	LT	Pulsifer
Gillies	LG	Smith
MacInnes	C	Warren
Smith	RG	Young
Rogers	RT	Nielson
Owen	RE	Chace
Burleigh	QB	Holland
Gillis	LHB	Peabody
Platt	RHB	Burrill
Uhlig	FB	Batters

# The Tripod

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THRU THE EDITOR'S TRIPOD

## "TRIPODS" FOR PROSPECTIVE STUDENTS.

It has been made possible through the kindness of one of the Trustees, for "Tripods" to be sent regularly to any Preparatory School or to any prospective student, so that a wider interest in the College might be developed.

If any student or any alumnus knows of any school or any prospective student to whom he would like to have "The Tripod" sent, we wish that he would give the names and addresses to the Circulation Manager, in writing.

The Trustee who has made this possible, the College Administration, and "The Tripod," hope that many names will be received soon, so that this plan may be put into effect as quickly as possible.

## THE NEW SENATE.

Trinity College has every right to be exceedingly proud of her new Senate. We have now a Senate which is small enough to function properly and which fulfills a long felt need—that of giving the Senior class the importance to which it is entitled.

Last year when this new system was discussed, many voted for it, thinking that any change from the old conditions would be desirable but really feeling that the new plan would not accomplish much. Time has shown that the change was very much for the better and that the new Senate deserves the confidence and support of the entire college. The responsibility for the Senate has been thrown upon the President of the College Body, who has the power to choose the Senators. This has assured the students that harmony will prevail and that the President and the Senate, working together, can do much for the good of the college.

The present President of the College Body, has shown wisdom in the choosing of the men, who, along with himself, are responsible for the government of the undergraduates. The policy of holding regular weekly meetings, which the present Senate has adopted, is commendable in every way. Last year the Senate used to meet once a month and the President was lucky if four or five of the fourteen members attended.

We are fortunate in having a Senate which really has the welfare of the college at heart and which is sincerely trying to do all that it can to promote the interests of the college and of the students.

## THE SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

The Senate Finance Committee has held five meetings this year for the purpose of having Freshmen and Sophomores show their desire to try out for the committee. At three of those meetings, there were no underclassmen present and at the other two there was one Sophomore and one Freshman. The only encouraging thing about the situation is that the Sophomore and Freshman are not from the same Fraternity.

There are two vacancies on the Senate Finance Committee to be filled this year. Both the Sophomore and the Freshman members of the committee are to be chosen by the Senate, and, of course, the men recommended by the committee are considered more carefully by the Senate than men who are not so recommended. The committee keeps a careful record of the work done by each man trying out for it, and recommendation is given entirely on the basis of the amount of work done by the individual. There is no favoritism shown in making the recommendations and all candidates are given equal opportunities.

There is to be another call for candidates for the committee, very soon, and each Fraternity should see that it has both a Freshman and a Sophomore at that meeting and the Neutral Body should see to it that it is represented by at least four men.

## COLLEGE DAYS.

Only a few months ago a well-known writer published an article in a magazine stating that "the four years at college are wasted." His main argument in support of his assertion seemed to be that going to college for four years keeps a young man out of contact with the actualities of life for too long a time. That may be so in his opinion, but it is not so in the opinion of most of the great men of our day.

To be sure there are those students for whom four years at college are just time wasted. But the vast majority of students leave college finer and better men for their brief four years' sojourn. We cannot judge the college career of the youth of the entire world by the foibles of a few. Statistics also, go to show that many of our college men have been in active contact with the world during their entire course. Think of the number of students who work their way through college.

If it were not for the training which college gives, one would never enjoy to the fullest sense life's finest things. One of life's most priceless treasures is friendship, and where could young people get such an opportunity, as four years at college offer, for making friendships, in the turmoil of the world's business?

No, the four years at college are not wasted. The four years which you spend at college are the very best years of your life. In later life you will look through the treasures of memory and nothing will stand out as being finer than your four years of college life.

## THANKSGIVING.

Thanksgiving Day is only a few days off and will be past before the next issue of "The Tripod." Thanksgiving Day has always had special associations for all New Englanders and is primarily a New England custom. There are very few people, and we hope that there are none of them in Trinity College, who do not know the stories connected with the first Thanksgiving Day.

We, as members of a New England institution, should feel something of the noble meaning of the day.\* We have a great many things to be thankful for. We have good parents, a good home, good friends, and last but not least a good Alma Mater. Who could feel gloom or sad with such an abundance of blessings? Remember all these on Thanksgiving Day and also the unfortunate ones.

When we stop to think of how much we have and how little others have, we ought to be deeply moved. We drink deeply of all the pleasures that life has to offer, while others taste only the bitter dregs of despair. That is one of life's tragedies.

Such conditions should be realized by college students. That is one of the things which a college education should teach—to appreciate the blessings which you have.

## RUSHING EVILS AT TRINITY COLLEGE.

### More Undergraduate Views on an Old Topic.

Three times since the opening of my college career, have I had the opportunity to watch the beginning of the college year and the reception of new students. Twice have I been little more than an observer, but at least once have I been a real participant in the events that mark that opening and that reception. My observations have been the same on all three occasions. The new student is rushed from place to place, from entrance examinations to student examinations, from Faculty receptions to Sophomore receptions. When not being hurried along his busy way by these factors of college life, he is being rushed by the social organizations of the campus—the fraternities. The first days of a Freshman's college career represent the extreme of headlong and precipitate abuse of time. It is small wonder that he seldom notices where his path is taking him until it is too late, and he often falls a victim to early failure. He is but an individual in the stampede of the herd—to hesitate means that he will be bowled over and trampled upon by those surrounding him; to proceed at the same reckless speed likewise means the risk of tripping and being lost under the pack.

Speed! It is your ruling demon. The Faculty demand speed, the Alumni demand speed, the Fraternities demand speed! Everybody unites in the confusion of speed. Speed is certainly necessary to some of these elements of college life, but it is equally certain that such necessity does not exist for others, and the fraternities fall into the latter group. With four years at their disposal, they must choose to limit themselves to four days—four days when confusion rules and determination of a man's normal character is out of the question. Future friendships are regarded as established upon an introduction. A happy life on the campus is guaranteed by five minutes of chatter on the glories of old "Phi Mu" and a colored button for one's coat lapel. Small wonder so many college careers come to an inglorious termination at the end of the first six months!

The present rushing system at our college is certainly a dangerous ill and

a canker sore on the campus. The college, itself, is hampered, for discontent arises, and there is nothing more injurious to the welfare of any institution than discontent and surliness among its members. Furthermore, it is a foolhardy Freshman who is willing to face this situation.

None run greater risks than the Freshmen who do choose to brave this situation. Is it necessary to remark on the results that may fall to the lot of an individual who makes a hasty and unfortunate choice of his future college companions? I believe not. There are a sufficient number of examples on the campus at the present time, and we are all familiar with these examples.

The reflections cast on the fraternities themselves, are even more marked. Disunion in any organization spells its eventual downfall, and in no organization more so than a fraternity, for such disunion defeats the very purpose of a fraternity. Friendships are not to be formed at a casual meeting, and care should be exercised in choosing those who are to be your constant companions during the four years of your undergraduate life.

Already an attitude is arising among the patrons of Trinity College, both past and present, that the fraternities have outlived their usefulness and are now only a hindrance to the successful advance of the campus. But have they outlived their usefulness? The idea is foolish. If such were the case, we should, by all means, end them. But nothing has reached senility that still appeals to the young mind, and it is certain that the fraternities are still one of the big attractions to all in-coming students. The statement that they may be regarded at present as something of a hindrance to what is called "Institutional Progress" (i. e., doing something for the college), may be true. But that is merely temporary—the result of heedlessness and not beyond correction at the pleasure of the fraternities.

No attempt is being made by me to deny that the rushing problem is one of the biggest problems confronting any of our fraternities. Each Commencement Week sees the final passage of another delegation, and each Freshman Week in the fall sees the call for a new set of "brothers" who are to carry on the much-lauded "good work" of the fraternity. It has been maintained, and maintained with the use of much good logic, that the best method of handling this problem (a problem which resolves itself merely into the replacement of members lost by graduation or more popular means), is to handle it rapidly, and thus clear the way for equally important and less expensive amusements. But is it necessary to repeat these arguments against the use of haste? I believe not. I have already covered this ground, and further discussion would only be distasteful. I will only mention in passing that there are many fraternity men on the campus who will be able to explain to you with considerable passion what some of these arguments are, and I leave it to my audience to consult these authorities, if any wish to do so.

At this point, I would like to call to everybody's attention, an interesting piece of fraternity activity. A considerable time ago, many who are now on the campus, saw several fraternities barking and snapping at each other's heels over a prospective pledgee, who declared an interest in all these houses. A short time ago these houses had been on the best of terms, but the result was that many bitter words passed between former friends, and all dignity was lost in the wild scramble that followed. And yet, the object of all this display of energy, was only one poor Freshman who knew no more about the houses than they did about him, and who only succeeded in keeping the coals hot by his indecision. In this single instance may be seen two more evils of the present rushing system—loss

(Continued on page 3, column 3.)

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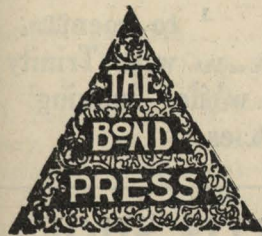
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**Intercollegiate News**

Publications at the University of North Carolina are perhaps unique in that they enjoy complete freedom from faculty censorship. The "Carolina Magazine" recently published a story, "Slaves", which roused the ire of the Student Council which demanded the resignation of the editors. A faculty committee considered the matter and decided that external censorship of the college publications should be avoided, that the responsibility for the truest literary interests of the university, should be vested in the good taste and discretion of the editorial board, elected by and directly responsible to the student body.

\* \*

Two students at the University of Colorado in 1915, Clarence and Walter Rose, began the organization of intercollegiate window cleaners, which they still control and which has branches at over a dozen colleges in Colorado, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas. Large contracts are often secured and enable the students belonging to the organization to earn their college expenses. The Rice Institute group, composed of fifteen students, has contracts for cleaning windows of some of the most important bank and office buildings at Houston, Texas.—"New Student."

\* \*

Rutgers University students launched an attack on compulsory chapel last week. The student body presented a petition to the faculty recommending that seniors be allowed unlimited cuts from daily and Sunday chapel. Although Dean Metzger does not favor the petition, it is felt that some action must be taken to relieve the difficulty of seating all the students due to the increase in enrollment.

\* \*

John Joss, last year's Yale football captain and All-American tackle, had a taste of underclass days when he was mistaken for a sophomore and given a ride into the desert by a crowd of University of Arizona freshmen. Joss is taking graduate work in law at Arizona this year. His protests that he was not a sophomore only added fuel to the fire of the freshmen's revenge for past hazing. Joss was forced to walk six miles back into Tucson under a blazing desert sun.

\* \*

Two co-eds of Ohio University while on a student tour of Europe had the honor of demonstrating the Charleston before His Highness, the Prince of Sweden.

\* \*

Students wearing "Oxford bags" or extreme "plus fours" are not admitted to the dining halls at Oxford University due to a recent reform started among the students. Notices posted in the halls read: "Gentlemen are reminded that they are not allowed to dine in this hall wearing what are vulgarly known as 'plus fours', 'Oxford bags', or any other unseemly or improper article of dress."

\* \*

The University of Pennsylvania has in its library probably one of the first butcher's bills that was ever made out. The bill, dating from 2350 B. C., and calling for payment for three lambs delivered to the temple the second day of the month, is a small pillow-shaped stone on which the letters are inscribed in cuneiform writing. This relic was found a few years ago in central Babylonia and sent to the university where it is now on exhibition.

\* \*

The afternoon before homecoming day at Cornell was spent by the freshmen in polishing and cleaning the streets that lead to the campus. The work was supervised by the sophomore class.

A senior at Alfred University, Alfred, New York, has been appointed as motorcycle officer and special policeman by the town of Alfred. His predecessor resigned last week after he had been showered with fruit by a crowd of irate Alfred students. Student indignation, it is said, was aroused by the officer's indecent language. The village trustees feel that in hiring a student offenders will be fairly treated and there will be a better disposition to obey the law.

**EVILS OF RUSHING SYSTEM.**  
(Continued from page 2, column 4.)

of dignity and the promotion of interfraternity discord. How well this might have been avoided if some semblance of a rushing system had existed!

One of the most illogical "arguments," and yet the one most consistently recurring, for the existing system that has yet come to my attention, was phrased by a fraternity man a short time ago, on a discussion on this topic. He said: "Well, I know well enough what you mean. The system is rotten. But what are you going to do about it? After all, it is the only way on this campus."

"The only way!" "The only way on this campus!" It is not even within the bounds of reason to grace this asinine statement with the term "argument." No one will consider such a collection of words as the product of the brain at all, if he is familiar with any of the fads. It is merely that reflex of the vocal chords that is commonly called "Mob Psychology" or the "I ban vote with the majority" complex. And for this reason, it is the one most commonly thrown before us. Facts show us that on no other campus where the fine arts—and on few where the "not so fine arts"—are taught, does such a system hold sway. And if one system in use on another campus does not happen to suit our needs, we do not have to stop there, for the variety at our command, is limited by little more than the number of campuses our country boasts. Or, even if we are as unique as we persist in believing ourselves to be, let us prove our uniqueness and devise a totally new plan. But in any case, let us stir from the state of inertia in which we now rest.

It is well-worth our time to stop and consider some of the plans now in use at other colleges. The most popular, and apparently the most effective, system seems to lie in the organization of an interfraternity council, which holds the signed agreements of the individual houses to obey whatever rushing system it may choose to adopt, and which has the power to back up any of its rulings with sufficient force. A second plan puts the enforcement of a signed rushing agreement in the hands of the college authorities, thus creating a neutral body whose position alone guarantees absolute authority and justice. A third system, which I will readily admit to be impossible on our campus at the present time, consists in a mutual and unwritten agreement which is enforced by its virtues alone. The latter is ideal, and, so far as my argument goes, impossible. Such things are not created in a day.

The desirability of correction is obvious. Only a few of the more headstrong insist that we are better off as matters now stand. Then why the hesitation? Barring one possibility, that is a question I cannot answer. That one possibility lies in fraternity antagonism, which I know to exist on the surface at present, but which I believe to be only a slight skin eruption that goes no deeper than the cuticle. Fraternity antagonism is bred by fraternity fear alone—the mutual distrust of one another that causes each to seek a hold upon the other in order to ward off the grips that they fear themselves. Yet, as can well be pointed out, this communal warfare

**ALUMNI NOTES.**

Tenison W. Newsom, Trinity, '22, has been made manager of the Hartford office of Brown Brothers & Company of New York.

\* \*

William Hannan, Trinity, '26, visited the college last week. Mr. Hannan is living in Detroit where he is engaged in the real estate business. While here he was entertained at St. Anthony Hall.

\* \*

Reverend Francis Creamer, Trinity, '23, visited college last week. While here he was entertained at St. Anthony Hall.

continues to wage in the face of a far more serious danger, and a danger which threatens from external sources.

It is not an unprecedented thing for fraternities to be abolished because of their quarrelings 'among themselves. I call to your attention Harvard, where a revulsion of student opinion caused the enactment of laws that killed these institutions on that campus. And I also call to your attention Princeton, where the continual warfare waged by these organizations caused the trustees of the college to intervene and end the trouble for all time by dealing the fraternities a death-blow.

Thus it is evident that the fraternities cannot continue in this antagonism. It cannot proceed further without causing its own death and the death of the fraternities, and it is up to the fraternities to end it themselves while the time is good. With the removal of this antagonism, all obstacles will be removed, and there will only remain the problem of the proposition and acceptance of a suitable plan. What that plan should be, I do not venture to suggest, for whatever plan is finally adopted, should come from the fraternities as a group, and not from any one individual. Coming from an individual, it is likely to be only to the interest of the one individual and his intimates, and not for the good of the whole group.

—W. B. S.

**FRANCE TODAY.**

(Continued from page 1, column 2.)

der to save that building from destruction by the elements? See what a confession of weakness that is on the part of a proud nation!

French people in all walks of life, except the peasants, give evidence of feeling the pinch of poverty. One notices a stricter calculation of cost; for example, a willingness to be jostled about on the platform of the autobus when there are no second-class seats vacant rather than to pay the 20 centimes more that would provide a seat in first class.

On the other hand, there is no unemployment in France today, as there is in England and Germany. Everyone is at work, men and women alike, including those maimed in the war. They even have to import two million foreign laborers! There is every outward indication of great business activity. Yet the franc, the indicator of the financial condition of the country, though it fluctuates a little now and then, continues to have a very low value in terms of the American dollar and the English pound.

What is the answer to the enigma? A country hard at work, and busy as never before, yet feeling the pinch of poverty, and overshadowed by a sense of impending national financial disaster that paralyzes its traditional optimism and makes it darkly envious of its friends and former allies.

In the first place, France lost practically one whole generation of its young men, a million and a half, in the war. The resulting economic loss is obvious. In the second place, it had devastated regions of large proportions to restore to productivity

(Continued on page 4, column 5.)

**NEW BOOKS.**

"Fifty Favorite Operas," by Paul England. Harper & Brothers.

This book is for those who love opera rather than for those who know all about it. Today, opera has legions of lovers; thousands when, say twenty-five years ago, there were hundreds. Naturally, these new devotees include a number of persons unacquainted with the operatic traditions, to whom an opera is at first something of a puzzle; without some previous knowledge of the work the plot must often seem obscure and tangled and the dramatic significance of the music will make but a faint appeal. "Fifty Favorite Operas" is written for this class of readers.

The author gives a clear and detailed account of the action, scene by scene, of fifty operas while drawing attention, at the same time, to all the chief points of musical interest, quoting whenever practicable, the original words for reference.

All the great operas are here, the masterpieces of Gluck, Mozart, Weber, Rossini, Verdi, Gounod and Bizet, Rimsky-Korsakov, Wagner and Humperdinck. There are also a number of operas which have been included because of their historical interest or because of the possible ephemeral popularity which they at present enjoy.

The illustrations are drawn from operatic prints and drawings and add greatly to the historical interest of the book.

A partial list of the operas includes Orfeo and Euridice, Le Seraglio, Le Nozze di Figaro, Don Giovanni, Fidelio, Le Barbieri di Siviglia, Guillaume Tell, Norma, Lucia di Lammermoor, Les Huguenots, Martha, Tannhauser, Lohengrin, Rigoletti, Il Trovatore, La Traviata, Faust, Romeo et Juliette, Tristan and Isolde, Der Ring des Nibelungen, Parsifal, Hansel and Gretel, Aida, Otello, Carmen, Samson et Dalila, Contes d'Hoffmann, Manon, Pagliacci, Thais, Cavalleria Rusticana, La Boheme, Madame Butterfly, Louise, Pelleas et Melisande, Le Coc d'or, Boris Godounov, Der Rosenkavalier.

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—"Francis Bacon",  
by R. W. Church.

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College is a great help. It keeps the office from being cluttered up with the old man's son.

\*\*

The great criminal lawyer wept. "My client's wife had a diamond ring," said he, "and he held it out on me."

**PROFESSOR SPAULDING'S TALK.**  
(Continued from page 1, column 4.)

appealed to Hindenburg, who had no knowledge of its real aims, with proposals ostensibly looking to a war with France, which Hindenburg rejected. On the second of last month (October) his seventy-ninth birthday was marked by the receipt of thousands of letters and telegrams of congratulation from liberal organizations throughout Germany.

His latest act has seemed a confirmation of their trust in him. During the recent manoeuvres at Munsingen, the son of the former Crown Prince of Prussia was allowed to participate with the Ninth Potsdam Infantry Regiment. The conservative press charges that Hindenburg knew of the fact at the time, but he has stated that his first knowledge of it came from the newspapers. At any rate, the Minister of War was not informed, although General von Seeckt, in command of the manoeuvres, permitted the prince to take part in them. At first this participation was denied by the commander of the regiment, and later minimized by the monarchistic journal, "Kreuzzeitung." There was a short period of eager expectation as to what Hindenburg would do. He accepted von Seeckt's resignation from the service. One French paper, the "Echo de Paris," regarded Seeckt's withdrawal as a result of the conflict between the old and the new Germany. The German conservatives declared that Seeckt had been sacrificed to the desire for a good understanding with France. This the government officially denied, stating that it was a purely internal affair. The "Berlin Tageblatt" of October 9, published a despatch from Washington which read as follows: "Seeckt's withdrawal has caused a great sensation here and is generally regarded as a proof of the stability of the republican government. "The Washington Star" writes: "The quickness with which Seeckt's withdrawal was brought about shows that the German government is not inclined to facilitate in any way the return of the Hohenzollerns."

The comment of a second Paris newspaper, "le Matin," puts still another interpretation upon the affair. Remarking on the coincidence of Seeckt's withdrawal with the resignation of Severing, Prussian minister of the interior, it suggests that both changes will free the hands of Stresemann, Minister of Foreign Affairs, for his policy of co-operation with France. Severing is the "best hated" man in Prussia, and is cordially disliked in all conservative sections of Germany. He had done as much as any other man to sustain the present government. As minister of the interior, in Prussia, he had the strongest conservative opposition of the country in his efforts to keep the government steadily republican. In spite of frequent plots against his life and constant slanderous attacks, he has created a strong Prussian police system as an instrument of defence for the republic. Like Ebert, he is a proletarian. After learning the trade of locksmith, he soon became an executive of the Metal-Workers' Union and, as an editor, influential in the Social-Democratic Party.

The choice of his successor promises well for the continuation of his work. Two candidates were considered, both Social Democrats. Noske had been Minister of National Defence from the revolution to the Kapp-Putsch, but though he pursued a policy of severe repression of disorder, he was outwitted by his military associates until the Putsch took place and failed. In his stead, the president of the Berlin police, since 1925, has been chosen to succeed Severing. This man, Grzesinski, declares that his aim is to continue his predecessor's task of democratizing the Prussian internal administration. A recent event seems to indicate his sincere opposition to both of the extreme parties. A communistic demonstration, planned for the 14th of October in Berlin, had

been forbidden as dangerous to public order.

Naturally the revolution has aroused violent differences of opinion. Such a result would be certain to occur in any country under like circumstances. In part, the division of opinion takes the form merely of tension in social relations, in part organized groups attempt to influence the course of political events. The number of such organizations is very great. Those of the monarchists are almost all secret. They are either military or semi-military in character and sympathize with the policy of military and naval reconstruction. Among these conservative associations are the Stahlhelme (or steel helmets), the Feme (a secret tribunal something like the Klu Klux Klan), and the Schwarze Reichswehr or black militia, an illegal body existing within the Reichswehr, or authorized militia. Three prominent liberal organizations are the Reichsbanner Schwarz-Rot-Gold, the Reichsbund deutscher demokratischer Jugend and the Jungdeutscher Orden. The secret organizations of the monarchists have frequently put to death individuals whom they consider dangerous to themselves or to the country. They, and the radical groups—but not the liberals—have still more frequently caused rioting and bloodshed, on the occasion of parades, celebrations and public holidays. The committee of the Prussian Diet, charged with investigation of such disorders, has just ended a session at Munich. Due to the activity of Bavarian royalists, this meeting was held in the Bavarian capital, much to the indignation of the natives. Quite correctly, they saw in this fact a consequence of Severing's policy of suppressing attacks on the government even outside the Prussian state. Several liberal associations, on the other hand, sent messages of thanks to Severing on his retirement, and one of them expressed its hostility to both the radical and the reactionary parties.

When the attempt was made in 1848, to unify Germany by popular action, black, red and gold, the colors of the student fraternities (then liberal) were proposed for the national flag. They were not adopted, since the constitutional movement failed. When the princes, under Bismarck's pressure, in 1871, actually did accept German unification, the colors of black, white and red were adopted. Since the revolution of 1918, the question of what flag the new republic shall display, has become a storm center of political contention. At present, according to a temporary compromise, the colors of 1848 are used, with a small inset of black, white and red in the upper left-hand corner, like the blue field dotted with stars in our own banner. Nevertheless, there exist reactionary communities whose administrations have never invested in this national emblem. It is to be hoped that the question will soon be finally decided. When the Reichstag convenes in November, it will choose a flag committee at the wish of the government. This committee will probably include, besides representatives of all parties, artists and specialists in heraldry, and will select for consideration some forty of the thousand designs that have been suggested.

Political differences which do not find expression in organizations are manifested in social hostility. Generally speaking, and as is natural, the younger generation is liberal, the older, conservative. But there is another alignment, on an economic basis, according to which workmen and employers usually find themselves in opposition. Unfortunately, the attitude of the educated classes was at first very largely conservative, due to the long pre-war control of social rank and education by the government. Immediately after the revolution, the conservatives included a majority of the faculties, students and alumni of universities, as well as of the professional and, of course, the

official class. A change in this state of affairs is to be noted in connection with the Prussian judiciary. In the first days of the republic complaints were frequent of decisions dictated by conservative prejudice. On October 10, a convention of the Prussian Legal Association admitted certain cases of justifiable criticism of judicial action, sharply condemned such action, and passed unanimously the following resolution: "The judges and lawyers belonging to the Prussian Legal Association, recognize in the Weimar constitution, the foundation of the law and the guarantee of national welfare, and declare their inviolable loyalty to the constitution. The judges are servants of the will of the German people as expressed by law, not servants of any party whatsoever. They, therefore, regard it as their duty to support the constitution of the Republic as the supreme body of law of the German state."

Among the German universities the war produced a condition of demoralization not unlike what was experienced in this country. War degrees were granted and poor results in examinations became frequent. These conditions are now decidedly improved. It is sad to think that university faculties, those august custodians of wisdom, still display such intense political feeling that their extreme conservative and liberal members do not have any social relations with each other. Perhaps the students cannot be blamed for having at first sided with the reaction. The German student fraternities were mainly of patriotic origin, dating from the war of liberation against Napoleon which began in 1813. As a result of this fact, they were for a long time leaders of liberal thought and suffered honorably under the repressive measures of Metternich. After the revolutionary failure of 1848, they ceased to have much political significance. Duelling and drinking increased in popularity, often at the expense of studying and thinking. After the revolution of 1918, the fraternities forced their members to participate in conservative demonstrations, to vote solidly at elections, and the like. Most of the members were really politically indifferent. They showed a tendency to lack of individualism, insufficient interest in public affairs and passive acceptance of tradition not altogether unknown in other countries. The alumni, especially the "Alte Herren" who were fathers of fraternity members, were often blameworthy in supporting the old fashioned traditions of drinking and duelling, and the conservative sentiments which had come to be associated with such amusements. Some time ago a sixty-year-old teacher at Hanover was subjected to insults and abuse by the students, on the pretext of patriotic motives, because he had voiced liberal opinions.

Fortunately, such conditions are changing. A large number of German students have recently called forth attacks by the conservative press. It is to be hoped that all classes will come to realize that, preceding the revolution of 1918, the last really democratic movement in Germany occurred in 1848, and then received the support of the best men of the nation. Men like Carl Schurz were imprisoned or forced to flee in large numbers, many of them to the United States, and there made splendid records as public servants and loyal citizens of our own democracy. Stresemann, whom Mr. Frank Simonds declares is to remain the leading figure in German political life, referred to these men in his speech on October 2, before the Deutsche Volkspartei at Cologne. "I am convinced," he said, "that the movement of 1848 contained a strong national element. While the contemporary German princes were unable to see beyond their own petty interests, these men laid the cornerstone for the unification of Germany. The members of the Frankfurt Parliament were the best patriots we have had. I should rejoice if a German Reichstag

**DEBATING CLUB TO MEET.**

World Court is Topic for Discussion.

There will be a regular meeting of the Summer Debating Club on Monday, November 22, in Seabury 7. The question to be debated is, "Resolved, That the United States Should Enter the World Court." The affirmative will be upheld by Pitt, '29, and Hey, '29, and the negative by Bobrow, '30, and Wise, '30. Ziff will criticize the debate and will also give some suggestions on the use of the hands in debating. It is hoped that by Monday some definite agreement may be reached with Gettysburg College for a debate.

**FRANCE TODAY.**

(Continued from page 3, column 4.)

after the armistice. The French hoped, and confidently expected, that Germany would pay the bill. Factories and towns were rebuilt, sometimes extravagantly, and the cost was carried apart from the budget. When it became evident that Germany could not be forced to pay, this large amount added to the national debt brought the indebtedness of France to crushing and alarming proportions, with a corresponding decline in the international value of the franc. This decline had a rapid acceleration during the fifteen months I was in Europe, as political combination after combination tried in vain to solve the problem of financial rehabilitation. When I went to France in the summer of 1925, the dollar was worth twenty francs; before I left last August it had touched fifty francs. Millions of French people who had saved a little money and invested it in government bonds before the war saw their savings rapidly decline in value, until now they represent but about one-sixth of their original value. As the cost of living rose, their incomes diminished in the same proportion when viewed from the standpoint of purchasing power. Also, the French are, like the English, laboring under a burden of taxation of which we in America know nothing. An American upon an income of \$5000 pays a tax of \$37.50; a Frenchman on the same income pays \$839! And out of every dollar that the French government receives in taxes, sixty cents is at once consumed by debt charges, and this without any reference to the foreign debt, British or American! So it is that France is living on top of a volcano that may erupt at any moment and bring the whole financial structure of the nation crashing to the ground. If France goes bankrupt, it is believed that Belgium and Italy can hardly avoid the same fate.

Professor Galpin's article will be concluded in next issue.

When people demanded direct election, they didn't know it would be necessary to prime the primaries.

\*\*

And many a man who thinks he is a cynic has confidence in a bootlegger's guarantee.

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