



The Tripod

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SYDNEY G. FISHER, TRUSTEE, DIES

One of Foremost American Research
Historians.

Sydney George Fisher, 70, of Essington, Pa., Dean of the Board of Trustees of Trinity College, and recognized as one of the foremost American research historians, died February 22, at the Corinthian Yacht Club, Essington.

Mr. Fisher, who was graduated from Trinity in 1879, later attended Harvard Law School. He received a Doctor of Literature degree from Western University of Pennsylvania in 1897 and had the Doctor of Laws degree conferred on him by Trinity in 1902 and by the University of Pennsylvania in 1914.

Spurred Civil Service Reform.

He was the author of several volumes and numerous articles dealing with American historical topics and gained special prominence in 1880 when he published an article which was credited with starting national civil service reform. In addition to being a trustee of Trinity, Mr. Fisher was a trustee of the Institution for the Education of the Blind and the Library Company, both of Philadelphia.

Sydney George Fisher was born at Philadelphia, September 11, 1856, the son of Sydney George and Elizabeth Ingersoll Fisher. After his college career, he was admitted to the Pennsylvania bar in 1883. He was unmarried.

A number of Mr. Fisher's articles dealt with the American immigration system, notably one which appeared in the "Forum" of January, 1894, entitled, "Has Immigration Dried Up Our Literature?"

Professor Humphrey's Tribute.

Professor Edward F. Humphrey of the History Department at Trinity College had the following to say with regard to the death of Mr. Fisher:

"Friends of American history universally lament the death of Sydney George Fisher. He was one of our 'elder historians,' now so rapidly passing—a group that included men like Rhodes, Herbert Levi Osgood and Sydney George Fisher.

"The present generation of historians is under a heavy debt to these men. They established American history on a thoroughly scientific basis—more, they showed how such scholarship might be combined with vital, pragmatic interests in the contemporary problems. They drew history away from the realms of romance and made of it a powerful service for the welfare of our institutions. It was chiefly with the later phase of the movement that Sydney George Fisher's historical interests lay.

Mr. Fisher's Notable Works.

"Graduated from Trinity College in the Class of 1879, Mr. Fisher almost immediately enrolled as a disciple of the Modern Clio. His 'The Evolution of the Constitution,' published in 1887, removed him four-square from the ranks of the historical fundamentalist. This was followed by many other notable works: 'The Making of Pennsylvania,' 'Pennsylvania—Colony and Commonwealth,' 'Men, Women and Manners in Colonial Times,' 'The True Benjamin Franklin,' 'The True William Penn,' 'The True Daniel Webster,' 'The True Story of the American Revolution,' 'The Struggle for American Independence,' 'American Education,' and 'The Quaker Colonies.'

"It is significant that the editors of the 'Chronicles of America,' seeking

DEBATING CLUB TO MEET.

To Debate and Discuss Nicaraguan
Question.

The Sumner Debating Club will hold a regular meeting on Monday evening, March 7, at eight o'clock in Seabury 7. All those interested in debating, are, as usual, invited to attend. There will be a debate between members of the club on the question, "Resolved: That the Policy of the United States Toward Nicaragua is Justified." After the formal speeches there will be open discussion of the question by the audience, and plans will be arranged for the next meeting.

This will be the first meeting of the Debating Club since their victory over Gettysburg College in February, and plans will be settled at this time for a debate with Middlebury College to be held early in April. The great success of Trinity's first intercollegiate debate this season has given great encouragement and high hopes of a victory over Middlebury to the club, and since there has been considerable publicity and interest aroused by it, the meetings of the club may be expected to be well attended.

those authors who could combine scholarship with ability to write, should have called upon Mr. Fisher for two of its series.

"Mr. Fisher possessed a scholarship that was dynamic in its social interests. His letter to the 'Nation,' July 30, 1880, inaugurated the movement for the establishment of civil service reform societies in America. Notable, also, was his article in the 'Forum,' January, 1894, on the question, 'Has Immigration Dried Up Our Literature?'"

DR. OGILBY'S TRIBUTE TO MR. FISHER.

Stresses His Great Service to the
College.

"Ever since I have been President of Trinity College, Sydney Fisher has been one of my most faithful correspondents. For 32 years he was a member of the Board and was always present at the meetings. As Senior Trustee he had the responsibility of inducting me into office at the time of my inauguration and there has always been a close friendship between us.

"Mr. Fisher, combining as he did the brain of a trained historian and the mind of a lawyer, was always keenly critical of every defect in the college that he loved so well. His letters were, therefore, always stimulating and never carried any sting. In the last letter he wrote to me before his death he reviewed the accomplishments at Trinity College which he and I had worked out together and expressed his satisfaction in them and his faith in the future. His last conscious words were to ask for my answer to this letter and while reading it he fell asleep.

"Others can pay to Mr. Fisher the tribute deserved by him as a historian. I feel eager to put on record my appreciation of his real loyalty. The fact that that loyalty was not simply one voice shouting loudly in a crowd made it infinitely more precious to his Alma Mater. A college needs constant criticism and usually gets too much of it. What makes a college forge ahead is the criticism of intelligent graduates who follow it up with devoted service to remedy the defects they see."

HUMPHREY AND ROGERS BROADCAST.

Talk About Situation in China.

Kuomintang, the Chinese nationalist movement, is an American rather than a Russian bolshevist product and America's job in China now is to maintain its reputation for leadership, Professors Edward H. Humphrey and Charles E. Rogers of Trinity College said in a radio dialogue Tuesday night over station WTIC. However, there are many reasons to fear that the Cantonese movement has not learned the American principle of freedom and equality, Professor Humphrey said. Kuomintang seems to cling pretty much to the "kowtow", superiority complex, he explained.

Professor Humphrey quoted Dr. Wellington Koo, a Columbia University alumnus, to the effect that the awakening of Kuomintang was due to American influences, and said that no false diplomatic move could eradicate that influence. "When flaming young Chinese, trained in the American Y. M. C. A., of China," he said, "launch a movement for a truly national education and the consequent abolition of illiteracy, something has been started which cannot be removed by a single diplomatic move, and there are countless other bonds uniting China and the United States."

Russia, however, is now guiding the Cantonese movement, because its early leaders were rebuffed successively by the United States, Great Britain, France and Italy, Professor Humphrey pointed out. The Soviet is supplying the Canton movement with staff officers, gunnery experts, ammunition and instructors, and has established a propaganda section of the army which the nationalist commander, General Chang Kaishek, says has won him as many victories as his army, the broadcaster said.

The program of Kuomintang was set forth by Professor Humphrey as follows: "First, to conquer all China; second, to establish a 'committee' form of government—this links the movement with Bolshevism; third, to abrogate all existing treaties; fourth, to abolish extraterritoriality and all foreign concessions; fifth, to restore the supremacy of the Chinese courts, and finally, to put an end forever to all imperialism, including the presence of the United States in the Philippines."

The Canton leaders are not antagonistic to the presence of foreigners as business men, missionaries and educators, however, the professor continued. They realize that China cannot exist as a nation in the modern world without foreigners, he said, but they do desire to free the country from certain foreign relationships. General Chang has expressed himself as sympathetic with foreign industrial development of China and as having no quarrel with Christianity, the history professor continued, but recent events have cast doubt upon his ability to make the Chinese people as a whole conform to his program. "There is still in China a great deal of that conscious feeling of superiority which makes the Chinese look upon everything from outside as from 'foreign devils'," he explained.

Chang is also talking about "the good of the worker" in a Soviet sense, Professor Humphrey said, and America's duty is to maintain its leadership so that this movement it has started will not become wholly Bolshevistic. In the present embroglio the United States has well maintained its position by making clear that its diplomacy is entirely independent of Europe, he said.

All of the world powers are in ac-
(Continued on page 3, column 4.)

ATKINSON SPEAKS TO POLITICAL SCIENCE CLUB.

War Less Possible than for 75 Years.

War is less a possibility now than it has been for the last fifty or seventy-five years, due to a new attitude of European peoples as reflected in the Locarno pact, said Rev. Henry A. Atkinson, chairman of the Foundation for World Peace through the Churches, before the Political Science Club of Trinity College a week ago last Thursday night. President F. S. Eberle presided.

Mr. Atkinson explained the provisions of the Locarno pact, under which France gave up all claim, to have the Rhine considered her eastern boundary line, and said that this pact revealed a willingness on the part of the individual nations to contribute as much as they could to the cause of world peace, rather than to get as much as they could out of the treaty, which would have characterized their attitude in pre-war days.

The speaker declared that the people of Germany are now friendly toward the United States, but hold considerable bitterness toward Woodrow Wilson, because they feel that he tricked them into a treaty of peace with his "fourteen points."

Mr. Atkinson gave as the greatest advance in the cause of world peace the provision in the Locarno pact that if force be used, all of the countries except the nation causing the trouble agree to name the aggressor and to unite in arms against her. The greatest menace to the world, he said is the spirit of unrest in the Balkan states.

HILLYER ELECTED TO DELTA PSI.

Unusual Honor Given Him.

The Epsilon Chapter of the Delta Psi Fraternity announced last Monday night the election to membership of Robert Silliman Hillyer, assistant professor of English literature at the college. The election of a college faculty member by an undergraduate fraternity is an unusual departure from custom.

Professor Hillyer was graduated from Harvard with the A. B. degree in 1917, studied in Copenhagen as fellow of the American-Scandinavian Foundation in 1920-21 and was instructor of English at Harvard from 1919 until he came to Trinity as assistant professor last fall. During the war he served in France as a lieutenant.

He is the author of six volumes of verse: "Sonnets and Other Lyrics," "The Five Books of Youth," "Alchemy—a Symphonic Poem," "The Hills Give Promise," "The Coming Forth by Day," and "The Halt in the Garden", compiler, with others, of "Eight Harvard Poets," and translator of "A Book of Danish Verse." He was president of the New England Poetry Society from 1923 to 1925, and is also a member of the Boston Authors' Club and the Poets, New York.

Professor Hillyer's brother, Henry S. Hillyer of New York City, also is a member of St. Anthony's Hall, at the Williams College Chapter.

LENTEN SERVICES BEGIN.

Conducted by Students.

The custom of having noon-day Lenten services in the college chapel is being followed this year in the usual manner. The services are short and begin as near five minutes of one, as is possible. They are conducted entirely by interested students without any assistance except from the College Body.

PRATT DEFEATS TRINITY IN FAST CONTEST

Blue and Gold Lead in First Period.

The Trinity quintet lost to Pratt Substitute last Saturday night by a score of 33 to 28. The game, played in the Hopkins Street gymnasium, was perhaps the most exciting of any home games played this year. It was anybody's game up to the final whistle, as the score indicates, and it was only the excellent scoring power of the Pratt captain which left the Blue and Gold on the low end of the score.

The game started off with a snap and was quite in Trinity's favor. Mastronarde made good two field baskets and two fouls within the first three minutes. The visitors were the next to score but throughout the half were never able to overtake the Blue and Gold players.

Trinity gained a considerable lead during the early part of the half but as the period drew to a close the Pratt team, making good a number of long shots and displaying some flashy work was able to come within one point of the Blue and Gold score. The half ended 21 to 20 in Trinity's favor.

In the second period things were reversed. Pratt took the floor by storm and scored nine points before the Trinity men were able to find the basket. From this time on Pratt maintained the lead. Trinity, although there was some fine work done, was never able to completely make up that difference. The game ended with Pratt on the winning side.

Mastronarde, for the Blue and Gold, played the best game on the floor. He scored 17 points for his team, six baskets from the floor and six fouls. Captain Longyear displayed the best work on the Pratt quintet, scoring a total of 16 points. Lineup:

Pratt.	Trinity.
Pedersen, f.	Whitaker, b.
Gimmeno, f.	Hallstrom, b.
Castrovinci, f.	Ebersold, c.
MacMinigal, f.	Solms, c.
Zyckwicz, c.	Burton, c.
Longyear, b.	Mastronarde, f.
Griffiths, b.	Burr, f.

WESLEYAN DOWNS TRINITY

Blue and Gold Held to One Basket
from the Floor.

Trinity, playing the last game of the season, was decisively defeated by the Wesleyan team in a contest held last Wednesday night in the Hopkins Street gymnasium. The game was quite one-sided from start to finish. Although Trinity was handicapped by the loss of Hallstrom, star guard, due to an injury, the superiority of the Wesleyan aggregation was most noticeable. In the first half the Blue and Gold were able to score only two points and those through fouls. All attempts to make a basket from the floor were quite futile. The score at the half was 14 to 2. In the second period Wesleyan ran her score up to thirty but still the Trinity men did not seem able to locate the basket. The Blue and Gold managed to get one basket from the floor and one foul during this half. The final score was 30 to 5. Lineup:

Wesleyan.	Trinity.
Van Cott, f.	Burr, f.
Jack, f.	Mastronarde, f.
Bradshaw, c.	Solms, c.
Travis, g.	Whitaker, g.
Lee, g.	Ebersold, g.
Olmsted, g.	Burton, g.
McNann, g.	Woods, g.
Cowperthwaith, g.	
Spaulding, f.	
Johnson, f.	
Stubenbord, c.	

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THRU THE EDITOR'S TRIPOD

LENTEN SERVICES.

We are announcing in another part of this issue the holding of daily services in the Chapel during Lent. The services are held by the students, for the students, and we may well be proud of the fact that we have among us a group who are willing to take upon themselves the entire responsibility for this splendid work.

ARMED PEACE.

One hundred and five million dollars from the United States Treasury will be spent in the erection of ten light cruisers, if a bill presented to Congress by Representative Butler and approved by President Coolidge is passed. These cruisers will serve supposedly to "guarantee peace" between the nations in the four-power naval pact.

So it has always been, and so it will be until the millenium. Soldiers have said that war was hell, and have awaited eagerly the wars that brought promotions. Statesmen have declared that their particular war was a war to end war, and have returned from signing treaties of peace to signing appropriations for bigger and better armament.

Secretary Wilbur of the navy seems to regard war as a great big game to keep the boys out of mischief. He says, "We feel that we can build ships that are worthy of the young men from all parts of the country who man them, and to enable them to compete on at least equal terms with the best equipment furnished to any other service." One hundred and five million dollars is a great deal though, to pay for ten floating gymnasia; it completely beggars the paltry thousands it costs to take the Harvard football team to New Haven.

War creates interesting problems of comparative values. The Harvard Business School, for instance, is the monetary equivalent of one-half a light cruiser, or one-quarter of a dreadnought. The monetary value of the whole University, which has taken 300 years to build and which has produced such leaders of thought and action as Emerson and Roosevelt, is less than that of seven warships of the third class, which may never fire a shot against an enemy, and which will be scrapped—as obsolete within fifteen years.

Is this dance of death to go on until the whole world is bankrupt, or until man's machinery of warfare becomes so effective that like Dunderbeck he will be ground to sausage meat in his own invention?—Harvard Crimson.

TABLOID POISON.

The story of the factory women and children of the first dark days of the industrial revolution is told again in "English Women in Life and Letters," a book just published by the Oxford University Press, with a vigor that stirs the reader. England was in her great period. Waterloo had been won; she was leader of the Western world; wealth was pouring in from a world-wide trade; the red line of her colonies was pointing round the world; the Victorian empire was on the horizon; Wordsworth was celebrating nature and Byron chanting the pride of the ego, Keats and Shelley had seen beauty face to face, English country life, most delightful of existences, was stretching a back scene for a thousand English novels.

Machines had been perfected, steam had come in, coal was at a premium, hand labor was doomed and hand laborers were starving. Into the new factories the farm workers and then the women and children were being sucked from all over England. No regulation of labor, no protection, no homes prepared, no concern for physical or spiritual welfare. The squire had looked after his own in his fashion, but the factory manager was only a delegate. Foundling asylums were emptied; the pitiable children worked from six in the morning to seven at night, then huddled near the factory. Girls crawled half naked through the mine drifts pulling trains of coal. A generation of factory women grew up who had never been in a home, could not cook, sew, or keep clean. The bodies of the poor were exploited for dividends without regard to the future. Their stunted descendants, and the long desperate fight for social regeneration, not yet more than hopefully begun, are consequences evident now.

We no longer exploit the bodies of the masses—at least in America—they are too powerful. We exploit their minds.

Universal education made industrial slavery difficult, but mental slavery easy. The mind must go in leading strings at first; it cannot attain rapid independence. Standardization of knowledge, the rising of a generation that would study the same text-books, read the same news, think the same thoughts in two or three simple variations, was an inevitable step in general education. Literacy had to come before real education. So the nation became literate, and the exploiter, who always hangs upon the wings of progress, saw his golden opportunity.

The new education of the masses had made ten interests grow where one grew before without strengthening the mind that held them. New mechanical processes, new ease of transportation, new celerity of communication had made newsprint the cheapest thing in the world, and even the day laborer on train and trolley had time to read. A hurrying swarm of envies, desires, curiosities, vain hopes, morbidities, could be swayed, checked, pulled on, excited by the power of print. The crude mind could be fed now with cruder sensation, not in that vivid reality which shocks and restores, but vicariously by picture

and words. That new black plague, the tabloid, began to prey upon the exploitable.

Distort the world until its news is all murder, divorce, crime, passion, and chicanery. To the poor struggling upward present the spaces above as tenanted by witless millionaires and shallow adventuresses, contemptible yet glorious in their spending. Sentimentalize everything, with cynicism just beneath. In place of the full life, or the good life, or the hard life of experience, fill the mind with a phantasmagoria where easy wealth, sordid luxury, scandal, degeneracy, and drunken folly swirl through the pages in an intoxicating vulgarity. Send the children to school to learn to read and then give them this poison liquor, and what will you get in twenty years of it?

The exploiter of the masses has let the body go and fastened upon the brain. He has his disguises, even from himself, of which the most honest is ignorance, and the least that the public must have what they want. Who made them want it? His balance sheet is his only justification. Is that enough?

In the last war there were regiments of poor stunted devils, syphilitic, tubercular, crooked in body, incapable of anything but menial work and the kind of fighting where hopeless endurance counts. They were the grandchildren of the factory slaves. What will the grandchildren of the tabloid readers be like? Healthy of body perhaps, for this exploitation is by flattery; not poor, not oppressed, for it is their economic power which makes them exploitable; but in emotions, ideals, intelligence, either wrought into fantastic shapes or burnt out altogether. Soiled minds, rotten before they are ripe.

—Saturday Review of Literature.

George Pratt Ingersoll, a graduate in the Class of 1883, died at his home in Stamford, Connecticut, February 23, 1927. He was the son of Colin Macrae Ingersoll and Julia H. (Pratt) Ingersoll, and was born at New Haven, Connecticut, April 24, 1861. He prepared for college at the famous old Hopkins Grammar School of New Haven. Upon graduating from Trinity with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1883, he entered the Yale Law School from which he graduated in 1885 and took up the practice of Law in New Haven. Mr. Ingersoll was much interested in politics and was affiliated with the Democratic party. From 1893 to 1899 he was a member of the Connecticut State Board of Health and in 1899 was also U. S. Commissioner for his State. In 1910 he was the Democratic nominee for Congressman-at-large, and was a delegate to the International Peace Conference at Washington. During the years 1917 and 1918 he was Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Siam during which time he also represented the Swiss Government as Acting Minister in charge of their affairs. His father was a graduate of the College in the Class of 1839 and his son, Colin Montague Ingersoll was a graduate in the Class of 1915. His father-in-law, the Reverend Orlando Witherspoon, was a graduate of the College in the Class of 1856.

ALUMNI NOTES.

The Rev. William Cleveland Hicks, who has been associated with the Rev. Frederic C. Lawrence in student pastoral work at Harvard University, was ordained to the priesthood in St. Paul's Cathedral, Boston, Mass., by Bishop Slattery, on Friday, January 28. Mr. Lawrence presented him for ordination. Bishop Lawrence read the Gospel, and the Rev. Samuel M. Shoemaker, Jr., rector of Calvary Church, New York City, preached the sermon. Mr. Hicks will continue his work at Harvard and will also assist the Rev. Wolcott Cutler, in St. John's Church, Charlestown.

Joseph Troy Manion, '23, of New York, formerly of Hartford, was recently elected to membership in the New York Craftsman's Group of the American Literary Association.

From a biographical account of the life of the late Dr. Percy Stickney Grant, one of the most prominent clergymen in New York, who died recently, we clip the following:

"It was while Dr. Grant was in Harvard, where he graduated with a B. A. degree in 1883, that he decided—mainly, he afterward said, through a 'desire to be helpful', to enter the ministry. He entered the Episcopal Theological School, at the same time continuing his studies for a master's degree at Harvard.

"I knew little about the history of religion," said Dr. Grant afterward, "and when I was dissatisfied with the theology of the Baptist Church I thought of joining the Congregational Church. At the same time I was much given to political history and cared a great deal about historical connection. About that time I came into touch with a professor from Trinity College, Hartford, who told me that if I was looking for a church that had a place in history the Episcopal Church was the one I wanted."

It would be interesting to know who the Trinity professor was, who turned and shaped the whole life of Dr. Grant. After all one's words and personal influence sometimes take deeper hold than we realize.

Professor Perkins Speaks at Open Hearth

Relates Adventures Scaling Mount Blanc and the Matterhorn.

Professor Henry A. Perkins of Trinity College, who has scaled Mount Blanc, the Matterhorn and other high peaks, received his first urge to climb the tall trees which were in what is now the parking space in the rear of the Hartford Club, he said Sunday at the regular Pleasant Sunday Afternoon meeting at the Open Hearth.

First he climbed Mount Blanc, then two weeks later he climbed the Matterhorn, Professor Perkins said. The latter ascent took two days. On the first day, the party reached the foot of the main pyramid, where there was a hut in which they slept until 2.30 o'clock the next morning. They started early, reaching the top just in time to witness the beautiful sunrise.

Almost every day on the Matterhorn some rock is set free from the ice in which it is embedded by melting in the sun. This rock gathers velocity as it falls, and dislodges and starts rolling many other rocks until the debris roars like thunder. These are called "cannonades," Professor Perkins said. They are the nemesis of the mountain climber. Experienced guides usually can guess fairly accurately where they are likely to come, and take their parties to places of safety.

The speaker told of one case where he and his party rode a snow avalanche for about a thousand feet down the mountain. They reached a point where the remaining distance down the mountain was a steep slope without any jagged rocks protruding. The snow over which they were walking started to slip so the men jumped into the center of the snow avalanche and were carried without mishap to the base.

Refreshments were served and music was furnished by the "Revelers" orchestra under the leadership of Kenneth Zemp.

CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION TO MEET.

Dr. Ogilby to Speak.

The Christian Association of Trinity College will meet this coming Sunday afternoon, March 6, in Professor Naylor's classroom. Dr. Ogilby will speak and all those who are interested are invited to be present.

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INTERCOLLEGIATE NEWS
The Complete Revolution in Teaching at Antioch College.
The new "self-directed study plan" of Antioch College (Ohio) has been characterized as the "most daring attempt of an American college in the last ten years" to put its students on their own. The plan has not yet been developed in detail, but the main features have been outlined in "The Antiochian."

At the center of the plan is the idea of abolishing all mass method and permitting every student to do independent work to his own capacity, at his own speed, with his own resources—the teacher acting as helper and adviser in the pinches.

The semester's work in every subject will be carefully outlined and every student allowed to master it in his own way. He will be required only to cover the work and pass the examinations, not to attend lectures or go through rituals. Lecture rooms will be turned into study rooms where instructors and student assistants will be ready to help on particular problems. No student is to apply for aid till he has done all he can for himself. Frequent individual conferences with instructors and group discussions will take the place of classes; but lectures will supplement the other work if it is found they are needed.

Both to help with the extra teaching work required by the plan, and to learn by teaching, every student in the upper classes will devote five hours a week to work in his field as assistant instructor, tutor, paper-grader or laboratory helper.

The plan as a whole will apply to the two upper classes, but teachers of freshmen and sophomores will be free to experiment with features of it.

The Prime Minister Visits.
Six hundred men sat in a state of high satisfaction in the Hart House at the University of Toronto. It was a debate of the Union about British inter-imperial relations; but that was not the reason for the satisfaction. Center of interest was the Right Honorable W. L. Mackenzie, Prime Minister of Canada, who, as one of the speakers, was defending his own policies before the students of his alma mater. He flattered his student opponents by dealing "thoroughly and seriously" with their arguments, and after an "incisive" and "direct" statement of his views, carried the vote 408 to 125.

Why Not?
At the new John Wesley College in Columbia, Illinois, dances, athletics, and fraternities are barred and the use of liquor or tobacco is tabooed. Why not ban students and make a good job of it?
—John Hopkins News Letter.

Stupidity in Denver.
Ralph Patchelet, a student of the University of Denver, was kidnaped and flogged into unconsciousness by five masked men for helping, as vice-president of the Thinkers' Club, to organize a debate on marriage between a clergyman and Judge Ben Lindsey. On the following day he was kidnaped again from the hospital, and last reports did not locate him. Miss Lillian Snyder, his fiancee, who was with him when he was seized by the masked band and dragged into an automobile, was reported prostrated with worry and shock; Miss Margaret Parlow, secretary of the Club and Morris Grupp, its president, are carrying revolvers, since they have been threatened as well as the judge.

SENIORS TO MEET.
There will be a meeting of the Senior Class next Monday, March 7, in the Public Speaking room for the purpose of choosing Class Day officers and for election of the Chairman of the Senior Ball.

"OBIRE OCULIS"
The eighteenth issue of "The Tripod" arrived, but was grievously lacking in any kind of decent editorials which to my mind are very important in a paper such as "The Tripod." The comparisons of opinions which may be inspired by these editorials suffered considerably and the paper suffered likewise. Outwardly "The Tripod's" appearance was rather good, but the interior was disappointing.

The staff of "The Tripod" is not entirely to blame for the lack of material. Fundamentally "The Tripod" is a paper of the student body of Trinity College and not for the student body. Surely there is someone who can and will make a permanent record of his thoughts or impressions of an important matter or of an incident and permit their publication.

In his speech on the value of Heroic Tradition, Professor Shepard mentioned that outstanding men such as Washington and Lincoln are called heroes. Of course this is quite true and the particular case of Washington is very typical of the hero.

To me there has always been a pitiful lack of appreciation for services rendered society which are tremendously beneficial to society and which that body apparently ignores. When Gertrude Ederle swam the English Channel she was announced by every available device which could be used, to carry messages, and when she arrived in New York she was greeted with a celebration which almost equalled that of the armistice. When Valentino left this world and the armies of mourning flappers, millions of our fellow humans waited hours in pouring rain to get a glimpse of his body lying in state in a bronze coffin.

Miss Ederle's accomplishment was very commendable and she deserved some of the notoriety which was accorded her, but to have such fame from swimming the channel is not entirely fair when we think of the scientists who sacrifice their happiness, and their lives that humanity will prosper. What research medical man has been received with bands on top of grimy tug-boats whose sooty smoke-stacks belch dirty smoke; or what physician who has saved lives of thousands of people has ever been greeted in the lower bay by the mayor of New York, and the third assistant manager of the tenement house bureau? To these men belong everlasting glory. They are the heroes of today and they are the individuals to whom we owe much of our happiness and national prosperity. These men are establishing the Heroic Tradition of the present and may we soon recognize the fact that less sheiks and more brains will make the country healthier, wealthier and wiser.

The radio dialogue which was given on Washington's birthday was very unusual in that it did not present Washington as the first President nor as the cunning leader of the Revolutionary War forces. By casting aside the time worn anecdotes which encumber our common knowledge of these national characters we will be wiser and we will realize that they were not superhuman individuals, but that they were people like us. They saw their opportunities and took advantage of them before others realized what was happening. The presentation of Washington such as was given by Professor Adams and Professor Barret is novel and very good.

The announcement of the possibility of future debates during the present year is a very good indication of progress in the Sumner Debating Club. The success of the first debate of the year should be an incentive for further and more strenuous labor and armed with this new weapon the Club should make a mark of which Trinity will be proud.

JUNIOR 'VARSITY WINS FROM TWO-HARTFORDS 20-15.
As a preliminary to the Trinity-Pratt contest Stan Leeke's Junior 'Varsity played a fast game with the Two-Hartfords. The Trinity juniors found plenty of opposition and had to present a hard fight but they were finally victorious by a 20 to 15 score. The first half ended in a 10-10 tie but in the second the Trinity five decidedly out-played the insurance team. Jackson and Burleigh played best for the juniors. Lineup:

Trinity Juniors	Two-Hartfords.
Prete, f.	Bruce, b.
Platt, f.	Garneau, b.
Knurek, f.	Brewer, b.
Loomis, c.	Kennedy, c.
Cooper, c.	Salmonson, f.
Cutler, b.	O'Connor, f.
Burleigh, b.	
Jackson, b.	
Walter, b.	

FINANCE COMMITTEE MEETS.
There was a meeting of the Senate Finance Committee last Wednesday afternoon in No. 8 Jarvis Hall. William M. Ellis, the President of the Committee, presided, and routine business was attended to.

BROADCAST.
(Continued from page 1, column 3.)
cord with Kuomintang's desire for national independence, Professor Humphrey said, and have announced their intention to revise all relationships with China just as speedily as China herself can assume general responsibility for such a revision. Each new victory of the Cantonese brings the day of such action closer, he said.
The present show of force by the powers, particularly by England, Professor Humphrey thought probably was merely a diplomatic move previous to an offer of liberal terms. He pointed out that on February 19 the British by treaty turned over the administration of the Hankow concession to a Chinese government. "There can be tested the ability of the Kuomintang party to maintain stable conditions in the presence of a large foreign population and foreign property interests," he said. "It is most significant that despite all the British warships in Chinese waters these present settlements are reached through diplomatic negotiations and not by force."

Trinity suffers a great loss in the passing of Sidney Fisher who was our oldest trustee. It is with deep regret that we note his death.

"Intercollegiate News" says "The tragedy of college is that there are so many professors and so few teachers." We must not view this remark with too much alarm because the tragedy is not as great as it would appear. Perhaps the real tragedy lies in the fact that the students are not what they were in former years. Times have passed when colleges were filled with students whose interests were purely intellectual and the change has not rendered the college a better place for those whose ideas hark back to earlier days.

I see that Big Business makes another suggestion on how to run a college. From the nature of some of the suggestions made I would not hesitate to say that Big Business has never been to college, and may an addition be noted here by saying that the suggestions are almost useless.

Ray Oosting has put up the first call sign for his track men, and "Johnny" Merriman has long ago put up a notice requesting that baseball men please grease up the gloves. If an early start means anything, Trinity will do rather well this spring.

PROFESSOR ALLEN TO BE AT BREADLOAF SCHOOL.
To Have Courses in Drama and American Literature.
Morse S. Allen, associate professor of English at Trinity College, will be a member of the faculty of the Breadloaf School, Middlebury, Vt., next summer. Breadloaf is conducted on the seminar plan and works with writers, teachers and graduate students. The faculty is drawn from the ranks of eminent writers as well as college and university professors. Professor Allen will conduct courses in the drama and American literature.

JUNIOR ELECTIONS HELD.
Griswold Chosen President.
The Junior Class elections were held last Friday noon in the Public Speaking room. The meeting was called to order by the President, Charles G. Jackson, and since there was no other business the class proceeded immediately to the election of officers for the Trinity term. Edwin Monroe Griswold was elected president; John Mansfield Young, Jr., vice-president, and Robert Fisher Gibson, Jr., secretary-treasurer.

"TRIPOD" MEETING HELD.
There was a meeting of "The Tripod" Board in No. 8 Jarvis Hall last Wednesday afternoon after the Finance Committee had met. The editor announced the appointment of Albert V. DeBonis, '29, to the board, as an Associate Editor.

COLLEGE BODY MEETING.
There will be a meeting of the College Body next Monday in the Public Speaking room. The regular monthly meeting of the Athletic Association will follow directly after the College Body meeting.

- COMING EVENTS.**
- Friday, March 4:**
8.00 p. m. Public Speaking Room — Professor W. K. Gregory, "The Face from Fish to Man."
 - Sunday, March 6:**
10.30 a. m. College Chapel Sermon — President—Interpollation by Professor Shepard.
 - Tuesday, March 8:**
4.00 p. m. Faculty Meeting.
WTIC Babbitt-Bissonnette "The Busy Bee."
 - Wednesday, March 9:**
8.30 p. m. Public Speaking Room — Little Symphony Concert.
 - Thursday, March 10:**
8.00 p. m. Reading in Professor Shepard's room, 14 Seabury Hall. All members of College body are invited.

Trinity College

But if the pleasures at Bowdoin were not expensive, so neither were the penalties. The amount of Hawthorne's collegiate bill for one term was less than \$41, and of this sum more than 9s, was made up of fines. The fines, however, were not heavy. He had just been fined fifty cents for playing cards for money during the preceding term."—Nathaniel Hawthorne, by Henry James, Jr.

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NEW BOOKS

A TESTY MENTOR.

"England", by William Ralph Inge. New York. Charles Scribner's Sons. 1926. \$3. Reviewed by C. K. Ogden.

It is distressing that the country of Dean Swift and Bishop Berkeley, of the Rev. John Donne and the Rev. T. R. Malthus, should not have produced a cleric of intellectual eminence for over a century. Englishmen are wont to rejoin that America is in the same plight, but if the impeachment be true our distress is only increased. For the churches still apparently rule supreme, claiming that outside the Faith there are only a few old-fashioned materialists, and, with the banks, they certainly monopolize all the corner sites in every city and hamlet of the Empire.

More than this: they are secure in nearly all the sinecures and endowments of ten centuries, with libraries and leisure ad lib. Take the case of Dean Inge. For many years a professor at Cambridge, and now a high metropolitan dignitary, he has studied and written what he chose. Now at the height of his fame he approaches what he describes as "the most difficult literary task I have ever undertaken," and the result could probably have been eclipsed from every point of view by at least a dozen journalists now in New York, not to mention the various authorities on whom he relies.

The book is divided into five chapters dealing with the land and its inhabitants, The Soul of England, Empire, Industrialism, and Democracy. In an Epilogue of twenty pages we are told that "in the next great war all who have anything to lose will lose it," but that even when the storm clouds are blackest the Dean is "never tempted to wish that he was other than an Englishman."

One of Dean Inge's chief complaints is that the successful—those who are sufficiently well known to be included in "Who's Who"—are not nearly keeping up their numbers. The Dean, we find, appears in "Who's Who." The present writer (whose number is certainly not up), though he may never so appear, especially if he imprudently elects to excoriate eminent Episcopalians, is tempted to reply that "Who's Who" doubles in bulk every little while, is chiefly filled with clerics and colonels, and what of it?

Turning to details, the Dean's account of the development of England and the growth of the Empire is largely based on opinions prevalent in the nineties, interspersed with oddities such as this: "Emerson, eighty years ago and recently Mr. Pryce Collier, have expressed the opinion that the English are heavier than the Americans; but this I cannot believe." On the other hand, after a glance at some of those who belong not to what he calls the privileged classes but to the slum-dwellers, he remarks: "It is improbable that any such miserable specimens of humanity survived the rougher conditions of the Middle Ages." And here we get the first indication of the Dean's partiality to Birth Control. He detects an "intrinsic inferiority in the crowds of unwanted children who infest our great cities."

These inferior beings, whose unfitness and degeneracy are later manifest in "their reluctance to emigrate while our grateful country provides them with the means of leading a parasitic existence," breed too fast. They are actual or potential socialists, communists, syndicalists and so forth—"the worst scourge of Europe." Far, then, from representing a new religious radicalism sympathetic to the victims of those philoprogenitive optimists, the Victorian Christians, and prepared to educate them to control their destiny by controlling their numbers, he is revealed as merely one more testy Malthusianist.

He actually asserts that serious opposition to Birth Control comes from "the Socialists, who are violently antagonistic to any cause of action which would diminish human misery." His understanding of the things he dislikes may be judged by the extraordinary statement that the Social Democratic Federation "is not a class organization, and its declarations have usually been temperate." Foreman Hyndman, Middleman—what an epitaph! And just who is "Vincent St. John, the leading American Syndicalist," who is quoted along with Sorel and other "advocates of a religion of hatred, cruelty, and misery"? The Gospel according to St. John runs: "The question of right or wrong does not concern us," from which we infer that he had either been reading Nietzsche or Viscount Wolsey's "Soldier's Manual." We are, however, now prepared to hear that "the whole Labor Party, held together by iron discipline, is pledged to schemes of wholesale confiscation;" to find citations and references to Sombach (for Sombart), J. C. Hammond, and so forth. In the Bibliography appears a work by Beck, though Beer is given elsewhere, and the Pryce Collier of the text becomes Price.

American readers will be relieved to learn that George III "while he kept his reason was a much abler man than is usually supposed." And "of our own beloved sovereign it is enough to say that throughout his sadly troubled reign he has so borne himself that in England, alone among nations which still preserve the old form of constitution, there is no anti-monarchical party worth mentioning." Enough, certainly. But the Dean inadvertently goes on to explain that in an hereditary monarchy "the chances are enormously against the sovereign being a man of outstanding ability." And this after he has carefully appraised the latest biographies of Queen Victoria: "Enough indiscretions have been committed to impair the confidence which is still placed in constitutional monarchy. It appears, etc."

In view of all his talk about a purified Christianity, it is striking to find this representative of Christ on earth indulging in all those petulant expressions of a narrow nationalism which the press is only too ready to twist and exaggerate if occasion arises. Thus, as regards America, we read of the "affronts and injuries" which England has put up with; the "battered prosperity and airs of superiority" of Shylock, etc. No wonder many educated Englishmen feel that the Dean may be right that "there has seldom been any strong anti-clerical feeling" in England, but are wondering whether it is not time that something was done to remedy this national defect. For the most powerful reply to such an exhibition would be the demonstration that most of the ills from which England is suffering are due primarily to the body whose ablest intellect can thus debase itself.

Nevertheless there are those who regard Dean Inge as the herald of a new gospel, the scourge of a foolish and a degenerate age. His sincerity and his personal charm have won him many disciples, quite apart from his reputation as a scholar and a far-sighted epigrammatist. It must, however, be the hope of the English speaking world that our mentor will not add to his reputation as a prophet by this his latest testament.—Saturday Review of Literature.

"What keeps the moon from falling?"
"The beams."—College Humor.

Between Stanzas.
Editor—"This seems like a pretty good poem, but why do you put in 'Excelsior' at the end of every verse?"
Henry Wadsworth Longfellow—"Oh, that's just padding."—Life.

HUMOR?

"Where is the car I left parked here?"
"I can only tell you where part of it is."
"Quick! Tell me!"
"A cop came by and took the number."—Northwestern Purple Parrot.

Slogan for Nicaraguan merchants:
"Sell it to the Marines."—Life.

"So Slushe has been elected to the Senate?"
"Yes, by a \$600,000 majority."—Life.

Host—"This is my new edition of Shakespeare."
Guest—"Good 'eavens. Is that fellow still writing?"—Judge.

A correspondent wants to know if a man's mother-in-law is a relation. She is, and always on his wife's side.—Judge.

Heroine—"Oh, George, can't you wait a week for my decision?"
Voice from the gods—"Don't do it, George. The play won't run till then."

"Little woman, what brings you here?"
"My chauffeur."—College Humor.

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