PERSONNEL OF JESTERS' PLAY

Many Veteran Players Included in Cast.

First on the list of players in "The Haunted House" is Old Testament Professor Harry Todd Costello, head of the philosophy department, said in a radio discussion over station WTIC here tonight with Professor Lee Roy Carr Barrett.

The two professors were discussing "Thine is the West and Earth" and agreed that Americans might learn a little more about "the true values of things" if they studied "what the Greek and Jew and Hindu and Chinese had to teach." But, they said, even at that, Americans are not so empty-handed as some of the foreign critics may suppose.

After the performance a lavish dinner was served in the "the caboose" for the cast of the play and the guests of honor, among whom were Professor Galpin and Messrs. Harper and Tury of the Yale faculty. The cast was photographed by a professional photographer and then the photos were developed. The audience poured in and the music began.

The curtain rose nearly on time, and the play was on. Everything proceeded beautifully, and the audience was very appreciative. The shining lights of the performance were Dr. Ogilvy, who needed off yards of Latin to the delight of the audience, Professor Perkins as the harassest father of the heroines, and "Dad" Burr as Snaggar, the will, value. The other members of the cast were George Hey, as the damsel heroine, Albert Dobson, as the parasite, Ralph Rogers, as the un Porno, and Karin Lind. (In the prologue, Dr. Ogilvy, appeared resplendent in a bag-wig and gown, and gave a clever and pithy account of the play and the actors.)

But it is impossible for the average American to gain an understanding of any foreign or remote civilization, the philosopher said, for the two reasons that the viewpoints are different and a civilization is created by millions of people through thousands of years, whereas the foreign student has available only the work of brilliant individuals.

Processes Required Ages.

"Thousands of years, as well as hundreds of millions of people went into the making of Zoroastrianism, Brahmanism, and Buddhaism," said the professor, but "we are prone to telescove all this into one simple movement. What we call the essence of a civilization is just that which we

The Cast of "The Haunted House."

Professor Costello Speaks On Oriental Culture

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"There is no art in a perfection, as there is a point of excellence or of maturity in nature. He who feels it and loves it has perfect taste; he who does not, and does not care rather for what falls short of it or goes beyond it, has defective taste. There is then a good and a bad taste, and disputes about tastes are founded in reason."—La Bruyere.
not as a thing practicable and worthy of serious consideration.

The College Entrance Examination Board since the founding has done more than any other single agency in the United States to establish substantial and realistic standards in the secondary schools. Certainly there has been no stronger influence during the past twenty-five years for the standardization and the simplification of the requirements for admission to college. However, the chief claim of the Board for a place in the history of education is as an example of the principle of cooperation.

Bears' Mode of Living Exposed
By Van Campen Heimer.

Late this summer I see, forth for the western end of the great Alaskan Peninsula, where the brown, treedless land, where begins the Aleutian Islands that stretch westward to the Orient. The object of our expedition was to obtain, if possible, for the American Museum of Natural History in New York a family group of the great brown bear that inhabits that region and is the nearest relative of the Giant's caribou, a species of the barren ground caribou peculiar to the north end of the peninsula.

The great brown bear (Ursus gymnocerus) is the world's largest carnivorous animal. A full-grown male standing on his hind legs would probably attain a height of nine feet, or two times his weight. It is the same as anywhere from 1,200 to 4,000 pounds. In this animal this 2.5 times has been reported as large as twenty and twelve feet from nose to tail, but the length of skin is largely a matter of how they are cut and the way they are stretched. The bears probably average in length between perpendiculars between six to eight feet and stand in snow only shoulders high at the shoulders. In the writer's opinion a bear may possibly reach a height with his skin on, but such a measurement of an animal would be very unusual.

As a rule, the bears are shy and timid and will run at the sight or smell of man, but if cornered or wounded they become very ferocious and extremely dangerous and will generally charge the hunter at once. My native packers were at all times in the vicinity of bears, killing and mauling men, generally with provocation, have been exasperated by time and in the telling, but there is no doubt that the hunter should at all times be on his guard when approaching a bear, no matter what opinion he may have formed from its behavior.


The brown bears are found by great bears extends from Unimak Island, one of the Aleutians, eastward and northward across the Alaskan Peninsula, the country around Cook Inlet, Katmai Island and Prince William Sound. On the westerly tip of the peninsula, however, bears are extremely plentiful. The bears on Unimak Island are protected, that island having been set aside by the Government as a reserve, but the native and my guide told me of having frequently seen bears swimming across from Unimak to the mainland through a body of water known as False Pass, which sometimes is as much as 200 yards wide. In winter they also cross on the ice.

In all probability the bears are descendants of those that came across from Siberia at a time when the Aleutian Islands stretched continuously to the Asiatic coast and are the nearest relatives of the great cave bears that frightened our prehistoric ancestors and still account for some of our dreams.

The bears hibernate late in the fall, generally the latter part of November, in the winter, or early part of December, depending on the weather. The cubs, generally two, are born to the female late in the winter and are not much larger than puppies at birth. Occasionally a female has three cubs, but very rarely, and females with four have never been reported.

A female with three cubs was photographed by Harold McCracken, a well-known explorer, and the writer was fortunate to see a female with three cubs on two separate occasions. This was his belief, however, and that of the natives and guide with him, that the third cub of one bear did not belong to her, as there was a marked difference both in size and color. The cubs stay with the mother during the spring and summer and den with her the following fall. But by the next spring she either weases them or they are driven off by some male; for as a rule the bears breed only every other year.

From the middle of April to May, the bears come out of their winter retreat. At this time of year they remain high up on the slopes of the mountains, lying around in the snow bank and eating little but a few grasses and occasional ground squirrel that they happen to dig up. At this time their fur is very long and silky, but it is not to be readily published and is not equal to the fresh fine coat of late fall.

With the approach of summer the bears have been reported to be in the way, to the{"not sure what to do"}. The bears are plentiful. The bears on the mainland, one of the Aleutians, eastward and northward across the Alaskan Peninsula, the country around Cook Inlet, Katmai Island and Prince William Sound. On the westerly tip of the peninsula, however, bears are extremely plentiful. The bears on Unimak Island are protected, that island having been set aside by the Government as a reserve, but the native and my guide told me of having frequently seen bears swimming across from Unimak to the mainland through a body of water known as False Pass, which sometimes is as much as 200 yards wide. In winter they also cross on the ice.

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THE TRIPOD

PROFESSOR COSTELLO IN RADIO TALK
(Continued from page 1)
choose to distort it out, and by some-what arbitrary choice. The thing itself is a complex tangle of a thousand threads, endlessly involved. Holiness is an illusion, due to remoteness. The distant view does often enable us to see things in truer perspective, but for those who know the rich reality, the skeleton outline is in itself an empty form. The outlines must be filled in detail before the picture really comes alive, and really change the substance of way of thinking."

"Urges "Little Law Harry."
One of the things which Professor Costello thought Americans might learn from the East is "a little law hurry in going somewhere, and a little more Greek or Hindu or Chinese inquiry into the prior question of whether we shall be any better off when we get there." He illustrated the remoteness of viewpoint between two civilizations by quoting an anecdote from an Eastern "Moral Philosophy" of an argument between an orthodox Christian woman and a Hindu man. "Each was utterly incompre- hensible to the other," he said. "She spoke with impatient enthusiasm to effect salvation through the precious blood of Christ. The Hindu listened in amazement, and protested that in his country no one would think of being saved through bloody human sacri­fice."

CHAPLAIN SPEAKER.
(Continued from page 1.)
first law of nature is either truth or error. Usually when one wants an excuse for a half lie, he usually uses self-preservation. In truth, it is the first law of nature. When we trace its origin we first find it used by Andrew Marble in the Seventeenth Century. He said, "Self-preservation is a complex tangle of a thousand visions, such as Livingstone, were not led by self-preservation enthusiasm to risk their lives. So one might trace through history, man's response to such human actions as love, fear and duty."

"The reason that self-preservation is a sly craft on which to lean is like the saying that 'every man has his price'. It is true that no man is perfect. Under constant pressure, most people break. Then are we not entitled to think that no man can be relied on and the human weakness is dominant? Constant dropping of weakers wears the stones, but is it not because conditions are not a sign of character."

"Another half truth is the saying that 'men are always fought and always will.' Therefore, we must be taught that there are always ways. How much of your time do you spend fighting? An exceedingly small amount. Naturally so, since there is always something more dominant. Even if a person is placed on a desert with a hundred thousand other persons, he would cease constructions. Even when aspects of civilization are left, they will not come out of the trenches and frater­nalize. The only opportunity for them to work together is in the trenches itself with their backs and singing cards together. When the men returned to their trenches, they took the commanders' weeks to whip the armies back into shape. When the next Christmas came around, there was no armistice, for all realized that if the soldiers were given another chance to respond to their human instincts, they would not return to their trenches. The fighting instinct is not dormant, but

only follows after the morals have been weakened by exaggerated propa­ganda."

"All people believe the words of Christ when He said, 'Whosoever shall save his life shall lose it, and whosoever shall lose his life for My sake and the Gospel shall receive the crown of eternal life.' If we are to hold a holy life, we must put into the background all these half truths such as self-preservation."

New York Alumni
Elect Officers

The Annual Dinner of the New York Alumni Association of Trinity College was held at the University Club, New York, on Friday, December 9. The arrangements for the dinner were made by a large and active commit­tee under the leadership of the Secretary of the Club, P. C. Hinkel, Jr., '06. At the beginning of the din­ner a tribute was paid to Mr. Hinkel on his long service as Secretary of the New York Alumni Association by Honorable F. P. McCook, '35. Judge McCo0k presented to Mr. Hinkel a set of cuff-links, in the name of his fellow members of the Association. These links are to symbolize the ties which bind such loyal Trinity men as Hinkel to the College.

Murray Cogshall, '06, President of the Club, presided at the dinner and acted as toastmaster.

Each smoker telling the other, we suppose. At any rate, it's first—in popularity as well as quality. It has beaten every record ever made by a smoke. Modern smokers have lifted it to a new world leadership.

Camels request a place in your apprecia­tion. Try them upon every test known. You'll find them always loyal to your highest standard.

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TRINITY WINS FROM WEST­FIELD
The second team showed up re­markably well in a recent game with Westfield, M. C. A. Those men who were on the second team have a good chance to make the varsity in two years.

The line-up:
Westfield
Kuureck LF
Kupferman LF
Flushing LF
Slaberg RF
More Nye
Kellian Apter
Aber LG
Laschamps RG
Lamb
The score at half-time was 10-10; final score Trinity 27, Westfield 20; referee, Astinwall.

Did You Say Humor?
"My dear young lady," said the clergyman, in grieved tones as he listened to an extremely modest young woman tear off sans of the very lastest jokes on the piano, "Have you ever heard of the Ten Command­ments?"

"Whistle a few bars," said the young lady, "and I think I can follow you."

"Any abnormal children in your class?" inspired the inspector.

"Yes," replied the harassed-looking schoolmarm, "two of them have good manners."