LINCOLN LITERATURE RECIPED IN CHAPEL

Professor Shepard Gives Reading from Lincoln's Orations at Wednesday Service

At the Wednesday Chapel Service held in honor of President Lincoln's birthday, Professor Odall Shepard read and discussed several orations throughout the life of the great man, including those of the great war president. The selections rendered consisted of "The Emancipation Address," and "The Second Inaugural Address," the letter written to Lincoln by Mrs. Riley of Boston, "On Captains, My Captains," and "When the Lilacs in the Dooryard Bloom," by Walt Whitman, an admiral of the President, and "Abraham Lincoln Walks at Midnight in Springfield, Illinois," by Vachel Lindsey, a native of Lincoln's burial-places.

Professor Shepard declared that the great oratorical ability of Lincoln shone forth in this selection and that the brilliance of his oratory was the result of a man whose mind had been acclimated by all the forces of the time. One might hear of the incomparable orator, the "Gettysburg Address", just after Ed- ward Ellsworth, the son of the great man, the only surviving son of the great war president, had been acclaimed by all hearers.

One might hear here the unanswerable arguments of the great man, the brilliance of his oratory, and one might hear the man who used these arguments in this selection and this speech.

Another point was made about the great man, the declaration that he was a man of the people.

PIERS OF CHAPEL BASE TO REST ON ROCK BED

Elaborate Precautions Being Taken to Make Chapel Enduring Edifice

NO BLISTERY NEEDING

Foundation to Require Two Thousand Six Hundred Cubic Yards of Concrete and Two Hundred Carloads of Steel

As the main portion of the concrete for the new chapel has been completed, work is now underway in the digging of shafts preparatory to pouring the foundations of the building, and up to the present time, about six thousand cubic yards of earth have been removed. Some of this has been dumped near the pool and the remainder used to extend the southern end of the campus toward the east.

Candidates for next year's "varsity football squad are urged to fill out the questionnaires at the February 11th weekly TRIPOD, or to see H. C. Schmelze, '31, for particulars, as Mr. Allen has announced his intention of starting blackboard sessions soon as possible.

ODELL SHEPARD TALKS ON NEW ENGLAND POETS

Greater Appreciation of Spiritual Side of New England, He Says

In the second of a series of readings by new and well-known modern English and American poets given in the colonial room of the Horace Bushnell Memorial Hall, Monday, February 10, Professor Shepard talked about his poem "To A Friend," which is a Professor of English Literature, stated that there was need of a greater appreciation of the spiritual side of New England in place of an over-emphasis on its material aspects. "New England," he said, "is not ex-clusively industrial and material, for how then could its great figures, men who are the sons of the earth and of the farmer and the thinker, and 'as native as the mountain laurel', be explained?"

"Too often, that which is most prominent seems most important. Veneti was once as important in the commercial world as America is to-day, and Florence of the Renaissance was for its great wealth, but its great men, as Dante, are re-membered. The prose and poetry of the world's literature is being revived, and it will likely be vastly more important than all of our business."

Professor Shepard laid great stress on the great figures of the world and the rebirth of those figures, and the rebirth of the art of the world to come.

"The New Englander never counts and never worries. He has constancy, he has an eye for things, he has a sense of what we have and what we are on the spiritual side."

"We are not as a people capable of understanding the great figures of the world."

The play to be presented this evening was written by a Mrs. Centlivre, a woman of some note, and was first acted at Drury Lane in 1714 by the great actor, Garrick. Mrs. Centlivre lived at a time when women's brains were held at naught, and this was written and performed at every available opportunity, much to the support and encouragement of the female audience of the time. The play was written by a Mrs. Centlivre, a woman of some note, and was first acted at Drury Lane in 1714 by the great actor, Garrick. Mrs. Centlivre lived at a time when women's brains were held at naught, and this was written and performed at every available opportunity, much to the support and encouragement of the female audience of the time. The play was written by a Mrs. Centlivre, a woman of some note, and was first acted at Drury Lane in 1714 by the great actor, Garrick. Mrs. Centlivre lived at a time when women's brains were held at naught, and this was written and performed at every available opportunity, much to the support and encouragement of the female audience of the time. The play was written by a Mrs. Centlivre, a woman of some note, and was first acted at Drury Lane in 1714 by the great actor, Garrick. Mrs. Centlivre lived at a time when women's brains were held at naught, and this was written and performed at every available opportunity, much to the support and encouragement of the female audience of the time. The play was written by a Mrs. Centlivre, a woman of some note, and was first acted at Drury Lane in 1714 by the great actor, Garrick. Mrs. Centlivre lived at a time when women's brains were held at naught, and this was written and performed at every available opportunity, much to the support and encouragement of the female audience of the time. The play was written by a Mrs. Centlivre, a woman of some note, and was first acted at Drury Lane in 1714 by the great actor, Garrick. Mrs. Centlivre lived at a time when women's brains were held at naught, and this was written and performed at every available opportunity, much to the support and encouragement of the female audience of the time. The play was written by a Mrs. Centlivre, a woman of some note, and was first acted at Drury Lane in 1714 by the great actor, Garrick. Mrs. Centlivre lived at a time when women's brains were held at naught, and this was written and performed at every available opportunity, much to the support and encouragement of the female audience of the time. The play was written by a Mrs. Centlivre, a woman of some note, and was first acted at Drury Lane in 1714 by the great actor, Garrick. Mrs. Centlivre lived at a time when women's brains were held at naught, and this was written and performed at every available opportunity, much to the support and encouragement of the female audience of the time. The play was written by a Mrs. Centlivre, a woman of some note, and was first acted at Drury Lane in 1714 by the great actor, Garrick. Mrs. Centlivre lived at a time when women's brains were held at naught, and this was written and performed at every available opportunity, much to the support and encouragement of the female audience of the time. The play was written by a Mrs. Centlivre, a woman of some note, and was first acted at Drury Lane in 1714 by the great actor, Garrick. Mrs. Centlivre lived at a time when women's brains were held at naught, and this was written and performed at every available opportunity, much to the support and encouragement of the female audience of the time. The play was written by a Mrs. Centlivre, a woman of some note, and was first acted at Drury Lane in 1714 by the great actor, Garrick. Mrs. Centlivre lived at a time when women's brains were held at naught, and this was written and performed at every available opportunity, much to the support and encouragement of the female audience of the time.
EVALUATION OF SCIENCE AND RELIGION, by Robert Andrews Millikan; Yale University Press, 85 pages; Catalog, Trinity College Library, BS-M65.

The book is really only halfway an inch thick. Millikan has done a remarkably fine piece of work. The matter is presented as a series of three lectures under the titles, "The Evolution of Twentieth Century Physics," "The Evolution of Man," and "The Evolution of Religion."

The first lecture gives a brief sketch of the contrasting attitudes of the nineteenth century physicists, with a clear demonstration of the very different approach of modern physics, vividly brought out with the aid of diagrams. The book is a marvel of knowledge; it is a few slugs out of the cosmic ocean, infinite in extent and depth. Mr. Millikan, giving a striking anecdote to illustrate his point. He tells of hearing a very noted lecturer on Physics conclude his lecture in 1924 that it was probable that all the great discoveries in physics had been made, and that future generations would be content with a refinement of one of them in the present form.

But one year after his lecture was given, a treatise on the nature of the electron was presented to the German Physical Society. This great discovery and a host of others closely following were the work of the modern scientist. We do not know where the present generation will be in the future, but it is more probable that all the great discoveries in physics will be made, and that future generations will be content with a refinement of these in the present form.

In his second lecture on "New Truth and Old," Mr. Millikan sketches the history of the development of the scientific method, the application of which has given a new shape and a new value to the world—that of Progress. We have been born to this cause, we are, with the modern world, and it gives us a faith and a spiritual driving force of unprecedented value. He vividly reminds us that if the statements that any part of truth, all facts of importance to every man, and the means of our gaining more in the future.

It is a truly inspiring thought that the truth never can take a backward step.

The book concludes with a consideration of the various ways in which science, having made much progress, has evolved, one of the most vivid examples of evolution it would be possible to find. Truth is a living and growing thing; it is never static, but always growing. The idea of the coming of man with man's increasing culture and understanding his ideas, and the meaning of God, of his or one God, have changed, how as man grows to a higher social order, more planes, of years of achievement, and how from this he also is to grow from his position of duty to his God and to his fellowmen. Millikan points out in his foreword that the old ideas of the old, jealous, anthropomorphic God, and to give us our present idea of the God and God, and above all, the God who works for Law, and who gives us the all-powerful laws of nature.

"Evolution of Science and Religion" is really a study of an extension of the extent and value of man's knowledge. It is really more of a synthesis of the whole aspect of human activity, and every reason for human activity. It is a justification for our existence, and the existence of the whole of Endless Space. We have, and so far there are, a great deal of the evident truths that the author, the work, and the appearance of a great scientific thought, takes on a truly inspirational value. It is a book which may be read with profit by all men, and is especially to be recommended to those for whom even such a comparatively non-technical book as this is a true inspiration. The "Endless World" is too heavy a burden to carry on our backs. If it could be reduced twice over, we feel sure that he will be almost as much remitted.

In towns and cities that have been blighted by luxury, Greek is dead. Perhaps it would not be rash to add: Greek is dead. The same long list of calamities that have been laid to the charge of age, and the losses that are studied in a very different way today than they were in centuries past, are to be studied today to furnish us with translations of Akhmou or Esopitou or Sophocles, or the "English version." The only danger we are in danger of not getting our B. A. because of a Greek course (or lack of one), we can do nothing to change the state of affairs. But it is a very spirited expression in this clipping.

In connection with another department of college activity, we are glad to report a number of articles, one or two of which are very interesting.

RESPONSIBILITY, MATURITY, AND UNLIMITED CUTS

When the college administration changed the requirements for chapel attendance a few weeks ago by modifying the old and rather rigid system with the new and more flexible regulations, it laid upon the undergraduates a certain amount of responsibility. That is, by only slightly decreasing the number of weekly attendance required and by eliminating the weekly check-up process, the faculty has shown that the burden is that of the college. The faculty has shown that the burden is that of the college (upper classesmen to a greater extent than freshmen) is mature enough to decide for himself to some degree how and when he shall go to chapel in order to meet the college degree requirements.

The old system with the new and more flexible regulations, it laid on the campus is scarcely understandable. The new system, with its rigid system, has led to a great deal of trouble in the past, and the new system has been successful in the main curriculum still continues as it was

With the Jesters' presentation of The Jitney Players in the Busshell Memorial tonight comes the first public opening of college-sponsored activities since mid-years and the Junior Prom. With one other exception, organizations and their functions have been well supported this year—the two class dances have been unprecedented successes and with the small games have been well attended—but in supporting The Jesters and the Glee Club (two vital branches of college activity and life), the college has failed badly.

When The Jesters opened their season in November, there were only a few undergraduates in attendance to outnumber the faculty and undergraduate guest students. The Glee Club started the year with a free concert in Alumni Hall, approximately ten students saw it in their free hours and one of the upper class and balanced and trained clubs that the college has seen in years. The first may be pardoned (in spite of the fact that the performance was well advertised and for the small admission price); and, any other event, organizations and their functions have been well supported this year—the two class dances have been unprecedented successes and with the small games have been well attended—but in supporting The Jesters and the Glee Club (two vital branches of college activity and life), the college has failed badly.

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Alpha Delta Phi dropped from first place in the Inter-fraternity basketball tournament and the Sigma Nu and Neutral teams went into a tie for first place as a result of the games played Tuesday in Alumni Hall. The Neutral team defeated Alpha Delta Phi by a score of 12 to 7, for the first defeat of the season for the Alpha Delta’s. The strong defense presented by the Neutral team prevented Bing Taggard from scoring his customary number of baskets. Sigma Nu defeated Psi Upsilon by a 24 to 15 score, due to the excellent shooting of Daskas and Fon­tana, who accounted for most of the “jumpers’ points. In the other games played, the Faculty kept the Delta Phi team in the cellar position as a result of their 13 to 8 victory.

The Sigma Nu basketball team kept the lead as a result of the family team’s forfeiting to them by non­appearance. In the other games played Alpha Tau Kappa decisively defeated Alpha Chi Eho by a score of 29 to 11, and Delta Kappa Epilson defeated Delta Phi by an 18 to 15 score.

Win from Faculty by Default

The entire group slumped. Des­

Dr. Samuel Nye, c, 0 0 0
Slo s sberg, rfg, 1 1 1

score.

MANNWEILER, lb 2 2 2

NO RESISTING the enchantment of that poem, as compelling as the personality of the man himself. "Billy" Mather—his very name is music. He is a sound of good things—a symphony of years past—a song of days to come—a melody of ever­lasting life.

WIN FROM FACULTY BY DEFAULT

Dr. Samuel Nye, c, 0 0 0

Dr. Samuel Nye, c, 0 0 0
Burke, lb, 0 0 0
Boston, lb, 1 0 1
Andrus, c, 2 1 1
Hodg, rf, 2 0 2
Burke, lb, 1 0 1
Jenson, rb, 1 0 2

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PIERS OF CHAPEL BASE TO REST ON ROCK BED. (Continued from page 1.)

Mr. Charles Bennett, the consulting engineer of the construction, says of the building, that since it is to be of casting and enduring nature it is necessary and wise to place the foundation upon bed-rock. This rock, which Professor Troxell says is a layer of trap varying in thickness from forty to a hundred feet, lies between three and twenty feet below the bottom of the present excavation.

The plans show that the building is to rest upon solid walls at the east and west sides and upon piers throughout the middle portion of the nave. Workmen are now engaged in digging shafts to reach this rock strata, and about two thousand more cubic yards of earth will be removed eventually in forming these shafts.

Mr. Bent, the constructing foreman, said that no water had been struck and that it remained for the superintendents to be on the “fancy digging” for the shafts. It will not be necessary to do any blasting in excavating further.

The east and west walls will be “poured” in one piece, while the nave piers, formed individually, will be of varying depths, depending upon the position of the rock base. Wooden forms are to be constructed then for the two thousand cubic yards of concrete which will be used in the foundation. The nave piers will then be completed by re-formed concrete arches. Mr. Bent says that two carpenters of steel will be used for the piers and walls alone.

With the work progressing as it is now, Mr. Bennett estimates that it will be at least four more months before the walls reach the ground level, and upon the appearance of the foundations at ground level on the campus next July. “The laying of the foundation,” he said, “is of extreme importance, and every cubic yard of the forms fully constructed, it would take even then, at least a month to pour the concrete into them.”

A temporary office has been constructed on the campus grounds for the use of the contractors, and a large tool and supply house for the protection of building materials and tools.

LINCOLN LITERATURE RECITED IN CHAPEL. (Continued from page 1.)

Mr. B. F. Piggot, an ardent worshipper of Lin­coln, who had the same LI-AC of the same name in spent, the same upringing, the same passion, and the same end who came from the same social class. In his poem, “Oh Captain, My Captain!” Whitman expresses the sentimental theme; he imagines that he is following the president’s lid in its mournful passage toward Springfield, Illinois, in “When Lilies in the Doeyward Bloom.”

“Fifty years after another great war came, when the poet, Vachel Lindsay, who in regarding the out­come of the Civil War, sung the glory of him who lay resting close by, with the popular sermon, “Abraham Lincoln Walks at Midnight in Springfield, Illinois.”

In the corner of the room in which they are sitting, a book lies open and on it is a note that reads: “When we were young we read many of Lincoln’s sayings, and in this room we often read them. Everyone seems to feel the same as we did then.”

A VESTRYMAN LOSES HIS TEAM. (Continued from page 1.)

Defensively, the "vestry played its worst game of the year, Crowley and Norville of the home team being left entirely free to shoot at all times, each gaining, respectively, 15 and 10 points. Cap Bissell was again held pointless, while Dave Slossberg dropped nine points, three field goals and three fouls. Plainville and Nips followed next with twelve points between them, the former demonstrating his poorest defensive game of the year.

Although much disappointed with the showing in last week’s schedule, Coach Oosting is hopeful that the team will again establish its usual winning pace in the coming contest with Pratt Institute of Brooklyn. New York, to be played in the Hopkins gym, on Saturday, February 26.

The summary and lineups:


Intercollegiate News. (Continued from page 2.)

Intercollegiate Hour of “The Tom­hawk” printed the article on which we comment next:

“An educator recently addressed a gathering of students at the University of Indiana on the present day system of education. He claims that when a child reaches the age of 14 he should profess some special liking for a certain career and thus prepare at that stage for his future. The critic also stated that too many young men and women enter college with­out first having decided their life’s work and he condemns such action.”

We are forced to think back over the years to the time when we were fourteen. There was no definite idea in our mind as to what career we would follow. In fact we were so undecided that we allowed ourselves to enter the business world on the say-so of a relative that we would become rich quickly. It seems unreasonable to expect a fourteen-year-old youngster to see into his future with enough clarity to plan his career. Our opinion is that after one year in college a more sane outlook on the thing is possible, and after that first year some definite plans should begin to form in the student’s mind.

Have you chosen your life work?

In a talk at a service the other day given by the University of Women School, an educator recently addressed a gathering of students at the University of Indiana on the present day system of education. He claims that when a child reaches the age of 14 he should profess some special liking for a certain career and thus prepare at that stage for his future. The critic also stated that too many young men and women enter college without first having decided their life's work and he condemns such action. It seems unreasonable to expect a fourteen-year-old youngster to see into his future with enough clarity to plan his career. Our opinion is that after one year in college a more sane outlook on the thing is possible, and after that first year some definite plans should begin to form in the student’s mind.

*, *

And, as the second half of a famous saying goes, we must have faith in the wisdom of God. "Prophets are never before born," said the old Prophet. "Prophets are never born before the time of the prophet."

"The Prophets."

"S缪—Booths and shoes." "S缪—And what is Chicago noted for?"

"S缪—Shoes and boots."

"S缪—And what is Chicago noted for?"

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"S缪—Booths and shoes."

"S缪—And what is Chicago noted for?"

"The Connecticut Campus."

For which we thank you!