

HISTORY OF ILLINOIS
GAMMA ZETA OF ALPHA
TAU OMEGA

1895 to 1922

T H E I N S T I T U T I O N

The University of Illinois, at which institution Gamma Zeta is situated, is younger than most of the larger state universities, and besides the fact that it is young, it was slow in beginning its development.

In July, 1862, an Act was passed by Congress donating public lands, in the ratio of thirty thousand acres for each senator and representative, to the states and territories which would provide colleges for the teaching of agriculture and the mechanic arts. In February, 1867, a bill was passed by the Legislature locating the institution at Urbana.

Women were not, at first, admitted, and the Trustees in the beginning emphasized their belief in the fact that the University was to be made a practical institution by the following resolution:

"Resolved, that we recognize it as a duty of the Board of Trustees to make this University preeminently a practical school of agriculture and the mechanic arts, not excluding other scientific and classical studies."

Every student was required to spend from one to two hours a day in manual labor for the institution, for which a modest remuneration was allowed. Seventy-seven students were enrolled during the first term of the University, which began March 11, 1868.

The first Regent, as he was then called, was Dr. John Milton Gregory of Kalamazoo, Michigan. Dr. Gregory served with the University as its executive head from March 12, 1867, a year before the institution was formally opened, until 1880. During his administration fraternities were first admitted to the institution, - Delta Tau Delta in 1872, and

Sigma Chi in 1881.

In January, 1870, a mechanical shop was fitted up with tools and machinery, and here was begun the first shop instruction given in any American university.

Women were first admitted to the University in 1870, and twenty-four women registered this first year.

The same year a system of student government was adopted which for a time seemed to work admirably. Politics soon crept in, however, and perverted justice, and the system was in 1883 abandoned.

The first publication by the students of the University appeared in November, 1870. It was called the Student, and was published monthly. Two years following the name was changed to the Illini, by which name the University daily is still known. In 1887 the University was first given permission by the Legislature to grant degrees. Previous to this time graduates of specified courses had simply been given certificates indicating that they had satisfactorily completed an outlined course of study.

In 1880 Dr. Gregory resigned his position as Regent and Dr. Selim H. Peabody, formerly Professor of Physics and of Mechanical Engineering, was appointed Regent pro tempore. The following March he was made Regent, and retained this office until 1891.

During his administration a number of events occurred of interest in the development of the University. The Legislature, which had been niggardly in its appropriation of funds, became somewhat more generous, and made appropriations both for the maintenance of the institution and for the erection of buildings. A number of departments were

added to the curriculum, including Mining Engineering, Pedagogy, and Rhetoric and Oratory, and an effort was made to gain a stronger control of student affairs. The Illini was reorganized, the time required to be put in by students in military drill was reduced, and fraternities and other secret societies were banished. A rule was passed that no student should enter the University until he had pledged himself not to join a fraternity, and that no student should be graduated until he had certified that while in the University, he had not belonged to any fraternity. The rule was strenuous, but was repealed in August 1891. During the ten years that fraternities were barred Delta Tau Delta and Sigma Chi carried on a sub rosa existence as their records now show.

The University had experienced a good deal of annoyance and found that considerable misunderstanding had arisen from the name "Illinois Industrial University", many people of the State having the idea that the University was a sort of penal institution or reform school. The Trustees, therefore, petitioned the Legislature to change the name to "University of Illinois." This petition was acted on favorably in 1885.

On the resignation of Regent Peabody in June, 1891, the Board of Trustees appointed Professor T. J. Burrill as Acting Regent, and he served during an inter-regnum of three years. Up to this time the number of students in attendance had but once reached five hundred. The Legislature became more generous, however, appropriations for new buildings were received; more money for operating expenses was secured; graduate work was undertaken; and the whole institution seemed to have an awakening. The attendance increased; student organizations were aroused; the ban was taken off fraternities; and

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the relations between students and Faculty became more agreeable than they had been for years. Students were allowed greater liberty of action, and responded with greater sanity of conduct.

In April, 1894, Dr. Andrew Sloan Draper, then Superintendent of the Cleveland, Ohio. schools, was elected head of the institution, the title being changed from Regent to President. He entered upon the duties of his office September, 1894. He established the fact that the University to be successfully operated needed more buildings, and more money, and he got both. He enlarged the facilities for work in all the colleges; through his influence the College of Law was organized; the present School of Library Science was brought to the University; a School of Music was established; and an affiliation was made with the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Chicago. He showed the keenest personal interest in students and student activities. he was a rigid and successful disciplinarian but he at the same time stood for what furnished students physical and social enjoyment. He enlarged the social life of the students; he encouraged athletics; he cultivated a friendly relationship between students and Faculty. It was he who created the office of Dean of Men.

Dr. Draper resigned his position as President in 1904 to become the Commissioner of Education of the State of New York, a position which he held until his death in May 1913.

Dr. Edmund James James, the fourth President of the University, assumed charge November 5, 1904. President James was the first native of the State of Illinois to be elected President of one of the three great universities of the State -- Northwestern, Chicago, and Illinois. He presided over

two of these, and was for six years a professor in the third.

During President James' administration the University made material advances especially along scholarship lines. Many new buildings, also, were added, and the appropriations for operating expenses were generously enlarged at each biennium. Salaries of men of professorial rank were increased fifty per cent., and for this reason it was possible materially to strengthen the teaching force. Distinguished scholars were brought to the University from all over the world, and emphasis was laid upon the importance of the University's going into research and graduate work if it were to take its place among the great universities of the country. During his official relations with the university fraternities and social organizations increased rapidly.

In May, 1911, a law was passed providing for a one mill tax on all the assessed property of the State for the support of the University. Previously the University had had a somewhat uncertain source of support. The one mill tax put the regular support of the University upon a safer foundation, and assured a regular income. No other event in the history of the institution was more important than the passage of this bill.

President James, because of ill health, in June, 1919, was given a leave of absence until September, 1920. He resigned in the early spring of 1920.

Doctor David Kinley, the fifth President of the University took charge of University affairs as Acting President in June, 1919, at the time President James was granted a leave of absence. He was elected to the office of President in May, 1920, and assumed office September 1, following.

President Kinley is recognized as one of the leading economists of the country. He has written and published extensively. Under his direction

the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences of the University was developed and strengthened. He was largely responsible for the organization and growth of the present College of Commerce and Business Administration of the University, and the Graduate School was scarcely more than a name until he was made its head. As Vice-President he has looked after University affairs in the absence of the President and he has at all times been an aggressive ally of President James in advancing the interests of the institution. At the time of the writing of this history the administrative force of the University numbers more than a thousand and the student enrollment exceeds ten thousand. There are forty-five national fraternities at the institution and perhaps a score of local social organizations. The amount appropriated at the last session of the legislature for the maintenance of the institution for the following biennium was more than \$8,000,000, and in addition to this the university has an annual income from other sources of \$2,300,000.

ORGANIZATION OF THE CHAPTER

One of the first suggestions to form a chapter of Alpha Tau Omega at the University of Illinois came in the winter of 1892-3 at the dinner table at the home of Wesley E. King, 405 West White Street, Champaign. Seated around the table were, John H. Strawn, Clarence O. Pitney, Mark Hay, Henry W. Grieme, and Wesley E. King. The conversation turned to Greek letter fraternities. Mark Hay said that he had a pal in Chicago who could get a chapter of Alpha Tau Omega, so he was told to write him and get instructions for organizing, which he did. This friend wrote Mark to organize as a local club and apply for a charter, but no formal organization was ever made. The matter was discussed later in Henry Grieme's room at the home of Mrs. Elisabeth Trotter, corner of Elm and White streets, Champaign, in the Spring of 1893. Nothing definite was accomplished, however, until about a year later, when the matter was taken up with Brother W. G. Atwood, of Beta Theta Chapter, by Charles W. Noble and Mark Hay.

These three were having a discussion of the removal of the ban, against fraternities, which existed at the University of Illinois, prior to 1891, which ban was removed in August 1891, following which time chapters of several of the National Fraternities were organized or reorganized at Illinois. As has been said, Delta Tau Delta and Sigma Chi, both of which had been organized previous to the exclusion of fraternities from the University in 1881, were reorganized immediately following the lifting of the ban. Kappa Sigma came in in October 1891, Phi Kappa Sigma was established in 1892 and Phi Delta Theta in 1893.

The suggestion of Brother Atwood to form a chapter of this fraternity at Illinois was made to Mark Hay and Charles W. Noble, who were then students, while the three were on duty with the National Guard at Chicago, Illinois, during the so-called, "Debs Strike," in the summer of 1894.

After strike duty was completed several meetings were held at Chicago by these three men at which Brothers Louis C. Ehle, Beta Theta Chapter, an attorney at Chicago, and Elias P. Lyon, Beta Kappa Chapter, now Dean of Medicine at the University of Minnesota, and Everett A. Thomson, Alpha Omicron Chapter, assisted Brother Atwood and gave advice as to the preliminary steps to be taken in forming a group preparatory to making application for a charter. These brothers undertook to guide the application into and through the proper channels and to procure the necessary data as to the size of the institution where it was proposed to install this chapter.

All correspondence regarding preliminary organization was carried on between Brother Charles W. Noble and Brother Atwood, in Chicago and several personal visits were made to Chicago.

In conformity with the general plan suggested, a group of nine students ^{was} were assembled in the fall of 1894 at Champaign, as the nucleus of the proposed chapter. The first meetings were held at the rooms of Brothers Paul W. Newcomer and Charles W. Noble. After a preliminary organization was effected, several other meetings were held in various student rooms, for lack of a better meeting place, for in those days, there were no fraternity houses or club houses in existence at the University of Illinois.

Some of the chartered fraternities had club rooms in the business section but such rooms were used for meeting purposes only, and not as living or dining quarters, and were for the most part used only at week-ends or during the evening.

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This newly organized group did not have a name, nor did it take on the dignity of a formal club. The organization was, in fact, kept secret until after assurance was received of the granting of authority to institute this chapter. When this assurance was received rooms were rented on the second floor of a building on North Neil Street, over what was then Harris' Candy Store, now 305 North Neil, and these rooms were fitted with a meagre supply of unpretentious furniture.

The announcement of the granting of the charter came late in December 1894, but the chapter was not installed until March 21, 1895. The charter bears the date of the installation, March 21, 1895 and is signed by Larkin W. Glazebrook, Worthy Grand Chief, and N. Wiley Thomas, Chairman of the High Council.

Brothers W. G. Atwood, Beta Theta, Elias P. Lyon, Beta Kappa, and E. A. Thornton, Alpha Theta were the installing officers. Upon their arrival at Champaign, a journey of inspection over the campus preceded the ceremonies which took place in the early afternoon and evening at the Neil Street Rooms, concluding with a banquet at the Carter House, which still stands, though going under another name, on Walnut Street just south of Main and immediately across the street from the First National Bank Building.

The initiatory ceremonies consisted of conferring the ^{renewalistic} work in full on a selected candidate in the presence of others selected for the officers, and upon whom, previous to the completion of the ceremony, parts of the ritual were communicated thus creating Brothers enough in the local chapter to fill the offices for initiating the remaining pledges. The charter members initiated at this time were:

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Thomas Arkle Clark
Nathan Austin Weston
Paul William Newcomer
Charles William Noble
Henry William Graime
Mark Hay
Clarence Orville Pitney
Edwin Clark Flanigan
James Mack Branch
Jonathan Colby Beekman
William Thompson Sumner

The first two mentioned were at the time of their initiation members of the faculty. Mark Hay, shortly after his initiation, was unfortunately expelled from the chapter.

The banquet in the old Carter House, which at its best was a very humble hostelry, was as elegant as the unexperienced initiates knew how to make it. They had gotten the idea somewhere that no dinner could ever be considered quite first class without wine, and though no one of the newly initiated members had probably ever seen a champagne bottle before, much less sampled the contents, champagne there was on the bill of fare in abundance--in too great abundance in fact, if the truth must be told, as the duty of every honest historian requires, and some very sad gastronomic results followed. But it was a good dinner and it brought a new experience to some of the brothers.

Brother Thomas Arkle Clark was the toast master of the evening and he confesses that it was his first offense in this direction,--and offense which makes him red behind the ears today though twenty-seven years

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have passed since that eventful night. He is willing to have it said that he was frightened silly and that he performed his task very poorly. But there were some good speeches and after it was all over the brothers agreed that they had had the time of their lives.

Gamma Zeta was not born with a silver spoon in her mouth or it would have been pawned, for shortly after birth she found herself digging for silver to meet the several demands that were made, as certain bills for furniture decoration, rent, gas, service, etc., had to be met and she had no substantial financial assets and but nominal dues. The rooms on Neil Street were extremely unattractive and were retained only until the opening of college in September 1895. At that time new quarters were obtained over King's restaurant which was just being built and which stood at the corner of Neil and Taylor Streets on the present site of the Citizens State Bank. These rooms were more commodious, they were better furnished, and they seemed to the members of Gamma Zeta much better than those over the Harris Restaurant.

There are few chapters now composed of men whose friendly ties are as close as were theirs in those early days. The rooms over the old Harris restaurant were the first official meeting place, but they were not attractive enough or else the environment was uncongenial. The real fraternity spirit found its social rest in the rooms of H. W. Greime who then lived in the Trotter house. This longing for close relationship among the boys gave them the chapter house idea from the very beginning. The early minutes of the chapter meetings show that the chapter considered renting the old Trotter house and living there.

The new and more inviting chapters quarters, found in the suite of rooms over the old King restaurant, were more pleasing, but still the idea of close relationship among the boys had to find its solace in the rooms where they lived. At that time William T. Sumner, Alfred J. Helton,

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W. J. Uppendahl and Sidney B. Fithian roomed at Kern's on University Avenue, and it was there that most of the fraternity activities were planned. Later most of the fellows moved into the Gamble house, 117 West Park Street, on the lot adjoining the Kern house where more students could be accommodated and this gave an opportunity for more of the Alpha Taus to group together and C. O. Pitney and H. C. Utoff were added to the gang. Those were great days. Each one knew where the other fellow was nearly every hour of the day, and it was seldom that one could ask for one of the boys without finding out from some one of them where he was. This close bond among the men continued for many years.

The boys always had in mind their duties and responsibilities. They were divided into groups of two or three, and these groups had the responsibility of some college activity to attend to. One group took upon itself to see after the social prestige of the chapter. They were short lived groups too. Others saw after the politics and this was amusing. In those days it was very bad form for a man to electioneer for himself and it had to be done by others. John H. Strawn was one of our strong men, so was Henry W. Greime. Both were well known and popular, but if they ran on the ticket some one was to electioneer for them. Sidney B. Fithian was the ward heeler and never ran for office but was pushing some other fellow. But he had little help from the others in the ward heeling. James M. Branch was the athlete and kept Alpha Tau Omega on the football map, but he played a lone hand-or foot-in athletics. Some were good students whose scholastic standing was high and their influence was exerted in a helpful way. Each man had some form of activity in which he was interested for the good of the fraternity.

Illinois Gamma Zeta was founded at a time when the economic condition of the country was deplorable. The men had very little money to spend and elaborate social functions were out of the question. The money question did not bother them very much. They had none, and it was very necessary that expenses be kept low. It was a rare exception that the members did not keep their bills to the fraternity paid and their personal bills as well. The first Gamma Zeta dance, of which there is a record, was held in the hall over Swannell's Drug Store. Parker Hoag had charge of the arrangements and a fellow by the name of Picknell was employed to fix up some punch and sandwiches as refreshments. The pickles were very sour and there was some lettuce in the sandwiches and Parker was almost shocked into insensibility when he arrived at the dance and found that Picknell was putting out the punch in porcelain wash bowls on two or three rude tables he had located somewhere. The caterers then did not know much about the game and there were no real caterers or Parker would have known them. However, the record shows that it was a good dance.

Something ought to be said in this connection as to the part played in the early social life of the chapter by certain prominent women in Champaign. Mrs. Thomas J. Smith as long as she lived took more than a passing interest in the progress of the chapter and in the direction of its social life. Her house was constantly open to its members. She always styled herself the friend of Gamma Zeta, and was generous in her contributions to the furnishing of the chapter house.

Mrs. Albert Eisner, mother of Brother Maurice Eisner, did much in the early history of the chapter both in the giving of money when it

was needed and in supervising the furnish^{ing} of the house. And Mrs. J. W. Mulliken, mother of Brother A. D. Mulliken, was an affectionate foster mother to the whole chapter, and made her home a haven of cordial hospitality for any member of the chapter who needed or wished the company, advice, or comforts of motherly attention. A quorum of the chapter could for many years be found in the Mulliken living room on Sunday afternoons. Mrs. Frank K. Robeson and Mrs. Thomas C. Beasley should not go unmentioned. They were both prominent women who helped the chapter in gaining a little social headway.

The early initiation methods of the chapter were more dignified than is usually the case. There was at first some crude horse play and rough house, but gradually this was reduced in amount or entirely eliminated. Business meetings were always dignified and conducted in accordance with the Constitution, the ritual was always taken seriously and never in any way abridged.

T H E H O U S E

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Plans for having a house of their own soon began to form themselves in the minds of the active members of Gamma Zeta. The student body which in the early history of the University had lived largely near the business district of Champaign, a mile or more from the class rooms, began to move toward the campus. It was unsatisfactory, therefore, to have the club rooms of the chapter so far away from the active life of the college.

In 1897 and 1898 they had tasted the pleasures and realized some of the profit resulting from living together or adjacent to each other in the Gamble and Kern Houses. In 1899 most of the members of the chapter were housed in the Hessel apartments, 208 West Church Street, and they enjoyed very much the sort of home life they found it possible to develop. But this was a mile and a half from the campus and often the walking was bad or the street car service uncertain. Besides the other chapters, like Phi Delta Theta and Kappa Sigma were planning to occupy houses.

In the summer of 1900 the chapter made arrangements for the renting of the house at 505 East Green Street, Champaign, two blocks from the University, and when college opened they moved in. They got a little furniture together somehow and became a real part of the college community.

The house was not particularly suitable for a dwelling house, but it was better than any other chapter had. What sort of mental aberration was afflicting the men who designed it, it is hard to say. It might have been used for a summer hotel or a hospital. It had rooms of the most curious shape and of the most unheard of arrangement. It had an

unusable basement which was converted into a dining room, this last room, approached by a dark unventilated passageway where, when he entered it, it were well for one to be wary and sober. But the fellows disposed themselves in it with a good deal of comfort and satisfaction, and began to realize for the firsttime some of the possibilities of the right sort of fraternity life.

Uncomfortable as it was, that first house is the local habitation of many a fond memory, and of many a hard and bitter experience that has mellowed and sweetened with time. It was there, for instance, that Gamma Zeta gave its first formal "at home" in its own domicile, and thereby learned many things. Among them was something about cleaning wall paper. The boys had an ex-Pullman porter as house man, chambermaid, butler and second cook, and he had all the brothers helping to make things shine for the party.

About three o'clock in the afternoon W. N. (Bill) Dunning observed that the ceiling was somewhat dark above the chandelier, and in a frenzy of tidying up he got a loaf of soft bread from the pantry, mounted a stepladder, and gave the darkest area a cleansing swipe. Instantly that spot looked snowy white and all the rest of the papered ceiling clouded up like a thunder storm. That would never do. Bill used his best art in an effort to blend the bright spot into the surrounding darkness -- to no purpose. Then he tried to restore the smudge he had removed. No use! The only thing to do was to clean the whole ceiling. It was 4 P. M. by this time, the room was large, the boys were all tearing busy, and the party was scheduled for 8 o'clock. All hands were piped up, all the bread in the house was brought in, two freshmen were started off to the bakery, and, stripped to the waist, six or eight impromptu paper cleaners began to work

on the neck-breaking job. They kept a bread line going from bakery to saion all afternoon; a white wings squad carted away the blackened lumps that crumbled and dropped. There was no dinner that night. Every muscle in the chapter was strained to win that race. And it was won. Bill Dunning, perspiring, aching, and hungry got his squad up stairs to squirm into their rented dress suits just as the first guests arrived. The mackerel-sky effect of the ceiling was still noticeable when the chapter left the house two years later. ^{It} It may have been when the plastering fell in the hallway and nearly killed one of the brothers or when the furnace went out of business or the plumbing threw a fit,-- it was at least some domestic disaster that caused the brothers seriously to consider building a house. The Phi Deltis were building and though Gamma Zeta had not been established so long, yet there seemed no reason why a beginning should not be made.

It was Brother Wesley E. King who, in the spring of 1901, first made the suggestion, and it was he who worked out the system of chapter house notes and backed twenty-three of the alumni into a comer and persuaded them to sign the notes. These notes were for ten dollars each and there were ten of them, one note to be paid each year for the ten years following graduation. Most of the alumni signed the notes and some have paid them. For the last fifteen years or so, every initiate has been asked to sign such notes and in every case has done so. Brother Thomas Arkle Clark was elected treasurer, and he has held that lucrative office, as they say in the scriptures, "unto this day,". Brother Dwight F. Haussler was the first to pay his note. He was in Germany at the time and sent a money order for fifty marks which cashed in for \$11.20-- somewhat more, perhaps, that it would be worth today.

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By the spring of 1904, \$1350 had been accumulated and in order that the chapter might legally hold properly, a corporation not for profit was organized. This corporation consists of nineteen members -- eleven members of the active chapter elected each spring, and eight alumni members elected for life --. The alumni members ~~are~~ elected April 22, 1904, are: Wesley E. King, Sidney B. Fithian, Walter W. Williams, Frank W. Scott, John H. Strawn, Charles P. Hunter, Albert D. Mulliken and Thomas Arkle Clark. Brother King resigned May 5, 1908 and Brother Eugene I. Burke was elected in his place.

The real business of the corporation is done by a Board of Directors, seven in number, four from the active chapters and three from the alumni.

When the corporation was legally established Brother Wesley E. King got a contract to purchase the two lots at 405 East John Street for \$3000. This contract he later transferred to the corporation. Five hundred dollars were to be paid down, the rest of the debt to be liquidated in sums of one hundred dollars or more as the money should be available. The mortgage was cleared in less than two years.

In the spring of 1905-6 the building fever seized the chapter. Through the efforts of Brothers^{D.} A. Mulliken, Wesley E. King and others, arrangements were made with the Chicago Savings Bank to borrow \$12,000 for twelve years at five and one-half percent interest. Mr. William B. McKinley, now Senator from Illinois, loaned the chapter three thousand dollars additional on a second mortgage, and a floating debt of three thousand dollars more was assumed by other individuals. Brother Charles

W. Noble generously assumed the risk of a good deal of this. Two thousand dollars worth of gold bonds were disposed of to the alumni.

A Building Committee had earlier been appointed consisting of Brothers Wesley E. King, A. D. Mulliken and Thomas Arkle Clark. After consultation and a visit to Boston by Brother King, Mr. C. H. Blackall, a distinguished architect of Boston, and a graduate of the University of Illinois, was engaged to draw the plans, and the construction began in the spring of 1906. The contract was let to Mr. A. W. Stoolman. When college opened in September 1906 the house was practically ready ^{for} ~~at~~ occupancy.

The old furniture which had graced the rooms over the Harris and King restaurants and the house at 505 East Green Street was wholly inadequate for the new house. Only a part of it could be put into fit condition. A furniture fund had been accumulating but this was inadequate and in the end the chapter fell back upon the alumni, who came generously to the front with contributions. The rent first charged to the chapter was fifteen hundred dollars a year. This amount in 1910 was raised to two thousand dollars a year and the loan, which by that time had been reduced to fifteen thousand dollars was transferred to the Danville Building and Loan Association. Six years later the rent was reduced to twelve hundred and fifty dollars a year and the loan now reduced to nine thousand dollars was again extended. Up to the present time the corporation has expended something like \$8,000 in improvements and repairs upon the property and there remains an indebtedness of about \$4,000. Since 1901 Brother Thomas Arkle Clark, has made the collections and paid the bills on the house.

The house has been kept in excellent repair from the beginning; it was excellently built to begin with, and stands today as one of the most substantial and desirable of the large number of houses at Illinois. Its present value is about \$50,000. Brother Wesley E. King, in writing of the experience of building the house says: "We completed and furnished the house and turned it over for the use of the active chapter on a rental basis in the fall of 1906. "T. A." (Brother Thomas Arkle Clark) became treasurer and slave of the corporation at that time and has remained such to this date. I passed out of the active work in February 1906 upon removing to Chicago and becoming Province Chief -- then removed to Salt Lake City in May 1908 and lost my identity with Gamma Zeta, much to my continued regret. But visitors to the King house in Salt Lake generally get a chance to view that set of photographs we had made at the time of the dedication, and there is no chapter in my life which recalls more pleasurable memories than those days of the beginning of the local club, the chapter, and the chapter house building. I wonder if the boys living there today can understand what love, what sacrifice, what devotion and enthusiasm went into those early endeavors. I suppose not; no more than I understand and appreciate what my blessed mother and father gave up that I might be here today."

M E N I N T H E S E R V I C E

The Students Army Training Corps

When, in August 1918, the Student's Army Training Corps was sprung on the colleges by the general government, it looked, at the beginning, as if fraternities, for the time being, at least, were doomed. The first order from the War Department was, however, modified, and they were allowed to exist, though the existence was to be a quiet one.

The University of Illinois prepared to take care of three thousand three hundred men, and it was evident that ^{if} it were to be done the fraternity houses would have to be utilized as barracks. The University at once made a survey of the capacity of each of these houses and Gamma Zeta's house was rented at \$250 a month.

College opened on October 1, ten days later than ordinary, that year in order to give the authorities opportunity to make such preparation as was necessary, but the active members of Gamma Zeta were in their house some time before this and were doing such rushing as it was possible to do, and pledging men as they decided upon them. All the men were allowed to remain in the house even after the University opened until assignments had been made to companies. During this time they conducted a boarding house for the feeding of all the men quartered in the house and from this they derived a reasonable profit. But they had no privacy and no opportunity to get together as a group. When it came to the matter of initiating the new men, which fraternities were allowed to do as soon as they desired, the University having relaxed its rule forbidding initiation until the

second semester the chapter utilized the home of Brother Thomas Arkle Clark, then a member of the High Council and Brother Clark acted as Worthy Master during the initiatory ceremony. Later meetings were held at the same place.

The University had scarcely opened before the epidemic of influenza struck the twin cities. Scores of students were immediately sick and most of the brothers were detailed as aides in the hospital service.

Brother Thomas Arkle Clark had been appointed Chairman of the S. A. T. C. Committee by the President of the University and it was he who organized the medical corps and the hospital service to care for the fifteen hundred undergraduates who were ultimately ill. Of this number, only fifteen died.

The Student's Army Training Corps disbanded on December 18 and following the Christmas vacation Gamma Zeta ^{moved} back into its house again. The house had suffered a good deal from the rough treatment it had received from the Student Army, but the University paid a sum sufficient to put it into good repair, and the chapter found itself in first class financial condition when college opened for the second term, the college year for 1918-19 being divided into three terms.

So far as it has been possible to determine, it seems that eighty-three members of Gamma Zeta were enlisted in the active service. Of these only one lost his life. Brother Benjamin H. Bloebaum died of influenza on October 14, 1918 while in training at Camp McArthur. Brother Scott McNulta suffered severe shell shock and has not been able to do a great deal since he was discharged. Everything possible has

been done to facilitate his recovery but he is still in a serious condition. Brother John Robert Boston, has also been in a sanitarium most of the time since he returned from France. The table below indicates the number of men who attained a certain rank in the service and the branches of the service in which they were enlisted. The names of the various brothers enlisted, with the rank which each attained, also follows this first list:

RANK AND BRANCH OF THE SERVICE OF ACTIVE MEN
AND ALUMNI OF GAMMA ZETA OF ALPHA TAU OMEGA.

<u>RANK</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>BRANCH</u>	<u>NUMBER THEREIN</u>
<i>Commander</i>	1		1
Private	9	Infantry	17
Corporal	1	S. A. T. C.	13
Sergeant	2	Field Artillery	10
Second Lieutenant	21	Navy	9
First Lieutenant	12	Aviation	7
Captain	8	Medical Corps	4
Major	5	Quartermaster Corps	4
Lieutenant Colonel	1	Engineers	4
Lieutenant General	1	Coast Artillery	4
S. A. T. C.	13	Unassigned	4
S. N. T. C.	1	Signal Corps	3
Seaman, First Class	3	Dept. of Gas & Flame	1
Seaman, Second Class	1	Cavalry	1
Coxswain	1	S. N. T. C.	1
Ensign	1	Tank Corps	1
Naval Academy	1	Ordnance	1
Reserve	1		
Officers Training Camp	1		
Total	88	Total	83

LIST OF MEMBERS OF GAMMA ZETA OF ALPHA TAU
OMEGA IN THE SERVICE

- Adams, Roger (254) Major, Department of Gas and Flame, Washington D. C.
- Arrick, Herbert McLain (237) Naval Reserve.
- Atkinson, Donald S. P. (205) Private A. E. F.
- Bartlett, Harry O. (230) 2nd Lieutenant Field Signal Branch.
- Beall John Percival (172) Officers Training Camp.

Bloebaum, Benjamin H. (173) Camp McArthur. Died of Influenza October
14, 1918.

Boston, Paul McCauley (196) 1st Lieutenant Infantry.

Boston, John Robert (142) 1st Lieutenant Infantry.

Broadhead, William J. (152) Captain Cavalry.

Bronson, Roger B. (191) Captain Infantry.

Brooks, James Knox (266) S. A. T. C. Virginia Military Institute.

Browning, Thomas Samuel (200) 2nd Lieutenant Field Artillery.

Bunting, Lyman J. (164) 1st Lieutenant Field Artillery, A. E. F.

Burr, Edwin Freeman (261) S. A. T. C.

Butler, Comfort Straight (129) Captain Infantry.

Centrell, Robert William (247) Private in Office of Adjutant General
Washington, D. C.

Carlson, Rueben Godfrey (246) Lieutenant Infantry

Chapman, Harold Harvey (264) S. A. T. C.

Charles, Andrew Hoyle (238) Private, Heavy Artillery

Clark, Charles Albert (29) Lieutenant Colonel Coast Artillery, A. E. F.

Clark, Harry Cecil (240) Sergeant Aviation, A. E. F.

Cook, Howard Haydon (233) S. A. T. C.

Davis, Roscoe Conklin (38) Commander, U. S. Navy.

Daniels, Stewart Derry (243) Private, Tank Corps

Dorsey, Albert H. (265) S. A. T. C. Virginia Military Institute.

Du Bois, Charles Bhesia (134) Captain Engineers.

Eberspacher, George H. (249) S. A. T. C.

Ericson, Dewey A. (252) S. A. T. C.

Frede, Glenn William (221) Company Commander, United States Navy

Frommann, Theodore E. (245) S. N. T. C.

Garth, Casper Tyrill (213) 2nd Lieutenant Field Artillery, A. E. F.

- Gildner, Ellsworth Lowell (217) United States Navy Hospital Corps.
- Gillen, Clifford Ambrose (255) Seaman, First Class, United States Navy.
- Goodman, Cyril James (206) 2nd Lieutenant Air Service.
- Harrington, Roland Barner (235) 2nd Lieutenant Infantry.
- Healy, William Carleton (228) 1st Lieutenant Medical Corps, A. E. F.
- Helton, Alfred J. (12) Major, Medical Corps, A. E. F.
- Hippard, Wesley George (146) Hospital Unit, A. E. F.
- Hunter, Russell Field, (143) 2nd Lieutenant Quartermaster Department.
- Husted, Stanley Fletcher (256) S. A. T. C.
- Jones, John Lloyd (115) 1st Lieutenant Infantry, A. E. F.
- Johnson, Bruce Ward (244) S. A. T. C.
- Johnson, Clarence E. (50) Captain Ordnance Department.
- Julian, Scott M. (211) 2nd Lieutenant Infantry, A. E. F.
- King, Wesley E. (20) Captain Field Artillery. Later Major In Ordnance Department.
- Kroeschell, Roy S. (208) Seaman, Second Class; United States Navy.
- Lovell, McDonald (197) 2nd Lieutenant Signal Corps.
- Lyons, Carlos E. (220) United States Navy.
- McBride, Howard I. (224) 2nd Lieutenant Aviation, A. E. F.
- McElroy, William Edgar (241) Coxswain, United States Navy.
- McNulta, Scott (204) 1st Lieutenant Infantry, A. E. F.
- Marshall, William Vincent (216) Lieutenant General Air Service, A. E. F.
- Mitchell, Joseph O. (159) 2nd Lieutenant Infantry, A. E. F.
- Noble, Charles William (4) Major Quartermaster Corps.
- Noelle, William Lincoln (248) S. A. T. C.
- Nutt, Bertram Verl (234) 2nd Lieutenant Infantry.

Ochs, Chester Adam (218) 2nd Lieutenant Quartermaster Corps.
Patten, Norman B. (195) 2nd Lieutenant Engineers, A. E. F.
Peeples, William M. (171) 1st Lieutenant Field Artillery, A. E. F.
Pierak, John C. Jr., (229) Private, Medical Corps, A. E. F.
Pogue, Harold A. (189) 2nd Lieutenant Signal Corps, Balloon Division.
Powell, Robert Penny (262) S. A. T. C.
Powers, John Howard (202) 2nd Lieutenant Field Artillery.
Rodgers, Clark L. (236) 1st Lieutenant Infantry, A. E. F.
Ruckel, John Garland (154) 1st Lieutenant Infantry, A. E. F.
Seiler, Rex Hanna (260) S. A. T. C.
Simmons, Elwyn L. (219) 2nd Lieutenant Coast Artillery.
Smith, Harold G. (157) 2nd Lieutenant Quartermaster Corps.
Snyder, Donald Victor (226) 2nd Lieutenant Infantry.
Squier, Arthur Augur (259) S. A. T. C.
Squier, George Kasson (Affiliate) Captain Coast Artillery A. E. F.
Taber, Bayard F. (188)
Thomas, Robert Ellsworth (179) Lieutenant Civil Engineers in Siberia.
Toothaker, Harry H. (223) 1st Lieutenant Field Artillery, A. E. F.
Uppendahl, William John (19) Major Artillery.
Waddell, James Edward (183) Naval Academy.
Wallace, Paul S. (215) Corporal Engineers.
Warren, Thomas James (207) 2nd Lieutenant Aviation.
Wettergren, Wesley Kern (251) Private Infantry.
White, Russell L. (214) Sergeant Quartermaster Corps.
Wilson, Horace Smith (133) 1st Lieutenant Coast Artillery.
Wright, Francis Marion (209) Ensign, Naval Aviation.
Wyre, Dwight E. (156) 2nd Lieutenant Field Artillery.

LIST OF DEAD

The list of those who have died since initiation comprises ten names
as follows:

Ball, Harry Braeher (27) 1915.

Bailey, Donald Herbert (36) August 28, 1905

Hausler, Dwight Francis (46) October 14, 1916.

Hausler, Robert Edwards (47) July 6, 1899.

Smith, Charles Frank (55) March 7, 1906

Fairfield, George Day (67) August 1921

Kirkwood, Arthur William (78) 1914

Bloebaum, Benjamin Harrison, (173) October 14, 1918

Lamonts, James Walter, Jr., (227) August 1916.

Husted, Stanley Fletcher (256) 1921.

THE ALUMNI

In whatever it has undertaken Gamma Zeta has had the active support of the alumni. They keep pretty generally in touch with the chapter, they come back in large numbers at Homecoming time, they are proud of what the chapter has accomplished. Whenever there has been any financial difficulty the alumni have helped out at once. If the furnace broke down Brothers C. P. Hunter, and George H. Powers, and Louis C. Moschel and Orrin Baker and Parker H. Hoag and others were always glad to come in with a contribution. When some one suggested a privet hedge for the front of the lot Brother Russell P. Hunter paid for it. Brother H. L. Schoolcraft gave the trees that beautify the place, and Brother Thomas Arkle Clark contributed the shrubbery. When the war came on and it seemed for a time that the chapter would go on the rocks a score of brothers including Paul N. Snyder, Thomas Dunn, Louis B. King, W. W. Williams, Charles P. Hunter, E. C. Brown, O. H. Baker, J. F. Held and F. H. Pond send in generous donations. And speaking of Brother King it should be said that no one has helped the Treasurer more than he has done in collecting the chapter house notes, whenever a delinquent brother appears on the scene, "Trelor" usually manages to get the money out of him before he leaves.

Many of the alumni have come to the front in their respective lines of work, and are entitled to special notice. It is not possible to mention all of these but those most outstanding have been included.

(1) Thomas Arkle Clark

It is probably an unusual coincidence which makes the first man on any chapter roll the best-known man in the chapter. That is true of Brother Clark, however; he is not only the best known of all members of Illinois Gamma Zeta. He is one of the men most widely known in this country as an educator in a rather recently invented role, and as an advocate of the fraternity system. Brother Clark is a native of Illinois. Born in that State in 1862 he prepared for college by working on a farm and teaching Sunday School. Then he went to the prep school at Illinois, took an active part in nearly everything having parts at that time and graduated B. L. in 1890 --- a late start, but he long ago made that up, and is still going a rapid gait academically. He taught school for one year after graduation; then he was invited back to the University and has been there ever since except for one year when he went to Harvard. He rose steadily through the various ranks in the English department, until, 1900-01, when he was made acting dean of the Liberal Arts College. His administrative skill and his deftness in handling the fractious students led President Draper to create a wholly new office in education -- Dean of Undergraduates --. Brother Clark was made for the job and the job was made for him. He was the original Dean of Men, and still is.

In the fraternity Brother Clark has been continuously active, both in his chapter and nationally, since his initiation in 1895. He has twice been a member of the High Council, he was Orator at the Pittsburgh and Nashville Congresses, and he has been Worthy Grand Chief since

December 1918. He has been a delegate to the Inter-Fraternity Conference for ten years, has been active in its work, and is now Educational Adviser for that body -- an office created for him.

Brother Clark is prolific as a speaker and an author. Most of his writings are the fruits of his labors as Dean of Men at Illinois and as a fraternity officer. His books include: The Fraternity and the College; The Sunday Eight-O'clock; The Fraternity and the Undergraduate; The High School Boy and his Problems; Discipline and the Derelict; When you write a Letter; his stories, essays, and articles in various magazines are numerous and rapidly increasing.

(4) Nathan Austin Weston

Nathan A. Weston, Professor of Economics the University of Illinois, was born in Champaign, Illinois, in 1868, prepared in the local high school, graduated B. L. at Illinois in 1889; took his M. L. there in 1898 and his Ph. D. at Cornell in 1901. After a year of school teaching he returned to Illinois where he rose in the ranks of the department of Economics to be assistant director of the courses in business administration, 1908-15, and acting Dean of the College of Commerce 1915-1920.

(4) Charles William Noble

Charles William Noble is an architect and contractor who has won the gratitude of Gamma Zeta for unflagging zeal and loyalty. It was his plan that formed the basis of the home of Gamma Zeta, and his financial assistance that helped the young chapter to realize its dream of a domicile. He was born in 1869, in Chicago, graduated at Illinois in Architecture in 1895 and has been active in construction work ever since. His other principal interest and occupation has been military. He was in the Illinois National Guard 1887-1892; Captain, U. S. R. Quartermaster Corps 1917, service at Camp Grant, Washington, when he was assigned as Supervising Constructive Quartermaster in charge of hospital construction, in New York. His home is at La Crosse, Wisconsin; but he always visits Gamma Zeta at Homecoming time.

(13) Sidney Breese Fithian

Sidney Breese Fithian, member of the High Council since December, 1920, Chief of Province X from January 1918 to January 1921, is in the cotton and real estate business at Falcon, Mississippi and Memphis, Tennessee. He studied law at Illinois, where he was initiated, from 1894 to 1897. Then he read law, attended Northwestern Law School 1900-1901 and was admitted to the Illinois bar in 1901. After service as secretary to Judge J. B. Ricks, associate justice of the Illinois Supreme Court for one year he took up the general practice of law, which he pursued in Illinois, Colorado and California, until the large land interests of his father demanded his attention. Since 1913 he has managed plantation and mercantile interests in Mississippi and been engaged in cotton and real estate business.

(16) ~~Parker~~ Hale Hoag

Parker Hale Hoag is a lawyer of Chicago who has attained prominence in professional circles, is one of the leaders of the Chicago Illini Club and is one of the leading Masons of Chicago. He was born in Champaign, Illinois, in 1873.

(20) Wesley Edward King

Wesley Edward King, lawyer and banker of Salt Lake City has been one of the two most aggressively and consistently active members of the chapter. He was born in Kinnmundy, Illinois, in 1876. He attended Illinois from 1892 until 1897, when he graduated A. B. He took his law degree in 1902. After practicing law five years he was connected with the American Surety Company until 1912, and similar companies until 1915 in Utah, Idaho and Montana. In Salt Lake City he founded the Utah Surety Association, Utah Development League, and other concerns. He is Vice President of the Halloran-Judge Trust Company. He has been active in military. He served in Cuba during the Spanish-American War; he was first Lieutenant and Quartermaster in the Utah National Guard in 1911-12; Captain Quartermaster Corps 1912-16; Major, Judge Advocate 1916-17 on the Mexican Border; Captain Sixty-fifth Field Artillery, 1918, serving in France; Major R. O. C. He was Chief of Province II in 1904-06; was leading in financing the chapter house of Gamma Zeta and other chapters, and organized the Salt Lake City Alumni Association.

(51) Adam Julius Strohm

Adam Strohm is one of the leading librarians of the United States. He is librarian of the public library of Detroit, one of the most beautiful structures in the country, which is a monument to his energy, vision, and taste. Born in Sweden in 1870, he took his A. B. in the University of Upsala. Coming to this country he took up library work in Armour Institute, Chicago, and when the library school of that institution became the library school of the University of Illinois, he migrated with it, to become one of its first graduates, with the degree of B.L.S., in 1900. He was librarian of Armour Institute in 1900-01, of the Trenton, New Jersey, Public Library 1901-11, assistant librarian of Detroit 1911-13, and librarian since 1913. His work both in Trenton and in Detroit has given him a foremost position among the aggressively constructive librarians of America. He was librarian at Camp Gordon in 1918-19.

(58) Franklin William Scott

Franklin W. Scott is director of courses in Journalism and Associate Professor of English at the University of Illinois. He has been an editor and an editorial writer since 1900. Born in 1877, he graduated at Illinois in 1901, took his A. M. in 1903, went to Harvard a year, has taught English and done literary and editorial work at the University of Illinois, with a year off for study and editorial work ~~for a year~~ in New York, since 1903. He established and for twelve years edited the alumni magazine at Illinois, established, and for twelve years has been chairman of the Illinois Publishing Company, which issues a daily paper and eight other periodicals at the University of Illinois. He is the author of numerous articles and a few books, including a history of Newspapers and Periodicals of Illinois, Chapters on American Newspapers in the Cambridge History of American Literature, text books in English Composition, two issues of the Alumni Record of the University of Illinois, and the 1921 Directory of Alpha Tau Omega. In January, 1918, he was appointed to fill the new office of Executive Secretary of the Fraternity, and became active ^{as} Worthy Grand Keeper of Exchequer and Worthy Grand Keeper of Annals. For a while he served as Chief of Province II. In the spring of 1918 he was made editor of the Palm, of which he had been associate editor since 1909. He is a member of Phi Beta Kappa, Sigma Delta Chi and Pi Delta Epsilon.

(71) Harvey Chase Wood

As Vice President and General Eastern Manager of the Reuben H. Donnelly Corporation, Harvey Chase Wood occupies an important position as an advertising executive and specialist. After graduation from the high school of Mt. Pulaski, Illinois, he went to the University of Illinois in 1901 and was initiated soon after alighting from the train. He stayed five years at the University as the original "horrible example" for Dean Clark to practice on. Then, having come to an agreement with Miss Myra Cox, Pi Beta Phi, he went to Chicago in 1905 as Assistant Advertising Manager for Charles A. Stevens and Brothers and has been actively engaged in advertising ever since, serving successfully with Hearst's Chicago American, the Herald of Mexico City, as United States representative of a list of Mexican papers, and as an independent advertising expert in Chicago. He founded the New York office of the Reuben H. Donnelly Corporation, which published the classified telephone directory of New York and many other large eastern cities, and is General Manager of all those enterprises. He has been chairman of the Educational Committee and the Entertainment Committee of the New York Advertising Club, president of the University of Illinois Club of New York, Director and Publicity Manager Madison Square Garden Poultry Show, Secretary American Light Brahma Club, Member of the National Fanciers Association, and many other organizations.

(77) Walter Winslow Williams

Lawyer, capitalist, and democrat describe Walter Winslow Williams. Born in Herrin, Illinois, in 1873, he attended the Southern Illinois Normal School, taught school for several years, attended the Law School of the University of Illinois and took his L. L. B. in 1903. After graduation he entered into law partnership with Judge Hart of Benton, was vice President of the First National Bank of West Frankfort, President of the Hart-Williams Coal Company., and organizer, promoter and officer of other business enterprises. He was a member of the State legislature of Illinois, 1904-06, was a member of the Democratic State Board of Electors in 1916, and a delegate to the Democratic National Convention in 1920.

(94) John June Davis

John June Davis is one of the leading entomologists of the United States. Born in Centralia, Illinois, in 1885, he graduated with special honors in entomology at Illinois in 1907. For four years thereafter he was assistant to the State Entomologist of Illinois. Then he became connected with the Bureau of Entomology of the United States Department of Agriculture, having charge of the United States Laboratory at La Fayette, Indiana 1911-1919. Since 1919 he has been in charge of the Japanese ^{Beetle} ~~Bettle~~ project. He is the author of a large number of articles on entomological subjects.

(114) Henry Lewis Rietz

Henry Lewis Rietz is head of the department of mathematics, and well known as a statistician and an authority on insurance and mortuary statistics. Born in 1875, he graduated from Ohio State in 1899, and took his Ph. D in 1902 at Cornell where he held the Oliver Graduate Scholarship and the Erastus Brooks Fellowship. After teaching a year at Butler College he went to the University of Illinois in 1903, where he advanced to an Associate Professorship. He went to the University of Iowa as head of the department of Mathematics in 1918. He is the author of High School and College text books in Algebra, of several voluminous reports on insurance, and of numerous articles. He is a member of Phi Beta Kappa and Sigma Xi and of numerous scientific societies.

(148) William Freeman Myrick Goss

William Freeman Myrick Goss is the leading authority on steam locomotive engineering in America. Since 1917 he has been President of the Railway Car Manufacturers Association. Born in Massachusetts in 1859, he graduated at Massachusetts Institute of Technology and took his M. S. at Wabash College in 1888. From 1879 to 1889 he was instructor in Purdue. He was professor of experimental engineering there, 1889-1907. He became Dean of the College of Engineering at Illinois in 1907 and also director of the Engineering Experiment Station in 1909. He resigned these to accept his present position in 1917. He invented and designed the locomotive testing laboratory at Purdue and improved on it at Illinois, and has conducted numerous researches in steam locomotive engineering. He was chief engineer in charge of investigations on smoke abatement and electrification of railway terminals in Chicago in 1914-15; was a member of the jury of awards, Columbia Exposition; a member of the advisory board on fuels and structural materials, United States Geological Survey; of the advisory committee of the Pennsylvania Railway for testing locomotives at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, etc. He is author of many books and articles and for ten years was contributing editor of Railroad Gazette. He is a member of Tau Beta Pi and Sigma Xi and a large number of scientific and engineering societies.

(254) Roger Adams

Roger Adams, professor of organic chemistry and expert in chemistry related to warfare, was born in Boston, took his A. B. at Harvard in 1909, his A. M. in 1910 and Ph. D in 1912 at the same place. He spent 1912-13 at Kaiser Wilhelm Institute University of Berlin, was instructor in chemistry at Harvard, 1913-16, and has been at Illinois since that time, now holding the position of professor of organic chemistry. From February until December, 1918, he served as section chief in gas offensive warfare at Washington with the rank of Major. He is the author of many books and articles. He is a member of Phi Lambda Upsilon, Alpha Chi Sigma and Sigma Xi.

EXTERNAL RELATION

Throughout her history Gamma Zeta has had the friendliest relations both with other fraternities about the campus and with the university authorities. During the twenty-seven years of her existence the number of national Greek letter fraternities at the University has increased from five to forty-five with, perhaps, a score of local organizations similar in almost every detail to the national organizations. There has been no fraternity war, and no indication of one. There have been no difference or disagreements with the University authorities. The past has been harmonious, the future looks pleasing. So far as can be found, Gamma Zeta never tampered in any way with the pledges of another organization nor has she ever had any other fraternity try to lift one of her pledges. She has taken her share in intra-fraternity life and has maintained the respect of the University and of the other fraternities with which she has associated. Financially she has always been solvent, and has merited the respect and confidence of the business men of the town. Even when she was heavily in debt the Treasurer was always able to keep in the bank enough money to meet all obligations when they should become due, and there seldom were any house bills to be carried over the summer.

The chapter has , perhaps, been a little too self-satisfied; it has not made enemies, but it has often thought it hardly worth while to make friends as aggressively as might have been to its advantage.

It has not gone so generally into undergraduate activities as have many other chapters, and has often flouted at the advantage

accruing from so doing, though there have, of course, been notable exceptions to this rule, such as James M. Branch, Frank W. Scott, Wesley E. King, Ralph W. Elden, Louis C. Moschel, J. S. Cleavinger, H. A. Pogue, Roger B. Bronson, Roger E. Hill, L. G. Krug, Scott McNulta, R. S. White, H. V. Snyder, S. D. Daniels, R. G. Carlson and A. A. Squier, who while they were in college were among the acknowledged leaders of the campus.

As time has gone on and the size of the chapter has increased the personal relationships between the active men seems somewhat to change. The unity is not so great, the friendships are not so intimate, social activities have been emphasized and close personal friendships between the men have not been so general. It is likely to be so when a chapter grows beyond twenty or twenty-five in number. The chapter has never been generally interested in scholarship, but has been satisfied to be average and often contented to be less. It has had, on the whole, however, a healthy growth, and at the time of writing this history is in a sound condition socially, financially and scholastically.