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LYRE TREE

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Kal Kool Says:

Annandale, April 31.—It has now come to that period of the year in which we have come to expect the annual Senior Ball. It is with a sensation of both delectation and compunction that we greet this event, of which it may be said that it has shaped the course of human events to an inestimable degree. Contradictory as it may seem to our basic foundations, life, even for the students of St. Stephens, is not composed completely of academic meditations. Necessarily there must be moments of relaxation and complete disintegration of those aims and principles toward which he constantly strives, lest, like the mammoth of bygone eras, he perish from over-development and narrowed specialization. Thus for the supreme edification of the length and breadth of our land, a traditional fete is resuscitated each year.

It is, then, the role of a governor of our glorious educational machine, which this moment of madness plays. To those of us who are fortunate enough to be able to reconstruct the Seniors Balls of our fast fading youth, the evident and rapid progress of a great nation is especially noteworthy. Irrevocably vanished are the now traditional hoop skirts and bulldog toed shoes, and even the lilacs and apple blossoms have succumbed to orchids and gardenias. Despite the fact that conditions in our United States are, for the most part, fundamentally sound, we note that the Eighteenth Amendment of our Constitution has altered, not only the social and industrial standards of our fair land, but has been so far reaching as to influence even this event unique to ourselves alone. Reminiscence is pleasant, but in this age of mechanical progress is scarcely advantageous. Let us then, as a College, face the facts bravely, and do our duty as we see it before us.

KAL KOOL.

Carl A. Garabedian

Twenty years ago, while he was a Freshman at Tufts, Dr. Garabedian began to play the organ, and, as an engineer, began his work in Mathematics with the Calculus. His professors shook their heads and drew long faces. Here was a young fellow who was interested in something besides his scholastic work. That was well enough, but he spent almost as much time at the organ bench over music as he did at his desk over Calculus. No man could ride two horses and succeed, they thought, and so they predicted a gloomy future for this young man—there was one thing of which they were sure: he was cut out to be a delinquent and a ne'er-do-well.

Predictions, especially those of learned men, sound impressive, but in this case—as in many others—they never got beyond being merely impressive. Dr. Garabedian was soon at Harvard doing graduate work in Mathematics, playing the organ and conducting a choir. Thus far his prophetic teachers had been wrong, and he saw no reason for giving up the music which he loved so much on the chance, which was becoming more remote every day, that it might ruin his career as a mathematician. He soon realized the dream of many a serious American student: on a Harvard fellowship he spent a year in France studying at the University of Paris.

His work during these years was centered around research in elasticity, a branch of mathematical physics. It is interesting to note that it is in mathematical physics rather than in pure mathematics that we have significance as well as beauty; and outstanding case in point is Einstein's Generalized Relativity. Since his sojourn in Paris, Dr. Garabedian has published the results of his researches in French mathematical journals. Why? Because he likes France, the French people and the French language; moreover, it was the French who invented the theory of elasticity exactly one hundred years ago.

Before he went abroad to study, Dr. Garabedian taught at Harvard and at the University of New Hampshire, and after his return, at Northwestern and Cincinnati. During all this time he never lost his interest in music, and when he was not University organist, he was holding a church position.

Thus we have a man who early became acquainted with the two abstract arts, and who kept up his interest in both. It was inevitable that sooner or later he should seek to find the relationship, if any existed, between music and mathematics. It was under the guidance of one of his most inspiring teachers, his professor of music, that Dr. Garabedian first started to think about this relationship. Just ten years ago he gave his first lecture on the subject, and has been lecturing on it, now and then, since that time. But something bothered him. His thoughts on this relationship were like a half-solved equation—he was sure that there was something in them, and that they were as yet embryonic and incomplete. Six weeks ago, while preparing a talk for the Soviet, he came upon a wealth of new ideas and material, and since then, more material has been added every day. Although his work on the problem is as yet far from complete, he feels that now he has something far more significant to say on the subject than he had ten years ago.

It must be remembered that mathematics has always been Dr. Garabedian's life work. His interest in music is, and always has been intense, but he draws a clear-cut distinction between the two fields. Mathematics is his life work and music is his hobby. The opportunity to be active in both fields here, made St. Stephen's most attractive to him, so we have the good fortune to have him on our faculty.

He has a message to undergraduates which is worthy of the attention of all of us. The best way to present it, perhaps, is to recall his conception of the way in which an artist works. Because

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Carnegie Endowment Gives Annual Report

Student Leagues Formed For Agitation And Defense Of World Peace

Twenty years ago international peace existed only in the pipe dreams of a few optimistic men. But indeed fortunate is the fact that among the far-sighted few was Andrew Carnegie, humanitarian and philanthropist, Scotch-American founder of the United Steel Corporation. His faith in the possibilities of international peace was flung to the eyes of the world by establishing the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. His project was new in world history, new and untried. There were some vague ideas, a lot of money, and what has proven to be, competent directorship; the founder's faith and purpose had plenty of opportunities to show itself. With the fore-mentioned material to work with, the Endowment has developed into a large yet sensible system, with various divisions, all converging to the one goal. Many observers feel the Division of Intercourse and Education has the largest task and can do the most good. A report has recently been received on the accomplishments of this division during the last year, issued under the directorship of Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler. It is imperative that men pretending to any sort of education be acquainted with some of the work being done around them by those who hold international peace to be a worthwhile experiment.

Two decades have passed. In the beginning the division had the

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News of the Week

"Tump" Riley has refused the Johns Hopkins scholarship.

Jack Kingman has received admittance to the Ogden School of Science of the University of Chicago. The school has a very restricted enrollment. It admits only ten students each year. The course offered is a complete medical one. This is not a fellowship—merely an opportunity to enroll.

Edward Fay of Hamilton sprained his ankle in the Hamilton-St. Stephen's baseball game, April 25. He remained in the college infirmary here over night and left with the team Sunday morning.

Bates Craven was seen leaving the Belfry.

Mr. Feiker is still commuting to New York. We understand that his ticket runs out in June and that he will spend the summer on campus.

The Infirmary Mail passes Hegeman Seminary every morning at 9:45 D. S. T.

The dietician's assistant was not up to his usual standard on noon Friday last, but he redeemed himself on Saturday with brown bread.

The annual cancellation of the Spring Plays occurred recently.

Those members of the faculty who desire birthday cakes will please notify the chef ten days in advance.

We wonder why the photographer put numerals on the pictures, but how else could we have been recognized?

We note with pleasure that "the college" disagrees with Mr. Coolidge.

The dollar bill on the collection plate is beginning to show signs of wear.

Program For Senior Weekend

Friday:

7:00 P. M. Dinner in Preston Hall.
9:00 P. M. Formal Dance in Memorial Gymnasium.
Music by Joe Moss and his Meyer Davis Orchestra.
12:00 P. M. Intermission and Midnight Super in Preston Hall.
3:00 A. M. Dance Ends. (Girls must be in the dormitories by 3:45).

Saturday:

12:30 P. M. Breakfast-Luncheon in Preston Hall.
2:00 P. M. Varsity Baseball Game with Clarkson Tech.
7:00 P. M. Dinner in Preston Hall.
8:00 P. M. Fraternity Dances.
12:00 P. M. Dances End. (Girls must be in the dormitories by 1:00).

Week End Guests

Following is the list of those attending the prom, with the names of the guests:

Miss Julia Crehore of Yonkers, Mr. Jack Kingman; Miss Margaret Clymer of Vassar, Mr. Edgar W. Hatfield; Miss Betty Leigh of Vassar, Mr. Henry Dudley; Miss Catherine Mellen of New York, Mr. R. Thomas Blomquist; Miss Katherine Grove, N. J., Mr. Walter H. Siegel; Miss Regina Meck of Mt. Holyoke, Mr. Harrison Snyder; Miss Jean Swihart of Ridgewood, N. J., Mr. Carleton Sprague; Miss Georgia A. Oles of Vassar, Mr. Frank St. M. Caldiero; Miss Constance McChesney of Vassar, Mr. Lloyd Bell; Miss Anna Snow, of Marblehead, Mass., Mr. Leonard Hammond; Mrs. Molly Weir of St. Stephens, Mr. James P. Fusscas; Miss Marian G. Herberg of Burlington Vt., Mr. Nathaniel Peeples; Miss Barbara Herrick of Vassar, Mr. William Meissner; Miss Constance Baxter of Katherine Gibbs, Mr. Gardner Riley; Miss A. Marie Buchanan of Vassar, Mr. Gilbert R. Symons; Miss Eunice Bastedo of Vassar, Mr. David Scdriner; Miss Delphine Bentkamp of Vassar, Mr. Marvin Parker; Miss Virginia Chapman of Wellesley, Mr. Winslow Stetson; Miss Sally Curtis of Stamford Conn., Mr. James Paul; Miss Phyllis T. Mulligan of Yonkers, Mr. John Mulligan; Miss Melva Forsyth of Baltimore, Md., Mr. Wesley Thorpe; Miss Doris Anderson of Hudson, N. Y., Mr. William Good; Miss Carrie E. Coon of Maryland, Mr. Eduardo Maldonado; Miss Catherine Steltz of Towanda, Pa., Mr. Robert S. Clarke; Miss Andrea Washington of Englewood, N. J., Mr. William E. Jordan; Miss Dorothea M. Townsend of Skidmore, Mr. Charles F. Goodsole; Miss Natalie Adenaw of Flushing, L. I., Mr. Thomas J. Bingham; Miss Elizabeth Sherman of Vassar, Mr. Ward Courtney; Miss Beatrice Fietz of New York City, Mr. Edward Fried; Miss Julia Best of Barnard, Mr. George Lockwood; Miss Florence Gregor, Barnard, Mr. Leland V. Greedy; Miss Beverly Brownell, of St. Agnes, Mr. Harry Jones; Miss Emma Rice of Vassar, Mr. Gordon White; Miss Ruth Mills of Bellerose, L. I., Mr. Austin Meissner; Miss Virginia Pelton of Vassar, Mr. Paul Woodruff; Miss Margaret Durell of Vassar, Mr. Charles McLean; Miss Dorothy Reis of New York City, Mr. Royal C. Taft; Miss Caroline S. Frederick of Allentown, Pa., Mr. Louis LaBarre; Miss Carine A. Willard of Pelham, N. Y., Mr. Richard

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Senior Weekend Great Success

Dancing From Nine Till Three. Music By Meyer Davis. Elaborate Decorations. Baseball Game With Clarkson Tech. Fraternity Dances In Evening.

Dinner served at seven in Preston Hall was the first social function of the Senior Prom week end, which, from the list of those present was the biggest dance of its kind ever held at St. Stephen's College.

The formal dance was in the Memorial Gymnasium began at nine o'clock sharp and ended at three. The music was furnished by Joe Moss and his Meyer Davis Orchestra. In a letter from that well known orchestra leader, Joe Moss said that he "will do everything in his power to make this year's Senior Prom one of the most outstanding of St. Stephen's College," and we hasten to say that he did.

The gymnasium was decorated following the idea of an old English formal garden. That is, the dance floor was laid out as if in the mindst of the garden proper. The floor under the balcony was raised in terrace effect, while around the walls ran a field-stone wall covered with ivy and flower boxes. On the terrace were tables and chairs where the couples sat and were served refreshments. Steps of stone flagging lead from the terrace to the dance floor.

At the opposite end of the floor the orchestra was located, in a woodland bower of evergreens, while in front of them was a playing fountain. On either side of the orchestra were rock gardens, set up in as close to nature fashion as was possible, with fountains and running water. The roof of the gymnasium was covered with a blanket of pine and evergreen branches. The entrance hall was flanked with trellises covered with vines and roses.

All meals from Friday evening to Sunday noon were served to the students and their guests attending the ball. There was a midnight supper served in Preston Hall during the intermission on Friday evening at midnight.

On Saturday afternoon at two o'clock, there was a varsity baseball game with Clarkson Tech. This proved of interest to everyone for it was one of the hardest games on the schedule. That evening there were dances in the various fraternity houses.

THE LYRE TREE

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EDITORIAL

Village Atmosphere

As our readers will perhaps notice, the Lyre Tree has again made an attempt to change its journalistic policy, if we may be allowed to describe it as such, and, because each change has so far been accompanied by an explanation, we felt that one is due for this issue.

The only apology which should be tendered because of the irregularity of our appearance in print should come, not from us, but from the student body, which includes us all. This paper is the official organ of the campus, and as such it mirrors the attitudes and sentiments of the college. The student body has been disinterested, subject to half-hearted moments of vaporish enthusiasm, and destructively critical. It has been almost impossible to make any strong attempt to pursue a course which would attract interest for the very good reason that disinterest is a heavy, floppy collection of negativness which refuses to recognize any worthy try towards its destruction, or to credit the originators of those trials with worthy intentions. Here, then, is a valiant movement, however futile, to gather in battle with public opinion.

The question of the how and why of the general impassiveness of the campus toward all matters whatsoever is never discussed save in isolated gatherings when heated fanatics desperately curse its existence. If we were attending a graduate school or were on a much higher average scholastic level than we are, this disinterest might easily be explained, but leisure time here is given to far less praiseworthy things than meditation, reading, or research. God forbid that we should adopt the so called typical American college spirit, but may God also forbid that we spend our time reclining in a village atmosphere, whittling at decks of cards, loafing in groups, and passing petty gossip. The reason is obvious. Certainly the country college offers leisure, solitude, beauty, and an opportunity to soak in the breadth of open air and countryside, but it also offers, as a small community, the characteristics, both good and bad, of all small villages. And all small villages are in a repose close to death—a repose subject to pettiness as a means of relieving the monotony. In our case, however, where opportunities enough are offered through outside activities, to loose the grasp of sleep, few take up those activities, and those who do are somnambulists.

Gentlemen and Scholars

To criticize another's actions is an undertaking both difficult and thankless. He who ventures on that hard road should pause and ponder not twice but thrice. And yet there are several characteristics evident on campus which are not above criticism, even if that criticism is of a personal nature.

Professors in a small college have a more difficult time in retaining their professorial dignity than elsewhere, principally because of the fact which is tritely expressed by the axiom "familiarity breeds contempt." Students rarely pause to consider whether or not this contempt might be mutual. It is certain that we make little or no attempt to defend ourselves against it even though at the same time we are over-generous in apportioning it out.

Very, very few of us are too meticulous in our appearance or manners. Solitude, public opinion, work, segregation and isolation from feminine company for most of the week are factors which make easy the pleasant task of reverting to the primitive. And it is surprising how very little a college student is removed from the savage.

The Commons during a dinner presents a sight that would horrify any uninitiated eye. The haste in which we eat and grasp for food is not alone a breach of manners, but is an insult to our bodies. Most of the irritation, nervousness, and excitability of the students can be easily explained in terms of digestion. The college student does not do enough physical labor to necessitate the consumption of all the food that he does consume, and his appetite far exceeds his hunger. Why does he eat as he does? There seem to be several main reasons. If he doesn't make a pig of himself he will go absolutely hungry for the neighbors must look out for themselves. The waiters rush not only because they have been requested to by the students, but because it has become the custom. The fact that a late dinner takes away a

good part of the evening which should be devoted to study may have something to do with it. It seems to be also true that the Commons is not especially conducive to leisurely meals because of the lack of comfort or coziness. But these arguments are far too weak to excuse absence of culture which is displayed by lunch-car manners. If it is true that education prepares us to face situations intelligently, college would seem to be a failure, for most of us show better breeding when we come than when we go.

Of equal importance is the fact that, when a professor enters a class room, he faces a group of lounging, unshaven, misshapen forms draped around the room in various attitudes of ease. At his entrance the newer men clamber to their feet; others rise feebly a few inches from their chairs, on which they lean for support, and sink thankfully back without straightening; and the rest don't bother to move at all. There is an atmosphere of lazy tolerance, of bemused acceptance of the pedagogue who has been evolved to inform them. If we have criticized a professor for losing in our eyes his dignity as a gentleman and a scholar, let us bow our heads in shame, for certainly too few of us have the appearance of gentlemen and still fewer that of scholars. A Saint Stephen's man has become that cynic who inquires of anyone making a careful toilet if the latter intends going out for the evening. There is a distinct revulsion among us against being treated as prep school students, and it is true that we are numerically beyond that age. But our everyday exterior is a blot of our rearing, a sin against our better sense, and a fearful revelation of the sloppiness of our minds.

Yellow Journalism

The sensational treatment that the yellow journals of New York gave to the murder of Vivian Gordon had as one of its results the suicide of the woman's sixteen year old daughter. Before her suicide, the girl wrote in her diary that she could no longer endure the terrible publicity. Some indignation has been aroused against the guilty papers, and questions are being asked such as this, "How long has this sort of thing been going on?" or, "Must we stand this from our press?"

It all goes back to the old days when Joseph Pulitzer was making a paying proposition of the recently deceased World. In those days, just before the Spanish-American War, a comic strip appeared in the World that was called the "Yellow Kid". The outfit that the "Kid" wore was printed in yellow. At that time the elder Hearst was Mr. Pulitzer's rival, so the former hired the cartoonist away from the World. Now Pulitzer, not to be outdone in anything, hired another cartoonist and went on printing a yellow comic strip. The rivalry was going to much more undesirable limits than "funny-paper" competition: The Sensational made up the principal contents of both newspapers; by emotional appeal, the publishers were selling an enormous number of their papers. Critics began to call this type of writing, after the "Yellow Kid" that accompanied it, "yellow journalism".

One of the methods that the yellow journals adopted has lasted and is very evident today. This method is to hire good journalists and cartoonists for two reasons: To keep them from writing for rival publishers; and to make a showing of real journalists or cartoonists at press dinners, and similar functions, when they are broadcasted or given big write-ups. We never hear of the writers that produce the emotion-stirring stuff that is used for sales increase. Such publishers want to make the public think that they are acting according to the traditions of the press in their papers. Hershfield is not a bad cover for one of Mr. Hearst's garbage cans. Arthur Brisbane gets over three times the salary of the President of the United States to stay with Hearst and pile on the big-time stuff. Although he does not stoop to sensationalism particularly, he writes some overdone commonplaces—"just a troublesome person to have on any other press staff," thinks Mr. Hearst.

During the Spanish-American War, Hearst and Pulitzer out-did each other in the "news" that they printed. The feature writing was a direct appeal to the emotions of a people in international trouble and easily stirred by propaganda. The publishers made use of the War as a paying proposition; they gained a phenomenal circulation. Misrepresentation and overemphasis of emotional material were the

bases of this new arrival in the journalistic field.

Before the election of McKinley the Hearst papers acted as political organs against him. After his election they continued to abuse him, saying that if such men were placed in office they would have to be killed in order to rid the country of them. Indeed, this yellow evil, native to America, worked its seeming purpose, but the real reason for the papers' mentioning death for McKinley was for sensationalism, to increase sales and hold them, not to urge the removal of a man truly dangerous to the country. They had no grounds to say what they did. The influence of this yellow press serves as an encouragement to a none-too-enlightened man to kill the President. After the assassination, the "jingo" press began praising the late McKinley. It looks as though they were scared, in the schoolboy sense of fear of a whipping. It was not guilt-consciousness but fright that brought forth this belated praise, for business is business and the business-man is never guilty!

During the Great War the governments of Great Britain and the Dominion of Canada as well as France refused to allow the sending of news dispatches to any of the Hearst papers in America. The reason was the gross misrepresentation of facts—a continual source of trouble in all international affairs. These foreign governments objected to the yellow journals' sensational way of dealing with the bare facts of war—a way that led to propaganda of the sort that brings emotional outbreaks and causes common sense and facts to be ridden down by social disturbances of all kinds. Then, again, the reason for such a press was not to print what the publishers believed to be the truth, or to be the harbinger of needed reform, but money-making—to make a paying proposition of the World War, as they had of the Spanish-American. A merry big noise it was from 1914 to 1918 for the papers to "shout" about, just what they wanted! What do a few hundred thousand lives count when millions of dollars are being made?

We are so familiar with the character of the material in Mr. Hearst's journals that it requires little investigation to see that the World-Journal plan has lived. The World quieted down a bit after Pulitzer and Hearst had it out, but the latter, thirsting for record circulation, political revenge, and, above all, more millions, bought up dozens of newspapers and magazines all over the country. They were all published under the same policy, "Feed the public smut, Sex, murder, underworld, booze; they like it, (it pays)".

Passions are for the people, not for the newspapers. Millions of people are being fed with the graphic emotion of such papers as Hearst's Journal, Macfadden's Evening Graphic, Patterson's

Daily News, and Kobler's Daily Mirror. This blatant emotionalism blocks the normal outlets of true emotions, and makes something worse than ignorant out of a large group of people already lacking in knowledge: It makes them crime-conscious, rum-conscious. With their minds little occupied with anything else, they live out their days with yellow journalism as the background of their sordid lives.

Will yellow journalism last? The answer lies in the future trend of American Education. The rights of free press allow the newspapers to print this stuff, but if the readers were educated, in the true sense of the word, that they could think, they would not read sensationalism in our journals. The old Pulitzer-Hearst plan would cease to be a success.

This whole country is being "educated", "taught to read"! All this reading helps to do is to get a snatch of emotional satisfaction from the tabloids, or to live romance as "Body Love" Macfadden exemplifies it in his True Story Magazine. Such life will furnish material for more stories of the sort that the yellow journals want. A miserable people furnish, by their lives, "heart stories" for the publishers, and read the revised version of them in print. Thus they eat out their hearts to satisfy the craving that the yellow journals have awakened in them.

The American needs to think, and not merely exist for a cocktail and a courtesan. If our schools and colleges would educate more and train less, there would be more real men in business and fewer "tired business-men"—men with the mentality of nine year old children, yet duller, and then they are possessed of a libido sufficient to run all the machinery in the country, if it were possible to harness such energy. There is the state of the present reader of the yellow journals, and only a more educational system of schooling in America will tear this yellow parasite from the hearts of the people, where it is sucking their life blood, and helping to destroy what should be, in this its youth, a vigorously intellectual country.

Carl A. Garabedian

(Continued from Page 1, col. 2) of connotations which we attach to the word "artist", we may immediately ask why that has any bearing upon all undergraduates. But we are all artists in our several chosen fields, and it is in this broad sense which Dr. Garabedian uses the word "artists". The great artist does not begin with his tools. First comes the vision of something significant which he wants to say. The artist then seeks the material with which to project this vision. In the realms of music and mathematics, Beethoven and Einstein are the classic examples of this procedure. The worth of the complete work will depend, of course, upon the significance of the vision, but any vision is worthless unless it can be competently presented through some medium. Intense, long and severe discipline in some chosen field is thus essential to the acquiring of a real technique by means of which the vision may be "brought to earth", as it were. This is the only way to "get anywhere". Dr. Garabedian has found that only through discipline of this kind in music and mathematics has he been able to find the relationship between the two and to get at their real significance, and he urges, therefore, that each undergraduate at least try this method in the field in which he happens to be gifted. Whether it be near to or far from mathematics and music no difference to Dr. Garabedian.

We greatly appreciate the work both in music and in mathematics which Dr. Garabedian has done at St. Stephen's to make our life here more worth while and interesting, and we wish him much success—hexagonal and otherwise.

Marcus Mallett.

Garabedian Lectures at Dragon Club Forum

On Sunday evening, April 26th, Dr. Garabedian, Professor of Mathematics and Organist of the College, repeated in Hegeman Theatre the lecture on "Music and Mathematics" which he had given to the Faculty Soviet in April sponsored by the Dragon Club to meet the request of students who had expressed a desire to hear the talk. That the students were genuinely interested was shown by the large number in attendance and their enthusiastic response.

Dr. Garabedian's lecture comprised the interesting conclusions to which he had been led through his attempts to discover the relationship between music and mathematics. Here are two arts which, developing hand in hand, have built on the foundations laid in the seventeenth century. Structures which today are truly imposing. The late development of these two arts is perhaps unrelated to the fact that the musician and mathematician have "created their own everything." All the other arts build their abstractions out of symbols taken from realms of the concrete. Music and mathematics, thus viewed, may be called the two universal abstract arts. From their autonomous realms they make a direct appeal. In the music of Beethoven and in the mathematics of Einstein, we find great artists projecting, directly

from the reality they have apprehended, utterances of profound significance. This point, that the function of great art is to provide something more than "aesthetic emotion," would have been difficult to make ten years ago. The atmosphere had to be cleared by the publication, in the last decade, of Thayer's "Life of Beethoven" and numerous exposition of Einstein's Relativity Theory.

Many further points elaborated by Dr. Garabedian depended on a scheme, which he drew on the blackboard, designed to accommodate all the arts, the sciences and personal religion. It is only by means of such a complete schema that we see fully the parity of music and mathematics, visualize the approaches to all the various abstract realms and appreciate their significance for man in his search for Ultimate Reality.

It was of interest to note that an attempt to compare music and mathematics directly, results only in disparity. These two arts were invented to deal with wholly different regions of concrete experience; they are as independent of each other as they are of externalities. Thus it appears that it is as meaningless to ask for the equation of Beethoven's Ninth as it is to ask for the orchestral score of Einstein's Relativity.

All who heard Dr. Garabedian's talk felt the power of his schema. It forcibly portrayed the interrelations between music and mathematics and the arts and the

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shaky support of people who were soon to make International Peace seem like a huge, expensive joke. But the War undeniably had many good results. At first the Allied powers found themselves looking at many questions through the same eyes. As the years roll on the German point of view becomes clearer; the thick clouds of rancor and misunderstanding break up into little wisps. The Post War generation has not to such an extent the blood and thunder, hurrah-boys-hurrah attitude of its fathers. Not because of some mysterious lack of courage has this attitude been adopted but because the men of the hour, with the sobering effect of the Great International Slaughter, have proceeded to sit down and do the hitherto unmentionable thing of thinking. They are thinking of ways and means of developing among people of the world an International Mind. The outstanding characteristic of Dr. Butler's report is the broad scope of activity shown to produce such a development.

There is the work that is being

sciences, together with the paths of approach by which man has traveled in his age-long search for Ultimate Reality. The whole left a vivid picture.

done in the United States, first among college people, and finally with all classes. There are the South American and all-European fields. In a small office in Morningside Heights the Endowment prefects plans and makes arrangements for the intervisiting of representatives bodies from all corners of the earth. During the year 1930 Carnegie professors travelled and spoke in Japan, China, Australia, the Near East and in many European countries. A group of foreign journalists representing twelve nations made a carefully planned trip through the United States from coast to coast. We received in our universities, librarians from Bulgaria, China, Germany, Mexico and Norway. American librarians have been sent to Sweden and Hawaii, while American scholars have chosen Paris for research work. Parliamentarians from thirty-two countries have been brought together for exchange of ideas in London. General Jan Christaan Smuts was brought to New York all the way from South Africa. Exchange professors are teaching today in many parts of the country. To further friendship in South America an Inter-American Institute was founded. New libraries were endowed, making the name Carnegie almost sacred among bibliophiles. New attention was placed upon child education to internationalism, which hints of socialistic technique in its thoroughness. It is debatable

whether the above account gives the high points of Division work; the list is surely not complete. If, however, it impresses on account of its diversity, it is somewhat satisfactory.

A typical Carnegie undertaking is the America Institute in Berlin. It serves as a clearing house for American and German culture. The Institute maintains rooms in the State library for housing a complete collection of Americana. Its directors are Harvard graduates who are exceptionally well fitted for looking after the interests of American students in Berlin. Special effort is made to promote cooperation in research and to teach American scientists and scholars German methods. An opportunity for Germans to come in contact with the intellectual side of American life aids to remove the harmful effects of American movies.

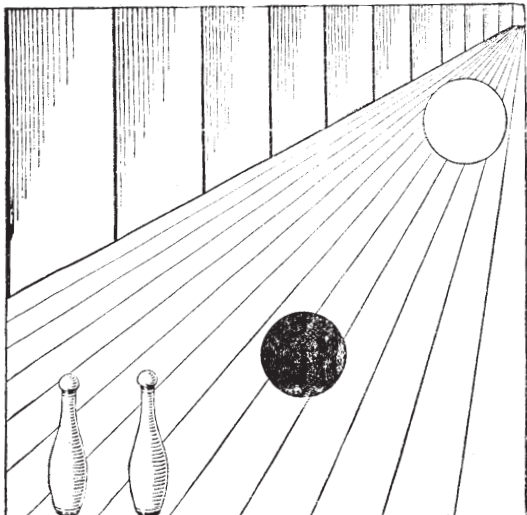
There is particular interest in Eastern colleges for the work accomplished last summer by four Yale undergraduates and a faculty advisor. None of them were of Spanish descent, and, hitherto, none of them had Spanish contacts; and, yet, they spent a whole summer on a triumphant debating tour with South American colleges, a trip that was much more successful than the most optimistic would have thought possible. They had the unofficial support of the State Department with the whole diplomatic system in the countries visited on its best behaviour. Since the Yale group was instrumental in founding International Relation Clubs in many of the universities visited, they received financial backing from the Carnegie Endowment. Their tour was given the greatest attention in South America. They were received by the Presidents of three countries and entertained by high government officials. The Commercial Attache of the Ecuador Legation flew from Panama to Colon to extend personally invitations to functions in Balboa. Representatives of leading newspapers flew for interviews. Their debates were broadcasted over inter-country hook-ups. Particularly were they successful in creating friendships among South American scholars, male and female, and in giving an American viewpoint to Inter-American problems. The trip proved itself as a practical example of how theories of international good-will may be realized.

In conclusion let it be known that this is but a sketchy resume of a lengthy report on the work of one year. Each year finds new developments towards the solution of the huge task Andrew Carnegie outlined. One can be pessimistic if one must be thoroughly convinced that war is inevitable, that international congresses, institutes and conventions are a waste of time. Dr. Bell's reasons for belief in immortality; that it is worth the gamble, seem to apply fittingly to Carnegie work. At least some very brilliant minds seem to be influenced by Carnegie's noble faith. It is an experiment worth riding to the end regardless of the final outcome.

Dragon Club Plans Dance for Senior Class

The Dragon Club decided at a recent meeting to hold a dance again this year at commencement time, to be given in honor of the senior class. Through the kindness of the Eulexian Fraternity, the dance will be held at their chapter house on Saturday evening before Baccalaureate Sunday, June 6th, 1931.

Invitations will be sent to the graduating class. All other members of the college who wish to attend are asked to pay the subscription fee of \$1.50. Engraved cards will be printed, and all those who are planning to attend will please notify Mr. Rudge, Chairman of the Dance Committee.



?

Which is larger — the white ball or the black? Don't answer too quickly.

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They Satisfy

Week End Guests

(Continued from Page 1, col. 4)

Doty; Miss Emeline Colony of Vassar, Mr. Edmund W. Westland; Miss Wilhemina Pieper of Troy, N. Y., Mr. Ralph Milligan; Miss Helen Mason of Vassar, Mr. George Atkinson, Jr.; Miss Bertha G. Rieff of Maxwell College, Mr. E. Hamilton Crabbs; Miss Florence Parker of Yonkers, N. Y., Mr. Harry A. Best; Miss Jennie Miner of Hartford, Conn., Mr. Robert Jones; Miss Frankie Gates of Katherine Gibbs, Mr. Carleton Geist; Miss Helen Bien of Brooklyn, N. Y., Mr. John C. Neesan; Miss Elizabeth Gilman of Yonkers, N. Y., Mr. Kent Smith; Miss Lyda Paz of Barnard, Mr. Frederick Feiker.

Those of the faculty and their guests who attended the Senior Prom are as follows: Dr. and Mrs. E. C. Upton; Mr. and Mrs. Harold F. Wilson; Mr. Edward Voorhees, Miss Beatrice Bergen; Mrs. L. P. Edwards, Dr. James Wilson; Dr. and Mrs. Phalen; and Dr. and Mrs. Mauzey; Dr. and Mrs. Crosby; Dr. and Mrs. Krumpleman; Dr. and Mrs. L. R. Shero; Dr. and Mrs. Bell.

The list of the patrons and patronesses is as follows: Dr. and Mrs. Nicholas Murray Butler; The Rt. Rev. and Mrs. William T. Manning; Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Astor; Mr. and Mrs. A. Hatfield; Mrs. Gilbert H. Scribner; Mrs. Andrew C. Zabriskie; Dr. and Mrs. Edwin C. Upton; and Dr. and Mrs. Lyford P. Edwards.

So It Seems

THREE TEARS FOR THE RED WHITE AND BLUE, or the land of the spree and the home of potential Communists.

Pursuant to the recent Communist uprising, we would in our quiet way, not that while the powers that be are most vigilant in stamping out all Communism, Bolshevism, and the like, they have in their midst a man named Trotsky, and even dare to call their organization a SOVIET. What a whale of a difference just a few years makes!

This week's prize of a fur lined Chapel seat goes to Jim Paul, the man who dared. Even Emily Post can suggest nothing for either party to say.

At last Tommy Blooomquist has stopped something besides the noise in Commons. After letting pucks whiz, trickle and roll by him all winter, he almost redeemed himself by that Herculean sock. (Ed.—Bet he had his eyes closed).

"He could not eat the blackish fish fritters they got on Wednesday in Lent and one of his potatoes had the mark of the spade in it"—A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man, p. 57. Evidently we're not unique in this matter, but after all, Lent, like Christmas, comes but once a year.

Those new songs seem, somewhat peculiarly, to have places where the word BEER yelled loudly fits in just fine and dandy. BIG CONTEST—A most suitable prize will be awarded for the best plan of what to substitute for the Monday noon hash and stewed tomatoes. Address all communications care of the station to which you are listening or write direct to the editorial rooms of this paper.

For true pleasure have you had little "Vicci" ask you seven times in two minutes what your name is?

Is this place low? Why even the faculty attend the Madalin dances, and we won't mention who led the Grand March.

The party held recently at the Sig House was a huge success. In fact one could almost dance by sliding along the boards. Back and forth, back and fifth, it sure was pure sport, but at any rate it eliminates the cross-town traffic.

Common Sayings we've all heard before—

"Laundry will be collected to-night."

"All Year Book material must be handed to Fuscass by tonight as it will go to press to-morrow without fail."

Speaking of this worthy sheet for the reflection of student opinion, if, as it states on the front page, it is published fortnightly, the eds must use the proverbial Arctic night as a calendar.

It might not be amiss at this point to note casually, as is our custom, that Dr. Obbie found it necessary to miss dinner Monday night before he would believe that the notice about Daylight Saving time wasn't fooling. And it's stuff like this that fills the column.

In connection with sleeping in classes, a practice not to be despised, we would suggest that the freshmen equip themselves with alarm clocks. Especially do we advise a pocket fire alarm for Rip Van Joseph who tried to spend the night in Religion class. Home was never like this.

And while we're on the subject, we would suggest funnier stories, a periscope, or wollen mufflers to solve the back row problem in the Wednesday Evening Kiddie's Story Hour as sponsored by the Religion department.

And now the Senior Ball is over with its one and only, sorry stags, the sadly sober, the mildly lit, and the roaringly plopped, the homely blind, the dancing Meissners, and finally the skunk that took MY woman.

Now for the answer to the problem in the last issue. The problem, in case you've forgotten, is about the fellow and the Vassar girl whom he brought home at eleven and found the door locked. The reason it was locked it that he had the date on Friday night, when they have to be in at ten thirty.

We note with approval the arrival of a new member of the Sottery family—one of Henry's model A's. The entire family are getting well acquainted with almost the minimum of trouble.

Ho, hum!! The grass is green, the barbed wire is up, Walt has painted the "Keep off the Grass" signs, and the tennis courts are again in use, in fact, spring seems to be in the air; Harry Trefry ought to change from his ankle-length heavies to his knee-length mediums, or at least so it seems to

THE CASUAL OBSERVER.

Introduces Changes To Constitution

The Varsity Club had a meeting in the Recreation Room on Wednesday evening, April 1st, with 27 of the 30 members present.

The section in the constitution reads—Membership in this organization shall include sophomores and upper classmen who have earned their varsity letter in any sport, either as an active participant, or manager of such, or senior cheer leader, upon election by a majority of the members, and payment of the stipulated fees. (\$3.00 a year).

In view of this it was resolved that Varsity Club members shall have a regulation hat to signify membership in the club, in addition to the privilege of wearing the letter award given by the college. And it was reported that the Tri-Sig Club had amended their constitution to read that only members from the Varsity Club would be considered eligible for that organization.

In accordance with the constitution, it was unanimously decided to award sport charms to the captains of the different sports during the year. Tommy Blooomquist was awarded a charm in Soccer and Hockey; Bill Weber, in Cross-Country; Jimmy Fuscass in Basketball; and Ronald Ort-mayer in Baseball.

A resolution was passed to request the Student Council to use \$50.00 of the money usually appropriated for athletic awards, to retain the services of Mr. Steele for another week, as assistant

coach in baseball. This request was subsequently favorably acted upon by the Student Council, and the Varsity Club expresses its appreciation for their co-operation.

The Club is planning, in conjunction with the Athletic Committee, to have an athletic banquet in the latter part of May, when letters will be awarded for the spring sports, and the captains of the teams will receive their awards. It is expected that some prominent athletic authority will be the speaker at this dinner.

Fraternities

Kappa Gamma Chi held a formal party on Saturday evening, April 18th in the honor of the senior members graduating in June. Dinner was served at the Beekman Arms in Rhinebeck, after which a dance was held at the K. G. X. chapter house. The guests of honor included Dr. and Mrs. Crosby, Dr. and Mrs. Upton and Major Smith.

The New York Sigma-Phi chapter of Sigma Alpha Epsilon has been awarded a silver plaque as one of the third chapters in this country ranking highest scholastically among the fraternities on its campus.

The Eulexian and Sig fraternities will hold open houses at their respective chapter houses on the night of Saturday, May 9th, and the faculty and students will be cordially invited to attend.

S. A. E. still ranks highest scholastically among the campus groups according to the grades of the Fall semester. The margin is only .1 of a point.

Varsity Club Sponsors Field Day for Alumni

At the suggestion of the Tri-Sig Club, it was decided at a recent meeting of the Varsity Club to hold a Field Day on the morning of Alumni Day, Wednesday, May 20th. The schedule of events is being drawn up, and all members of the college faculty, as well as students, are cordially invited to take part. Prizes will be awarded for the winners of the various events. Competition will be on a handicap basis, so that everyone will have an equal chance of winning. Further details will be posted on the bulletin board.

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