

LYRE TREE

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Dr. Edwards At Meeting

Annual Meeting Of Economic Society. World Economic Situation Reviewed

During the week following Christmas Dr. Edwards attended the annual meeting of the American Economic Society in Washington, at which some two thousand economists from all parts of the United States were present. The conferences lasted four days, during which time the present econo-



Dr. Lyford Edwards

mic situation and the future prospects of the country for the next three years were discussed.

That no normal prosperity could be expected for at least three years was the general opinion of those present. Times may well be worse before they are better.

In the discussion of the general economic situation many interesting sidelights were presented. Disregarding personal debts between individuals the burden of public and corporate debt in the United States amounts to \$1200 for every man, woman and child in the country. This amounts to the total wealth possessed by the inhabitants.

There are more than \$40,000,000,000 worth of outstanding mortgages on American real estate. A large percentage of them are so frozen as to render them irrecoverable at the present time.

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Dr. Bell Organizes Student Symposium

Next Meeting Sunday

On Sunday, January 10th, a conversation group met experimentally in the Recreation Room. Dr. Bell, who acted as chairman, was very pleased with the result and it has been decided to continue the meetings of this informal discussion group with a different chairman each week.

There were 30 students and several professors present. Each was asked to write the topic he would like discussed on a slip of paper. The slips were then chosen at random and discussed by the group. There was no attempt to prove a point or press an argument, merely a presentation of different points of view. This method of discussion has for some time been in practice in German universities, and its adoption here is an interesting innovation.

The two topics discussed were, "Is the honor system of study possible for everybody," and, "What constitutes a happy marriage."

All students and professors are invited to attend the next conversation group in the Recreation Room on Sunday, January 17th at 4:30 p.m.

Dr. Garabedian To Speak in New York

On the evening of January 16, at a dinner meeting to be held at the Men's Faculty Club of the University in New York City, Dr. Garabedian will address a group of teachers of Mathematics on the subject: "Mathematics in relation to the rest of experiences."

American Education Contrasted With The European System

In the last few years there has been increasing attention paid to the educational systems of this country in comparison to those employed abroad. We read criticisms of foreigners, and, what is more important, a growing number of discordant articles by our own leading educators. The American graduate of today, it is charged, is nothing better than a somewhat standardized dilettante. He has dabbled in the approved number of courses, sufficient to obtain a degree. Formerly, a college degree was given as recognition of a man's entree into the world-wide society of educated men. And now? American degree holders seem to have their own unique characteristics.

It is evident that two theories are in conflict: The European idea, which in this country is sometimes known as a tenet of Jefferson's educational plan, and the prevalent American system. Apparently it is a universal idea in Europe to bar higher education to all but those prominently qualifying. Foreign universities are filled with students who, from an early age, are sold on scholarship. Figures are not at hand to ascertain the proportion of foreign university students to those in this country, but it is safe to hazard that no nation can equal the United States in number of enrolment, and the majority would fall far below. Thus the American's love for size and mass shows itself as clearly in his educational world as it does in business. The ethics of the opposing theories, whether it is preferable to have a small group of highly educated men or a large group with a mediocre education offset by a few research technicians and an occasional scholarly genius, will not be debated here. Only in passing, attention of those who may be interested is called to our visiting Professor, Albert Jay Nock, a leading critic of the American system.

Several American colleges show themselves awake to the problems of the day. St. Stephen's is encouraging more of her students to try out for honors - a mature system that is conducive to intensive application and self-initiative. Its proponents feel an undue modesty of intellectual ability has tended to limit the number of honors men. Harvard is trying the House Plan in collaboration with her tutorial system. Tutors are assigned at the beginning of the sophomore year from the various fields of concentration. The tutor has no compulsive authority, his purpose being to stimulate ori-

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Dr. Bell Explains College Situation To Convocation

Columbia Grants Gift Of \$25,000 Annually

On Thursday evening, January 7, James A. Paul called to order a special meeting of the student convocation. The meeting was called so that Warden Bell might give the report of the Columbia investigation.

Dr. Bell said, "I am deeply gratified at this outcome. The college has been thoroughly examined after three years with the University and that which was tentative and experimental, is now to be continued on a much stronger basis. The trust which the University expresses by giving us \$25,000.00 for the next year constitutes a challenge to the staff and the students fully to accomplish that which the University expects from us—the making of a college where scholarship controls everything, where mediocrity is not esteemed where the individual matters, fostered, and where neither sound morals nor good manners are regarded as outmoded."

The Joint Statement Of The College And University

During the past year the Trustees of Columbia University have caused a most careful survey to be made of the work of St. Stephen's College at Annandale-on-Hudson, that undergraduate College of arts, letters, and science which was included in the educational system of the University without loss of separate corporate entity or responsibility, in 1928. This survey, which has included every aspect of work done at St. Stephen's College, confirms the impression that this work is creditable in high degree, that it is in accord with the best standards of teaching and scholarship, and that it is a useful addition to the University's educational resources. Moreover, the Trustees find that St. Stephen's College has a particular value, first, in making plain that undergraduate work of the highest standard of excellence can still be conducted in a country environment, and, second, in illustrating how the difficulties inherent in the present position of the separate college away from a large city may be met by its incorporation in the educational system of a neighboring university.

The Trustees do not feel it imperative to increase the size of enrollment of St. Stephen's Col-

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Consider Dropping Hockey As Sport

The Athletic Committee has been considering the dropping of Hockey as an Intercollegiate Sport at the College next year. This will aid in cutting down of expenses. It has been suggested that Inter-Class and Inter-Fraternity Hockey be substituted in the place of the Intercollegiate Sports.

Both Quintets Won Games Wednesday

On Wednesday evening the Junior Varsity defeated Philmont High School 30 to 29 in a preliminary game. The varsity squad defeated New Port Naval training by a score of 29 to 23.

Varsity Squad Loses As Juniors Defeat Beacon High School

In a curtain raiser before the Varsity-East Stroudsburg game last Wednesday night, the St. Stephen's Junior Varsity basketball team downed a fast five from the Beacon High school 22-19.

It was the best game the Jayvees have had this season with both squads putting on a show that was good snappy performance. Scoring was fairly even all the way through. At the end of the first quarter it was five-all tie which developed into a 10-9 score, favoring St. Stephen's, at the end of the half. The Beacon team tried consistently to overtake the Saint's but could do no better than get within a basket or two of tying it up. Just before the end of the final session of play, the Jayvees were leading 20-19 and the last minute of play converted the court into a madhouse. Another goal on the part of the scarlet, however, put a different aspect on the situation and tucked the game away for the final few seconds. Rogers of Beacon, an Evans and Hancock, of the Jayvees were the two highest scorers.

ST. STEPHEN'S J. V'S.		G. F. P.	
Bold r. f.	0	1	1
Kates l. f.	1	9	
Hancock c.	2	6	
Lewis r. g.	0	2	2
Beckford l. g.	0	0	0
Clark r. f.	0	0	0
Mason l. f.	1	0	2
Maldonado l. g.	1	0	2
Total	8	6	22

BEACON H. S.		G. F. P.	
T. Rogers l. g.	1	0	2
Grant r. g.	1	0	2
Macdonald c.	1	1	3
Heroy l. f.	0	0	0
R. Rogers r. f.	4	4	12
Alderman r. g.	0	0	0
McEvoy l. f.	0	0	0
Total	7	5	19

Referee: Sottery, Clark.
Time of quarters: 8.

The visitors from Pennsylvania came to Annandale with an aggregation that completely swept over the scarlet five and seemed to have little difficulty in rolling up their high count. Their play was fast and their shooting uncanny. They sank baskets from near or far; it was seemingly a matter of little difference to them. The East Stroudsburg team's long shots were remarkable. Eighty per cent of their shots went through the basket, a mark for any team in the country to shoot at and one which East Stroudsburg would probably have trouble in repeating.

St. Stephen's had a tough pro-

(Continued on Last Page)

An Experience With Hasheesh

During my residence in Iraq, I had frequently heard of the prevalence of hasheesh smoking. Finally my curiosity induced me to make a trial of this remarkable drug which among the luxurious Persians was reputed to induce dreams more alluring and more gorgeous than those caused by the Chinese extracts of the opium pipe.

My friend Hamid and I began, each, by taking a tea-spoonful of the paste which Abdallah had produced for us. Upon taking the drug, I found the taste intensely bitter and repulsive. My companion and I let the paste dissolve slowly on our tongues, and sat sometime quietly awaiting the result. Having eaten a full dinner we could not as yet detect the least change in our feelings. My companion loudly expressed his conviction of the humbug of hasheesh, but I, unwilling to give up the experiment at this point, proposed that we should take an additional half-spoonful, and follow it with a cup of hot tea. This we did.

I was seated alone, nearly in the middle of the room, talking to my friend who was lounging upon a sofa at the farther end. Suddenly a nervous thrill shot through me. It was accompanied with a burning sensation at the pit of the stomach. But instead of growing drowsy as we had expected, the effect came to me with the intensity of a pang, and shot throbbing along the nerves to the extremities of my body. The sense of limitation instantly fell away. I felt suspended in a vast void of space. The blood, pulsed from my heart, sped through my veins, and before I knew it I was in a state of intense excitement. I felt that I had reached the depths of the universe.

(Contd.)

Frosh Frolic To Be Held Feb. 5th

Plans Now Underway

The Freshman Frolic will be held on Friday evening, February 5th, it was announced this week by Herbert Dienst, chairman of the Freshman Dance Committee.

The dance will start at 9 p. m. and last till 3 a. m., and will take place in the Gymnasium which will be decorated in keeping with the freshman class colors. The committee has secured an excellent orchestra for the occasion and is planning for a buffet luncheon.

On Saturday morning, if the weather permits, there will be a winter carnival consisting of ice-skating, sleigh-riding, and tobogganing.

During the afternoon there will be a basketball game between Lowell Textile and St. Stephen's. Later in the evening dances will be held at the fraternity houses. The various committees for the dance are: Decorations in charge of Booth; Music, Meyers; and Finances, Burgess.

A large attendance is expected, and the active committee promises an enjoyable affair. The plans will be completed in several days.

THE LYRE TREE

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THE FLIGHT FROM PETTINESS

In the present depression the rank and file of Americans from the top to the politician at the bottom displayed and are displaying a lack of perspective which the seriousness of the situation has dragged into the limelight. This lack of perspective we blame on the modern ideal of specializing, or of men pursuing those subjects in which they are proficient and efficient, and no others. It is thought that cooperation of specialists should then work wonders. Unfortunately, at a crisis, each specialist advances his own explanation—his own perspective, which, since he is considered incompetent if he doesn't center all his thoughts in his own petty sphere is distorted, and yet, since he is unquestionably human, he cannot be denied his opinion—an unfortunate circumstance when the speciality is politics or government.

Since the modern world demands that men must specialize in order to escape an important mediocrity—no one being able to excel the average in more than one or two fields, the educational world must supply the demand.

The primary question which thus stands educational circles on their heads is how to take a ga-ga youth and in four years give him individuality, a speciality, and yet breadth and perspective. Democracy demands that these attributes be given every youth who has the money, hasn't insanity, and has collected the necessary credits. The task is plainly impossible. But those universities which are not governmental land-grants and are able to escape political control, build higher the dam of entrance requirements and attempt to deal with the overflow. The lower schools, except a few of those private ones which are not country clubs, have practically spoiled the majority of students. Most of the universities and colleges take this mass, drag it face-to-face to knowledge for four years, give it diplomas, tell it that it is the future hope of the world, and let it go at that. Some few scholastic institutions by environmental control and pampering of individualism attempt to achieve the ideal of suppressing the natural human tendency toward pettiness, hoping that the student in learning to think toward a speciality for himself will learn how to think out the proper perspective. The debate then arises as to what sort of an environment gives the student the best chances to rise above the pettiness. Some few support the small college community where there will be quietness and peace close to nature. The majority favor large communities located in cities and towns where man is close to man in the group. The town or city with its turmoil practically crushes the chances for gaining the leisure necessary for the formation of perspective, and offers in its place a metropolitan sophistry. On the other hand, the small academic community in the country—a community so small that inner circles have practically no function—from its natural advantages offers indeed the greater opportunity to a student for growth in spiritual breadth. Unfortunately its very smallness brings into prominence friction between its members, and in spite of the natural beauty of the environment few indeed are able to rise above the resulting morass of pettiness. The only solution seems to be for the worthwhile students born and brought up in cities to attend the country academies, and for the worthy students from the provinces to matriculate in the great city universities. G. W. P.

WHY HOCKEY?

For an institution of our size, we may well be proud of our athletic teams. The spirit behind our sports is widespread, and the results often astonishing. Nevertheless, we are hampered by lack of material, for, we find, to a large extent, the same men following the seasonal sports. Cross-country may be classed as an exception, for here it is the individual, rather than the group, who is important. Naturally, when two sports are played at one time, the result is to weaken both of them.

Since hockey is more dependent on climatic conditions than any other sport played here, warm weather can completely ruin the season. An indoor rink and artificial ice are out of the question. All that is left is the hope of clear cold weather so that practice

The HOUSE

On and on over the narrow road sick-white under the fainting moon. Here the wall of the ink-wet woods dripping softly-plash. . . splash. . . There the steams and mists of the marshland-odor of wet, odor of decay wafted in slow painful waves from the muck. Stench of the marsh gas as an evening sacrifice, but to whom? The Unknown God? Or to the will-o-the-wisp, sick in love, who drags herself across the dark? The fog in clots under the moon. The fog in lustful fingers creeping. . . creeping. Reaching and creeping. What and where? The White Thing and I travel over the road, far apart - together, together - far apart. Rhythm, rhythm sings the motor-together, together. . . far apart, far apart.

"Are we nearly there?"

"Perhaps."

"Where are we going?"

"Why are we going?"

There it is. At least we see the faint red glow of light. Now the windows. . . looking. . . looking. Now the door ready to open, ready to close. Even the music with its inevitable incessant beat, and shadows at the windows, bending and tossing in the wind of music. . . the wind of love. Where is the wind tonight? Marsh, forest, road - all listless and dead. The wind is in the House. I am afraid, but the White Thing comes closer and closer. I feel warmth and breath on my cheek. Breath and warmth in the House. . . I am cold here and the warmth and breath are good. The White Thing is talking to me. . . "Here is the House. We must go in. Nothing but coldness out here."

"Then my cheek will be warm - then there will be no warmth and breath."

"I must. . . I must. Nothing but coldness here."

"Cold, damp, warmth, breath. . . Why does the fog reach? Why why, why? Why must we go in? do the trees drip and cry? Perhaps I will cry soon. Yes, we must go in."

We are on the threshold. I am afraid of the weak red glow. I am afraid of the opening door. But the White Thing is dragging me now, faster and faster. We are inside. I am afraid of the closing door - it closes too soon, too firmly, too eternally.

I am always afraid of people at a dance. They are too self-sufficient, they are so terribly sure of themselves. But I am never sure of myself. Fear seems to be lurking in every corner, and so I drink.

My partner and I have been dancing for a long time. I am hot and tired, and the crowd annoys me with their chatter and laughter.

"Come on, you, let's have another drink. The stuff is terrible. I can't even feel what I've had."

Why does my partner say this? We will both be drunk soon. I must reply.

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may be carried on. But we are situated far enough south to make assured cold weather most uncertain. Hockey demands a large squad if it is to be successful, for from ten to twelve players are needed for each game. With basketball running at the same time, and also demanding a good-sized group neither sport is operating at its maximum efficiency.

Since the scientists tell us that the Gulf Stream has shifted its course, and that we should expect warmer winters, the guarantee of a good hockey season becomes much less certain. Hockey has the advantage over basketball in that it is played in the open, rather than in a stuffy gym, and hence contributes more to the player's health. Yet, nevertheless, warm weather keeps the hockey men idle, while basketball players are not so affected.

Hockey men could, despite their protests, be transplanted to the basketball floor. Such a move would drop a few men from active sport, but the result would be a stronger and more representative basketball team. Since it would be absurd to drop basketball, although if the weather could be guaranteed, such a move would make the athletes more healthy, the obvious solution is to drop hockey, for a non-playing, non-practicing team in a school as small as ours is a hindrance to the success of our sports program. R. S. C.

Merits of The Three Leading Political Parties Given By Lucas, Shouse and Thomas

Reprint from N. S. F. Mirror—
Editor's Note: Recognizing the political potentialities of American college students, the National Student Federation sponsored three radio addresses over the Columbia Broadcasting system on the merits of each of the three major political parties in the United States. Robert H. Lucas, Executive Director of the Republican National Committee, spoke for the Republican Party. The chairman of the Democratic National Executive Committee, Jouett Shouse, represented his party. Socialist leader Norman Thomas explained the tenets of his party. Following are excerpts from their speeches:

Republican Party

Mr. Lucas said:
WAR: "That the Kellogg Pact Party typified the Republican party's attitude toward war."

TARIFF: "The Republican party holds the general welfare of the people is dependent on their retaining in their own hands their institutions, their security, their market. It is for this reason that it has always provided a tariff to protect industry, agriculture and labor."

ARMAMENTS: "To demonstrate the attitude of the Republican party on armaments, Mr. Lucas recalled the Washington Arms Limitation Conference of 1922, resulting in the first agreement on limitation ever made by the nations. Also, President Hoover's move in bringing about an arms limitation applying to all vessels to all vessels of war."

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION: "The Republican party resisted the attempt to entangle the United States in European politics. The Presidential campaign of 1920 was won on the issue of the League of Nations. The people decided against the League."

REPUBLICAN CHARACTERISTICS: "The Republican party believes in restricted immigration, the care of war veterans and their dependent families, and is interested in the prosperity of the farmer. It believes in the reduction of public debt, in the federal budget system, federal aid for colleges and in the promotion of home ownership."

The Republican party has passed all legislation looking to the establishment of a sound financial system, and the protection of American industry and commerce.

"There was never a time," said Mr. Lucas, "when politics was so interesting as it is just now. There was never a time when the science of government so taxed the ablest intellects as just now. The students of America have a greater stake, a greater expectancy in our country than those of the older generation because they will survive and confront increasingly difficult problems."

Democratic Party

Mr. Shouse said:
PLATFORM: "The national platform of the Democratic party is written each four years by the National Convention. The declarations of that platform constitute party policy. Any suggestions made here by me are more personal expressions representing my view of what the Democratic party may most wisely indorse as party policy."

WAR: "A few years ago a Democrat attempted to translate into practical fact America's opportunity to help do away with war. He was attacked with every possible shaft of partisan venom."

TARIFF: "We cannot build up tariff walls that create an embargo and expect foreign nations to buy from us. Such policy has destroyed our foreign trade."

ARMAMENTS: "America could perform no higher service to mankind than to use her financial leadership as a means of bringing about widespread reductions of armaments, if not entire abolition."

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION: "Modern conditions have created a relationship so close that it cannot be escaped" and "America must play her part."

PROHIBITION: Mr. Shouse proposes an alternative plan, determined by a referendum of the people in each state and submitted to the states for ratification, that would permit state control.

UNEMPLOYMENT: Democratic Senator Robert F. Wagner had advocated machinery for adequate determination of unemployed, long time planning of government projects, and joint agencies of State and Federal government for finding work for the unemployed.

Some of these have been passed, others rejected by President Hoover. Mr. Shouse does not favor Federal unemployment insurance, but industrial insurance made compulsory by the states.

"The Democratic party is not static," said Mr. Shouse, "it never has been, but it can do its duty adequately only if it has the courage to confront the issue that the younger generation is discussing."

Socialist Party

Mr. Thomas said:
WAR: "The International Socialistic movement offers the only hope of Democracy, the only alternative against war, catastrophe, and chaos."

TARIFF: Mr. Thomas said his party advocates progressive reduction of tariffs.

ARMAMENTS: "In an international emergency we stand for drastic disarmament, wiping out of inter-allied debts and reparations on condition that the money thus forgiven is not to be used for armaments."

UNEMPLOYMENT: "For years we have advocated a program for unemployment based on the Socialist principle that when society is so badly managed that it cannot give men work, it owes them maintenance. We were the first to advocate, when there is not time enough to build unemployment insurance system, a huge federal Hunger loan, to be repaid out of the income and inheritance taxes, most of which should be used at public works, including public, non-profit making houses in order to wipe out the slums."

SOCIALISM OFFERS: "A philosophy of cooperation, a conviction that peace, plenty, and freedom can be had only in a fellowship of free men who collectively own, democratically manage land, natural resources, and the principal means of reproduction and distribution."

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World Economic Situation

(Continued From Page One)

There is a great deal of hoarding of money. The United States treasury has outstanding at present nearly \$500,000,000 more money than it had at the height of prosperity in 1929. It is calculated that the total amount of money being hoarded is at least \$1,500,000,000.

The maldistribution of gold is a serious cause of trouble. The mining of new gold during the last fifteen or twenty years has not kept pace with the needs of governments and industries. If the gold standard is to be retained the financial efficiency of gold must be fifty percent greater than it was twenty years ago.

As a matter of fact its efficiency as a currency medium is less than it has been for many years past.

It was the general opinion that the Federal Reserve Banking System should be granted greater powers, and that the flexibility of its procedure should be increased. Directors of the Federal Reserve Banking System presided over a number of meetings, and so received at first hand, information as to what the leading economists of the country thought of their conduct of affairs during the past several years.

Dr. Edwards also attended the meeting of the American Sociological Society which was held in Washington at the same time as the Economic Association. One of the most interesting reports

was that given by Professor Ogburn, a member of President Hoover's Commission on Social Trends. Dr. Ogburn told of a machine, the so called electric eye, which produced a typewritten manuscript at one end; of the words spoken into at the other. It is calculated that this machine will be commercialized inside of thirty years. That will mean the virtual extinction of stenographers. The "electric eye" will also read a book aloud when turned on specially printed letters. So in the happy future a student may be able to become a bachelor of arts or even a doctor of philosophy without needing to learn to read and write.

President Bogardus of the American Sociological Society has

just published a volume: "Contemporary Sociology". Dr. Edwards is one of the eighty sociologists whose writings are quoted as controlling present day sociology.

COLLEGE SITUATION

(Continued from page one.)

lege, nor do they desire in any material way to alter the form and substance of its work. If the present enrollment of one hundred and thirty undergraduates were doubled, it would appear that the maximum efficiency of the College could be reached. This, however, would require the provision of new buildings at a considerable cost. Without waiting for this, the Trustees are of opinion that

the quick provision of an additional endowment of one million dollars would make it possible for St. Stephen's College to continue its admirable work and to wait, when the present economic conditions improve, those benefactions which would make possible the suggested increase of physical equipment.

The University will unite its best efforts with those of the Trustees of St. Stephen's College to enable them to secure this endowment. Until such new capital sum shall be raised, the Trustees of St. Stephen's College will make every endeavor to carry forward the College as in the past, seeking to meet its annual deficit of \$50,000 by the contributions of those who understand the great importance of the project and who have faith in St. Stephen's. The Trustees of the University will become responsible for one-half of this very moderate deficit for the year 1932-33, and will cooperate in securing the other \$25,000 needed for the interfinancing of the College. Contributions either for current expenses or for the permanent endowment fund may be given either to the Trustees of St. Stephen's College direct, or to the Trustees of Columbia University to be used by them on behalf of St. Stephen's College as a part of the University's educational system.

The claim of St. Stephen's College for adequate support is presented alike by the Trustees of the University and by the Trustees of the College, as a matter of grave and immediate importance, to all who are interested in advancing the cause of higher education in the United States.

Nicholas Murray Butler
President of the University
Bernard Iddings Bell
Warden of the College

EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

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ginal and creative research in any one of the allied courses in his field. The major difficulty has been in the caliber of the tutors. Columbia seems to have been having more results with her graduate schools than with her college. Harvard has gone completely European in the matter of very high entrance walls. Chicago under President Hutchens, has completely reorganized her curriculum, giving the student unheard of freedom from administrative supervision. They assume that men going to Chicago will seriously desire scholarship; consequently, as has been stated by Dr. L. P. Edwards, the success of the plan is largely dependent upon the care exercised in the selection of men. From recent reports, the plan already shows signs of success.

This is a brief, and very general, resume of some of the more important educational tendencies in America. Its significance lies in the fact that our educational system is in the process of change. Only time can reveal mistakes and prove advantages. If our leading colleges will keep themselves open to criticism and maintain a progressive attitude, there should be no reason to fear that the summum bonum will not be realized.

Merits Of Political Parties

SOCIALISM ADVOCATES:
"Steady progress towards the equalization of income and the socialization of land, of public utilities, natural resources, principal industries, and banking. The administration of these should be under directors representing the interest of the workers in the particular industry and the consumers."

Mr. Thomas said in pointing to the necessity of socialistic planning, "economic individualism has disappeared. The age of collectivism is already upon us. The only question is what sort of collectivism, how managed, and for whose good?"



Copyright, 1932, The American Tobacco Co.

"There are no better cigarettes"

HE BOBBED UP SMILING
Bob Montgomery has been an iron worker, deck hand, railroad mechanic and a booted-at extra in Hollywood . . . He zoomed to the top in noise-reels because the gals were cuh-razy over his grin . . . And they'll go completely zoey when they see him in his latest M-G-M, "PRIVATE LIVES" . . . He's stuck to LUCKIES these last 7 years . . . Not a buffalo nickel was paid for his statement . . . He gave it just for a pleasant "Thank You."

"I have always used LUCKIES—as far as I am concerned there are no better cigarettes—congratulations also on your improved Cellophane wrapper with that little tab that opens your package so easily."

Robert Montgomery

"It's toasted"

**Your Throat Protection—against irritation—against cough
And Moisture-Proof Cellophane Keeps that "Toasted" Flavor Ever Fresh**

TUNE IN ON LUCKY STRIKE—60 modern minutes with the world's finest dance orchestras and Walter Winchell, whose gossip of today becomes the news of tomorrow, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evening over N. B. C. networks.

The House

(Continued From Page Two)
 "Sure. I can't feel it either. At least there's one good thing about it. You can go on drinking the stuff all night, and be sociable, if not drunk!"

"Look, there's Tuff. Hello, kid how's the world treating you?"

"Too early in the evening to tell."

Everyone laughs and laughs. Ha ha ha!

"I didn't say anything about the feminine world."

"That's funny - is there another world? I don't know about it."

Ha ha ha and Tuff is gone. And so they come (laughter) and so they go (laughter). We are drinking now. The music again, and so we dance. Tuff comes back, looking very bored. He cuts in, so I go and drink again and again and again. I am drunk. Tuff is drunk. The saxophone is belching—it must be drunk too. The piano is violently sick—drunk too. Everyone is drunk, everything is drunk. See the floor swaying unsteadily. I am rushing wildly around, shouting and waving my arms.

"Tuff, damn, you, give me back my partner. I want to dance. Give me, give me..."

"Give me my White Thing."

White Thing coming closer. . . closer. No warmth and breath on the cheek, but closer. . . closer. Warmth and breath on White Thing's cheek.

"Come."

Only dark fire-light in the room, agonizing on the wall. White agonizing beside me. Me agonizing. White fog from the marsh creeping closer. . . closer to the House. White Thing closer and closer to me. Fire closer and closer to death. But warmth, heat fire—warmer, hotter. Wisp of fog crawling across the window - one point of red in the fire-place White Thing too close. It is useless now. The fire is dead. The music has stopped. The murky fog has veiled the House with its weak and lustful fingers. Silence, silence. . . life. . . then death. The White Thing lies crumpled, wasted and dead at my feet. I am wasted, crumpled as the silence moves thru the room.

"My poor, poor White Thing, are you really dead?"

Softly from the crumpled mass something moves, comes toward me. Gleaming white, shining white. I rouse myself and peer thru the gloom at it. . . What is this thing? Where has my White Thing gone? I do not care. This White Vision is enough!

"We must get away from here."

As I close the door I look back for one glimpse of the White dead thing on the floor. . . it is motionless. I cannot cry. The White Vision is waiting for me.

On and on we race thru the night and the fog. Stinking marsh, weeping forest, pale road are gone. Vision and I are alone in the deep, deep fog. . . And suddenly it is gone. We are high up under the brilliant moon. The stars cut the sky sharply. Far down in the valley we see the mist rising. Miles away. . . aeons away we see the House dimly. Then the night wind becomes restless. It bursts from the House. It roars thru the windows. It tears thru the door. Striking snarling, twisting, the wind levels the House to the ground, and leaves it a heap of ruins. Free. . . free, whirling. . . dashing, climbing, ever climbing. Up the valley, up, up to the mountains. . . up, up to the moon. Dancing mad with joy, ecstatic mad with love. White Vision and I feel it near. . . we laugh and sing and dance. The first breath strikes us. . . joy. joy. joy. It is upon us. It takes us in its grasp. It whirls and tosses us up, up beyond the stars. . . beyond. . . beyond. . .

M. M. '33

An Experiment With Hasheesh

(Continued From Page One)
 of blue—clouds floated there, and there shone the sun. It was like a revelation of the mystery of omnipresence. It is difficult to describe this sensation, or the rapidity with which it mastered me. In the state of mental exaltation in which I was then plunged, all sensations as they arose suggested more or less coherent images.

My curiosity was now in a way of being satisfied. The spirit of hasheesh had entire possession of me. I was cast upon the flood of its illusions, and I drifted helplessly wherever they might bear me. The thrills which ran through my nervous system became more rapid and fierce, accompanied with sensations that steeped my whole being in utterable rapture. I was encompassed by a sea of light, through which played the pure, harmonious colors of the spectrum.

The whole vision was probably of not more than five minutes duration, but it seemed as though years had elapsed. The most remarkable feature of these illusions was, that at the time when I was completely under their influence I yet knew myself to be in my friend's home, and that the strange sensations which possessed me were the effect of the drug.

Metaphysicians say that the mind is incapable of performing two operations at the same time; yet I feel that this dogma does not satisfy me, for I was conscious of two distinct conditions of being at the same movement. All sensations as they arose, suggested more or less coherent images. They presented themselves to me in a double form; one physical, and therefore to a certain extent tangible; the other spiritual and revealing itself in a succession of splendid metaphors. The physical feeling of extended being was accompanied by the image of an exploding meteor. Singular as it may seem, neither conflicted with the other.

The drug which had been retarded in its operation on account of having been taken after a meal, now began to make itself more powerfully felt. The visions were more grotesque than ever, and less agreeable. Also there was a painful tension throughout my nervous system. My perceptions now became very dim and confused. I felt that I was in the grasp of some giant force. A fierce and furious heat radiated from my stomach throughout my system. My mouth and throat were as dry and hard as brass. I seized a pitcher of water and drank long and deeply, but even this did not leave moisture in my parched mouth. I stood in the centre of the room, brandishing my arms convulsively, and heaving sighs that seemed to shatter my whole being.

Suddenly my companion sprang up, exclaiming, "O ye gods! I am a locomotive!" This was his ruling hallucination. For two or three hours he continued to pace to and fro with a measured stride, exhaling his breath in violent jets, and when he spoke, dividing his words into syllables, each of which he brought out with a jerk at the same time turning his hands at his sides, as if they were the cranks of imaginary wheels.

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Basket Ball

(Continued From Page One)

position in trying to compete with a team with a scoring mania like that. However, the scarlet should have been able to hold down the scoring of the visitors more than they did. The defense was weak at intervals which allowed baskets that should never have been shot. They could not have won, East Stroudsburg, was a better five, but the game could have been more interesting and less one-sided. On the offensive, however, St. Stephen's did show good ball and did score a respectable number of points. Had not Gil Symons and his men had an off night on shooting fouls the Saints' point total would have been well over forty.

Symons led the Saint Stephen's five in the number of points scored, sinking four field goals and two fouls. Billy Good was right after him with nine points and Jack Mitton next with eight. Phillips of East Stroudsburg had the high honors of the evening, ringing up nine field goals for eighteen points. All his scoring was done in the first half; he did not make a point in the second. Evans and Hopple were also proficient in scoring. They had individual scores of sixteen and eleven respectively.

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