

THE GARNET
AND WHITE

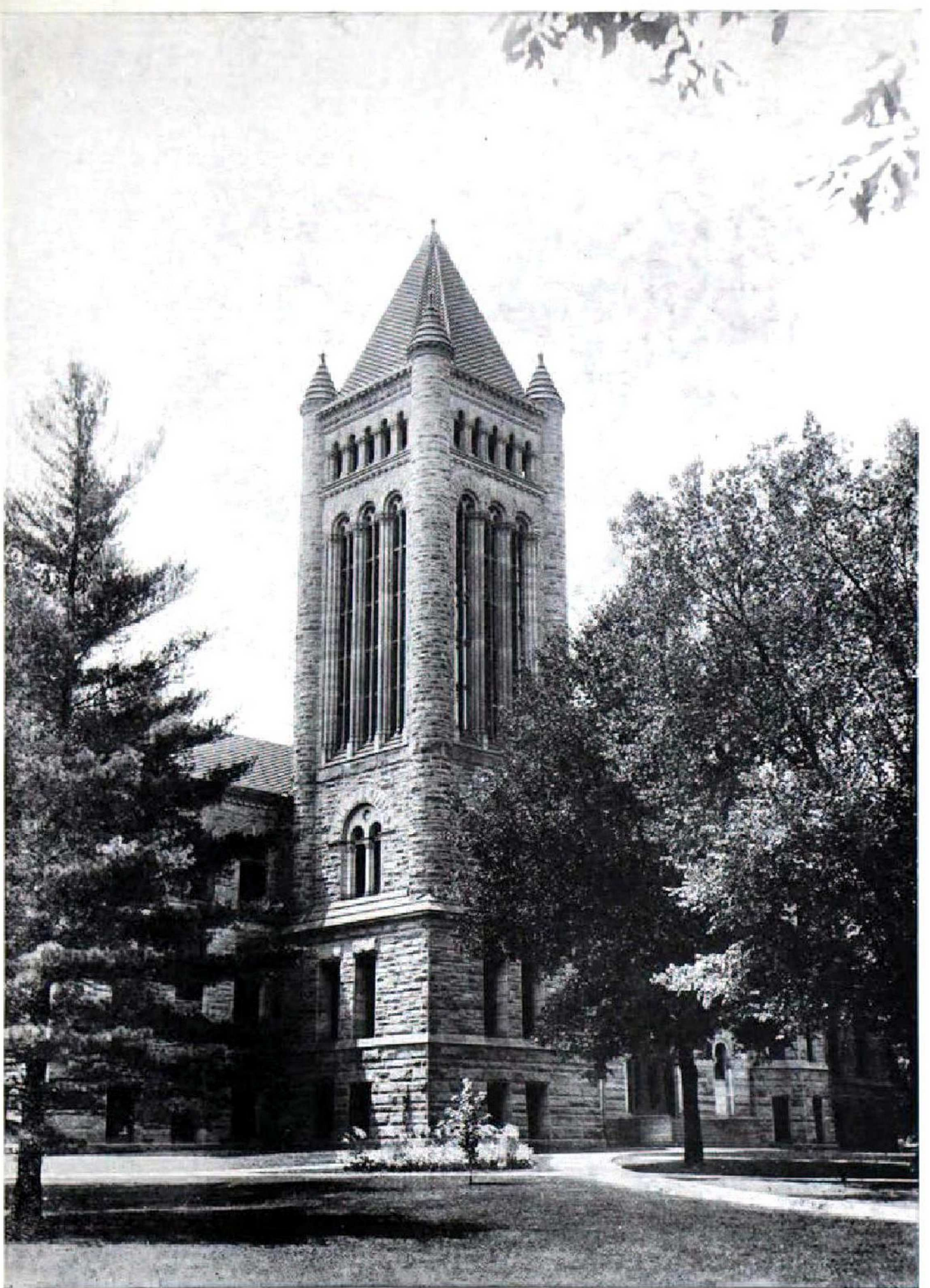


EXOTERIC PUBLICATION
OF ALPHA CHI RHO

Phi Kappa Number

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WE ARE all very glad to welcome Phi Kappa, at the University of Illinois, and to present to the Brothers in this issue some account of the history and institution of the new chapter. We congratulate also the many Brothers of other Phi's whose home and work is in the Middle West, in thus having opened to them an opportunity and a center for the resumption of chapter associations and Fraternity life. Phi Kappa should claim from the start the personal interest of every Brother in the new territory. If one-half the energy is shown in promoting the interests of the new chapter, and its steady and rigid adherence to the Landmarks, which was shown in securing from the National Council and from the Brothers of the older chapters a favorable consideration of Phi Kappa's petition, Illinois will be and continue to be one of the strongest chapters of the Brotherhood, and one of those most free from the narrower chapter spirit which forgets the larger responsibilities of Fraternity life.



The Library, University of Illinois

THE HISTORY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

Although numerous abortive efforts were early made to establish a University of Illinois, the institution owes its actual existence to the Morrill Land Grant Act. In 1857, Mr. Morrill and his friends began their work to secure land grants for the states for "the promotion of education in agriculture and the mechanic arts."¹ Finally in 1862 the Morrill Bill, after passing both Houses, was approved by President Lincoln. Illinois probably has a right to congratulate itself "that the movement so full of good to the nation, to labor, and to the youth everywhere, had its inception here in Illinois; that from Illinois came the demand upon the federal government; that to an Illinois senator is due the first movement in its favor in Congress; and that an Illinois President gave it life by affixing his signature.

In 1863, the land script for the 480,000 acres to which Illinois was entitled, was sent to the Governor. Even after that there was some disagreement as to the funds. Some wished to divide the funds among several colleges of agriculture; others wished to have one college and a part of an already existing institution. The views of the party that wanted an institution independent of any existing institution were finally formulated in a bill. This bill was similar to the charter granted to the university in 1867. The university was to be located at the place which offered the best facilities. "The General Assembly of 1867 passed a bill giving any county, city, township, or incorporated town, power to vote bonds and to make proposals for securing the location of the university. The people of Champaign were early alert to the idea of securing the institution, and put forth every effort to obtain the prize; nor were the opposing counties at all idle. . . . After a not altogether creditable contest among the several competing counties—Champaign, Logan, McLean, and Morgan—the legislature accepted the offer of Champaign county, and, subject to certain conditions, located the University at Urbana."²

The act incorporating the "Illinois Industrial University" was approved by Governor Oglesby, February 28, 1867. "The trustees were

¹*Alumni Record of University of Illinois.*

²*Alumni Record of the University of Illinois.*

to be appointed by the governor with the approval of the senate, five from each grand judicial division, and one from each congressional district. They were to serve for six years, without salary, the first appointment to draw lots, one-third to serve two years, one-third four, and one-third six years. The trustees were to elect a Regent to serve two years, a Treasurer, and a Recording Secretary, and were to provide buildings, teachers, etc."³ The Governor, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, the President of the State Agricultural Society, and the Regent, when elected, were to be *ex officio* members.

On March 12, 1867, the Board met for the first time, and chose Reverend John Milton Gregory, then President of Kalamazoo College, Michigan, as regent. Doctor Gregory as chairman of the committee "to prepare an outline of the general aims of the new university and a course of study," met with opposition from the people because he included such seemingly useless subjects as "English Literature," and "Ancient and Modern Languages and Literatures." They claimed that there were too many of such colleges already. Probably as a result of this trouble, the enrolment at the opening of the University was only 77, of whom 45 were from Champaign County. There were of course no separate colleges or schools. The subjects actually taught at the beginning were algebra, geometry, natural philosophy, history, rhetoric, and Latin. In 1869 the College of Engineering was founded.

There were only four instructors in the University for the first term. Today there are 821. At first women were excluded from the University, but after a lengthy discussion, they were admitted in 1870. In the first semester of the co-educational régime the enrollment of women was 22; in the first semester of 1915-16 it was 1454. The total enrolment for 1915-16 was 6427. In 1871, the Legislature authorized the construction of University Hall at a cost of \$150,000. Half of this amount was immediately appropriated. The other half was to be appropriated at the next meeting, but the Legislature failed to act. A white streak on the west wall still shows how far the construction had gone when the money gave out. Champaign County bonds were sold to raise money for the completion of the building. In 1877, the Legislature authorized the

³ *Annals of the University.*

construction of a Chemical Laboratory at a cost of \$40,000. At the end of the first five years the organization of the University consisted of four Colleges—Agricultural, Engineering, Natural Science, and Literature and Science. There were also the Schools of Commercial Science, Military Science, and Domestic Economy.

Admission requirements were at first low in all of the departments, but through the efforts of Doctor Gregory they were advanced, and a preparatory year was instituted to care for the persons who could not meet them. This developed into the Academy. At first persons were admitted by examination, but later Illinois, like other institutions of the Middle West, adopted the "accredited school" system. The elective system which predominated at first was modified so that in order to "graduate" a student had to complete one of the courses outlined in the catalogue. In 1877 the alumni petitioned the Legislature to give the University authority to grant degrees. As a result degrees have been granted since 1878.

Doctor Gregory resigned in 1880. He died on October 20, 1898, and was buried just west of University Hall. Dr. Selim Hobart Peabody was appointed Regent in 1880. Doctor Peabody's régime was also troubled. One of the greatest troubles was with fraternities. As a result he recommended, and the trustees approved, a ruling that no student could enter who did not pledge himself not to join a fraternity, and that no degree would be conferred on anyone who did not certify that he had not belonged to a fraternity. This rule was repealed in 1891. Progress was made during his administration in spite of all obstacles. In 1887 the membership of the Board of Trustees became elective; since then the board has comprised nine elective members and three *ex officio* members. On June 19, 1885, Governor Oglesby approved the bill changing the name of the University from "Illinois Industrial University"—which was felt to be a serious handicap in that it was never understood in the sense originally intended—to the "University of Illinois." Doctor Peabody resigned in June, 1891.

Dr. Thomas J. Burrill succeeded him. In the following September, the Board passed the following resolution: "Resolved, That the pledge hitherto required for candidates for entry to the University in regard to

college fraternities be omitted, and that the subject of these fraternities be referred to the committee on rules." During Doctor Burrill's administration increased support was given by the Legislature, the attendance was augmented, and student organizations were stimulated. In this period, the Graduate School and the School of Philosophy and Pedagogy, included in the College of Literature and Arts, had their origin. The first fellowships were instituted in 1892, and in 1894 the requirements for doctors' degrees were defined. Doctor Burrill served the University in various capacities for forty-four years, retiring September 1, 1912. He received at the forty-first commencement the honorary degree of LL.D. He died in 1916.

In 1894, Dr. Andrew Sloan Draper became President. During his term of office a number of new departments and schools were added. On May 1, 1896, the School of Pharmacy was established. On May 9, 1897, the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Chicago became the School of Medicine of the University. In 1901 the School of Dentistry was organized. On September 13, 1897, instruction began in the School of Law, which had just been organized. In 1897, the School of Library Economy was transferred to the University from the Armour Institute of Technology in Chicago, where it had been established in 1893. This was the first School of Library Economy west of the Allegheny Mountains. In 1897 the School of Music was organized. In the same year Dr. Violet D. Jayne was appointed Dean of Women. In 1901, Professor Thomas Arkle Clark was appointed Dean of Undergraduates, becoming in 1909 Dean of Men. In 1900, a few courses in Business Administration were added. Due to an annual extra income of \$25,000, granted to it in 1905, this department rapidly developed until it became the strongest in the country; in 1915 it was set off as a separate School.

Doctor Draper resigned in March, 1904. On November 5, 1904, Dr. Edmund Janes James, then President of Northwestern University, became President. During the last twelve years the progress of the University has been practically uninterrupted. The trustees created a School of Education in 1905. The Library has steadily progressed, and a new building is promised. In 1905 a Ceramics department also began, and the State Geological Survey and the State Water Survey became scientific

departments connected with the University. In 1911 the Academy which had existed since 1876 was discontinued. At present the income of the University is provided mainly by a mill tax on all assessed property of the state. This money, although not given directly to the University, can be used only for it. In 1915-16 the income of the University from this source was \$3,100,000. There are also annual grants from the Federal government, and occasional extra appropriations from the Legislature. The increased funds and attendance have caused an increase in the number of instructors and in their salaries, and have made possible a faculty of the first rank.

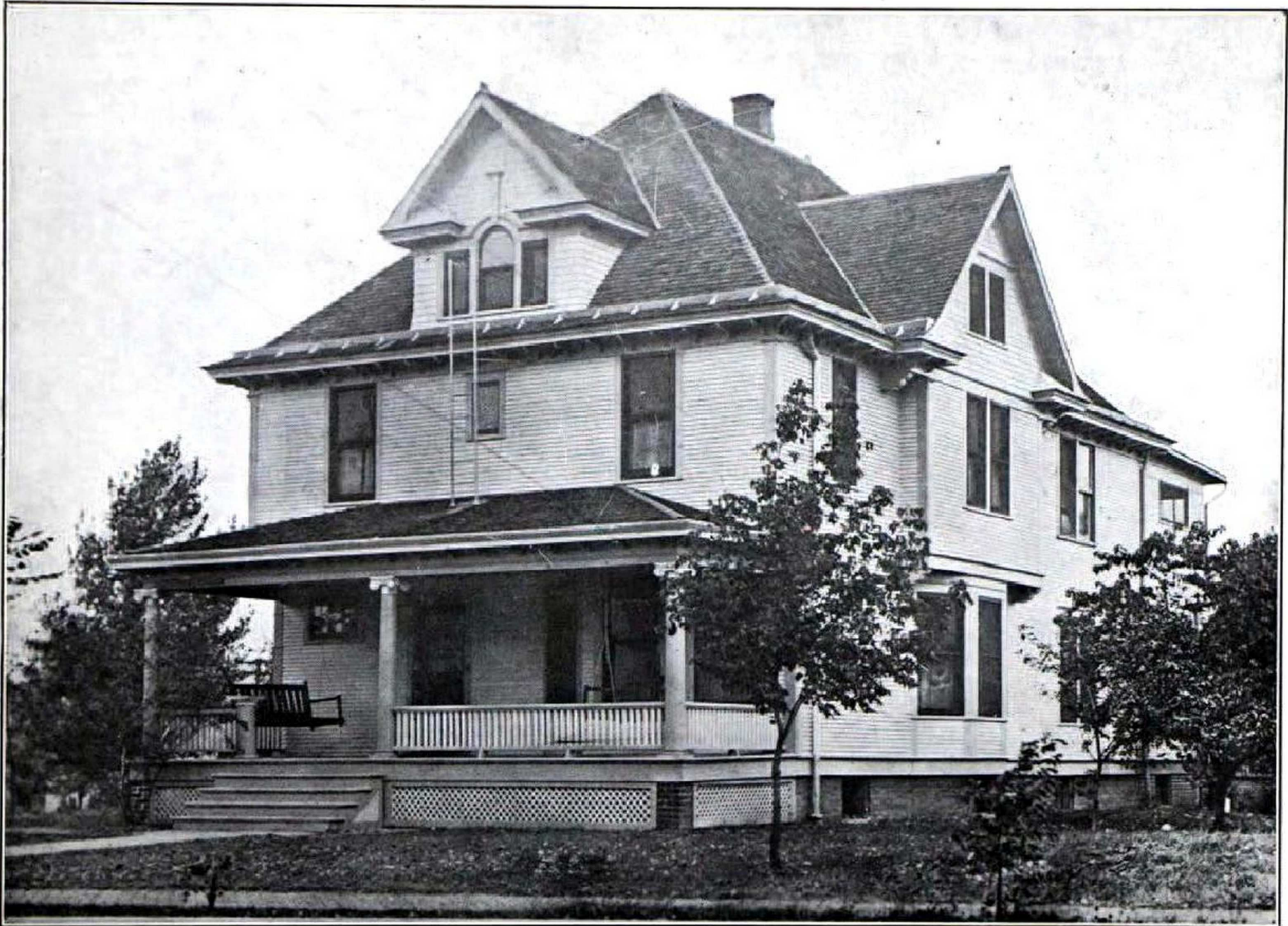
At the present time there are the following colleges and schools: College of Liberal Arts and Sciences; College of Commerce and Business Administration; College of Engineering; College of Agriculture; Graduate School; Library School; School of Music; School of Education; School of Railway Engineering and Administration; College of Law; College of Medicine; College of Dentistry; College of Pharmacy. The land occupied by the University embraces 235 acres, besides a farm of 865 acres. There are at the present time 48 buildings on the campus. The plant is now valued between thirteen and fourteen million dollars. A Women's Dormitory is under construction and plans for a Music Building and a Library Building are being drawn. The University of Illinois is a member of the Association of American Universities, which places it in the front rank educationally, as its graduate and undergraduate work are thus recognized by foreign schools. With its equipment, faculty, and progressive policies, the University is sure to have a future even more brilliant than its past.

GEORGE C. BLOHM.

THE INSTITUTION OF PHI KAPPA

Many arduous and trying tasks, many hours of unflinching effort, and many months of worry were to be met previous to the launching of the good ship "Chi Delta." In the fall of 1914 she was truly launched and, thanks to a moderately calm sea, her maiden voyage proved good sailing, with but few storms or hidden shoals to be encountered. She sailed bravely on through the fall and winter months, gradually increasing her crew from time to time, and ever being more securely piloted through the waters of Adversity and Opposition. In the spring of 1915 a small but wonderfully powerful boat crossed our bow. She was called the "Inspiration" and was piloted by Captain Harris and a crew of three men. We hailed her and discovered that this one small craft hailed from the port of Alpha Chi Rho; that she embodied the message and the spirit of the men of Alpha Chi Rho. The good ship "Chi Delta" was immeasurably fortunate, in that, after expressing a desire to enter this port of Alpha Chi Rho, "Inspiration" agreed to turn her course in that direction. The voyage from now on was fraught with several storms and many dangers, but we were ever to be encouraged by "Inspiration." The different storms were weathered and the dangers gradually passed until a shining light appeared directly off our bow. It was the radiance from the port of Alpha Chi Rho, we were told by "Inspiration." We pressed on, the more intent, but noticed a blockade ahead of us. It was the blockade of "Western Expansion." We were advised by our guide to drop anchor, but to keep our nose ever turned toward the port. "Inspiration" sailed ahead and her Captain demanded that the blockade be lifted to us. For many long days "Chi Delta" lay anchored outside the harbor, ever anxious to see the blockade lifted. One day the Captain of "Inspiration" came to us with the joyous news that the blockade was lifted and we could enter. Our crew, wild with excitement and joy, the joy of attainment, sailed eagerly into the harbor of Alpha Chi Rho to be most heartily met by the wonderful Brotherhood and Spirit of the Bond.

While all through our journey to Alpha Chi Rho we had felt that Brotherhood and Spirit, they began to be really manifested at the time of our institution. Most all of the Brothers were assembled at the Chapter House by the night of the twenty-ninth of May. During the afternoon



Phi Kappa Chapter House

and evening of the twenty-ninth there was much cramming and writing of examinations. All through the day the Brothers were tending to the necessary business previous to the institution, and discussing old times with each other. Tuesday morning at breakfast someone said, "Well all seem to be here except Heinie. Does anyone know where he is?" Nobody knew of his whereabouts; but they did know that he would be sure to appear sooner or later. Just as lunch was over Heinie stalked in, too hungry to explain his delay. The Brothers present at the institution were: National President Van Court Carwithen, National Secretary Dixon Ryan Fox, National Councillors Walter Tamlyn, Alfred Wagg, and Richard Kin-scherf, National Editor Henry Staunton, Carlton Hayes, James Robinson, George Moore, Robert Meleny, Marshall Day, George Keagy, John Giblyn, Warren Deacon, L. H. Harris, Fred Tanner, Harry Ferguson, and R. C. Helfenstein.

For the institution a hall very well suited for the purpose had been procured. The institution began at a little after ten in the morning of the thirtieth of May, a Memorial Day not to be forgotten by those who played a rôle in the institution of the new Chapter. The ceremony lasted until after seven in the evening. Although the time was long we were not tired, because of the newness and interest we all felt through it all. None of us had ever before realized how deep a bond could be brought about through the agency of a college fraternity. As a local fraternity we had been bound together with very firm ties, but these ties were infinitely strengthened by our new relationship. The institution was conducted by two initiating teams.

After the institution we returned to the house to enjoy an excellent six-course banquet. It was a merry crowd that partook of the Institution Banquet of Phi Kappa of Alpha Chi Rho. One of the largest contributions to its merriment were the odes offered by Brother Marshall Day. It really took some of us quite off our feet to hear of the "Young Lady from Skye," and "Columbia's Y. M. C. A." as sung by an Episcopalian minister. While the banquet was enjoyed from maraschino oranges to cigars, the best part of the evening came in the guise of the toasts.

One would not undertake to say which toast was best as they were all best. They were all toasts of the kind that sink in. Many helpful words

of advice were given which are sure to aid Phi Kappa in her future progress. With Brother Giblyn as Toastmaster we were assured of enough pep to keep the ball of frivolity rolling at a high speed. The toast by Brother "Dick" Fox on "Ideals" was full of valuable points for our future guidance as to inter-chapter relations, conduct, selection of men, etc. Brother Behr gave us the next toast on "Retrospect," which consisted of an account of our life as a local fraternity. This was followed by "Prospect," by Brother Clark. He mentioned our plans for the future to make Phi Kappa stand out as the chapter of which Alpha Chi Rho will be most proud. Brother Hayes in his toast on "Brotherhood" told us what Brotherhood meant in its broader sense, especially the relations of Brothers in our Fraternity. Brother Harris, our godfather, next talked to us about "Victory," the victory he had obtained as being the instigator and guide of the movement whereby Phi Kappa was located at the University of Illinois. The toasts on the program were concluded by the toast "Alpha Chi Rho," by Brother Carwithen, in which he presented to us more strongly than ever what was to be expected of Phi Kappa to serve the Fraternity to the best advantage. Following the toasts, impromptus were given by the visiting Brothers and by several of the Phi Kappa men. We were especially interested to hear of the "peach" that Brother Moore met in Maine at one time who stopped him, upon noticing his badge, and said that she was so glad to have met him because every Alpha Chi she had ever met were such perfectly grand men. Brother "Hoppy" Wagg informed us that he had, by far, the best speech of the evening all prepared, but everyone had mentioned just a point or two that he was going to speak of, until he did not have anything more to talk about. And so it went with the rest of the impromptu toasts, each having its own individual message.

After the banquet we all congregated on the front porch and songs and yells from every school represented were given. As fear was expressed that we would be arrested for disturbance of the peace if the festivities went much farther, the eventful day was brought to a close by the singing of "Amici."

Thus were we received into the port of Alpha Chi Rho with the glad heart and hand of Brotherhood, and may Phi Kappa be ever worthy of its trust.

HAROLD PATTERSON OWEN.

CUSTOMS AT ILLINOIS

The University of Illinois does not have traditions which are so deeply set as those at Yale or other schools in the East. Nevertheless, since 1873 it has developed wonderfully. Why shouldn't it, a state institution with a present attendance of over 6,000? A mere freshman little thinks of all these less materialistic points when he enters in September. He has probably been to Champaign before, during interscholastic week, with the track team, seeking honor for his preparatory school and incidentally acquainting himself with the lay of the land.

But now that registration is over and classes have begun, it behooves our young friend, Jack, to buckle down and make a good record. The first impression always lasts longest.

"Good evening. Lew Wallace is my name."

"Very pleased to know you. Jack Crossby's mine. Have a seat."

"Thank you. How about your subscription for the *Daily Illini*? You must keep posted on the news of the University, you know. You're a freshman, I believe?"

"Yes. This is my first year at college. All right. How much is it? Gee! What's that racket?"

"O, that's just a bit of hazing over at the 'Boneyard,' that little creek beyond Green Street. Take a tip from me and do not act up, while in the presence of any underclassmen. You'll be dancing amid the fire of eggs and then be dipped in the boneyard to get clean again. There is considerable rivalry between the freshman and sophomore classes and that will last until after the sack rush. Three years ago when I was a freshman we had a push-ball contest with the second-year men. About a thousand fellows on each side, all packed together in the struggle to push back to their own goal a large inflated leather ball about ten feet in diameter. But those days are over. It was too dangerous a game. The Council of Administration ruled that the sack rush be substituted. You will hear about that in a month or so. I must be going. By the way, be sure to attend the Annual Freshman Class Reception at the Y. M. C. A. It's a means of becoming acquainted with Dean Clark, Dean Kyle and others, by whose friendship you will undoubtedly benefit later. Good night."

"Good night. Come in again when you have a little time to spare."

Two or three weeks of more or less hard study have passed and now we find Jack very democratically mixing with his classmates in the Y. M. C. A. lobby.

"Crossby's my name. You're in my mathematics class. Are you not?"

"Yes. Jackson—Paul Jackson—I am called. How do you like college? I know you are doing well in your work. That was an excellent proof you gave today. Let's pass through the receiving line."

During the course of the evening he met a fraternity man who invited Jack to dinner the next Sunday. He would call for him shortly before one o'clock. And so after two weeks of rushing he was bid and pledged.

In the meantime football, the great boom to college spirit, has come upon the scene. Illinois is one of nine in the conference league. The others are Wisconsin, Northwestern, Chicago, Minnesota, Purdue, Indiana, Ohio State, and Iowa. This is Home-coming Week, when all the "grads" come back once again to root for their Alma Mater. Minnesota gave us a hard fight today in that 6-6 tie game. None of the other colleges are able to drive on as they did.

Just at this period each year the seniors organize what is known as the Hobo Band. They get away from the domineering air of their class and don the most hideous costume imaginable. One in particular was very appropriate to the occasion. A cardboard framework about six feet high, shaped like a bottle, walked about on human legs. The label displayed the words "Minnesota's Bier." That was the same day we tied Minnesota for championship.

Well, time flies swiftly when there is so much to do. The freshman class through sheer force of members won the sack rush. However, since the sport is to be discontinued, ruled out by the Council this year, and because there will not be another chance to see anything of its sort, a little explanation might prove interesting.

Out on the south campus are placed fifteen to twenty canvas-covered straw-packed dummies, cigar-shaped, about ten feet long; they are arranged in line, side by side, about twenty feet apart. The freshman class is stationed in squads of approximately sixty men each on one side of this line of sacks, a squad for each sack. Opposite them are the

sophomores decorated with "war paint." The report of a gun-shot is heard and a head-on collision over the sacks results. The object is to carry them back behind the line. Imagination cannot invent words to express the great excitement and enthusiasm shown in the duel. Enough energy is expended in fifteen minutes to last a normal man one whole day of school work. Weary limbs carry tired and bruised bodies homeward and the hazing may be considered at an end for the year.

Just before the Christmas holidays each fraternity entertains a group of young children from the poorer districts of Champaign and Urbana. A very plentiful dinner is spread; afterward Santa appears and invites the youngsters to accompany him to Toyland. After an hour or so of conversation with old St. Nicholas the little fellows are taken home in automobiles. Every heart is a white spot of joy as each laddie carries home a bag of fruit and nuts and a pair of warm mittens or heavy stockings. Such is the kind of charity participated in at Illinois.

During the months of January, February, and March very little occurs. Basketball is superseded by baseball, tennis and golf. The Junior Prom, the Sophomore Cotillion, the Military Ball, formal dinner dances, and club dances help to pass away the Friday and Saturday evenings of each week. Every university is the same in that respect, at least every co-educational school.

Returning to the real rather than the idealistic, let us discuss military training. The University of Illinois Brigade is, beyond doubt, the largest and best trained group of men for a state institution. Two years of two hours per week drill is compulsory. The value of such drill cannot be overestimated.

Along in May a week-end is set apart as "Interscholastics." High school athletes compete on Illinois Field. The final baseball game of the season is played; a May-pole dance is enacted on the field, the Girls' Stunt Show is held in the Auditorium, and last of all on Saturday night the Annual Circus is given by the students.

All things blend harmoniously in the belt of college life and customs at Illinois. Learning and labor are very important, but culture and brotherly love have to be developed, also, or rather first. Fraternities are such organizers.

A. H. B.



The Auditorium