

124 DEGREES GRANTED TODAY

Final Ball Crowns Colorful Commencement Season

ALL NIGHT DANCE CONCLUDES WEEK FULL OF FESTIVITIES

Robert F. Howe To Lead Figure in Last of Four Formal Dances; C. E. L. Gill In Charge of Unique Decorations; Doremus Gym Has Been Scene of All University Social Functions.

FRATERNITIES, SOCIETIES, TROUBS. GIVE DANCES

Interfraternity Ball, Sigma German, Senior-Alumni and Final Balls Feature

Reckless abandon and carefree life have been the outstanding features of a glorious week of Finals since the initial event of the attractive series of dances and entertainments scheduled for the week ending today, June 5.

Friday night marked the formal opening of the 1928 Finals with the interfraternity dance heading the list of the four formal night dances.

Decorations for the dance consisted of lovely alternating stripes of white and national blue forming a tent over the whole ball room.

The Pi Alpha Nu-White Friar dance was a notable event of Saturday morning. The Pan-White Friar dance is given annually at this time and the figure to be formed is interchanged regularly.

Saturday afternoon a tea dance was enjoyed at the Pi Kappa house. Music for the afternoon was furnished by the V. M. I. Cadet orchestra.

Flournoy Believes South Spiritual Leader for Nation

The country will have to look to the south for the lead in spiritual greatness in the coming years, according to the Memorial Day address of Professor Fitzgerald Flournoy, of Washington and Lee, in Lynchburg last week.

Professor Flournoy was presented by James E. Caskie, an alumnus of Washington and Lee, who told of his record here and at Oxford University in England.

"These men did something for the South," Professor Flournoy said, "and their noble youth spoke in a voice of flame to which the spirit of the noble must forever harken.

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President Student Body 1927-'28



E. H. MILLER

BRIDGE GIVEN TO UNIVERSITY AS MEMORIAL

Classes of 1927-'31 Donate Walk Between Gym and Field Yesterday

The dedication of the Memorial Bridge was the feature of "Alumni Day." The exercises were held in the Doremus Gymnasium Monday morning due to a drizzling rain that had started just before the exercise were scheduled to begin.

Verbon Kemp, alumni secretary presided and introduced Edward Miller, president of the Washington and Lee student body.

Miller told how the bridge had its beginning in the desire of the class of '27 to leave behind them a permanent memorial and how the idea had grown until it included the whole student body.

He then presented the Bridge to Washington and Lee University as a gift from the classes '27-'31.

President Henry Louis Smith accepted the splendid gift in the name of the trustees, faculty, and the alumni of the University.

Verbon Kemp then introduced the speaker of the day, Thomas M. Glasgow, a lawyer of Charlotte, N. C., and a distinguished son of Washington and Lee.

Mr. Glasgow's subject was "Bridge Building" and he told in the eloquent and forceful language of the born orator of the bridges built by the alumni who have gone forth from the classic halls of Washington and Lee—bridges built by famous preachers, bridges built by beloved teachers, bridges built by brilliant lawyers and statesmen, bridges built by successful men in commerce and business, bridges built by missionaries in far countries—bridges which reach into the realms of eternity.

The Memorial Bridge dedicated Monday, the gift of the five classes '27-'31 is symbolic of the spirit of the student body of Washington and Lee University fostered by George Washington and Robert E. Lee and encouraged and strengthened by the

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FINALS WEEK PROGRAM

FRIDAY, JUNE 1

9 P. M.—Inter-Fraternity Dance

SATURDAY, JUNE 2

11 A. M.—Pan-White Friar Dansant

4 P. M.—Open House, Registration of Alumni, at Alumni Building

6 P. M.—Second and Third Crew Boat Races.

9 P. M.—Sigma German.

SUNDAY, JUNE 3

11 A. M.—Baccalaureate Sermon, Lee Chapel, by Rev. Peter Ainslie, D.D.

MONDAY, JUNE 4

Alumni Day

12 Noon—Dedication Class '27-'31 Bridge.

Address, Thomas M. Glasgow.

Response, E. H. Miller, President of Student Body.

2 P. M.—Alumni Class Reunions, Alumni Building, Classes of '09, '10, '11, '12 and of '09, '01, '02, and '93.

3 P. M.—Alumni Baseball Game, Wilson Field.

6 P. M.—First Crew Boat Race.

9 P. M.—Faculty Reception to Graduates, Trustees, Alumni, and Parents, in Carnegie Library.

10 P. M.—Senior-Alumni Ball.

TUESDAY, JUNE 5

10:45 A. M.—Annual Procession of Trustees, Faculty, and Graduates.

11 A. M.—Commencement Exercises, Lee Chapel, Address by Dr. John H. Latane.

10 P. M.—Final Ball.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6

1 A. M.—Final Ball Supper.

6 A. M.—"College Friendships."

President of Finals and Leader of Ball



"BOB" HOWE

Employment More With Education

Although unemployment has affected college graduates and students it has not been as disastrous to them as to others, according to Frank Lawson, Director of the Bureau of Employment of New York University, who made a recent study of the conditions in the principal universities and colleges.

Speaking of the conditions at New York University, Mr. Lawson said: "Our employment bureau has not been swamped by our students and graduates the way other employment bureaus are. This also holds true in the university and college employment bureaus throughout the country.

Employers have learned that on the average their best workers are college men, and they are discharging only the unsatisfactory employees.

White Captain of 1929 Generals' Nine

Gene White, second-baseman of the 1928 varsity baseball squad has been elected to lead the General ball tossers in 1929. White was elected by those who earned their monogram this season after the completion of the schedule.

Gene is a freshman in the law school, having entered the commerce school for two years. He alternated with Eigelbach at third last season and was shifted to second this year where he handled himself in finished style. White is from New Mexico, a member of the Phi Kappa Psi social fraternity and Omicron Delta Kappa honorary fraternity.

Gene, with Hickman, Lowden, Tuggle, and Slanker will form the nucleus for the next season's aggregation. Spotts, Tips, Jones, Eigelbach, and Warthen will be lost.

Tips, Jones, Spotts, and Eigelbach earned their monograms for the third time this year. White and Lowden received their second, and Slanker, Hickman and Manager Bach received their first.

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES END 145TH SESSION OF UNIVERSITY

Dr. John H. Latane of Baltimore Delivers Though Provoking Address in Lee Chapel to 1928 Graduates and Large Audience of Officials, Relatives, and Friends.

President Student Body 1928-'29



J. B. TOWILL

GRADUATES MARCH FROM COLLEGE TO LEE CHAPEL

Economic Imperialism of United States Criticized by Speaker in Principal Speech

One hundred and twenty-four degrees and one certificate in commerce were awarded by President Henry Louis Smith, representing the Board of Trustees of Washington and Lee, at the one hundred and forty-fifth annual commencement exercises of the University, held in Lee Chapel this morning at 11 o'clock.

The degrees conferred include one in Civil Engineering, five Masters of Arts, 21 Bachelors of Laws, 46 Bachelors of Arts, ten Bachelors of Science, 34 Bachelors of Science in Commerce, and the following honorary degrees: four Doctors of Divinity, two Doctors of Laws, and one Doctor of Commercial Science.

The procession of trustees, faculty, and graduates formed in front of the academic building at 10:45, and marched to the chapel. The graduates led the procession to the chapel entrance, where they parted forming two files through which the trustees, faculty and officers of the University passed and entered the chapel. The Law, C. E., M. A., B. A., Science, and Commerce graduates followed in order, and took seats according to prearranged placement.

Following the innovation, President Henry Louis Smith introduced the commencement speaker, Dr. J. H. Latane, who delivered the charge to the graduates.

After Dr. Latane had completed his address, the graduates filed to the platform and received their degrees from Dr. Smith as their names were called.

The full text of Dr. Latane's remarks follows:

While I am not an alumnus of Washington and Lee University in the ordinary sense of the term, I nevertheless regard her as in truth

(Continued on Page 3)

N. D. Baker '94 For Arbitration Court, The Hague

Newton D. Baker, prominent alumnus of Washington and Lee has been appointed one of the four United States members of the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague, President Coolidge announced thru Secretary of State Kellogg Saturday.

Baker is 57 years of age, and is the son of Newton Diehl and Mary Dukehardt Baker. He received his A. B. at Johns Hopkins in 1892; LL.B. at Washington and Lee in 1894. On July 5, 1902, he married Miss Elizabeth Leopold of Pottstown, Pa. He served as private secretary to Postmaster-General Wilson in 1896-7 began practice of law in Martinsburg, W. Va., in 1897; was city solicitor of Cleveland, O., 1902-12; mayor of Cleveland, term 1912-14 and 1914-16; appointed Secretary of War by President Wilson on March 7, 1916, and served until March 4, 1921. He was appointed Commanding-Colonel of the O. R. C. in March 1921. He is a member of the firm of Baker, Hostetter and Sidlo, of Cleveland. He is a member of the Phi Gamma Delta, Society of the

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AINSLIE GIVES SOUND ADVICE TO GRADUATES

Challenges Men Newly Educated To Interpret Christ as Real Spiritual Head

Reverend Peter Ainslie, D. D., LL. D., of Baltimore, Md., delivered the annual baccalaureate sermon to the 1928 graduating class Sunday morning at 11 o'clock at the Lee Chapel. Dr. Ainslie is editor of The Christian Union Quarterly, an interdenominational and international journal published in the interest of reconciliation in the divided Church of Christ.

Challenging persons living in the present area to consider the reception Christ received at the hands of "his own," the Jews, who would not accept him because he was not a political leader, and that accorded him by the early Christians, who made him a political leader and in so doing obscured His spiritual ministry to mankind, Dr. Ainslie delivered a forceful sermon of pleasing length and full of substantial advice and counsel.

A brief outline of the speaker's address follows:

Perhaps the most obscured character in history is Jesus. The Jews did not understand Him. Abraham's mind was filled with the thought of the Messiah, as was the mind of Jacob, David, and hosts of Jews. On the death of Solomon the Jews divided and the two governments were never reconciled. One was taken into captivity by the Assyrians and the other by the Babylonians, but the dream of the Messiah did not perish in their thoughts. The Jews returned from Babylon and rebuilt Jerusalem in preparation for the Messiah. Under John Hyrcanus all the old glory came back to the Jewish capital. It was a great period in their history, but in consequence of intense quarrels the government weakened and Judea became tributary to Rome.

This deepened their study of the Old Testament in their expectation of the Messiah. They could conceive of Him only as a political deliverer,

(Continued on Page 2)

The Ring-tum Phi

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We are always glad to publish any communications that may be handed to us, but no unsigned correspondence will be published.

IN RETROSPECT

IT IS OVER. THE ONE HUNDRED and forty-fifth session of Washington and Lee University was officially closed this morning when Commencement exercises in Lee Chapel were declared over, and the social features will be climaxed tonight with the Final Ball. Those who for nine months were Seniors are now Alumni, while the Freshman class has stepped into the shoes of the late Sophomores to make room for the hundreds who will come here for the first time next September, yearning for knowledge and prepared to drink freely of the educational facilities and traditional characteristics which make Washington and Lee a school without a prototype.

The thirty-first volume of the RING-TUM PHI closes with this issue. The editor's responsibility ceased when the last copy of this issue came off the press, and the staff heaved a sigh of relief at the thought of a three-month vacation. Type-writers are silent, the copy readers' pencils have been pocketed, head writers are no longer striving to find a synonym which will exactly fit, and the reporters will not look over the assignment board again until the middle of September.

The RING-TUM PHI has not been free from criticism this year. It never will be. Our only regret, however, is that at times we laid ourselves open to merited criticism, which was always welcome and acted upon where possible. The frequent and almost continuous attempts of certain individuals and organizations to impress their views upon the executives of the paper were annoying, but never worrisome. Criticism directed for the evident sake of securing more publicity or better space for causes or happenings which should be—and were—subordinated in position and headlines, at times became actually humorous, although the persons bringing the suggestions or fault-finding to the editorial desk considered their pet cause the greatest in importance on the Washington and Lee campus.

Many criticisms, to apply a mild name to a few of the thoughtless and provoking rantings of some individuals, were entirely unjustifiable. How can a paper be expected to give much space or a good position to an affair or organization when the very persons who afterwards are dissatisfied have refused to give sufficient information for a good story? Some stories which would command a top space on quiet days have to be relegated to the bottom or the inside when more important news is available, but some persons will never understand this. Instead of criticizing the editor bitterly, why not consider yourself in his position and try to understand the principles of evaluating news? The editor does not purport to know the best method of handling the affairs of all organizations on the campus, but he does believe he knows more about running a newspaper than do those presidents, secretaries, publicity officers, and individuals who are frequently trying to point out what a mistake the editor made in not giving their story top space.

We do not apologize for any of our editorial stands. Many among the student body, faculty, and administration disagree with us at times as some pet hobby or favorite cause was rapped, but the RING-TUM PHI during the past year cannot be accused of taking advantage of its position to force its views down the throats of the campus inhabitants. The columns were always open to any wishing to take issue with the editorial policy or to try to bring up any subject of their own. Few took advantage of this, it is true, but the opportunity was offered, and mention was made of the privilege at the top of the editorial columns in every issue.

We have tried to bring to the attention of the proper persons certain conditions on the campus which we believed needed attention. We have expressed ourselves freely on certain moral issues, and have received queer returns in expression of sentiment. Some considered us too liberal, while others disagreed with what they termed our "temperate" policy. The necessity of keeping conditions on the dance floor at the high level which has characterized them throughout the last year and a half has been repeatedly emphasized, and cannot be stressed too much. A lapse into the old rut of conduct would be fatal to the continuance of the functions which have made Washington and Lee socially famous.

There remain a few observations which we feel we must make before the opportunity is lost. Some of them we have mentioned before, others we are now considering for the first time.

There has been less drinking at Washington and Lee during the past year than any of the preceding years, we believe, and, we feel practically safe in saying, than during any year within the memory of the younger alumni. The "shines" of the few,

which may possibly appear more flagrant because of their comparative scarcity, are what give the faculty, administration, and outsiders the idea that students here are always imbibing. A man under the influence of liquor is much more noticeable than he was in the days of the open saloon, and, with the majority of the population abstaining most of the time, one man who has been indulging is the subject of much criticism which would not be heard if the former situation existed. Washington and Lee men are not given to drinking as a rule, and certainly do not drink as much or as steadily as students at many other institutions. We believe that much of the criticism aimed at students here is unjustifiable, and results from the growth of gossipy rumors which are the result of someone seeing one man come out of a certain house slightly inebriated. Some students here do drink. Some students in every university drink. In our opinion, however, the percentage of drinkers among Washington and Lee students is no higher than that among men of the same age not attending institutions of higher education.

AN AUDITORIUM?

WASHINGTON AND LEE needs, and should have, an auditorium, equipped with a stage, organ, and facilities for seating two thousand persons. The present Lee Chapel is inadequate, and results in many interested persons refusing to attend University functions at which they would otherwise be present. University assemblies held in Doremus gymnasium are unbearable at times, to say the least, and not always so because of the character of the program. Students should not be made to sit on bleachers for an hour, with their backs to cold brick walls and cold drafts circling around their heads and feet.

If pressure and sentiment in favor of leaving the present chapel alone are too strong to allow the trustees to decree the building of an addition to it, some provision should be made, even if borrowing is necessary, to remedy the shameful and diabolical situation now existing. There is no room for holding assemblies, the Chapel is cramped, and many are forced to stay away from baccalaureate and commencement exercises, and there is no place in which mass meetings or dramatic or musical organizations can gather before the crowds which they should draw.

CURRICULAR REFORMS

ONE OF THE MOST WORTHY FIGHTS which President Henry Louis Smith has pushed during the period of his administration here, and one which meets with the enthusiastic support of this paper, is that for curricular reform in the undergraduate schools at Washington and Lee. In recognition of the requirements which are so dogmatically supported by some professors here as obsolete in present-day American civilization, Dr. Smith has again proven his progressiveness. Progressiveness as applied to the President's program must not be construed as radicalism, however, for Dr. Smith does not propose or fight for reform until he is certain of its worth.

Some steps have already been taken toward the fulfillment of the plan he espouses, but there remains much to be done. He secured the tentative approval of the trustees when they appropriated money for an expert survey of the present curricula, and the reports already submitted by the independently acting members of the survey board bear out Dr. Smith's contentions to a great extent.

The progress towards greater freedom of choice for undergraduates has not been confined to the more progressive northwestern colleges and universities. Guilford College is one of the latest to revise its requirements for an A. B. degree, and has provided for the scaling down a "general culture" subjects as the student grows from freshman to senior. Four-fifths of the first year work will be of this type, while only one-fifth will be required during the last undergraduate year.

Revision of the curricula: to permit more freedom of study has been announced at Hamline College by President Alfred F. Hughes. Majors and minors have been abolished, the first and last two years of work separated, and requirements reduced in number. "Gateway" courses in the freshman and sophomore years, will introduce the student to college, and thereafter he will be free to select his own subjects. The only demand is for 36 hours of concentrated study. The "gateway" courses will be liberal and varied.

Particular emphasis is being placed on the junior and senior years. After caring for the demand of 36 hours, the student may browse as he pleases, or he may limit his work to one field. Provisions will be made for granting the exceptional student research facilities if he is able to carry his work beyond the limits of courses offered. Similarly, by arrangement with department heads, study may be done outside of class rooms and with no direct reference to courses.

Washington and Lee should consider well the examples set in other schools. The system of "vagabonding" would not work well here because of the comparatively small size of the student body, but revision of the curricula should be made, and the faculty, most of whom are trained in the old order, would be foolish to ignore the reports of the experts when they are submitted in final form.

NEWTON D. BAKER SPEAKS

COMMENTING UPON THE ADDRESS of Newton D. Baker, alumnus of Washington and Lee, at the commencement exercises at Birmingham-Southern, the Birmingham AGE-HERALD spoke as follows:

"At Birmingham-Southern, Newton Baker was the baccalaureate speaker, and delivered the kind of address to be expected from this admirably clear-headed and well-poised person. Not for him the flub-dub and platitudes resounding through the land at this season, but the earnest appeal to young persons of this transitional age. He spoke of adjustments, since, in a period of flux and change, adjustments is the great desideratum. And he indicated at least three points of adjustment to which all thoughtful men and women must direct their attention.

"There can be no doubt that racial adjustment, not merely in this country, but throughout the world, is a matter of signifi-

AINSLIE GIVES SOUND ADVICE

(Continued from Page 1)
one by whom international alliances could be formed, a great army organized, and Rome forever driven out of Judea. Political parties sprung into activity and Jerusalem was periodically seething with suppressed emotion for the Messiah whose political sagacity would fulfill the dream of Jewish poets and prophets. So when Jesus appeared as a carpenter of Galilee, humble, kind and courageous, they rejected His claim as absurd, expressing their disgust in His crucifixion. "He came unto His own and His own received Him not."

Has the Christian Church understood Him any better than the Jews did? For the first few centuries Christians were a humble, kind, and spiritual people, not unlike Jesus of Nazareth. As they grew in numbers they grew in pride, dreaming of a world empire. Constantine—a character as dissolute as Herod—came to the Roman throne and, under his patronage for political purposes, Christianity received the edict of toleration and then became the state religion. The council of Nicea was called and out of it came the Nicene Creed. Henceforth Christianity passed into its captivity. On one hand, the creedal statements henceforth put Christianity into definitions; on the other hand, being a state religion, Christianity became the ally of every fraud and scandal in political affairs.

The result of all this was that Christianity became involved politically, committing itself to war; involved industrially, committing itself to unfair industrial measures; involved socially, committing itself to the rule of superior races; and involved theologically, committing itself to systems of theology that have confused the public mind.

The Jews would not accept Jesus because He was not a political leader; the Christians made Him a political leader and obscured His spiritual ministrations to mankind.

No age has ever been so challenged as this. We have back of us these two experiences. Now is the world of open mind as never before. It is possible for Jesus to be brought out of His obscurity. His Spirit is here. It is seeking for outlets. It must find these outlets in human personality. The adventures in science that crowd our thinking are but parables to remind us that the greatest of all adventures is in the spiritual realm. War must be abolished, industrial adjustments must be made, self-determination must be the unobstructed pathway of the races, theology must take its place with other sciences in changing for fairer foundation for a united Christendom.

If it is pardonable that He came unto His own twice—first to the Jews and then to the Gentiles—and they did not receive Him, it is no longer pardonable. No man has a right to be provincialized by his back yard, whether that back yard be his country or his denomination or his business. By the transportation of food, fabrics, and ideas the world has been made a community. We have got to learn to live as brothers in this world community. It is reasonable not to make a contribution for world betterment in terms of the Spirit of Jesus. He is the last hope of the world's freedom and history waits on tip toe for the unobscured Jesus of Nazareth.

There can be no doubt that industrial adjustment, which shall keep the human superior to the machine and master of the machine, also presses upon the prayerful interest. There can be no doubt that international adjustment, with all that it implies of the grace of peace supplanting the threat of war, demands from Americans, the profoundest concern of which they are capable.

"In stressing the duty of college graduates to rise to the height of their obligations with respect to these incalculably vital needs of our world, Mr. Baker has merely given a new form to the ancient challenge which confronts educated men and women. They must find themselves to the task of allaying the dreads of humanity. 'Speak to it, Horatio, thou art a scholar,' was no more pregnant in the Denmark which Shakespeare imagined than in the America we know."

NO FLAG FLOWN

WHY HAS NOT THE FLAG BEEN flown from the top of Washington College at any time this year? We have asked this question on several occasions, and have never received a satisfactory answer from the University administration. The emblem of the nation should be raised and lowered every day, but if that is too much trouble to the man who has immediate supervision of the campus buildings, it should at least be flown on holidays and days significant in the history of Washington and Lee. We cannot believe that it is the policy of the administration to ignore the proper observance of symbolic days, but believe that some subordinate executive authority is either indifferent or positively disinterested enough to fail to realize the propriety of the recognition of common formalities.

FLOURNOY LAUDS SOUTH AS LEADER

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glory. These men died for the South and our praise is mockery if we do not live for the South, because she needs it now as she never did before.

"These men fought, first in defense of the civilization of the old south, the most beautiful culture and the most productive of great men that modern times have known," Professor Flournoy continued. "They fought secondly, in the defense of a political principle, upon which the nation was founded and upon which freedom must always rest—the right of the individual to govern himself and the right of the locality to govern itself in things that concern him or it alone."

These things are threatened with extinction, Professor Flournoy said, with the tendencies of "this materialistic, vulgar, intolerant and hysterical age and nation" directly opposed to "the poise, serenity, tolerance, dignity and gentleness of the old southern civilization." The south still remains, as yet, herself, he said, and has not been entirely standardized. She is unjaded and has an incomparable background, but there are enemies in the path of southern progress which must be eliminated before the spiritual qualities can reach perfection, Professor Flournoy said. These enemies, he added, are intolerance and self-satisfaction, and he called upon his hearers to remember that the men who died made the supreme sacrifice to save the land from the ravages of intolerance and self-satisfaction.

"These things are the by-product of forces over which the south has had no control. They are the children of narrowness and must be conquered by light and made to fade in the dawn of an intellectual renaissance."

MEMORIAL BRIDGE DEDICATED MONDAY

(Continued from Page 1)
the example and training of their esteemed president, Henry Louis Smith.

The Memorial Bridge connects the athletic field with the main University grounds. It is the longest and highest foot bridge in America and in the opinion of Horace Peaslee, landscape artist, the most beautiful.

NEWTON D. BAKER GETS APPOINTMENT

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Cincinnati and Union, University City, Chamber of Commerce (Cleveland), Army and Navy University and Cosmos (Washington) clubs. His home is at 343 East 105th street and his office in the Union National Bank building, Cleveland, Ohio.

Memorial Service At Lee Chapel 30th

Lee Chapel was again the scene of the annual Memorial Day services in Lexington, Attorney General J. R. Saunders being the speaker of the day. A double quartet from the W. and L. Glee Club lead in the singing of several popular Confederate Civil War numbers.

The usual parade was held after the memorial services, and a squad from V. M. I., fired a volley at the cemetery in honor of the dead buried there.

Exercises End 145th Session

(Continued from Page 1)

an Alma Mater, for eleven of the happiest and most fruitful years of my life were spent in her service. If the hundreds of fine young Americans whose interest I endeavored to arouse in history, politics, and international relations got half the inspiration from me that I received from them, my labors were not in vain.

During the past fifteen years my chief work has been with a more limited group of advanced students, and the dissertations and books, now filling a long shelf, written under my supervision and published under my editorship, offer tangible evidence of the results of our joint labors, but my pride and satisfaction are equally moved when I meet my former Washington and Lee students—and I have run across them wherever I have gone, in distant sections of this country, in Europe, and even in far off Chile and Argentina—and they tell me that I first aroused their interest in world politics, an interest which was destined to be unexpectedly quickened by the stirring events of the World War.

While, I trust, we are not facing another world war in the immediate future, we have, nevertheless, many great problems to be solved if we would avoid such a catastrophe. And so today instead of giving you advice, as is usual upon occasions of kind, as to what constitutes success in life and the means of achieving it, I shall address myself to one of the great problems that American democracy faces—the problem of imperialism.

Very few Americans yet realize the fact, much less the full significance of it, that as a result of the World War the United States has ceased to be a debtor nation, and is rapidly becoming, if indeed it has not already become, the world's greatest creditor nation. At the beginning of the European war we owed abroad five or six billions of dollars. Our great railroads and industrial enterprises had absorbed billions of European capital. We borrow where the interest rates were low, in London, Paris, Hamburg, Berlin. By the time the United States entered the War, most of the American securities held in Europe had been sent back to this country in exchange for food and munitions, and a clean slate was presented. As a result of the war the rest of the world now owes us twenty-five billions. This includes ten billions of government debts, representing sums advanced by the United States government to the countries of Europe for war and post-war purposes. And we might as well wipe these debts off the slate, for in my humble judgment they will never be paid, certainly not in full.

That leaves about fifteen billions—the amount of American loans and investments abroad, and we are now investing abroad at the rate of over a billion dollars a year. I ask you to stop to consider what that means, what effect it will have upon the foreign policy of the United States. Although the Constitution does not follow the flag, the State Department follows the dollar. How are these foreign investments to be protected? That is a new problem for American statesmanship to solve, for we have never before had occasion to develop a foreign investment policy.

Leaving Europe out of account, let us confine our attention to the Caribbean and to the countries bordering on the Caribbean, an area nicely fenced off by the Monroe Doctrine, where we can do what we please without interference from Europe, for what European power, since the World War, is in a position to challenge the Monroe Doctrine or any interpretation we may choose to give it? Let us see what we have been doing of late years in the Caribbean area, and let us ask ourselves whether our rule over our Southern neighbors has been subject to the democratic will of the American people, or to constitutional control, or merely to the autocratic powers of the American president.

The Monroe Doctrine has for over a hundred years been the basis of our policy in Latin America. It is a unilateral policy proclaimed originally, as President Monroe stated, for the purpose of preserving "the peace and safety of the United States." Incidentally it was a policy of benevolent protection, for it saved Latin America from spheres of influence and from the kind of imperialistic exploitation to which China and Africa were subjected during the latter half of the nineteenth century. As a result of our vast national resources and our economic self-sufficiency, we were not tempted until recently to exploit the countries of Latin America, and therefore the Monroe Doctrine

was, in effect, an open door policy. In recent years, that is, since the Spanish War, the situation has wholly changed, particularly as regards our relations with the Caribbean and the countries bordering on the Caribbean. In this area the Monroe Doctrine has become the main instrument of American imperialism.

Some Americans object to the term imperialism when applied to the United States, but you will not often find this objection raised by economists and political scientists. The term imperialism, as used by writers in this country and abroad for the past quarter of a century means the subjection of backward races to the will of more powerful and more highly industrialized nations and the exploitation of the natural resources of the former by the latter. If this term does not accurately describe the relationship of the United States to the Caribbean, I am at loss to find a better one.

At the beginning of the present century our total investments in Latin America were less than three hundred millions. Today they amount to the enormous sum of five billion two hundred million, and more than three billion of this is in the Caribbean area. The overflow of American capital into this region is undoubtedly destined to continue. While European capital may recover lost ground in the larger states of South America, the Caribbean area has been marked off for American development or exploitation, as the case may be. Our economic frontiers have outgrown our political frontiers. The United States has become the most industrialized nation in the world, and it is already apparent that economic imperialism is not going to be held back by political frontiers.

Investors in the backward or disorderly states of the Caribbean area look to the government of the United States for protection, and the government has not been unresponsive. Some of the methods of control already employed may be briefly referred to. In the case of Porto Rico and the Danish West Indies we have resorted to direct annexation, through cession from their former sovereigns. So far we have refrained from annexing independent states, and it is not likely that we will resort to that method of control for the formal annexation of the territory of other peoples is no longer in vogue. But economic imperialism does not have to resort to such crude methods as annexation. Its aim can be equally well accomplished in other ways. Thus we have established protectorates over Cuba and Panama; we have established receiverships in the Dominican Republic and Haiti; we have sent financial advisers under loan contracts into various countries to see that the money is spent for the purposes for which it is advanced; we have intervened by force for the purpose of policing disorderly countries, as in Haiti, Santo Domingo, and Nicaragua; we have undertaken the intellectual as well as the physical sanitation of certain states of this area by declaring that we will not permit Bolshevistic and Communist propaganda; we have developed a non-recognition policy under which the President of the United States may withhold or withdraw recognition from a government which he considers unfriendly to the United States, and bestow recognition upon some claimant to executive power who will be a mere puppet in the hands of the Department of State, as in Nicaragua; at the request of the government thus set up we have landed marines for the purpose of crushing opposition; and finally, we have assumed the task of supervising elections in disorderly countries. If these various methods of control do not constitute imperialism, then what is imperialism? But of course some of you will say that our motives have been high-minded and pure, and that our intervention has been benevolent. We have, it is true, done a good job in Cuba and Santo Domingo. Imperialism always has an element of benevolence in it. England has undoubtedly done more than any other nation in the spreading of civilization throughout the world, and yet we consistently refer to her in words of condemnation as an imperialistic nation. Between the Spanish War and the close of the World War we brought under our control 18,000,000 of people and 281,000 square miles of territory. Did any of the imperialistic nations of Europe, to whom our Senators refer so frequently as being unfit or dangerous for us to associate with, make such gigantic strides in imperialism during the same period? Imperialism is inevitable. We have on the one hand a group of highly industrialized nations, which have already used up a large part of their own materials, and on the other hand a group of backward countries with vast natural resources which they are at present incapable of develop-

ing. The great powers must furnish both technical skill and the capital, and this can be done to the mutual advantage of both, provided the measures adopted for the protection of investment are just, but they are not likely to be just unless they are brought under constitutional or international control.

The rapid advance of the United States into the Caribbean has been done in the sacred name of the Monroe Doctrine. As has been said frequently, the American people do not know what the Monroe Doctrine is, but they will fight for it at the drop of a hat. It is obvious, therefore, that if the State Department can bring any Caribbean policy under the ever-expanding aegis of the Monroe Doctrine, the American people will be disposed to give it their approval. Prior to the World War, it behooved us to be on our guard against any violation of the Monroe Doctrine, for there was real danger. After undertaking the construction of the Canal, Roosevelt was determined, and I think very properly so, that no European power should acquire control of any of the approaches to the Canal. In fact, his Caribbean policy was based entirely on straight considerations. He certainly was not consciously influenced by economic interests.

But the situation has undergone a radical change. What European power since the World War has been in a position to challenge the Monroe Doctrine? What European power is in a position to do anything of which we disapprove in the Caribbean area? There has not been a time in the century of its existence when the Monroe Doctrine was safer from European attack than it is at the present moment, and yet in order to justify every new move that we make in the Caribbean or the countries bordering in the Caribbean, we invoke the Monroe Doctrine. This is all pure camouflage. If we could eliminate the Monroe Doctrine from the discussion of the Caribbean questions, we would be in a better position to pass on the policies of the administration.

In dispute between American citizens and foreign governments arising out of loans and investments, the traditional American policy has been non-intervention, but with the development of the United States into a creditor nation, this policy has undergone a change. The sound principle of caveat emptor was abandoned by the imperialistic powers of Europe a generation or more ago. Lately we have followed in their footsteps. Roosevelt at first admitted the right of European powers to intervene in Latin America for the collection of debts, providing such intervention did not take the form of a permanent occupation of territory. Later he changed his mind and decided that as such intervention would endanger the Monroe Doctrine, it would be better for the United States to assume the responsibility of making these states pay their debts and refrain from disorders which might invite foreign intervention. To this end he established the Dominican receivership, and paved the way for much that has since been done in the name of the Monroe Doctrine. International law provides no remedy for foreign investors save diplomatic protest, and, when that fails, war. In the absence of treaties of arbitration covering such cases, a nation still has the right, through its constituted authorities to declare war on any pretext it chooses. This raises the moral issue. In the recent controversy with Mexico the Department of State virtually demanded that Mexico should live up to our standards of justice and our concepts of law. As a result of John Marshall's decisions we have inherited rather rigid concepts of vested interests and the inviolability and enduring obligation of contracts. We have found relief in later years from the extreme implications of Marshall's decisions in the doctrine of police powers. Have we a right either in law or morals to demand that a foreign government, in matters affecting our citizens, shall live up to our concepts of law?

The right of the President to land marines or other armed forces on

foreign territory for the protection of the lives and tangible property of American citizens against immediate danger from mob violence or other temporary disorders is well fortified by a long line of precedents. I have a list of about eighty-five cases of such use of the armed forces of the United States. In practically all of these cases the local government was, for the time being, unable to afford protection at the place where the troops were landed. In the oil dispute with Mexico such was not the case. We objected to a provision in the fundamental constitution of the country and an act of the legislative body carrying out that provision. President Coolidge apparently failed to recognize any difference between an act of the government which he regarded as confiscatory, and a temporary state of disorder which it is unable to control. To use the armed forces of the United States for the purpose of protecting the investments of American citizens against alleged confiscatory acts of a foreign government is nothing short of war, and should not be undertaken without a formal declaration of war by Congress. In the Mexican case, President Coolidge declared that the American people did not believe in the confiscation of private property, and that consequently there was nothing to arbitrate with Mexico. We were rapidly drifting toward undeclared war. As soon as the Senate recognized the aim and purpose of the administration, it acted with swift decision. On January 25, 1927, a resolution urging the President to submit the dispute to arbitration was unanimously adopted. As a result of this action on the part of the Senate, and a widespread opposition to the President's Mexican policy, he accepted the resignation of Ambassador Sheffield, and sent Dwight Morrow to Mexico. The conciliatory policy of the new ambassador has already borne fruit and the Mexican crisis has passed for the present at least.

It is true that both in Europe and America that imperialism has not yet been brought either under the constitutional control of states or under international control. The first attempt to bring it under international control is the mandate system adopted by the league of nations. It is commonly said by critics of this system that the former German and Turkish colonies, handed over to England and France, are as much their possessions as if added to them. That may be true in a sense, but there is this important difference. England and France have to render an account of their stewardship with the League, and the inhabitants of these mandated areas have a forum to which they may appeal. Since the Monroe Doctrine prevents Europe from exercising any control over what we do in the Caribbean, there is no international check upon the power of the President, and through the recently developed non-recognition policy and the President's discretionary power to use the marines, it is possible for the President to wage war against our Southern neighbors without a declaration of war on the part of Congress. There may be heavy fighting and a long casualty list without there being any war in the technical sense, for it is not war unless it is waged against a recognized government. The President may, therefore, at any time, withdraw recognition from a government which he does not like, recognize the leader of some faction which is friendly to the United States, and then at the request of the new government, land marines and crush the opposition.

The policy developed in recent years of refusing to recognize de facto governments which come into existence as the result of a revolution or a coup d'etat, has tended to perpetuate dictatorships and not to promote democracy. We have at last been forced to recognize this fact, and have decided that it is our duty to supervise elections in disorderly countries. The supervision of elections in Haiti and Santo Domingo, and the attempt to hold a plebiscite in Tacna-Arica, have not succeeded in producing harmony or

satisfaction, and now we are preparing to supervise an election in Nicaragua contrary to the expressed terms of the Nicaraguan constitution. We are confronted, furthermore, by this dilemma. If the Conservatives win, we will be charged with gross unfairness, because it is generally conceded that the Liberals are greatly in the majority. If, on the other hand, the Liberals win, it will be a serious reflection on our policy in having maintained the Conservatives in power with the aid of marines.

The recent Pan-American Conference at Havana registered its high point of North American imperialism. Two important proposals in the interest of Pan-American peace and concord came up for discussion and both were defeated by Mr. Hughes, who did all the talking for the United States delegation. One was a declaration prepared in advance by a commission of jurists, that no state should intervene in the domestic affairs of another state. Two Americans, appointed by the President, Dr. James Brown Scott and Dr. Jesse S. Reeves, were members of the commission which met at Rio last year and drafted this declaration. Both signed it with the understanding that the United States could still intervene in a disorderly country for the protection of the lives and property of foreigners, but when the proposal came up at Havana Mr. Hughes defeated it.

The other proposal, also drafted by a commission of jurists, provided a general plan of arbitration and conciliation, conferring upon the Pan American Union powers of conciliation somewhat similar to, though not as extensive as those exercised by the Council of the League of Nations. The plan was also defeated or postponed. Mr. Hughes, in the role of attorney for the United States, through an extraordinary display of ability, won his case by playing on the jealousies and special interests of the other states attending the conference. But was it a good case? A large majority of the delegation protested with great earnestness against the intervention of the United States in the internal affairs of other states, as exemplified in the case of Nicaragua, but the opposition of the North American delegation, backed by all the power and financial domination, prevented an adverse vote.

Although the American people profess to believe in open diplomacy, they were kept in ignorance of what was really going on at the Havana Conference. The American press published only what Mr. Hughes gave out, and the State Department issued nothing but a brief and wholly inadequate "press release." The Conference adjourned over three months ago, but the proceedings have not been published. In fact our government gives the people less information about foreign affairs than any of the great governments of the world. The last volume of "Foreign Relations" is that for the year 1927 and that appeared only a few months ago. Eleven years, as Mr. Hughes facetiously remarked at the recent meeting of the American Society of International Law, has a mellowing effect. It takes the edge off of criticism. In recent years the United States has participated in a number of other important international conferences, the proceedings of which have not been published by our government. In such cases the American investigator has to rely entirely on the publications of other governments or on the publications of the League of Nations, which are not available except in the larger libraries.

The prominence given to the Monroe Doctrine in the Senate debate on the League of Nations convinced our Southern neighbors that our refusal to enter the League and even to become a party to the World Court was due to our desire to have a free hand in Latin America. And they were not wholly wrong in this conclusion. We refused to cooperate with Europe through the League of Nations and the World Court because of the alleged danger of European entanglements, but our delegation at the recent Havana Conference opposed the establishment

of an American Court and the reorganization of the Pan American Union in order that no international court or council of conciliation may interfere in any course we choose to pursue in the Caribbean. When we were a weak and feeble republic we were the great champions of international arbitration. Now that we have become the wealthiest and most powerful nation on earth, we do not care to be hampered by arbitration treaties, international courts and leagues of nations, European or American. As this statement will doubtless be a surprise to some of you and I have not time to discuss it at length, I shall simply quote the statements of a few public men whose authority will doubtless carry weight and at least convince you that I do not stand alone.

John Bassett Moore, author of "A History and Digest of International Arbitrations to which the United States has been a party," the greatest living authority on the subject, and a Judge of the World Court, in his volume of essays on "International Law and Some Current Illusions," speaking of the action of the Senate in amending the Roosevelt arbitration treaties, says: "The result of this action is that, so far as the United States is concerned, it is now in actual practice more difficult to secure international arbitration than it was in the early days of our independence. Although this statement may occasion some surprise its absolute correctness may easily be demonstrated."

Senator Elihu Root, when advocating the arbitration of the Panama Tolls dispute with Great Britain, to which the Senate refused to consent, exclaimed: "Oh, arbitration when we want it, yes; but when another country wants it, 'Never, never furl the American flag at the behest of a foreign nation!'"

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, during the same debate, wrote as follows to Theodore Roosevelt: "That the United States, which has been loudly boasting that it was the champion of arbitration, should refuse to enter upon the arbitration of a question the moment such question involves their interest, pleases the United States in an attitude of hypocrisy which is very serious and is really revolting."

Ex-President Taft, referring to the rejection by the Senate of the arbitration treaties on which his mind and heart were so set, said later: "I put them on the shelf and let the dust accumulate on them in the hope that the Senators might change their minds, or that the people might change the Senate; instead of which they changed me." Mr. Taft also asserted that "the real reason for defeating them was an unwillingness to assent to the principle of arbitration without knowing in advance of whether we were going to win or lose."

Our constitutional machinery for the conduct of foreign relations does not seem to be working well. The actual conduct of foreign relations is placed by the Constitution in the President's hands, with almost no limitations except in the matter of declaring war or making treaties, but he has almost unlimited power of aggression. He may create a situation which inevitably leads to war, and he may, in fact, wage war, provided it is not technically called war. But when it comes to making peace or providing for the judicial settlement of international disputes, we find the President's powers are limited by the Senate, and there is very little that he can do. In view of this condition, the proposal has been made that the Constitution be amended so as to provide for the ratification of treaties by the majority of both Houses instead of by a two-thirds vote of the Senate. It is not likely that the Senate will, within the lifetime of any of us, agree to any such change.

The remedy, in my opinion, is the development of a strong, intelligent, well-informed public opinion. In the formulation of foreign policies the President has a powerful initiative, and this initiative is backed by all the agencies of publicity at his command. The Senate has a temporary veto which it uses unsparingly. But the ultimate decision of all questions of permanent interest lies with the people. Public opinion in this country at present time is determined largely by propaganda; we may almost say that it is a victim of propaganda. Now, most of us regard propaganda as good or as pernicious according to whether we approve or disapprove of the cause in which it is employed. There is nothing dangerous about propaganda, provided it is recognized as propaganda and weighed as such. Discussion is the life of democracy, and I am a fundamental believer in democracy. I do not believe in the new doctrine of presidential infallibility in foreign affairs, advanced by President Coolidge in his address in May, 1927, before the Press Association of New York. We have recently had a re-

(Continued on Page 4)

EXECUTIVE HEADS OF 1927-28 MINK

W. M. GARRISON



Editor

W. A. PLUMMER



Managing Editor

G. S. DePASS



Business Manager

THREE GENERAL BASEBALL MEN TO BIG LEAGUE

Folliard, Spotts, and Tips Sign To Compete in Fast Company This Coming Year

By Henry P. Johnston

Paul Folliard and H. S. (Babe) Spotts, for the past three years regulars on the Washington and Lee General's baseball team have signed contracts to perform with the St. Louis Cardinals of the National League. And B. B. (Horse) Tips, it is understood, is being sought by a major league club.

Folliard and Spotts will leave Lexington immediately after Finals for the Cards. It is doubtful if these two players will remain on the Cardinals roster the remainder of the year as it is likely that they will be sent to one of the St. Louis farms for seasoning.

Folliard has been the leading hurler of the Blue and White for the past three years and with his departure the Generals lose one of the smartest college pitchers ever to perform on the hill, as well as one of the best and most consistent hurlers to represent Washington and Lee. Paul has a great chance of breaking into the majors as a regular in a few seasons—he has a wonderful change of pace, a fast ball, and a great breaking curve. He was the leading pitcher all three years that he performed for the Blue and White and at the close of last season was elected to captain the 1928 machine.

Spotts came to Washington and Lee in the fall of 1924 and made the grosh football, basketball, and baseball teams. The next year he stepped into the varsity ranks of all three sports and has been playing regularly since. He is a first basemen. Babe has played in every inning of every baseball game since becoming eligible for varsity competition except for the last V. P. I. game this year, when he was forced to the sidelines on account of an injured leg.

Last year Spotts lead the team in hitting and his sophomore year was right among the leaders. He is a clever fielder, utilizing his height to great advantage and low and high throws.

Tips broke into the regular line up his sophomore year as a catcher and has been doing most of the receiving since. He has great promise of developing into a major league catcher of the highest rank, according to several major league scouts who have watched his play during the present season. This year "Horse" lead the willow swingers and was high in the standing last year.

This is the first time since Gus Lindberg left school in 1925 that a general has signed a major league contract and it is with great interest that the followers of the Blue and White will watch the papers for the work these three will show during the summer months in America's most famous pastime.

INITIATED

Dr. Freeman Hansford Hart, A. B. 1923, M. A. 1925, now head of the history department at Hampden-Sydney College, returned for Finals and was initiated into the Omicron Chapter of Kappa Phi Kappa Saturday at the home of Professor Watson B. Selvaige.

Professor Hart is originally from Rockbridge Baths, and attended the Union Theological Seminary in Richmond. He later taught at the Horner Military School in Charlotte, North Carolina. At present he also teaches history through the Extension Division of the University of Virginia.

GRADUATES WITH DISTINCTION

SUMMA CUM LAUDE

- Butler, H. H.
- Carr, G. H., Jr.
- Dix, D. S.
- Kaplan, J.
- Pierpont, A. W.

MAGNA CUM LAUDE

- Haller, R. J.
- Miller, E. H.
- Neel, H. B.
- Norman, W. C.
- Reed, J. D., Jr.
- Rennie, J. G.
- Strahorn, C. A.

CUM LAUDE

- Clarke, E. S., Jr.
- Dickerson, W. D.
- Eiglebach, C. L.
- Goldstein, J.
- Harrison, P. R., Jr.
- Howe, R. F.
- Luria, W. J.
- Magruder, W. C., Jr.
- Pearse, F. M., Jr.
- Spence, J. M., Jr.
- Sprouse, P. D.

ELLARD BACK FROM TRIP TO THREE STATES

Journalism Head Spoke In Virginia, Wisconsin, and Missouri For University

Prof. Roscoe B. Ellard, head of the Department of Journalism, returned this morning from a two weeks' trip through Virginia, Wisconsin and Missouri in the interests of the University. He made addresses at high schools, secured the promise of additional equipment for the Department of Journalism, and prepared a report on a specific problem of instructional nature which the trustees had authorized studied. "A most marked tendency is to be seen," Professor Ellard said, "on the part of Class A journalism schools in the states I visited towards re-definite use in Journalism courses of a sure working knowledge of history, economics, political science, literature, aesthetics and other 'background subjects'. The study of effective reports of mere 'interesting facts' of police blotter data, deaths, and surface movements of politics is finding less and less a place in collegiate instruction for newspaper work. The work now is becoming strongly an organization of knowledge and methods of procedure for effective interpretation and evaluation of current history. This is, of course the method of approach upon which we have been working constantly at Washington and Lee since the installation of the department of Journalism three years ago."

Journalism schools and departments, Professor Ellard said, have proved themselves as fundamental parts of the modern university curriculum. In the schools he visited, he said, such departments are strong well elected and apparently well supported by both the faculty and the administration.

Professor Ellard spoke at both the Lynchburg and Danville high school in this state on "Fundamentals of an Effective Literary Style." The burden of his thesis was that one must learn to think before one can learn to write; that one must acquire early literary habits of mind; that literary or journalistic ability is not something that can be assumed for a few hours each day by a mind that is indifferent or undisciplined the rest of the time. The speaker contended that intellectual quality is a basis for all writing, but that pure learning without specific training in writing is more than apt to leave a mind intellectually "muscle-bound" as far as literary or effective expression is concerned.

A letter from Mrs. Nora Payne Hill, of the English department, George Washington high school, of Danville, indicates that Professor Ellard will deliver the main commencement address at that high school next year.

EXERCISES END

(Continued from Page 3)

markable and encouraging exhibition of the effective forces of public opinion in the defeat of the administration's naval program. Some attribute this result to the efforts of Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt and the various women's organizations, others to the efforts of the Federal Council of Churches. The significant fact is that letters and telegrams poured into Washington in such large numbers that the President and members of Congress quaked in their boots. The administration's naval program was abandoned, and public opinion scored a great victory. The American people are opposed the naval program because they are inherently opposed to war and could see no danger on the horizon. Their instincts were right, though they were probably not fully aware of the fact that navies are instruments of policy, that they are used for war only when diplomats blunder or overplay their hands, that in the fierce competition for raw materials navies are great aids to dollar diplomacy and to the plutocratic interests which reap the main profits of imperialism. The United States and Great Britain are the two great rival imperialistic nations of the present day, but happily both people are accustomed to legal and orderly methods of adjusting difficulties, and it would be the height of folly to interject naval rivalry into their commercial competition. The United States should be satisfied with the naval parity, if it really wishes to preserve world peace.

Since the repudiation of the idealism of Woodrow Wilson and the "return to normalcy" there has been little in our foreign policy to which a thoughtful and well-informed American can point with pride, but it is a mistake to be pessimistic about the future. All the great wars of history have been followed by per-

HONORARY APPOINTMENTS

ENDOWED SCHOLARSHIPS

- Howard-Houston Fellowship: Guy Waldo Dunnington, Missouri.
- Mapleson Scholarship: Herbert Harriss Butler, Florida.
- Vincent L. Bradford Scholarship: James Murdoch Sheckelford, South Carolina.
- Luther Seever's Birely Scholarship: Robert Earle Clapp, Jr., Maryland.
- Franklin Society Scholarship: Gale Blackwell Haley, Virginia.
- James McDowell Scholarship: Edward Spencer Graves, Virginia.
- James D. Davidson Memorial Fund Scholarship: Norman Emery Hawes, Virginia.
- James J. White Scholarship: Irwin Taylor Sanders, Tennessee.
- Mary Louisa Reid White Scholarship: Edward Steidman, Jr., Virginia.
- Taylor Scholarship: De Witt Barker Cook, New Jersey.
- Young Scholarship: Charles Irving Lewis, West Virginia.
- Inter-Fraternity Council Scholarship: Henry Theodore Groop, Massachusetts.
- The John H. Hamilton Scholarship: George Allen Fleece, Kentucky.

DEPARTMENTAL SCHOLARSHIPS

- Geology: Jack Harold Hardwick, Kentucky.
- German: Anselm John Eiband, Texas.
- Political Science: Hugh Graham Morison, Tennessee.
- French: Andrew Warren Pierpont, Florida.
- Economics: Walter Preston Battle, Jr., Tennessee.
- History: Hartford Ernest R. Bealer, District of Columbia.
- English: Thomas Joseph Sugrue, Connecticut.
- Commerce: Robert Bryarly Lee, Maryland.
- Biology: Murrel Herman Kaplan, Kentucky.
- Electrical Engineering: John Theodore Mosch, Pennsylvania.
- Physical Education: William Smith Sandifer, Jr., Kentucky.
- Spanish: Walter Hedrick Wilcox, Jr., Texas.
- Education: William Miller Hinton, Kentucky.
- Accounting: Page Tredway, New Jersey.
- Civil Engineering: Edward Fearn Pilley, Virginia.
- Physics: John Pierce Armstrong, Tennessee.
- Journalism: Virgil Carrington Jones, Virginia.
- Latin: Harold Merwin Platt, New York.

Prizes

- Algernon Sydney Sullivan Medallion: Robert Fernald Howe, Arkansas.

List Of Undergraduate Degrees

CIVIL ENGINEER

- Cox, W. J.

MASTER OF ARTS

- Magann, S. T.
- Simons, M. A.
- Stearns, T. P.
- Wice, D. H.
- Williams, J. H.

BACHELOR OF LAWS

- Arnold, G. S.
- Barker, H. M.
- Bryant, T. B., Jr.
- Clarke, G. O.
- Crozier, N. R., Jr.
- Cubine, I. W.
- Garvin, P. H.
- Glickstein, R. M.
- Gwaltney, J. T.
- Jordan, R. W., Jr.
- Koedel, J. G.
- Lancaster, J. L., Jr.
- Latham, R. C.
- McCoy, C. R.
- McHugh, J. D.
- Maynard, W. H.
- Montgomery, L. C.
- Osterman, J. H.
- Stipes, R. W.
- Wagner, B. J.
- Woodley, W. P.

BACHELOR OF ARTS

- Atria, N. F.
- Bade, F. E., II.
- Bate, R. A., Jr.
- Brown, L. A., Jr.
- Bullard, B. K., Jr.
- Busold, H. B.
- Butler, H. H.
- Carr, G. H., Jr.
- Clower, J. B., Jr.
- Davidge, L. L.
- DePass, G. S.
- Dickerson, W. D.
- Dix, D. S.
- Dunnington, G. W.
- Holland, C. J.
- Howe, R. F.
- Jackson, J. M.
- Johnston, H. R.
- Jones, J. E., Jr.
- Knight, W. P.
- McClure, J. G.
- Mellen, F. C.
- Merritt, R. A.
- Miller, R. L.
- Miller, R. L.
- Neel, H. B.
- Pearse, F. M. P., Jr.
- Pierpont, A. W.
- Powers, H. M.
- Reed, J. D., Jr.
- Rennie, J. G.
- Rucker, J. A.
- Shaw, W. M.

iods of more or less extreme reaction. Since the World War the pendulum has swung for the right, but, by law as immutable in politics as in physics, it is destined before long to swing equally far to the left. Plutocracy, temporarily strengthened by war profiteering, will give place to liberalism. This will not solve the problem of imperialism, which is based on fundamental economic conditions, but it will bring it under constitutional or international control and correct many of its abuses. I look forward confidently to the day when the Uni-

Sherrill, F. W.

- Spence, J. M., Jr.
- Sprouse, P. D.
- Strahorn, C. A.
- Stuart, J. L., Jr.
- Torrey, T. F., Jr.
- Warfield, W. P., Jr.
- Wickersham, R. C.
- Wilkins, T. A.
- Wilkinson, O. J., Jr.
- Wurzburger, S. A.
- Yeatman, G. E., Jr.
- Zimmerman, F. B.

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE

- Copper, J. B.
- Ecker, J. B.
- Eiglebach, C. L.
- Haller, R. J.
- Hanckel, J. S.
- Kepler, R. E.
- Laytham, J. G.
- Lindsay, A. W.
- Magruder, W. C., Jr.
- Newman, J. G.

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN COMMERCE

- Alderson, J. W., Jr.
- Armentrout, L. M.
- Atwood, G. F.
- Bach, W. D.
- Barclay, F. C.
- Bondurant, A. P.
- Clarke, E. S., Jr.
- Cohen, P.
- Comegys, J. L.
- Drewry, W. C.
- Fisher, V. A.
- Fitch, J. H.
- Franklin, G. C.
- Gilmore, F. B.
- Goldstein, J.
- Gualtieri, U. L.
- Halsey, A. O., Jr.
- Harris, W. L.
- Harrison, P. R., Jr.
- Henline, H. B.
- Hollomon, V. V. A.
- Horine, G. F.
- Kaplan, J.
- Luria, W. J.
- McKimmy, J. D.
- Middlekauff, A. R.
- Minton, J. W.
- Nance, J. B.
- Norman, J. B.
- Norman, W. C.
- Patterson, W. D.
- Sutton, H., Jr.
- Tips, H. B.
- Taylor, H.
- Whitehead, W. H.

CERTIFICATE IN SCHOOL OF COMMERCE

- Butler, H. H.

All Night Dance Ends Festivities

(Continued from Page 1) for the afternoon enjoyment.

The Sigma German given Saturday night, was the second of the Final series. Members of the figure presented a most agreeable aspect as they swayed to and fro to the strains of the familiar march. The figure made consisted of a circle in whose center was formed a large "S". The Sigma song was then sung after which the members began to dance.

The Kappa Sigma fraternity entertained with a dansant Monday morning in the chapter house on South Main. This event stimulated the throng of dancers and sent them on, enthused for the other "adventures" of the day.

The Sigma Nu-Delta Theta tea dance, which has come to be an annual event also, was given at the Natural Bridge Hotel Monday afternoon. An ideal and congenial crowd was present to enjoy the proceedings.

Closing the day and rounding it out in a fitting manner came the Senior ball Monday night. The graduates for this year completed their figure with a well formed "28."

Natural Bridge will be the scene of another tea dance this afternoon when the Washington and Lee Troubadours will serve as hosts. The dance will begin at three o'clock and music will be rendered by the Southern Collegians. An enormous crowd is expected to attend, and a big time for all is anticipated.

Tonight Final Ball will terminate the week of good times. President R. F. Howe and Prof. C. E. L. Gill have worked persistently and to them is due the credit for having originated the varied colored decorations, and ideas carried out in the effects produced. Prof. C. E. L. Gill, whose travels abroad have enabled him to obtain the ideas for the designs.

A number of unique designs will be formed by the Final Ball figure, the last one being the W. and L. Monogram. The girls in the figure will all wear white corsages of old fashioned roses.

Between 1:00 and 1:30 o'clock a.m. a lawn supper will be served on the campus near the Library and University Dining Hall. Japanese lanterns will swing from above, giving a lawn garden effect. The dance will continue until dawn.

SOUTHERN CONFERENCE TRI-STATE LEAGUE 1929

- April 2—Washington and Lee at N. C. State.
- April 3—Washington and Lee at N. C. University.
- April 6—V. M. I. at University of Virginia.
- April 9—Maryland at N. C. University.
- April 10—Maryland at University of Virginia.
- April 11—University of Virginia at Washington and Lee.
- April 12—N. C. University at Maryland.
- April 13—N. C. University at Virginia.
- April 15—N. C. University at Washington and Lee.
- April 16—N. C. University at V. M. I.
- April 17—N. C. University at V. P. I.
- April 19—V. P. I. at Maryland.
- April 19—V. M. I. at N. C. State.
- April 20—V. P. I. at Virginia.
- April 21—V. M. I. at N. C. University.
- April 22—N. C. State at N. C. University.
- April 23—Washington and Lee at V. P. I.
- April 26—Washington and Lee at Maryland.
- April 26—V. P. I. at N. C. University.
- April 27—V. P. I. at N. C. State.
- April 27—Virginia at V. M. I.
- April 29—N. C. State at Maryland.
- April 30—N. C. State at Virginia.

- May 1—N. C. State at V. M. I.
- May 2—N. C. State at Washington and Lee.
- May 3—N. C. State at V. P. I.
- May 3—Virginia at Maryland.
- May 3—Virginia at Maryland.
- May 4—V. M. I. at V. P. I.
- May 6—Maryland at V. P. I.
- May 7—Maryland at Washington and Lee.
- May 8—Maryland at V. M. I.
- May 9—Virginia at N. C. State.
- May 10—Virginia at N. C. University.
- May 10—V. P. I. at Washington and Lee.
- May 11—V. P. I. at V. M. I.
- May 14—Virginia at V. P. I.
- May 15—V. M. I. at Maryland.
- May 18—Washington and Lee at Virginia.
- May 20—N. C. University at N. C. State.

FIRST ISSUE OF THE SOUTHERN COLLEGIAN OUT

Renewal Is Volume 53 of Old Washington and Lee Magazine

The second issue of the Washington and Lee literary magazine, permanently entitled "The Southern Collegian," appeared last week. The first number of the magazine was known as the "Periwig," and was published merely as an experiment. The students interested in the project, however, feeling that enough interest has been shown in the magazine to warrant its success, have published the second number of the magazine as Vol. 53, No. 1 of "The Southern Collegian," which was the former Washington and Lee literary publication.

The make-up of the new magazine is much more attractive than was that of the "Periwig." The cover is light blue, and bears the legend "Founded 1868 by the Students of Washington and Lee University." Facing the editorial page is a poem, "Professor's Wife," by "Steve." The poem is clever in spite of the fact that it is not very good poetry, and we suspect that the authorship is genuinely professorial. "Running the Gauntlet," an editorial, is an excellent justification for the magazine's existence, and contains an appeal not to be ignored. "Natural Bridge Afire," by Wm. Hill, is an excellent feature article on the nationwide hoax perpetrated by the old "Southern Collegian" in 1973. Then we have "Rain Child," a short story by Tom Surgue. The story is well thought out, and is a marked improvement over the author's previous short story, "And the Band Played On." "Co-Education," an article by Barratt O'Hara in favor of that institution, is light and interesting reading, but proves little.

There are also poetry and art sections, the latter being an innovation and the former being particularly marked by the poetic effusions of W. M. Garrison, which are not without merit. Dr. W. D. Hoyt, professor of Biology, has written an expose of local moral conditions along the line of the "Juke," and "Kallikak" investigations which is more interesting than one would believe. "Grub Street," by "Hack," is a heterogeneous collection which is amusing reading, and "Prohibition in Porto Rico," by R. R. de Arellano is "interesting if true." Then there follows a book review section with some well-written reviews of recent books.

The feature of the magazine, however, is a one-act play, "Jehovah and Miss Jenkins," by Ted Harris. Harris, an alumnus of Washington and Lee, is now a professional dramatist, living in New York. The play is very amusing, and is an unusual conception presented in an exceedingly clever manner. "Heaven" is a modern business office, Jehovah is the executive and Miss Jenkins is the secretary. The descriptions of the "Prayer Exchange" and the managing of the different worlds are clever and well-written to say the least.

On the whole "The Southern Collegian" is a decided improvement over the "Periwig," and it seems that with this issue the real worth of the magazine will become proved. —R. H. W.

Flournoy California Phi Beta Kappa Poet

Professor Fitzgerald Flournoy, of the English department, will leave this week for Leland Stanford University, California, where he will read a poem at the gathering of the California chapters of Phi Beta Kappa. Professor Flournoy was recently notified of his election as official poet for that organization.

JAN GARBER



Leader of orchestra which is playing for this year's set of Finals dances.