

# The Drew Acorn

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NUMBER I

## Plans for College Housing

Most colleges are faced with the problem of finding places in which to put their students, and all meet their individual needs in various ways. Brothers College, in fact the whole University, is faced with just such a problem now. The increasing enrollment in the two new colleges and the sudden influx of married students and a few co-eds has filled to capacity, and even to overflowing, the dormitory facilities. We are beginning to reap the rewards of an attitude that "sufficient to the day is the evil thereof." Of course one can argue that the easiest way to get something is to wait until everyone realizes that it is absolutely necessary, but let us remember also that there is virtue in being prepared at least to a small degree. Our present College dormitory came only as the result of the timely resignation of a beloved Professor. Are we to admit students and hope to have a place to put them by the still further timely resignations of faculty members? If we work on this assumption, we shall have either a college or a campus faculty, perhaps neither, at least we cannot have both.

We can only be thankful that the need is not only being realized, but finally being dealt with in at least a summary fashion. We hear rumors on all sides, even to the purchase of property in proximity to the school to be used for the location of dormitories, but most of these are little more than rumors. The only really definite plan was incorporated in the Dean's statement that eventually Brothers College will have, in addition to the Rogers House, the Faulkner and Sitterly Houses. These three buildings are very well adapted for dormitories because of their proximity to the Arts Building and to each other. If the proposed plans go through, one of the buildings will be used as an eating centre for the College men. While this gives us something tangible to look forward to, yet we can readily see that therein lies only a temporary cure for our ailment. Something further must be done.

The Dean, personally, favors strongly the Yale housing plan for our own College. This system provides for a group of attractive homes, each one built to accommodate twenty-five or thirty students who will live and eat together as a unit. This plan has many commendable features. In this day and age it is desirable in as far as possible to have all students living on the Campus if the best results are to be obtained in study and in encouraging school spirit. A great part of the value of college life lies in the contacts we make with other fellows, and certainly small groups living intimately will foster this aspect of our College life.

The trend today is more and more toward intra-mural activities and here again the housing plan meets the need. Fraternities exist only because they fill the need for social activity and intimate relationships, but even they are often accused, perhaps rightly, of falling short of their goal. If we can build on this Campus such a group of houses as are suggested, we shall find that they serve at least four purposes: they will make the men desirous of living on the Campus; they will foster intimate relationships among the men; they will take the place of over-developed fraternities; and they will open the field for ever-increasing intra-mural activities.

Brothers College must of necessity be a separate identity. The Campus is large enough to permit the carrying out of such a building plan, and the need is imperative. In the light of these facts we do not deem it un-

seemly or presumptuous to commend such a plan to the students and administration of our College. Some program must soon be decided upon, and, if it is to be done at all, it would be well that it were done quickly.—F. B. L.

## The Struggling Social Program

The first attempt to revive the slowly dying social activity of our Campus was made on Saturday night, February fourteenth, under the direction of the Campus Collegians. We agree that the Rogers House was well decorated but beyond this fact we cannot comment favorably upon the party. This is not in the form of a criticism of the efforts of the Campus Collegians but rather an indictment against the whole social program of Brothers College. Never in the history of the school, with the possible exception of our first Spring Carnival when nothing much was expected, has there been what might be termed a successful social function.

It is only a matter of time before we realize as others already do that our parties are not serving their purpose. If we are in high school or prep-school perhaps we might get by, but we cannot as a college. Organizing college social affairs carries with it a two-fold obligation; that of doing credit to ourselves, and to the College; if we cannot discharge these obligations we had better discontinue such activity. What, then, is lacking in our programs? Certainly one cannot say it is the inevitable master-of-ceremonies whose harsh voice is heard to interrupt the music, nor is it the absence of a musical or literary program as the case may be. These factors are necessary at the present time, one judges, if the party is to have any significance at all but they only take the place of something more vital: good music, a pre-arranged program dance, suitable and adequate refreshments and rudiments of social decorum.

The great majority of the college men invite young ladies from the town or vicinity and their reactions and comments on the dance must be taken into consideration. No party is a success, however wonderful we may think it, unless the invited guests react favorably and certainly such has not been the case in the past. We are establishing a precedent and reputation which will count heavily in the months and years to come and we are not in a position to jeopardize our future. If the young ladies comment unfavorably upon our parties we cannot expect the college men to invite them nor can we expect them to continue accepting our invitations. All things being considered, is it any wonder that our social activities have not been pushed?

What is the solution for our problem? It appears that for the immediate future we should limit to a minimum such activities. A policy of one or at the most two social functions should be undertaken for each semester. We will then be able to expend more time, energy, and money to make this party a worthwhile one. The Dean's office will cooperate as in the past by giving us permission to use Baldwin hall for such functions; if this room is well decorated and a suitable orchestra secured plans can be made for a dance that will be a success. By limiting our dances it becomes possible to make them formal and thus to give them a semblance of formality which has been sadly lacking. In short, find your incidental social life individually, it is easy; and then pool all ideas and efforts in running off one or two big social events each semester, functions which will be worth-while and reflect favorably upon the College and Student Body.—F. B. L.

## Theologs Go Tammany

Once a year the spiritual atmosphere of this beloved campus makes way for the pseudo-political aspirants who are found in profuse quantities in the Seminary. The time has come again for election of officers of the Seminary Student Body and strange to say the "welken rings" with dissension. The ward-healers are out in full force, the candidates for office are passing out the candy, the soft-soap, and the usual "mud." One who is not acquainted with the usual procedure in such matters would have just cause to wonder whence came these miniature politicians, who sponsors them, and what they are attempting to do.

One might suggest that they are only getting in trim for the type of political action which they will find rampant in the church system of today, but while this end will be achieved we doubt whether it is what they have in mind. It would seem very reasonable to say that the majority of the leading lights of the body politic are men who are only trying to do in the Seminary what they could not do in college. For various and sundry reasons many of them were unable to attain the place on the college campus that they would like to have had, and so they are to be the big politicians of the Seminary Campus. They do not stop to realize that they are making themselves ridiculous.

To this same group of men the literary society offers in most cases a substitute for and in others a continuance of fraternity life and activity. To some they represent the political organizations they belonged to in college, to others the realization of something they have always dreamed about but never had. So, it is natural, that with the coming of elections they line up their forces and go to work. In the past no one has objected strenuously to this action because it was carried on above board and in a friendly manner but of late much criticism has been levied against it. Some rules governing elections were set up but a great deal was left to the men who in the past remembered that they were gentlemen. If there is any where under the sun that a man should be elected on his merits and qualifications it should be in a theological seminary. Alas, such is not the case. A modern Diogenes seeking votes instead of honest men seems out of place here, does it not. Yet this is only one of the things which has called forth criticism.

We are glad to note that there are men on this campus who have not only level heads on their shoulders but who are gentlemen. This small group has realized the burden which falls to them and so they are not either evidencing any interest or participating in any of the activities of this year's elections. Like all other systems unless watched closely the men in control slip and it rests with this other group to see that this system is changed. If literary societies are to be political organizations let them disband; if budding geni crave politics they should stand on their own feet; and if the presidency of the Seminary Y. M. C. A. is as important as the scramble for it indicates then it should be seen to that only the best men are elected.

This is the day of inquiry and investigation and the Seminary political system is no exception. We only hope that in the near future those who are capable will reorganize the system and make it one which they will not be ashamed of and which will serve as a model to the College. In the meantime the fight is on and may the man who has directly or indirectly solicited the most votes win.—F. B. L.





## The Drew Acorn

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### Hand Plucked

"An adventure in excellence" strikes the key-note of the educational aims of Brothers College. Considered as a purpose and what it implies in reference to direct academic procedure can be readily grasped after a perusal of the first few pages of the Drew catalogue. Like all great purposes and ideals it was the product of a penetrating and understanding mind. Time brought adherents and it is practically impossible at this date to fully determine the extent it has now imbued the thinking of the University.

Permeated with this vital spirit the faculty and administration have sought to formulate a curriculum "par excellence." Extremely significant in academic circles is their recent adoption of a plan of study whereby the student is examined by "comprehensives." First on entering, again near the close of his Sophomore year and finally as a requirement for graduation, the latter at such a time when the student feels he is adequately prepared. Unhindered by custom or traditions, though fully aware of the contribution of the past, the faculty has revealed an open-minded experimental attitude in their adventure.

But what of the students. The adventure may be in methods but the "excellence," if it is to be found, will lie in the scholars they produce. And this excellence should be reflected not only in the classroom, but in all activities, especially so in the representative ones.

The time has arrived when the excuse of being "new" and "green" be relegated to the column of obsolete alibis. Without a doubt, there yet remain many colossal obstacles which every representative team or organization has to surmount in order to achieve success. But it is high time every activity realizes that it is an integral part in the striving or accomplishing of the real purpose of the College. There is no need at this point, for us, to enumerate wherein we have not approximated to any semblance of a true excellence, it may excite terror. It is obvious that something must be done and done immediately. The polishing of rough edges and the effecting of a cultural sensitivity which ought to be an outstanding characteristic of every student in a College of Liberal Arts, has become an acute necessity. Not only in order to achieve an ideal but to save a remnant of a reputation. Let us see to it then that our endeavors along social, musical, and forensic lines be a more complete application of intelligence. The crude points will like "Arabs fold their tents, and silently steal away." Is there anything impossible to a hand-plucked student?

### Dear Editor

Into our midst a short time ago there came a somewhat bombastic and vociferous spirit.

However, this spirit was hardly intangible, and ere long it became extremely obnoxious.

Now our Campus is, we have been led to understand, a place of ideals where well intentioned young men with lofty aspirations are seeking knowledge, polish, culture, and a well rounded personality in general. Towards these visions we have been striving while days, weeks, months and the Fates have been rolling by, over our unsuspecting heads.

Then came the crash, the cyclone, the wind-bag or whatever you want to call it. We of the College Campus were all but overwhelmed by the blast. After being subjected to more than several violent hurricanes of long duration, hurricanes that wrought grief and distress in lounge-rooms, class-rooms, and dining hall, we acted for our defense not in a collegiate manner but rather of an altruistic nature.

The purpose has been achieved only in part; our intentions have been grossly misinterpreted. Professors have taken opportunity in their class-room to foot-note undeserved criticism recently uttered in chapel. Not necessarily Campus collegians but well meaning, imbibers of the Pierian spring were the ones who joined together and affected the punishment.

We would not be misunderstood. Our purpose we believed was obvious, we merely endeavored for the good of all concerned to correct an unnecessary evil.—E. F. A.

### Contrariness

What old creatures we mortals are!

We dream,  
Then sternly push aside those dreams  
To walk the saner path  
Of all the dull and practical.

We yearn,  
Then stifle those dear longings  
Lest they obsess us.

We walk in solitude  
Then wonder at indifference  
And seek companions:

Or in the heart of gayest company  
We long to be alone.

We recognize true worth  
And hold it in our hearts in high esteem.  
Yet bow in seeming reverence  
Before the false and flattering.

And so  
In petty inward strife our days go by  
And we are lost  
Amid confusing moods.

—E. Grace Kirkpatrick.

### A Dying Flame

I found a glowing coal along my way.  
I picked it up and hid it in my heart,  
And, on the fuel it found stored up there,  
It grew into a great and burning flame.  
But all too soon, the fuel was consumed;  
The flame turned to a glowing coal once more,  
The coal then turned into a lifeless ash  
That nevermore shall burst into a flame.  
The coal I found was my true love for you,  
And as the flame burned low; so did my love.  
So, as the ash can never burn again,  
My love, once dead, forevermore must die.  
—Gordon Macdonald.

### The 'Scape Goat

As students at Drew we are exceedingly fortunate in having for a Campus "a place that for quiet and beauty . . . is hardly to be matched in the United States." We have spent some time beneath the spreading branches of the leafy oaks that shade the Campus. We have wandered through the quiet lanes that cut deep into the expanse of the forest primeval that has long been and will long continue to be one of the prides of all Drew men, past, present, and future. We have seen the Campus white with snow in the winter and just as white with dogwood blooms in summer. But "into every life some rain must fall." Now let us visualize "one of the beauty spots of Northern New Jersey" after a thaw or a prolonged rainfall. Muddy lawns are to be expected, but are muddy paths an example of a "beauty spots?" It is virtually impossible

to cross the Campus without wading through an expanse of mud that somewhat dampens ones ardor for an institution that allows such conditions to exist practically unattended to.

When one enters the Campus in a car, the first impression is most assuredly not a good one. The roads are uneven, rough, bumpy, and in poor condition. Of course we realize that to substitute modern paving for the present roads would be to mar the antique, rustic beauty of the "Forest," however, is it not possible to remedy this blot on our fair Campus?

We have a new College Building that would be a pride to any University in the country. It is with great pleasure that we learn of plans to complete the landscaping of the College surroundings. A few shrubs and small trees would add a finishing touch to the good work already completed. About the Campus are many natural "beauty spots" that could be improved and made into real joys to behold. Near the Rogers House is an orchard filled with apple trees. Look closely and what do you see? Tall grass, piles of rocks, and heaps of rotting timber mar what could be a testimony to the beauty of the Campus. Just up from the orchard is a grape arbor that would please the critical eye of any gardener. In the background are climbing rose bushes that make a feeble effort to hide the hideousness of a ramshackle barn that has long outgrown its usefulness and should have been tore down before it reached its present condition of ruin.

We have attempted to call to your attention a few of the "spots" that may be found in this "beauty spot" called Drew. While the grounds about the College Building are being landscaped, why can not some of these "spots" be removed? Perhaps some friend of Drew who has the money and the disposition could find it in his heart to aid in the return of Drew to its rightful place as a forest that is an exquisite garden place, ideal for rest and quiet that is conducive to study.

Drew has forests, gardens, peaceful paths, shady nooks, and everything of natural beauty but a pond. True, we do have "Tippie Lake," but this is not enough. Would it be too much to ask that "Tippie Lake" be dug out so as to provide an artificial lake extending from the Bowne Gymnasium to Hoyt-Bowne Hall? If this were to be done, it would solve the problem of a rink for Hockey and Skating, and, at the same time, provide the Campus with a lake to complete its natural beauty.

The purpose of this article is not to condemn the present grounds-keepers, but rather it is to draw to their attention, and the attention of any that may be interested in the further beautification of Drew, to these opportunities to reclaim for Drew the glory that she once took pride in. If this article serves its purpose, we are content.—G. M. C.

### On With the Dance!

It was with quite some interest that Dr. Lewis' paper on "Terpsichore and the Philosopher" was received at the Student-Faculty Forum held in the English Study last Saturday afternoon. Although dancing is usually considered only as a social pastime or method of stage performance, Dr. Lewis' paper revealed to us that, from a philosophical standpoint, the Terpsichorean art is one that is closely related to the universal problem of rest and of motion, which are in turn components of rhythm, rhythm that is "obviously the stuff of which life is made." After tracing in a very interesting manner the origin and history of dancing from the most primitive forms up to some of the modern artistic and social forms, this philosophical observation was drawn: "Synthesis of Antithesis of motion and rest and dance is an illustration of this principle—that man gets near to the heart of life through such exertion."

"The practical issue of this subject," said Dr. Lewis, "is that the secret of fullest life lies in alternating work and play. We may go so fast that we burn up; so slow that we freeze. Our salvation is in that we serve Terpsichore." This suggestion, coming from one of our faculty, is of quite some significance. Is it not? To all Drew students, then we would proffer the advice that they beware of over-emphasizing one side of life too much, lest they lose that rhythm that "lies in alternating work and play." Then on with the dance, we say.—J. R. L.

### Nouveaux Libres

New books are always fascinating and enticing, for they, of all the manuscripts that the library has to offer, have been thought out most recently by their authors. But a few months ago they were still in the making, mere raw material lying about on yellow sheets of paper waiting for a master hand to assemble them and inculcate into them his personality, that they might be used as conveyors of knowledge to all who should diligently seek therein. Yet so often even the best of us, in our haste to accomplish that assigned reading for the morrow, pass by these fine new books, without ever so much as stopping to finger one over in our hands; also, so many times without even noticing the enticing, appealing glances they are casting toward us. The purpose then of this "Nouveaux Libres" column will be to acquaint you from time to time with the new allurements that our library has in store for you, lest you allow opportunities to slip by unnoticed, unrecognized.

"The Road to Xanadu" by John Livingston Lowes has no doubt already been passed over several times, because of its size and its strange name. But such negligence has been a mistake, an unfortunate one. Just inside the cover, a sub-title explains for us that the manuscript is a "Study in the Ways of Imagination," and a little further on the frank assertion of the author greets us: "I am attempting to discover, in two great poems, how, out of Chaos the imagination frames a thing of beauty." Our love of adventure is further quickened when we discover that these two poems are none other than the "Rime of the Ancient Mariner" and "Kubla Khan." It is to be a quest that we are to go on, "a quest which, beginning with a strange footprint caught sight of accidentally just off the beaten track, became in the end an absorbing adventure along the ways which the imagination follows in dealing with its multifarious materials—an adventure like a passage through the mazes of a labyrinth, to come out at last upon a wide and open sky." Fascinating and strangely permeated with a spirit of adventure, this book leads us on in its rich and eloquent language through a mass of facts obtained through research, but facts that have been ably turned into thrilling realities. As for the title, it works out its own explanation as the reader turns over its page. "The Road to Xanadu" is the road of the human spirit, and the imagination voyaging through chaos and reducing it to clarity and order is the symbol of all the quests which lend glory to our dust."

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For those who are wont to get discouraged quite frequently because they are still undecided as to what their life work is to be, and for this reason, feel in need of inspirational information, the "Source Book for Vocational Guidance" by Edna Watson has been especially written. This book contains a list of magazine articles and of books written on every imaginable occupation, all nicely correlated for you, with a letter or an inspirational poem or story set down here and there. If you are at all in doubt as to your future career, you cannot do better than take down this book and look it over.

"Poems of Charles Kingsley" has been strongly recommended by the English department to those especially who delight in viewing the meaning of life through the eyes of an inspirational, and able poet. The collection includes "The Saint's Tragedy," whose purpose was, according to Kingsley himself—"to awaken pious Protestants to recognize in some, at least, of the Saints of the Middle Age . . . mighty witnesses against the two antichrists of their age—the tyranny of feudal caste, and the phantom which Popery substitutes for the living Christ." To the average Brothers College student, Kingsley is perhaps mostly remembered as the magnet which drew forth Newman's "Apologia."

For the would-be magician, or clever entertainer, a gem will be found in John D. Lippy's "Chemical Magic." Dealing with Chemistry as a pastime or amusement, he seeks to explain to those who find real pleasure in amusing others, a working knowledge as to how desired effects are accomplished and results achieved. Upon further thought, it would seem that some of our young chemists might well read this little book over and produce an entertainment of distinct merit for us.

A little further along the bookshelf, we come across another interesting book. Its author is none other than C. F. Andrews, who lectured at Drew last year and who seemed to fairly permeate the air about him with a spirit of faith that is almost strange to our day. His book is written on the friend of whom he loves to speak, "Mahatma Gandhi—His Own Story." In the introduction, he gives a striking clue as to the purpose and theme of this biography when he says: "I have already published Tagore's 'Letter to a Friend,' and it is my sincere hope, if health permits, to com-

plete the picture of Tagore in another volume just as this present book completes the picture of Gandhi. For it is my firm conviction that through the eyes of these two men the West may learn at last to appreciate the East."  
—J. R. L.

### Another Innovation

The question of participation in extra-curricular activities has always been a tender spot in the administration of any institution. This bugbear has finally inflicted itself upon the care-worn Committee of Extra-Curricular Activities. After hours of argumentation and discussion a seemingly suitable solution to this problem has been reached. The motion of the committee, as it now reads, apparently has reconciled scholastic attainment with achievements outside of the pale of a liberal education. Using a fifteen-hour schedule as a basis, any student who earns nine quality units and who does not receive more than one grade of "F" will be allowed to participate in one major activity or its equivalent in minors. If a student maintains an average of "C" he is allowed two majors or its equal in minors. Those scholars who achieve twenty-five quality units will be accorded the privilege of indulging in three major activities. Due to another new ruling, the Glee Club becomes a major activity and all "Acorn" positions, with the exception of Business Editor, become minors.

All these regulations may seem to be mere tripe to many of you, but they do have a far-reaching and significant importance. If Drew ever enters an athletic league in this vicinity, as is expected that it shall, certain rules must be made to govern participation in these athletics. There must be some basis for eligibility of players, and, in order to meet this condition, these regulations have been drawn up. It is a well known fact that the man who is an honor student will discipline himself as far as his activities are concerned. Consequently, it is not for him that these rules have been laid down, but rather it is for the pseudo-athlete who considers himself indispensable to the well-being of a team or activity in which he chooses to display his talents at the expense of his intellectual gain. Men like this are prone to strive for recognition in the field of physical endeavor rather than in the more enviable field of scholastic attainment. When we peruse the results of this committee so far, we must bear in mind that their purpose is not to place more obstacles in the way of the development of the University. Their sole purpose is to so arrange things, that when the time comes, Drew will be prepared to stand on its own feet among all other colleges with whom it may have dealings.—G. M. C.

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### The New Panacea

What has psychology to offer in the solution of our problems? That is the question on which Dr. Ernest A. Wall has built up a series of six lectures. Are you asking questions about life and its fields of activity? If you are, you will find in these lectures much enlightenment, inspiration, and interest. The first two of these lectures have already been given and they promise much that is worthwhile for those who spend from eight to nine o'clock of the next four Thursday evenings in room 120 of the Arts Building.

In the first lecture, "Psychology and Problems of Life," given on Lincoln's Birthday, Dr. Wall opened many avenues of thought dealing with what he considers the two basic problems of life, that of freedom and that of fulfillment. He agrees with Tennyson that "our wills are ours." Of course "fate" plays its parts in the lives of the indecisive and the "I can't" types but there is free will for those who seek it; if not, how do you explain the conflict in human life?

After Dr. Wall assured his audience that they have free will, he turned his attention to telling them what to do with it. Life is a striving to fulfill the fundamental, inherent passions of life, among which must be included the passion for service and the passion for excellence. If we look at some ideal and see how these fundamental passions were fulfilled there, we will find much that will lead us toward a more complete life. Dr. Wall showed how seven inherent passions found fulfillment in the life of Jesus.

The second lecture, given on the nineteenth of February, dealt with psychology's contribution to three important religious problems: the problem of origins, the problem of religious conflict, and the problem of religious achievement. Dr. Wall traced religion back to an inherent sensitiveness which finds expression mentally in wonder and surprise, and emotionally in love and fear. Lack of religion in most cases can be traced back to the smothering of this sensitiveness.

Doubt received much attention in this second lecture. Doubt has its values as well as its dangers. It is the accompaniment of growth as well as the cause of apathy. To acquire its benefits and avoid its dangers, Dr. Wall advised work and enthusiasm: "Stand up to your doubts; face them."

Religious achievement depends upon the set-

ting up in one's mind of an ideal or image, either personal or otherwise, and linking that ideal with some fundamental emotion such as the passion for self-maximation. This very thing is accomplished by three fundamentals laid down by our church fathers: prayer, Bible reading, and church going.

The third lecture is to be given on February twenty-sixth. It is to deal with "Psychology and Personal Problems." Dr. Wall has announced that he will include the problem of sex in this lecture.—R. R. P.

### The Sporting Side of Life

Many radical comments have been voiced by some of the students in this institution of learning concerning the deplorable lack of athletics, and probably many more will be uttered in the days to come. However, may we ask you to consider this resume of the athletic year at Drew before you take too seriously our "prejudice against sports."

Certainly first in importance, at least during this season of the year, is Basketball. Although the scorebook does not show a successful season, as far as winning games is concerned, we can say, in all veracity, that Drew has been represented on the court by a team that, at all times, played a hard, clean type of ball that deserves commendation for this reason alone. After holding the lead for three-quarters of the game, our basketballers lost their stride and went down in defeat to the Cooper Union quintet by a score of twenty-two to sixteen. The game was marked by a surprisingly small amount of scoring. Hawke, playing his last game of the season, amassed a total of nine points to lead the scoring. Apparently this game had a disheartening effect upon our boys, for five days later, on January twenty-ninth, we again lost to the Upsala five. The Swedes gained an early lead and held it until the game ended with Drew on the small end of a fifty-one to twenty-six score. Jones' ability to sink fouls gave him the honors as high scorer for this game. Perhaps the most important game of the season was the contest between Drew and C. C. N. Y. This defeat was hard to take for, after playing an excellent brand of ball, Drew lost by eight points, the final score being forty-one to thirty-three. Somewhat encouraged by a previous win, our team journeyed to Montclair to play the State Teachers' College on the tenth of February. In spite of our hopes we again lost, this time to the tune of a forty-two to thirty-one score.

Schroll played his usual good game, and, in spite of the fact that he was removed from the contest in the first half, managed to sink a total of eleven points to lead the scoring for the Green and Gold. Still chafing from the sting of a previous defeat, Drew met Newark College of Engineering on our home floor and again lost. This game was a closer contest than the former match as the final score was thirty-eight to thirty-two. In spite of the fact that our last five games have ended unfavorably, we may still take pride in the fact that we are adventuring toward excellence on the Basketball floor.

### Via Ether

The Drew Debating Team is to go on the air Saturday afternoon, at three o'clock, February twenty-eighth, over WSJR at which time they will meet the Syracuse team on the question, "Resolved that the United States should recognize the Russian Soviet Government." This appearance is both unique and significant, since it is to be broadcasted directly from the studio, the only audience being that of the distant radio audience. Such a form of debating is quite an innovation in the forensic world. Whether it will prove practical or advisable to continue such a form will depend on its present results. Much criticism has been raised inferring that it is purely a commercial, advertising scheme which is gradually going to divest debating of its real values and significances. On the other hand, it is only natural that in a day when all sorts of programs are being broadcasted over the radio at an increasing rate, that college debating should also have fallen heir to this form of presentation, and I think that the Drew team should feel quite honored that they are to be able to make this initial appearance with the Syracuse team.

Those who have been selected to represent Drew are Franklin Carwithen, Arthur Whitney, and Adolph Weaver. Dr. Guy, coach of the Debating Team, has been spending a great deal of time in getting the team ready to make a fine showing for Drew on the twenty-eighth. Since there is to be no decision, excellence in debating will be the aim, rather than winning votes.—J. R. L.

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