--A. J.

# ARMOUR TECH NEWS

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APRIL 16, 1929

THIS ISSUE IN CHARGE OF D. T. SMITH

# WHAT ARE DEGREES?

We see in a contemporary paper that William Cullen Bryant Kempt, perpetual student at Columbia University, is dead. For sixty-one years he attended college, collecting fourteen degrees. Kempt, who was 78 years old when he died, was a freshman at Columbia University in New York City in 1868, three years after the close of the Civil War. He continued in college the rest of his life because a relative left him \$2,500 a year. He had three B. S. degrees, M. D., A. B., A. M., LL. M., LL. B., Ph. D., C. E., D. D., M. E., E. M., Phar., Chem, degrees and one degree not listed in the catalogues, D. P. M.

This man spent his entire productive life in search of degrees and yet more degrees. A more convincing illustration of the futility of mere degrees could hardly be found. If a row of imposing letters following a name stand for achievement, then this man was the greatest the country has produced in the last century. Yet he was unknown except to be pointed out as a sort of crank.

He created nothing of importance to humanity, he did nothing to better the condition of his fellow men. He spent his entire life in getting ready to accomplish something, but never actually started. He was like a runner who practices all the year but who never runs in a race. He might help himself a great deal, but he does nothing for the school.

Thomas Huxley held many degrees, both earned and honorary, but these were considered by him to be merely trivial markers along the path of his life work. He counted the important thing the work that he accomplished. The degrees meant little to him. His discoveries and theories, rising from a background of patient research will make him remembered for centuries. But will his many degrees be remembered? car? They will be of interest only to show where he obtained the foundation for his achievements. D. T. SMITH.

ON HONOR SYSTEMS It now seems that the honor system is on the decline in American colleges. The Yale student council has finally convinced the faculty that the honor system cannot be enforced under the social and educational conditions which now exist at that university. At Amherst, upon the request of students, the system was dropped after being in effect for twenty-three years, and at Harvard the proposal to introduce the

system was rejected. The arguments for and against the honor system have been thrashed out and then brought forth again and again. The question seems to be a perennial one, yet the trend in the American colleges now seems distinctly away from such a system. The chief objection to it seems to be that despite all arguments, it refuses to function with anything approaching passable efficiency. Like the socialist's dream of the and fill all requirements. When applied in practice, the results are notably different. The dishonesty of ennui. the few, and the refusal of student bodies to accept the responsibilities of administering discipline prove to be the stumbling block. Students prefer to leave mass of students crowding our schools to full capacity. standards of his department, he the work and unpleasantness to faculty and admin- Yet in spite of these apparently insurmountable devotes his spare time to his farm istrative bodies rather than shoulder such burdens difficulties, this question will probably be bobbing up in Topeka, Kansas, which he farms themselves. Especially is this true with the growing for years to come.

"THE SLIPSTICK" ::

Cleave to "The Slipstick"; let the Slapstick fly where it may.

#### Eyes

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The night has a thousand eyes Which can see quite well in the dark, As you'll learn from five hundred guys The moment you try to park. -Phil. J.

### ায় গাং

HE CENTED THE DIFFERENCE He: What's wrong?

It: I just swallowed fifteen cents. He: I thought I noticed the change in you. ---Freddie.

"Lissum heah you jest keep on pesticatin' 'round wid me and you is gwine to settle a mighty big question for de sciumtific folkus."

"What question dat?" "Kin de daid speak?"

A girl who marries an aviator may be said to be taking a flyer.

Prof. Wilcox (droning out the rules): One bell, front stairs; two bells, back stairs . . . George: Three bells, jump out the window.

"Brake linings have been strengthened to meet BY modern strains." So, apparently, have stomach linings.

#### FOOLED HIM

Grad: Say, was my old prof surprised when I came tion in the city, he entered the back to see him.

Senior: Why was that?

Grad: Well, he said I was so dumb that I couldn't degree. Realizing a desire to teach, ever get a job, and he's wrong; I've had six already. he took a course at the Kansas -Freddie.

"How old is your son?"

No. 11

"Well, he's reached the age when he thinks the most state of Kansas. important thing to pass isn't his examination, but the car ahead."

Don't feel embarrassed at the last quip even though it may have sounded mighty personal; we had no one in mind.

Statistics are at hand to prove that there are more than three hundred kind of games played with balls. Personally, we think that we have seen more than three hundred kind of games played with golf balls.

## Alleviation

When my task is heavy, And my heart's in gloom, Unwillingly, I hasten To my study room. There my mind is focused, On what authors say, Soon, unnoticed,-worry, Sadness melt away. —A. R. Wojcieszek.

Much Migher Physics Prof. Doubt: What effect does the moon have upon the tide?

Stude (apparently affected by these warm days): type of integrator, which is an elec-None, but it has considerable effect upon the un-tied.

### Observations

The mouth is connected with the alimentary canal by the esophagus, and to the brain by some mysterious wireless telegraph, which is generally out of repair.

The fate of a mouth, which must talk all day, and then put up an imitation of a sawmill all night, is very sad, indeed.

Seems That We've Seen Her Somewhere How long did it take your wife to learn to drive your

It will be ten years next September.

### Just Verse

I stood on the bridge at midnight, The clock just struck two-thirty, I looked at the dirty water, and said,

"Gee, ain't the water dirty!" -Phil. J.

The above contrib was sent in by a chap who was so gives him his greatest enjoyment modest he wouldn't sign it. We would appreciate in school. knowing who our fellow wits are; even to the extent of having your real name tacked on your contrib below Elizabeth Middleton in 1912. He is the cryptic initials.

GONE . . FOREVER

Ch. E.: Did you hear about the chap who threw American Institute of Electrical

some benzine in the fire? E. E.: No what happened?

Ch. E.: Well, he has never benzine since.

Well, the frosh have had their fling; flunk notices Society. He is a member of the perfect state, on paper it appears to meet all needs are being forgotten, and no vacations in this month. Faculty Club at Armour and is a So we'll have to resort to dates to prevent the bally member of the following fraterni-

—Al. Auerbach.

\_D. T. SMITH. on the scientific basis.



# Professor Ernest Freeman

(A Biographical Sketch)

STEPHEN JANISZEWSKI, '30 Topeka, Kansas, is the birthplace of Ernest H. Freeman, born September 26, 1876. Receiving his elementary and high school educa-Kansas State College from which he graduated in 1895 with a B. S. Teachers' College in 1897. Following his career there, he taught a few years in public schools in the

Feeling a need of further education, Prof. Freeman came to Armour and registered as a student. Prof. Freeman's decision to attend Armour came when attending the Columbian Exposition in 1893 and there seeing the name of Armour. At that time his older brother was connected with the electrical department at the Institute.

Prof. Freeman graduated with the class of 1902 and received the B. S. degree in electrical engineering. In 1906, the E. E. degree was confered upon him. Upon graduation and an offer from Dr. Gunsaulus he accepted the position of instructor in the electrical department. He has been on the teaching staff continuously and was made Head of the Department in 1909.

Prof. Freeman has been engaged in engineering activities for many concerns. His most extended efforts in research have been investigations concerning the measurement of mechanical quantities by electrical methods. He has developed and patented a special trical instrument that is used in indicating and integrating the flow of fluids. He has also contributed many scientific articles to several magazines.

In the duties of his office, Prof. Freeman tries to follow the methods experience has shown to be most desirable and is conservative in the selection of subjects taught in his department. He has introduced into the electrical course some economic and business features which are not commonly covered by others.

Travelling by rail and touring in his car through most of the states of the Union, Canada and Mexico, Prof. Freeman has spent his summer vacation months. He enjoys most "roughing it" on a motorcycle.

Presenting his practical alternating current problems to his seniors

Prof. Freeman was married to the father of two boys and one

He holds membership in the Engineers, the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education, the Institute of Radio Engineering and the Illuminating Engineering ties: Tau Beta Pi, Eta Kappa Nu, Phi Kappa Phi and Phi Pi Phi.

Besides maintaining the high



(Ed. Note:-Contributors to the Letter-Box should limit themselves to 300 words, and should send in their full name with article. Name will be kept confidential if so desired.)

indoor baseball, out on Ogden championship. Field.

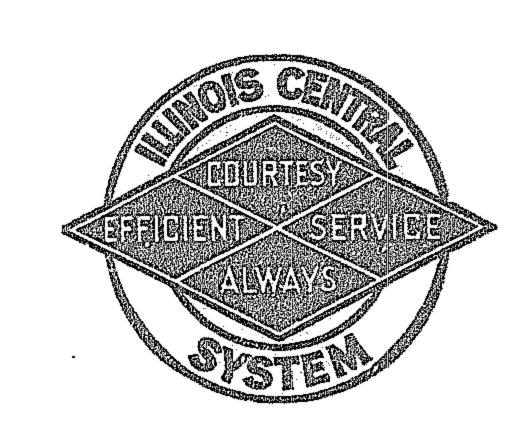
ize a league between the different it.

departments for playing indoor baseball.

If the six departments were split in two divisions, three teams to a division, and each team played four games, two with each of the others in its division, there would need be only twelve games in all.

To decide the championship, play a thirteenth which would be between the winners of the sections. and that game could be an added Spring is here, also baseball. At feature on Circus Week. To the the time of this writing, there are winners there could be some prize, a good number of students playing or anything emblematic of the

How about it fellows, have you Would it be a good idea to organ- any life in you? Lets hear about -W. D.



# Community Benefactors

The railroads, because they are permanently located, naturally desire to be known as good citizens and good neighbors in every community along their lines. They achieve that end in three ways: first, by rendering an essential service in supplying satisfactory transportation; second, by carrying out their ordinary civic obligations, such as paying taxes: third, by contributing in a special manner toward agricultural and industrial advancement. In the latter effort they display good business judgment, for whatever enriches a railroad's territory eventually redounds to the benefit of the railroad itself.

The railroad is one of the foremost allies of local civic, agricultural and industrial groups in promoting community progress. Its organization commonly includes experts in both industry and agriculture, who travel over the railroad's territory seeking opportunities to improve local producing and manufacturing conditions.

Farmers are aided through group meetings, illustrated lectures, soil surveys, arrangements for trains of fertilizer, promotion of dairy campaigns, field instruction in vegetable raising, the encouragement of poultry raising, the running of special trains with educational exhibits, and so on, each railroad's contribution being governed by the particular requirements of its territory.

To aid in the advantageous location of industries, a railroad will ordinarily have on file surveys of communities along its lines covering population, transportation lines. availability of raw materials, electric and water power service, rates on gas and electricity, water supply, labor and housing conditions, taxes, resources and deposits of banks, fire protection, schools, churches, recreation facilities, available sites and industries already located.

Constructive criticism and suggestions are invited.

> L. A. DOWNS. President, Illinois Central System.

CHICAGO, April 15, 1929.