

Boynnton Announces Deadline of Matter For The 1929 Cycle

E. P. Boynnton, '30, business manager of the 1929 Cycle, in conjunction with the staff and members of the Armour Tech Athletic Association, has announced the deadline on Cycle material as well as the charges, the space allowed, and the nature of the material required from each fraternity, society, and club at Armour. The notice is here reprinted:

1. All material for the Cycle must be in the hands of the staff not later than March 10, 1929.
2. Space must be paid for by Mar. 10, 1929, or the material supplied will not be inserted.
3. Each class will be allowed six pages at the rate of \$75.00 per class. The staff desires a class picture, list of class officers, snap-shots of class activities, gloss prints of class officers and write-up of class activities during the year.
4. Social fraternities will be allowed four pages, for which they will be charged \$35.00. An additional \$10.00 will be charged to cover the cost of engraving badge, crest and pledge button, in the event satisfactory cuts of same are not available. Such engravings to be the property of each fraternity. The staff desires a composite picture, list of members, chapter roll, date of founding and date of establishment at Armour, snap-shots of activities and write-up.
5. Honorary fraternities will be allowed two pages, for which they will be charged \$20.00. The staff desires a composite picture, list of members, date of founding, date of establishment at Armour and chapter roll. An additional charge of \$3.00 per cut will be made when new cuts of keys or pledge buttons must be made.
6. Engineering societies will be allowed two pages and will be charged \$20.00. The staff desires a group picture, list of officers and write-up of the society.
7. The clubs will be allowed one page and the rate will be \$15.00. The staff desires a group picture, list of officers, and a write-up of the club.

Mr. J. Petersen Places In Paris Prize Finals

(Continued from page 1, column 5)

Petersen—Armour Tech.
Silverman—Minnesota.
Braun—Illinois.
Brennan—Boston.
Dunn—Yale.
1st alternate, Euston—Yale.
2nd alternate, Koppes—Mass.

The Final Preliminary Sketch is open only to the 8 competitors selected in the Second Preliminary Exercise, and will require the solution of a problem in advanced design executed to the point of clear interpretation in thirty-six (36) consecutive hours. This drawing will commence at 9:00 A. M. on April 2nd and terminate at 9:00 P. M. April 3rd, 1929, drawings to be made in New York City.

Each competitor living at a distance greater than 50 miles from New York will be allowed the exact fare for railroad transportation to that city and return. From this exercise four finalists and two alternates will be selected for the Final Competition which will consist of drawing up to final scale and rendering of the program given in the previous sketch problem. This will be done in the loges of the Beaux Arts Institute of Design in New York and will last for four weeks.

The Paris Prize of the Society of Beaux Arts Architects is considered, in the profession, the most important award in architecture in the country.

The winning of the prize entitles the holder to be the guest of the French Government for two and one-half years as far as instruction and privileges of membership in the "Ecole des Beaux Arts" is concerned. The architects' association also provides \$3600 for living and travel expenses during the period.

Mr. Harry K. Bieg, '24, won the 17th Paris Prize in 1924. He is the only one from Armour to have won the prize in the past 22 years. He is now chief designer for Holabird & Root, after having been an instructor in Architectural Design last year.

Mr. Petersen has recently passed the State Board Examination and is now a licensed architect.

SITZLER ELECTED JUNIOR MARSHAL

(Continued from page 1, column 1) what would constitute a quorum, nothing being specified in the by-laws of the class according to President Vander Velde, the meeting was reconvened.

Sitzler Elected, 23-13

Immediately an attempt was made to reopen the nominations, but this failed when a vote did not carry the motion. A ballot was then taken on the two candidates, 36 votes being cast, with 55 members present. Sitzler polled 23 votes, and Horras 13 votes.

Adjournment was voted, and the meeting broke up.

It is claimed by J. S. Meek and several other juniors that the rules for a quorum, none being specified in the by-laws, are to be followed as found in Roberts' Rules of Order. The statement which is referred to is "The quorum of any assembly with an enrolled membership, unless the by-laws provide for a smaller quorum is a majority of all the members," and found on page 258 of the work referred to.

They state that if this rule is to be followed, and the membership based on the total enrollment of the junior class, 180, an attendance of 91 would be required before any official business could be transacted.

A petition calling attention to the facts has been drawn up and signed by several members of the junior class. At present about 40 names have been attached, to the paper, which is to be presented to the Deans for their consideration.

Armour Club Founded At Aurora By Alumni

(Continued from page 1, column 6) aid students who plan on following a course in engineering at Armour. Members of this committee must be either upperclassmen or alumni. They will aid students in the selection of their courses at high school and advise them as necessary.

The officers elected for the coming year are:

C. I. Carlson, M. E., '19, President.
H. W. Mullins, F. P. E., '30, Vice-President.

R. A. Winsor, Ch. E., '08, Secretary-Treasurer.

Meetings are to be held as often as considered advisable by the officers but in on event less than once a year. Those present or who sent their regrets were:

F. W. Twitchell, E. E., '99; R. A. Winsor, Ch. E., '08; E. D. Kaser, E. E., '11; Daniel Roesch, M. E., '04; C. I. Carlson, M. E., '19; J. T. Even, F. P. E., '28; H. E. Goranson, F. P. E., '29; W. H. Berry, F. P. E., '29; F. V. Forss, E. E., '29; Ernest Anfinson, E. E., '29; H. W. Ohlhaber, M. E., '29; R. E. Johnson, F. P. E., '29; H. W. Mullins, F. P. E., '30; Ray Swanson, F. P. E., '30; Charles Beal, F. P. E., '30.

Fair Is Topic At Alumni "Mid-Winter"

(Continued from page 1, column 3) nance Committee, Colonel R. R. McCormick, President of the Tribune Company and Chairman of the Athletic and Sports Committee; Mr. John A. Holabird who is serving on the Architect's Committee; and Mr. Frank F. Winans who is President of the Chicago Association of Commerce.

As usual, invitations were extended to the members of the Board of Trustees of the Armour Institute of Technology, including President Raymond, to Deans Penn and Palmer, and Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. Allison.

A. C. S.

Dr. H. N. Alyea was unable to speak before the American Chemical Society meeting last Friday as was announced. His illness prevented him from attending, and Dr. Von Gebauer-Polnegg of the University of Vienna spoke in his place. Dr. Gebauer is Research Director at Vienna, and in his talk he explained the foreign method of instruction in addition to giving a summary of the work done in his laboratories recently.

The five final sets of drawings of the 21st Paris Prize Competition will be exhibited at Armour Institute, the Art Institute, during the week of March 7. These drawings are now being exhibited throughout the United States and Canada.

Guenther Elected Tau Beta President

The following men were elected to offices in Beta Chapter, Illinois, of Tau Beta Pi last Monday:

R. J. Guenther, E. E., '29, President.

F. C. Theede, M. E., '29, Vice-President.

E. H. Rowley, M. E., '30, Recording Secretary.

F. H. Juergensen, E. E., '29, Corresponding Secretary.

Prof. J. C. Peebles, Treasurer.

The election of a faculty member as treasurer was deemed advisable so that finances of the organization can be better cared for from semester to semester.

At the same meeting it was voted to hold a smoker next Wednesday, March 6, for the members of the Junior Class who are in the upper eighth scholastically. Refreshments will be served. The event will be held in the Campus club rooms in Chapin Hall.

SIGMA ALPHA MU

Sigma Epsilon Chapter of Sigma Alpha Mu announces the initiation of the following men:

Jerome Laden
Saul Weinberg
E. Boris Stahm
Alvin Hoffberg
Avron Simon.

Eighty undergraduates and Alumni were present at the initiation banquet held at the St. Clair Hotel on Friday, Feb. 15, 1929, in honor of these five men.

Sigma Alpha Mu wishes to announce at this time the initiation of two more chapters, Sigma Rho at the University of Missouri, and Sigma Delta at Rutgers University. This makes a grand total of 32 chapters in the United States and 3 in Canada.

'30; K. C. Langhammer, F. P. E., '31; F. S. Austin, F. P. E., '31; A. F. Wilde, F. P. E., '31; P. E. Seidelmann, F. P. E., '31; A. H. Greisman, F. P. E., '31; Jerome Dirksen, F. P. E., '32; Walter Tronten, F. P. E., '32; Alton Jongles, M. E., '32; Marshall Beal, F. P. E., '32.

Book Reviews

By JOEL M. JACOBSON, '29

"Budget of Paradoxes" (1872)
By Prof. A. DeMorgan, F.R.S.

During the middle of the 19th century there was a very widespread interest in scientific discovery, even more so than at present, because of the lack of specialization and the comparative simplicity of the mathematics used at the time. Almost everyone had a pet theory about this or that and was eager to prove its correctness to everyone else. What layman would think of contradicting the theories advanced by Prof. Einstein? Newton, however, was not so fortunate. Thousands of pamphlets, books, proofs, discoveries, and what not can be found proving conclusively that there is no law of gravitation, or that the three laws of inertia do not hold. Since the British Royal Society was at that time symbolic of all science all these pamphlets and letters were sent to Professor A. DeMorgan who was for some time its secretary. The "Budget of Paradoxes" presents in a very interesting manner the attempts at scientific discovery which came to his notice. Though the book is without any order at all and though the author tends to wander off the subject every now and then the book is well worth reading. In fact, De Morgan's side thoughts are usually better than the proof or discovery he is talking about at the time. The subject matter is diverse; on one page may be presented the mathematical discovery of Neptune while on the next the attempt of some author to represent people by letters and predict their actions by algebra will be discussed. De Morgan's discussion of this matter which is spread throughout the book, makes very good reading if one cares to wade through a large amount of irrelevant matter.

One of the most interesting subjects in the book has to do with "squaring the circle." A short resume of this discussion will be given in a later issue.

Paper From Cornstalk Is Now An Actuality

A supplement to the February issue of "Mechanical Engineering" has been printed on the new cornstalk paper that has received such publicity recently. A copy of this supplement has been received by the Armour Tech NEWS and is on display in the News office. It contains the following discussion on the possibilities and limitations of the new paper.

The development of the process for manufacturing cornstalk pulp was started about 12 years ago in Hungary by Dr. Bela Dorner. Since that time considerable experimentation has been made and much has been written about this subject.

In the manufacturing process, the shredded cornstalk is placed in digesters or cooking tanks, together with the cooking liquors. After the shredded cornstalk has passed through the cooking process the resultant pulp is a soft, brownish material. This is then bleached to give it a white color.

Pulp made from cornstalks, bagasse, straw, and similar fibrous plants has characteristics different from those of pulp made from wood. The cornstalk pulp has a shorter fiber and is much more easily hydrated than wood or rag pulps. This particular characteristic lends itself well to some grades of paper, such as glassine or other transparent or semi-transparent papers. Paper made with a certain proportion of cornstalk pulp tends to be stiff and brittle.

Cornstalk pulp as a material for the manufacture of paper has some valuable properties, but also has certain limitations. It is probable that a certain small percentage can be used in the manufacture of some printing papers. It is doubtful if this will ever exceed 20 per cent if the same quality of paper is desired that is used at the present time. In the manufacture of transparent or semi-transparent papers this pulp should

FOR QUALITY AND LOW
PRICES, EAT AT
BAUER'S
RESTAURANT
INDIANA and 31st STREET

The Stone Crusher

My kingdom for a crusher!
Yells the student bold.
I crave a brand new headpiece
To counteract the cold.

Give me something wild to wear,
Something colored hot.
If it's yellow, pink or green,
It ought to hit the spot.

Give me one that's grey or blue
Like the waters of the sea,
Give me one with holes punched
through.
So all will know it's me.

Now a hat, collegiate green
Would serve the purpose well,
Or better still, a red one
Like the blazing fires of—!!

be of considerable value. This pulp in limited percentages may also be used in the manufacture of a stiff cardboard. Apparently it is not anticipated by the company developing this process that it will in any way replace book papers or newsprint paper. The characteristics of the original fibers preclude any such possibility.

Much publicity has been given to the development of cornstalk pulp. The estimates available indicate that the farmer will receive \$3 to \$5 per acre for his cornstalks. Obviously it is necessary in a new development of this type to go into the problem slowly. The market for this type of pulp is limited and as yet undeveloped. Naturally it is not feasible that cornstalk pulp mills be established all over the country immediately. Such a development will be slow and only sufficient to meet the demands of the product.

**"HUSK"
O'HARE**



RED-HOT
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*"Such popularity
must be deserved!"*



To an outsider, the time and trouble taken to produce a Chesterfield might seem as unnecessary as the sabre-scars so proudly worn by students of pre-war Heidelberg. But popularity is much the same the world over—you don't get it for nothing.

But any short-cuts in the time it takes to cure and mellow the Chesterfield tobaccos, or one step the less in blending and balancing them

would end up in something that wasn't Chesterfield. And you wouldn't like that.

So we'll stick to our old system—getting the right tobaccos, blending them the Chesterfield way, never sacrificing character, body, flavor to mere mildness.

We want to keep our popularity, now that we've earned it—and we know no better way than to keep on earning it!

CHESTERFIELD

MILD enough for anybody...and yet...THEY SATISFY