

REVIEWS

Tour du Monde

Goodman Theater

The current presentation at the Goodman is, like the majority of their productions, something a little unusual. It is a revival of a dramatized version of Jules Verne's book, "Around the World in Eighty Days," but to make it palatable to the modern playgoer, it has been translated freely, and adapted to a more modern viewpoint.

"Tour du Monde" is, perhaps, one of the cleverest bits of production seen in Chicago. The rather gigantic scope of the story is no drawback and the full facilities of the Goodman stage make it a certain success. The acting is good in general, altho the heroine seems rapid at times, and the accent of Passepartout is not to be commended. The action of the play is so rapid and attractive that one soon forgets these minor points.

The scenery in this play is in itself a novel and somewhat unique presentation. The sky-dome of the Goodman serves admirably to create the illusion of travelling; but the greater thrill lies in the animation of the drops and stage props. It is most startling to see a tree slide upon the stage and place itself; the curtain remains up between the scenes. The entire scene shifting is done in view of the audience, and it does amuse one to watch it glide about and demurely seek its place; the greatest laughter invariably comes at the conclusion of the Indian attack when the Indians, having conveniently fallen in one spot, slide off the stage on a hitherto invisible canvas runner.

The story of the play is both interesting and amusing, being light in nature, rapid in action, and vast in its scope, having the world as its background. The characters are exaggerated in detail, but this tends to make them more likeable. Whether Verne would approve of the them is hard to say, but the applause tendered shows that they have at least pleased their audience, and that is a greater criterion.

For an amusing entertainment, replete with humor and action, no better place could be found than the Goodman—during this run. Good enunciation, and a clever production tend to make this play one of their season's best presentations. A. B. A.

SIX YEARS IN THE MALAY JUNGLE

CARVETH WELLS

Garden City Publishing Co., 1924

Surveying is an art familiar to most men at Armour, and a most unusual phase of it is presented in "Six Years in the Malay Jungle." Written by an English railway engineer working under conditions that one can hardly visualize, the book proves to be most entertaining; it is on a familiar subject, but rather unusual circumstances.

In brief, the book depicts the survey of a Malayan railway in the jungle, and later, the construction of a state road under the adverse conditions of the recent war, which had its effect on the Malay peninsula. While those men at school who have participated in survey work may have thought that they were working under adverse conditions, they will readily admit that compared to working amidst wasps, snakes, lizards, sundry tigers and other handicaps, their work was pleasure.

Wells does not give a detailed schedule of his operations, but rather writes in a way intelligible to the non-technical reading public, and therefore makes the most of his situations. From the very start of the book, where he runs into a rather embarrassing situation in his port of entry, Penang, to finding that tigers have eaten his watch dog and merely left a few remains to commemorate the event, the tale intrigues one by its uniqueness. Wells is a keen student of natural phenomena, and presents most of the peculiar animals and growths that he encounters.

It seems that the man is stretching the truth a bit when he speaks of deer that he shot and then put in his pocket, and in the foreword he obligingly confesses that a member of an audience he was addressing called him the successor of Ananias. However, he has backed up his astounding statements with a report from the Malay Free State government, bureau, and thus saves his reputation.

In summing up the book, its

Winter Concert Program

ORCHESTRA

1. "Aida March" (Opening Number).....G. Verdi
2. "Melody in F".....A. Rubenstein

GLEE CLUB

1. "Prayer of Thanksgiving".....Dutch Folk Song
2. "Eldorado".....Protheroe
3. "Winter Song".....Hovey-Ballard

SPECIAL NUMBERS

1. "Liebstraum".....Franz Liszt
Piano Solo By Emmett Higgins
2. "Rose in the Bud".....Dorothy Foster
Two Irish Love Songs.....Lohr
"Ah! Sweet Mystery of Life".....V. Herbert
Baritone Solos by George Burhop
3. "Smitsel's Band".....
By the Novelty Quintet
4. "Meditation" from "Thais".....Massenet
Violin Solo by Frank LeGrady, Jr.

GLEE CLUB

1. "The Blind Plowman".....Lucas and Clark
2. "Kashmiri Song".....Hope, Woodforde, Finden
3. "Where E're Ye Walk" from (Semele).....Handel
4. "Song of the Waves".....Jones, Protheroe

ORCHESTRA

1. "One Alone" (from the "Desert Song").....Sigmund Romberg
2. "The Golden Sceptre" (Overture).....K. Schlegel
3. "Armour Fight Song".....

Keep This Copy of the Program for Use at

The Letter Box

SCIENCE AND RELIGION

Modern thought has entered into conflict with religion not only in certain directions but in the whole of its tendencies and efforts. This conflict is not due to beliefs and whims of certain individuals but by the very nature of the changes in the world of ideas and changes in the domain of life.

We students of science, by doing a little thinking, can easily see the collision between modern thought and religion thru the realm of our knowledge.

Modern science has attacked and destroyed the naive views of traditional religion that the earth is the static center of an encircling universe. Such a religion regarded the creation of the world as the work of a reason superior to the world—a reason which holds and links nature together. The above view of nature began to fall since the time of Copernicus and has been falling ever since. World beyond world was discovered, thus reducing the earth to a mere speck in the universe. It has reduced that distinction between heaven and earth—a distinction which signified, and still does to a great number of us, religious conceptions and feelings. Are we students going to shut our eyes from the truth and be led to the belief that the earth which is only a satellite among an innumerable number of fixed stars decide concerning the destiny of the ALL? How are we to ascend to heaven when there is no heaven in the old-fashioned sense? No above or below in this boundless space?

How can the modern leader of religion explain to us the biological interpretation of human and mental greatness which contradicts directly the religious interpretation? The ethico-religious interpretation measured the values of all activities and experiences according to their relationship with God and with the Kingdom of God which was above the world; the biological explanation estimates qualities according to their use and their preservation in the struggle for existence. In the religious mode of thought, a pure inwardness should construct itself, and the gaining of the whole world could not compensate for the loss of the soul; in the scientific mode all tendencies and efforts are directed towards the external and the "soul" has become an empty word.

In all this, the opposition to religion is evident and both modes can not possibly exist together—for nature follows its course with brazen laws and has no regard whatever for what is termed good or evil.

greatest appeal is undoubtedly this narration of the bizarre inhabitants of the jungle; but as technical men we can get a further appreciation for the work in which we are in training, and realize the ideal of the engineer: that despite natural obstacles, they will win out.

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HARVARD STUDENT FIRST TO EARN WAY THROUGH COLLEGE

The first student in the United States to attempt to earn his way through college was Zachariah Bridgen, at Harvard, according to the Wisconsin Journal of Education, published by the state teachers' association. It obtained its information from the U. S. department of the interior.

Bridgen entered Harvard in 1857 at the age of 14 and was graduated at 18. The steward's books reveal that charges against him for college bills included "commons and Sizinges" (board together with food and drink ordered from the battery), "tuition," "study rente and beed" (room and bed), "fyre and candell" (fire and candles), "wood, etc.," and a charge for "bringing corn from Charlestown."

Credit was given him for "silver," "sugar," "wheat," "malte," "Indian corn," "hooze" and a "bush of part snakes." Dec. 31, 1854, there was "given him by ringing the bell and waytinge—1 pound, 2 shilling and 6 pennigs,"—the first record of an American student earning a portion of his expenses in college by ringing the college bell, and by waiting on table in the commons.

As a waiter he received 12s.6d. per quarter for three successive quarters, after which he was paid "on quarter for scholarship 18s.9d.," and credited "by his wages 50 shillings and a scholarship three pounds 15 shillings. The total cost of a college education in 1853 ranged from \$100 to \$200 paid in silver and groceries.

Alumnus Writes for American Architect

"An Easy Way to Specify Lumber" is the title of an article published in the January number of the American Architect, one of the leading architectural magazines, by Dudley F. Holtman, '15. Mr. Holtman, who until recently was construction engineer of the National Committee on Wood Utilization of the United States Department of Commerce, has had a leading part in the work of standardizing lumber specifications in the United States.

Northwestern University has a new record enrollment this year. Its enrollment totals more than 11,000 persons.

by man. By following its course it has brought forth an immense fullness of results with a more precise insight, thus declaring religion as scientifically impossible. Is religion able to withstand such a mighty current?

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The Goodman Theater

Chicago, though many of its inhabitants fail to realize it, has a most precious possession in the Goodman Theater of the Art Institute of Chicago. In this unusual theater, built nearly entirely underground in Grant Park, some of the finest of plays have been produced.

In general, the Goodman does not stage that which would appeal to the average producer. Their plays are not those which involve clever repartee, scandalizing scenes, nor superdramatic scenes, as one is prone to find in the larger theaters. Instead, they show plays that tend to make for mental recreation; nearly all of their productions are fantastic, ingenious, and above all, most interesting.

One goes to the Goodman expecting to enjoy the evening; no matter how serious the subject, the plays never permit one's interest to lag; and one leaves the Goodman with plenty of material for future rumination. Most of the plays have an underlying idea which is gradually revealed, and is the basis on which the play is written. That is, while the plays are complete in themselves, and the external actions are taken to a conclusion, the real motif is only expressed, and you are left to analyze that as you see fit.

Yet besides these plays which may seem distasteful to some, many of the older, more noted ones are revived, but always with revision as to make the most of the complete facilities of the stage, which in itself is a masterful piece of engineering, both in mechanical means and in illumination.

Last year a group of students from the school visited the Goodman to see "Six Characters in Search of an Author." Any man who saw that production will verify the previous statements concerning the unusualness of some of the presentations. The Goodman welcomes parties of students as well as the individual, and a notice of their latest production, "Tours du Monde," is posted on the bulletin board. This play is a dramatization of Jules Verne's "Around the World in Eighty Days," and while the play itself dates back into the last century, the Goodman revival, with the use of their special stage, promises a fascinating presentation.

Development of Chemistry

Predicted to Abolish Wars

While attending the National Science Congress, as a delegate, Professor E. H. Ernst, German chemist and Nobel prize winner, said that the development of chemistry would put an end to war within the next 20 years. He believes that war will perish through its own fierceness, that weapons of such bestial horror will be developed that one party will shy from attacking the other. Nobel also foresaw that peace could not be achieved by scraps of paper, and he dreamed of discharging a high explosive of such terrible effect that whole armies would be destroyed in seconds, thus making war impossible.

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World's Largest Artificial Harbor Nears Completion at Los Angeles

Nearly Two Million Tons of Rock Blasted for Construction of Breakwaters

The greatest artificial harbor in the world will be the result of the completion of the third breakwater of the Los Angeles-Long Beach development. The second breakwater has just been completed, and the third is soon to be projected. The city of Long Beach spent \$2,700,000 on moles, bulkheads, and a long breakwater extending 8,000 feet seaward from the western part of the city.

San Pedro, part of the corporate city of Los Angeles, several years ago built 2.1 miles of breakwater to shield its important shipping, now second in total volume among United States ports. The third and last link, which will consist of approximately two miles between and in unification with the Long Beach project, will form a quiet water harbor having a surface area of more than ten square miles.

Mining of Rock a Problem

From an engineering standpoint, the Long Beach project consists of two major works. First is the actual construction of the moles, bulkheads, and breakwater, and second the quarry plant, together with the transportation of the rock supply for the harbor protective units.

Long Beach has long wanted to have adequate harbor facilities, and the contract was finally awarded to the Hauser Construction Company in 1925. Since then there have been built nearly three miles of breakwater, with 1,774,000 tons of rock having been mined, transported, and placed in position.

Six separate structures comprise the outer harbor. The breakwater 7,100 feet long runs due south from the west bank of the flood control channel at Pico street 4,200 feet into the sea, then goes at an angle 2,900 feet southward toward the end of the San Pedro breakwater. The first 4,000 feet will ultimately form part of the rejected government breakwater. The east mole runs south 1,900 feet. At its southerly tip is the east bulkhead, 425 feet long and running east and west to form a protection to the bathing beach, between the breakwater and the mole. The west mole points south into the sea 2,700 feet just west of the inner harbor entrance. Two rock structures at the end of this structure form a "T," the west bulkhead extending 700 feet toward a similar structure from the Los Angeles side of the harbor. The entrance basin bulkhead runs easterly 900 feet to prevent the entrance harbor from silting up.

Unique Methods Used

The construction of the breakwater was completed in record time because of the new methods used. Some of the largest quarry blasts

ever made were touched off at the Hauser Quarries at Riverside, about 80 miles from Long Beach Harbor. The structure consists of a core of quarry-run rock armored on each side with large rock. Rock dumping averaged 3,000 tons or more each eight hours. The biggest eight hour placement was 4,200 tons, which was said by the government inspecting officials to be the record for speed for this type of work.

Some of the rock was placed in cars that unloaded by pneumatic pressure, but with the flat-cars, an unusual method was employed. A large steam shovel was set on the first flat-car, the whole train was run out on a trestle, and the steam shovel traveled the length of the train, pushing the rock off the cars as it went. Some of the rocks were so large that they were lifted and dropped off.

After experimentation, it was decided that the rock in the immediate vicinity of the projected development was so soft as to be unusable for harbor work. The blasting shattered this rock so that it was too small.

After a systematic search, a hill in the San Bernardino mountains was found just west of the city of Riverside, about 80 miles from Los Angeles. This hill was of sound blue granite, and was 300 feet high, a mile long, and 1,700 feet wide. This mountain has been developed into the largest "big rock" quarry in the United States. The camp consisted of 150 men with houses, commissary, and sanitation. Several miles of railroad track were laid, a machine shop and power plant built and equipped, a water supply provided, and adequate facilities for storage of large quantities of explosives and fuel were prepared. The entire mountain contains approximately 15,000,000 tons of usable granite rock.

What is said to be the largest quarry blast ever detonated in western America dislodged 1,000,000 tons of rock at one time. Four hundred and fifteen thousand pounds of 20 per cent dynamite were used in this blast. Several months were spent in careful preparation. Six "coyote holes" were driven distances of from 100 to 140 feet into the solid rock, and crosscuts were bored to join them. Both drilling and blasting were used to cut through these small holes. So well-calculated were the blasts that comparatively small amounts of the rock came out over or under the required weights—five tons to fifteen tons.

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