

Inquiring Reporter

Question:
What do you think of the adoption of Eugenie hats as the proper head gear for Armour freshmen?

Lee Lynch, C. E., '34: I think it would be a swell idea because it would put the freshmen in their place and keep them there.

Richard Rosen, C. E., '34: The idea is very good if only some modified form can be adopted that isn't so fancy. It would be so conspicuous that you could tell them a mile away.

Richard Horwood, F. P. E., '34: Great! That is providing the freshmen pay for them and not the upperclassmen. There should be some distinguishing mark between classes. It is too bad we haven't a biology pond to throw the freshmen in as is done at the U. of C.

J. Scheyer, M. E., '34: I think the idea is moronic. Armour is a place for work and not for fussing around and aping the cheap tactics of a shoddy state university.

Donald Chadwick, E. E., '34: Because everyone else is wearing half a hat due to the depression our freshmen should also. I suppose they could borrow old models from their girl friends. The only trouble with the hats is that the feather isn't large enough to hide it.

Carl Huppert, M. E., '35: "I think that the wearing of Eugenie hats by freshmen is one of the most asinine ideas I have ever heard of. If this fashion ever comes into vogue at Armour, there is no one in the entire school big enough to make me do one."

Vincent Galvani, Ch. E., '33: All frosh should buy Express Eugenie hats to bring back the college spirit to Armour. A frosh caught without one gets a cold shower.

Roger Waindle, M. E., '32: Since I am no longer a freshman, I think it would be a good idea. But I have my doubts as to whether it can be enforced. Go ahead and try it.

R. Nelson, M. E., '33: It's alright with me. Personally, I prefer skull caps for the freshmen. It's bad enough to see women wearing them without the freshmen sporting them.

REVIEWS

FOUR CONTEMPORARY NOVELISTS
By Wilbur L. Cross

Essays on the work of Conrad, Bennett, Galsworthy, and Wells comprise this interesting little book, "Four Contemporary Novelists." Written by an expert in literary criticism, these brief analyses interpret the spirit and object of their writings clearly, concisely, and with sufficient detail to make the perusal thereof worthwhile.

Joseph Conrad is interpreted as being primarily interested in telling a story. The main theme is always centered about the actors in the forefront, though they may at times seem to be encompassed by his wonderful descriptive passages. Conrad's concern is in delving into the ways of human behavior, creating for his characters worlds of illusion which never materialize. His works are further characterized by their basis on actual stories from real life. In Conrad's many years as a sailor, there was wide opportunity to pick up fragments of accounts and piece them together as the information was uncovered. Then, with his keen insight and interpretive genius, he told the story in his own way. So, "The Nigger of the Narcissus," "Nostramo," and "Lord Jim" are all based on actual incidents in the lives of persons known to the author. And all of us who have read them know how dramatic and absorbingly delightful Conrad always is.

Arnold Bennett is analyzed as the first reactionary novelist. Here was an author who did not limit himself to a plot in the ordinary sense, who seemed to have no object in telling his story, who treated everything from a most impersonal standpoint. He did not stop to moralize, but left the interpretation to the reader after presenting the outward aspect very methodically and completely, quite in the manner of a well-done engineering report. Bennett was an outstanding example of professionalism in literature, turning out words and selling them for the best price. Writing was his business and he did it well.

H. G. Wells is presented as an author who has arrived at fiction through science. Most of his books begin with a scientific fact and end only after his imagination has played over all possibilities, especially the sociological. His favorite exercise is the creation of Utopias wherein there is no parliament, no politics, no private wealth, no prisons; where the only motive in life is creative service. Though we may question the value of Wells' efforts, he does have

Professor H. B. Lemon Will Address A. C. S.

Harvey Brace Lemon, a professor of physics at the University of Chicago, will lecture on "The Chemical Constitution of Celestial Matter" at the regular meeting of the American Chemical Society to be held at the City Club of Chicago this Friday, October 23, 1931.

The incentive for his research work in astrophysical phenomena was gained during his work as a research assistant under the late Dr. Albert A. Michelson. He has carried on research work at the Yerkes Observatory.

Dr. Lemon has made numerous contributions in the field of spectroscopy. Included among his important researches are the identification of the origin of the "Comet-tail" band, studies on spectrum of the solar corona, the development of the spectrophotometer which bears his name, and recently the excitations of newly identified nebular and auroral spectral lines.

He has gained national renown through his important work in the investigation of the adsorption of gases by carbon. His work has resulted in the development of a process of air activation of charcoal, which proved successful in combating gas attacks during the world war.

some ideas to express. With paper and ink at present low price levels, the expression of ideas is easier than their suppression. But perhaps you like Herbert George.

John Galsworthy is a study in criticism; his is an honest presentation of the world of men and women as he sees it from a critical standpoint. Most famous of all his works is the "Forsyte Saga," a thorough account of its genesis, growth, and decline of a representative upper middle-class English family. Their precept, ideals, and mode of living may be summed up in the motto: "all that is, is right." Galsworthy, with his great ability, attacks their adherence to outworn laws of custom, their views, and their ways of thinking. Dramatic as the presentation is, he never forgets that his object is to transfer the social picture; there is no propaganda or fiery denunciation. His books are populated with very real characters creating for themselves very real problems which they fail to see.

For any one who ever intends to read something by these authors, a perusal of "Four Contemporary Novelists" will be to advantage. Even in itself, this book is an interesting volume of cultural interest.
Morton Fagen.

NEW BOOKS

Four Contemporary Novelists
Wilbur L. Cross

Good Earth
P. S. Buck

The Painted Minx
R. W. Chambers

On Forsyths 'Change
John Galsworthy

Red Bread
M. G. Hindus

Humanity Uprooted
M. G. Hindus

New Russia's Primer
M. Flin

The Decline of Merry England
Storm Jameson

The Red Trade Menace
H. R. Knickerbocker

Italy Yesterday and Today
Antonio Marinoni

Gentleman in the Parlour
W. S. Maugham

The Little Dog Laughed
Leonard Merrick

My Brother's Face
D. G. Mukerji

France, a Study in Nationality
Andre Siegfried

The Shortest Night
G. B. Stern

The Axe
Sigrid Undset

W. S. E. Hears Speech About World's Fair

(Continued from page 1)

this. They took advantage of the depression and had engineers of many corporations make researches to find cheaper materials which would still fulfill the conditions. Under these plans it cost only 6.92 cents per cubic foot and in the Hall of Science and the Electrical Buildings 10 cents.

Mr. Farrier then explained why the type of roof chosen for the Travel and Transport Building was the cheapest and most practical under the circumstances. There will be many new and startling light effects that will, as the speaker put it, "knock the people's eyes out." Transportation will probably be composed of units each having two trailers that will contain fifty passengers.

The arrangement of the Fair will be as follows: On the island and near the Loop will be the state and government exhibits. From these south to Twenty-third is the Foreign Section, containing exhibits from other countries. From here to Fort Dearborn will be the amusement center. Then the model Housing Show and the Anthropology exhibit to Thirty-third Street. From here to Thirty-seventh Street will be the transportation exhibits. General Motors is building its own building and intends to put in an assembly line where anyone can watch his car being made.

There will be no airport and thus only passengers will be able to deposit passengers right at the Fair. However, Goodyear is considering (though not very seriously yet) of building a mooring-mast and having Zeppelin transportation available from all over the country.

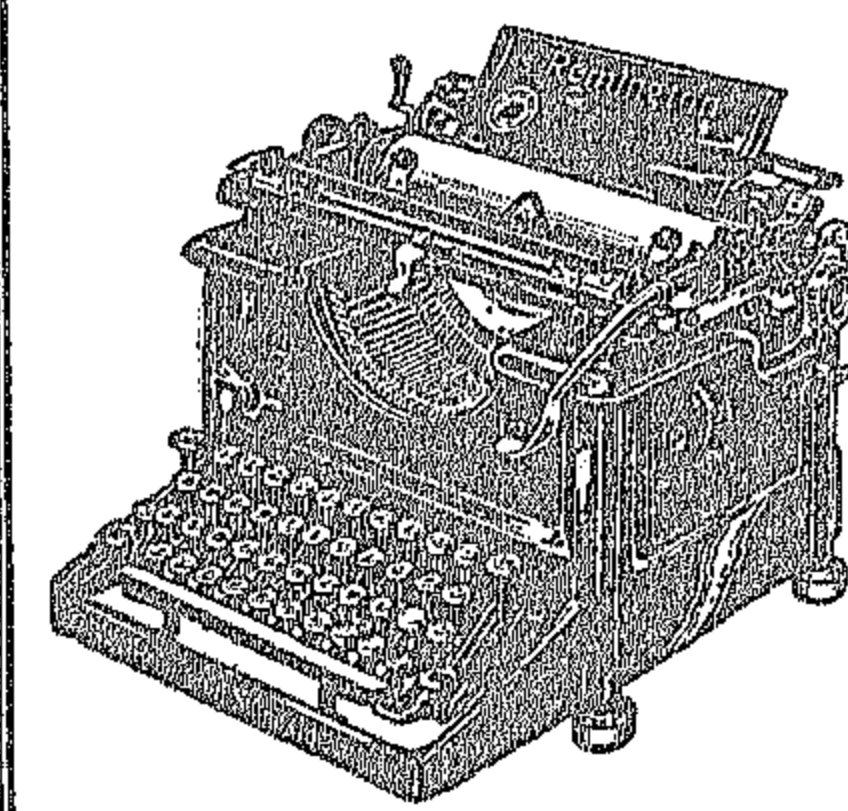
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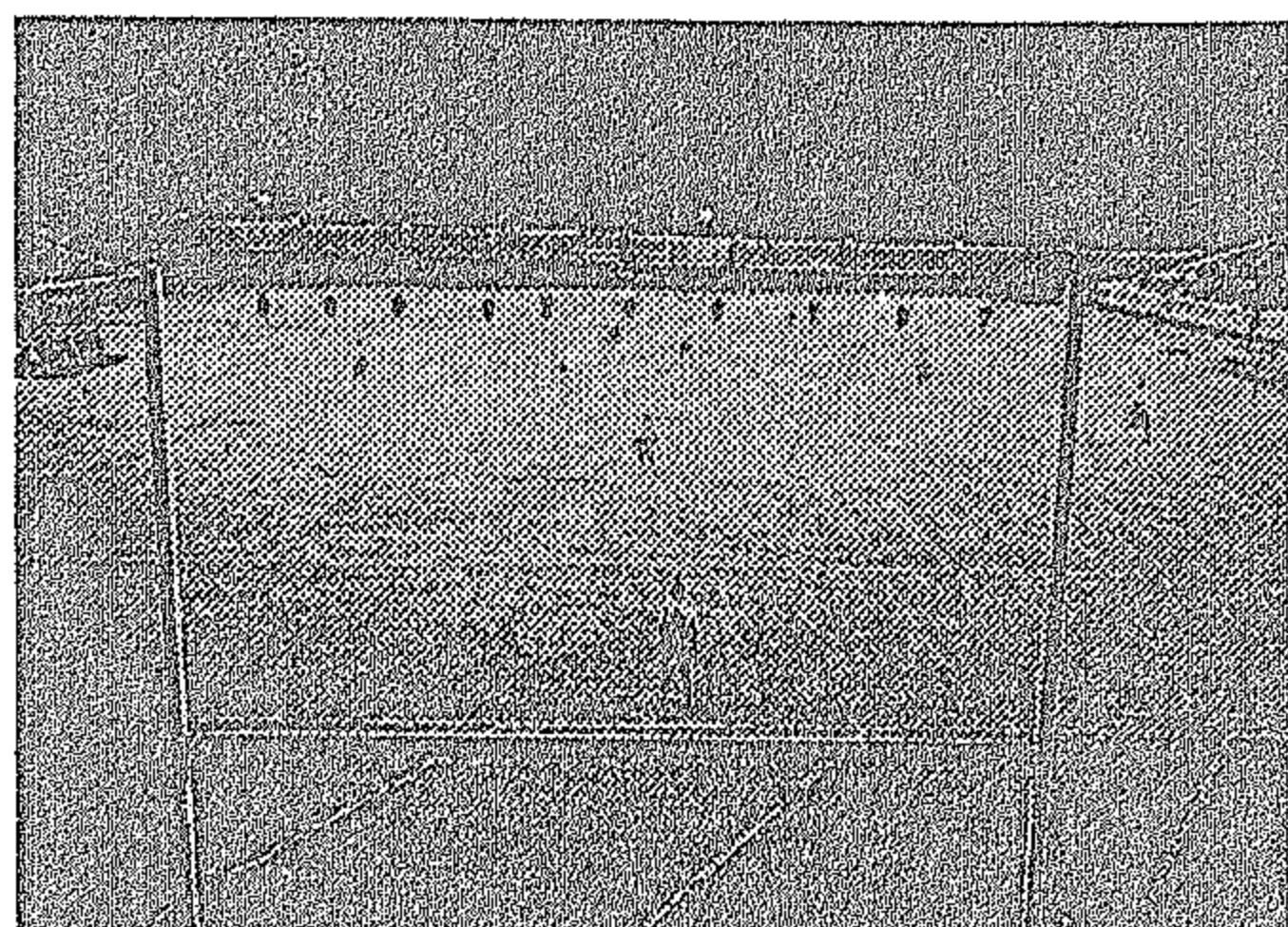
College-trained engineers revisit the athletic field

ON more than a hundred floodlighted fields, football is being played and practiced in the evening hours, before larger audiences than ever before—with fewer injuries and in better conformity with classroom duties.

This constructive revolution in athletics is largely the work of college-trained engineers— young men personally familiar with the needs of college and school. They are dedicating the technical experience gained in the General Electric Test Department to the practical service of undergraduate athletics—designing and installing floodlighting equipment for virtually every sport—football, baseball, hockey, tennis, and track.

Other college men in the General Electric organization have specialized in street-

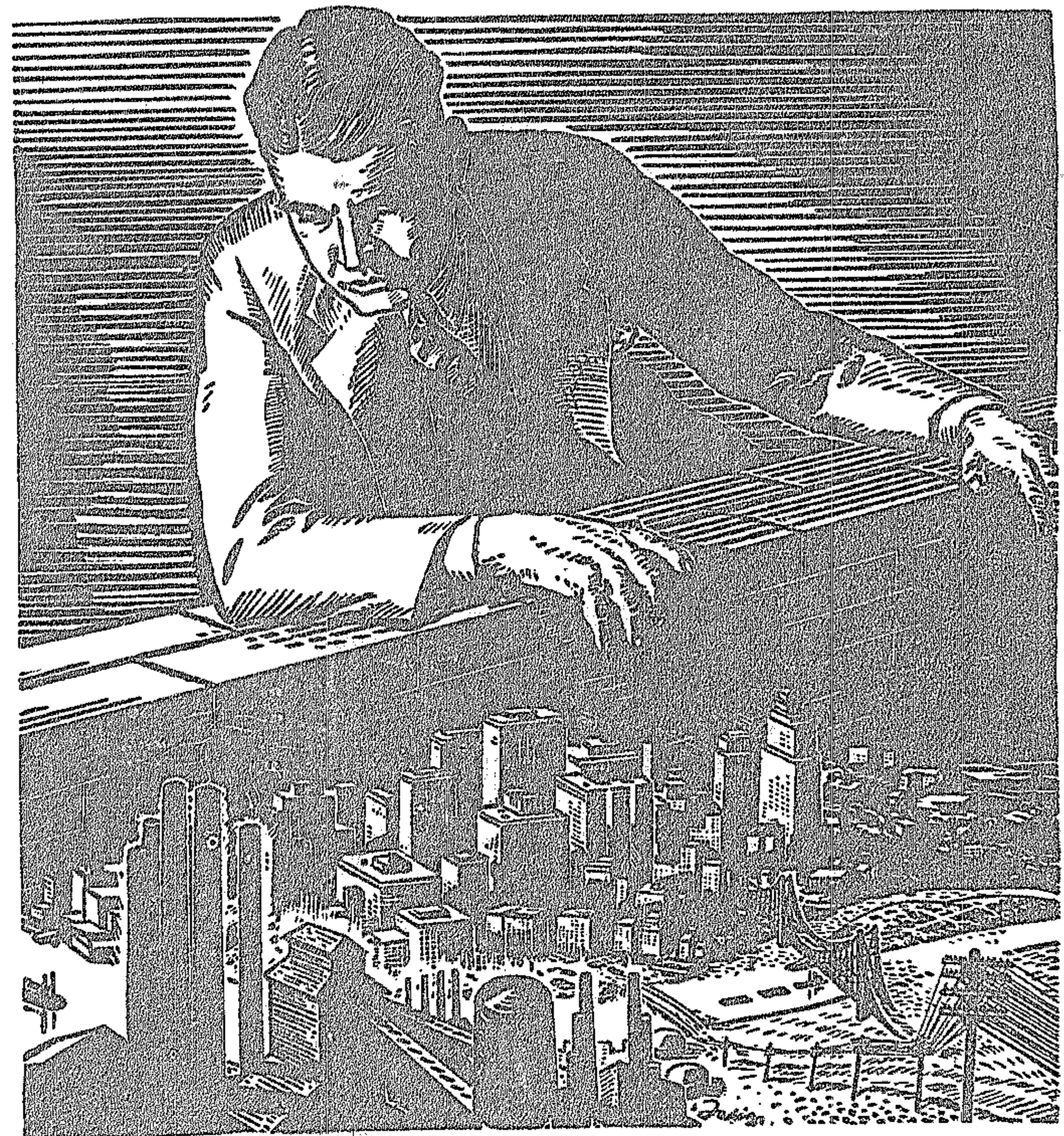
lighting and floodlighting projects, or in the electrical equipment of industries and mines or of immense power stations; some are designing and applying electric apparatus to propel ocean liners and locomotives. All are engaged in the planning, production, or distribution of G-E products and so are performing a work of national betterment and creating for themselves recognized spheres of personal influence.



Night photograph of Temple Stadium, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, floodlighted with G-E projectors

You will be interested in Bulletin GEA-1206, "The Light that Started Sports at Night." Write for it to the nearest G-E office or to Lighting Division, General Electric Company, Schenectady, New York

GENERAL ELECTRIC



It pays to look over the wall

The industry that succeeds today is the one that looks outside its own "back-yard" for ways to make itself more valuable.

For many years, Bell System men have been working out ideas to increase the use and usefulness of the telephone. For example, they prepared plans for selling by telephone which helped an insurance man to increase his annual

business from \$1,000,000 to \$5,500,000—a wholesale grocer to enlarge his volume 25% at a big saving in overhead—a soap salesman to sell \$6000 worth of goods in one afternoon at a selling cost of less than 1%!

This spirit of cooperation is one reason why the Bell System enjoys so important a place in American business.

BELL SYSTEM



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