

ARGO



Commencement Number

**JUNE
1920**

THE ARGO

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Vol. XXXI.

No. 9

THE RUTGERS PREPARATORY SCHOOL

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.

The Rutgers Preparatory School

154th Anniversary

FRIDAY, JUNE 4TH

Closing Exercises of the Elementary School.

Primary Grades at 9.00 a. m.

Grammar Grades at 10.30 a. m.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9TH

Class Day 7.45 p. m.

On the Dormitory Campus, George Street

Headmaster's Reception 8.45 p. m.

At 696 George Street

THURSDAY, JUNE 10TH

Commencement 11.00 a. m.

At Kirkpatrick Chapel

Address by Earl Barnes, "The New Era"

Baseball Game 3.00 p. m.

At Neilson Athletic Field

Prep. vs. Alumni

Alumni Dinner and Reunion 7.00 p. m.

At Hotel Klein

Senior Dance 8.00 p. m.

At Montalvo's Hall, Albany Street

BOARD OF EDITORS

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<i>Associate Editor</i>K. YARNELL KUHLTHAU	
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EDITORIAL

After three months' intermission the regular board is again resuming its duties on THE ARGO. We congratulate the other boards on the fine showing they have made and sincerely hope that the experiment has been a success in the school.
A. A.

Spring comes 'round once a year, and with it come examinations and graduation. With it, too, comes the time when THE ARGO staff must make its last effort and depart.

We have done our best and we hope that our effort has not been in vain. This year THE ARGO has flourished, thanks to the support of the school and the work of Mr. Overbagh, and we hope that you have enjoyed the stories, jokes and editorials.

So farewell, dear friends; we are about to pass into oblivion, but behind us we leave a memorial, the copies on file, over which we labored day and night.
A. A.

Subscription price, per year, \$1.00 (in advance).

All communications should be addressed to the Editor-in-Chief, R. P. S., New Brunswick, and must be accompanied with the name of the author.

All business communications to Business Manager.

Correspondents will confer a great favor by writing on one side of the paper only. Officers of the school, students, and alumni, are most cordially invited to contribute.

Entered as Second Class matter in Post Office at New Brunswick, N. J., under the Act of Congress, March 3rd, 1879.

ARCTIC DISCOVERY

ASHER ATKINSON, JR.

The theme of discovery and expedition in the cold North forms a very great and interesting study. To observe the successes and failures of great men in these regions ought to satisfy the adventurous spirit of young and old.

Little, to be sure, is known of the very early expeditions of the Icelanders and Norwegians. These hardy people braved the icy sea in very small boats and it was believed that they reached the American continent as early as the year 1000.

However, after the time of Columbus, when the Spanish held control of the seas, the other nations, especially England, were desirous of discovering some trade route which was not controlled by their enemies. Hence a northwest passage was sought for.

In 1517, Henry VIII commissioned Sebastian Cabot with the task. He set sail up the eastern coast of America and reached a latitude of 67 degrees 30 minutes N., that is, about 120 miles north of Hudson Bay.

Other explorers followed him, among whom were Hudson, the discoverer of Hudson Strait and May; Baffin, who discovered a bay named after him; and Davis, the discoverer of the strait which bears his name. These men made important discoveries, and the last surveyed and explored lands that had been already found.

Believing Hudson Bay to be an outlet to the Pacific, Hudson in 1610 set out on another expedition to explore further. Bad weather beset him and he soon ran out of provisions. The crew mutinied and set Hudson in a small boat and they themselves returned to England. This was the last heard of this great explorer and was one of the first tragedies of the North.

In 1734 a reward was offered by the English Parliament of £20,000 for anyone discovering the northwest passage and a further reward of £5,000 for anyone reaching a point within one degree of the pole. This incentive caused more interest in the polar expeditions of the time.

Sir John Franklin was the next man to follow. He set out in the "Erebus" and "Terror" in May, 1845. Two weeks later he was seen for the last time. Alarm, however, was not raised until the following spring, when he failed to return. Numerous men went out to his rescue and Lady Franklin spent her fortune in repeatedly sending out ships for him. This flocking to the North brought forth many important discoveries and also surveys of the discovered regions. Many parties received news of the Franklin expedition, although they were not authentic, and it was not until 1857-59 that MacClintock found any authentic report of the

lost voyagers. He found several sheets of paper describing the wreck of the two ships and the wanderings of the survivors. These discoveries were followed by finding graves and skeletons of the explorers who had starved or perished from the cold.

A theory was soon advanced that the very north sea was open water, and so with this in mind Dr Kane, an American, started out in 1853 and for two years explored the North. He reached the highest point north, up to this date, and reported that still further north there was open water.

The motive of reaching high latitude was then instituted and the next man to establish a record was Nares, who in 1875, by travelling overland in a sledge, attained the high latitude of 83 degrees 20 minutes N.

As a result of constant observation it was found that the ice floe in the Arctic Ocean went from Siberia toward the North American continent. With this in mind, Nanson in 1893 set out from Norway and sailed along the coast of Europe and Asia until he reached Siberia. Here he made fast to the ice, September 22, 1893, and drifted with it toward the Pole. In this condition he travelled for about a year and a half, coming closer and closer to the Pole. March 14, 1895, the ship discontinued the northerly course and Nanson with one companion left the ship and made a dash for the Pole over the ice. For nine days they travelled and at the end of this time the breaking up of the ice threatened them and they decided to return to Norway. After travelling over ice for many days they were picked up by a vessel and brought to land. These two men had established a new record for the furthest north mark, 86 degrees, 14 minutes.

The Duke of Abuzzi established a mark in 1900 of 86 degrees, 33 minutes, and Peary pushed still further north in 1906, coming to latitude 87 degrees, 8 minutes N., a point less than 200 miles from the Pole.

The Northwest Passage (for a long time the motive for Arctic explorations) was at last discovered in 1850-51 by Sir R. MacClure, but he did not pass through it. It was not traversed until 1906, when Ronald Admunsen made the trip successfully.

In 1909 Peary again set out and travelled north as far as possible in the "Roosevelt." His previous expeditions had shown him that, to travel comfortably and safely, the dress, diet, and customs of the natives must be followed. He also felt that native helpers would be necessary. In sledges he crossed the ice and April 6th reached the Pole for the first time in history, accompanied by four Esquimaux and an American.

Thus the goal sought for so many centuries was at last reached and makes a fitting climax for the effort, expense, and loss of life spent toward this end.

THE POSSIBILITIES OF THE WIRELESS TELEPHONE

DANA B. SCUDDER

One of the greatest inventions of the present day, and one which draws the attention of many people is the wireless telephone. This remarkable invention opens up new fields for business, and the economic aspect which it presents is attracting many business men and inventors to the accomplishment of greater things at a lower cost.

The growth of modern business has given rise to a demand for rapid, inexpensive, and sure methods of communication. When first the telegraph was invented, *this* was thought to be remarkable, and it soon arose to be a most important factor in the business world. In place of the slow and uncertain service of the mail, came this quick and efficient way of correspondence, and it can be easily realized how much more rapid the transaction of business grew. In time, however, the use of the telephone soon displaced the importance of the telegraph; and now we see the rise of wireless telegraphy and telephony, opening up new fields and methods of communication. The drawback of the first two was the absolute need of wires, which involved enormous expense and labor in placing them over the great expanses of land. Also its narrow channel prohibited any great traffic to pass through it.

Then all at once out to practically a world ignorant concerning the use of the wireless, came the astounding discovery of Marconi. Here opened a road which led to an absolutely new field; here was an economical method by which no wires were needed. No expense need be incurred in the laying of cables or the stringing of wires, and practically no limit set to the traffic which might pass through this newly discovered, most economical, and highly efficient medium of air. The economy of this new invention, together with the efficiency, soon solved many great problems which had confronted the world, and the greatest value was the connection it afforded between the land and the ships at sea. This accomplishment alone has been invaluable; in its short existence it has probably saved thousands yes we might say hundreds of thousands of lives, and countless sums of money.

Now the radiophone, undergoing the most rapid development that modern science can offer, presents a method both free from the use of wires and the necessities of a code. Here alone we can plainly see that instead of an expert telegrapher, or a confusing code, this requires only the conversation of every day business, and the services of any two persons of intelligence. Thus, more business can be transacted in one minute of radiophone conversation than in five, or ten, or even more of the telegraph code. These two tremendous advantages alone plainly signify that

the wireless telephone will displace the wireless telegraph in comparatively a short time.

The radiophone has already begun to solve one of the most difficult of problems, those who direct the business of large lumber camps, mines, or forest fire patrols. To string wires to outlying posts requires a great expenditure of money, both in labor and material; and when the outposts are constantly changing, this expenditure increases in proportion. In order to insure economical administration, these outposts must be connected with civilization. Wireless telephony solves the problem entirely; no trained operator is required; no expense wasted in the stringing of wires. The apparatus is portable, and the original cost of installation is practically insignificant. In other words no matter how remote the outpost, or how difficult the access to the place, here lies a way by which the remotest lumber camp may be in constant touch with the outer world and the great financial magnates of Wall Street even in touch with their field of action in Montana or Alaska.

Great stress may be laid to this child of modern science, because of its great importance in the war. On land or on sea, in the air or in the trench, this invention played its part in ending the greatest war in history. The battleship, the airplane, the battery or the farthest advanced troops were constantly in touch with their respective headquarters. It was this that brought the efficiency of the army and navy to the high standing they maintained in the war. As the airplane is said to be the eyes of the army, the radiophone may be said to be the *ears* of the army.

Of course the radiophone will never be as private as the wire telephone but for general purposes this will not be a cause of failure. In time of war, or when secrecy is demanded, a word code, or a wave length code will serve to prevent intervention.

Today when the growth of the wireless telephone is still so immature the great advantages and the great possibilities cannot be very well conceived, but it can be said without question, that its growth and usefulness will be absolutely without bounds in time to come.

THE SCHOOL PAPER

OTTO KOLLMORGEN

Just the other day I was walking home from school with my copy of the ARGO, which had just come out, when I was stopped by a former Prep man, now going to Rutgers College.

"Say, is that the ARGO? Let me see it a minute, will you? It's years since I've looked at one of them." Then he proceeded to glance through the paper, and finally hand it back with a comment or two.

This was an unimportant incident, and natural enough; but it goes to show what interest is taken in a school paper, even by alumni of several years standing. Every day we hear such questions as "Isn't the ARGO out yet?" or "How is the 'Dial' coming along?" I can safely say that every issue of our school paper is read from cover to cover, and I think it is the same case in other schools.

We can flatter ourselves that the ARGO is, as it has always been, a success. This is not an accident, but the result of careful planning and hard work. Let me tell you some of the things that are necessary for producing a good school paper.

First, there must be a faculty advisor. He must be a man with "push" and determination. In many cases he is the one who has to start the paper, and keep it going. You will find many students willing, even anxious, to take control of the paper, but how many of them would still be on the job after the first issue or so, were it not for the encouragement of their faculty advisor? This is by no means his only duty. He must supervise the publication of every issue, and not only that, but also take care of the financial end. Often he makes good a deficit out of his own pocket. It goes without saying that he must have a lot of time to put on the paper, the ability to work hard, and a liberal education.

Next comes the editor-in-chief. He must be selected with the greatest care, and should have been trained as a reporter. He is largely responsible for what appears in the paper, and must allow nothing to appear that is derogatory to the school in any way. To him should fall the work of selecting and arranging the material that is handed in. He must be able to devote a lot of time to it.

Of course, every paper must have reporters. In school papers they are sometimes known by other names, such as department editors, or associate editors. They should be able to record the school happenings accurately, yet in an interesting way. They should not try to inject humor into all their copy, and they should avoid the trite expressions such as are used in modern journalism, where every investigation is a "probe," every dinner or dance a "social function," and where there is no majority but a "vast" one. Instead the reporters should cultivate a free and natural style, which will be a great asset to them in later years.

School papers, especially those appearing weekly or monthly, are not complete without one or two stories written by students. These are often very hard to get, and prove unsuitable when they are received. Activity in this direction may be encouraged by the offer of a prize for the best short story contributed during the year, or for the best essay handed in on any assigned subject. As a last resort, the teacher in English may select

from the themes prepared by his classes any one suitable for the paper.

Finally, there is the business manager. He has a lot to do, but receives little credit for doing it. He has to see to it that the paper is printed on time, that the subscriptions are all paid and he copies sent off to outside subscribers. If the issue is a good one, the editor is congratulated, and the contributors' names appear in the paper, but nobody ever thinks of the trouble it took to bring the issue out on time.

This covers practically everything save the tone of the publication. Anything which tends to undermine the school spirit should not appear in the paper. The teams should be backed to the utmost, and not have their failures derided. No member of the faculty or student body should be held up to ridicule or scorn. A little good-natured chaff is all right; in fact, there is, in most papers, a column set aside for that purpose. And above all, the paper should not be used as a means of "getting even" with some one. This is seldom done, but when it is, it injures not only the paper itself, but the whole school.

Work on a school paper takes a lot of time, and some may ask, "Is it worth it?" Well, at present something like fifty universities are offering courses in journalism. What could be better training for such a course than work on a school paper? Even if one does not intend to pursue such a course, he will find the training he has had almost invaluable. And who can say that a student who works hard all year on a school paper does not do his school a great service?

PROPHECY OF THE CLASS OF 1920

EDWARD J. DANFORTH

"New Brunswick! New Brunswick!" shouted the trainman as he opened the door. I was making my first visit to New Brunswick since my graduation from Rutgers College ten years before.

After leaving Rutgers I had received my Master's degree at the Yale Forestry School, and then I had obtained a position with a large lumber company in Canada.

Five minutes walk brought me to Asher's house, and as I had thought likely, he was not at home because he was a very busy man, having gone into partnership with his father as city engineer. At this particular time he was occupied with the building of a new, much improved airplane station and landing field; the best in the United States. I stayed with Asher for about a week, and in the course of events he took me to call on the Mayor of New Brunswick. To my astonishment I found this dignitary to be no other than Yarnell Kulthau. Now I knew who had brought about the great changes that I had noticed in rambling about the city. A police-

man was to be seen at almost every street corner, the streets were "spick and span," and at last sign post bearing the names of the streets had been erected at every corner.

After leaving New Brunswick I went over to Staten Island where I met my old friend "Bill" Stocker. He had made himself famous as the manufacturer of "Roseberry Kisses"—candy ones, of course. He informed me of the whereabouts and doings of several other members of the famous class of 1920.

"Hansen," said Bill, "is the graceful leader of the 'Metuchen Symphony Orchestra' which refuses to give concerts in any city smaller than their home town.

"Van Wagoner is the sedate and very strict headmaster of a southern academy. He teaches French and is said to know from experience—and practice—all the boyish tricks, so that no one can 'put anything over' on him.

"Newburgh" Gillespie has found that one of the disappointments of keeping house with 'Dot' is that he can no longer look with anticipation for the coming of the postman and that daily letter. He has become Head Foreman in the DuPont plant at Newburgh."

After leaving Staten Island I went up to New Haven and visited some of my Yale friends. There I found that Otto Kollmorgen was one of the professors in the Latin Department. He also gave me information concerning some more of our classmates. Said Otto: "Malcolm Noyes and Conrad Stumpf have hit the trail together. During the summer they can both be seen and heard on Chautauqua platforms. 'Mal' Noyes is posted as Prof. Noyes, and orates vehemently on 'Why Africa is hot.' 'Connie' Stumpf is a lecturer on 'Aircraft Designs.' He draws the designs on large sheets of yellow paper as he talks. They say that the only training he ever had for this was the practice he got way back in the Prep School Chemistry class, where he and Raiff used to exchange drawings."

"Stew" Terill went back into the Navy and worked his way up to a midshipman."

"Kenneth E. Eckrode has taken over his father's rubber business and is making a big success. The chemistry side of the business is his specialty. They say that once he made a record of getting to his office on time every morning, for a full month straight.

"Bill" Kingman is another one of our classmates who graduated from Rutgers College. He then moved back to Newark where he is running a department store and managing the Newark Baseball team at the same time."

From New Haven I went to Boston. There I ran across Dana Scud-

der who was chief agent for the Cadillac Automobile Co., in that city. In both his last two years at Rutgers, he made the All-American Football team, filling the place of left tackle. He had just received a letter from Ray Scudder who also became well known in athletic circles, as a member of the Yale 'varsity eight.' While he liked North America very well he finally found himself back in Honolulu where he is now running a large hotel which is patronized mainly by people from the United States.

Last but not least is our quiet friend "Kon" Shimizu who came to us from the Imperial University of far away Japan, to become better acquainted with our language. After leaving Prep he spent a few years at the Yale Graduate School, where he studied political economy and science. Two years after he returned to Japan, he was sent back to this country as the Japanese Ambassador.

As my time was limited I only stayed in Boston for one day. Once seated in the train that was to carry me back to Canada, I thought over all the events of the trip and felt that I had been lucky to either meet or hear about all of my Prep School classmates of 1920.

CLASS DAY ORATION

A. VAN WAGONER

Ladies and Gentlemen, Classmates in 1920.

Education is at last being recognized by the people as a necessity in the lives of their sons and daughters. Not so very long ago it was the opinion of many that, once they had finished high school, their education was complete. It is true that many men, without a college or even a high school education, have had brilliant careers. These men, however, achieved their greatness, in many cases, against others of little or no education, like themselves. They fought against no great odds; but, had they had the brain training, the thought development of a secondary and college education, how much easier would their battles have been!

We live in a different age. We are up against men of college education with all its benefits. How little would our chance be against men of to-day if we were uneducated, that is to say, if our minds were not trained to equal or surpass theirs?

Carlyle speaks of an educated man as one who stands, as it were, in the midst of a boundless arsenal and magazine, filled with all the weapons and engines which man's skill has been able to devise from the earliest time; and he works, accordingly, with a strength borrowed from all past ages. How different is his state who stands on the outside of that storehouse and feels that its gates must be stormed, or remain forever shut against him.

True as this statement was in Carlyle's time, even more so is it true to-day. Our boundless arsenal is the schoolhouse, our weapons and engines of war are our text-books and the helps given us by teachers. Think how hard it would be for the person outside to get an education without these advantages.

The way in which we, the class of 1920, can bring the most praise and tribute to the Rutgers Preparatory School is to continue our education into college. As a school is judged by the fellows it turns out, so are the fellows judged by the school they are from. Therefore, if we go out and make a good record in college and in life we reflect praise back to our school, which, is, in turn, re-reflected back on us for having graduated from there.

Education is necessary, education is essential; with it we stand a fair chance; without it we must be led instead of being leaders!

PRESENTATION

To-night is the last night in which the class of 1920 and their friends will be together.

One of the other members of the class has told you what we have accomplished during our four years in Prep. Now it is my place to tell you what we will leave for our remembrance. Of course, our spirit will be remembered by our teachers and our lower class men—but in time these teachers and lower class men will have left Prep. So we desire to present something to the school—that will remain as long as the school exists—and that will be forever.

The class of 1919 partially donated the funds to erect a memorial tablet in honor of our alumni and schoolmates who donned the khaki or blue during the late world war. Some of the names will have to be marked by a gold star, because they have given their all in order that we may live in the state of democracy and not autocracy.

Two members of the class of '20 gave up their studies and answered Columbia's call. They are Raymond D. Scudder and Stewart Terrill.

Ray enlisted June 10, 1918, in Hawaii, in the Signal Corps. He did not obtain the chance to go "over there" but he was ready.

Stewart Terril enlisted May 5, 1917, in the Navy. He did convoy duty along the coast of France till the armistice was signed.

The other members of the class were too young to answer the nation's call to fight on land and sea, but they answered the nation's call to back up the boys, and they did, 100 per cent strong.

As president of the class of 1920 I present to you the balance needed to erect the tablet in honor of our dead and living heroes of the late world war.

"RASPBERRIES"

WILLIAM R. STOCKER

Members of the faculty, classmates and friends.

We have come together to-night to celebrate the class day exercises of the class of 1920. Other speakers will give the history, prophecy and oration. I have been called upon to hand each Senior an appropriate present—one which that person needs very much.

The first on the list is Atkinson, our promising young engineer. Ash is a pretty good fellow but there's one fault with him—he's too bright. Present—Building blocks.

Next comes Danforth, our graceful Apollo from the wilds of Highland Park. He rides around town on his bicycle all afternoon giving the pretty damsels the treat of their lives. Present—Monkey on bicycle.

Eckrode is Danforth's biggest rival in vamping the sweet innocent damsels of Highland Park. Ecky is a peach of a fellow but alas he's in love. Why say any more about it? Present—Doll.

Next on the list is Gillespie, the answer to a maiden's prayer. His very name suggests the nice moonlight nights up along the Hudson. We hate to see you fall so early, Gil, but here's wishing you and Dot the best of luck. Present—Marriage license, certificate.

Hansen is the village dude and cut-up. He leaves the big city of Metuchen on an early train, fools around downtown and calmly walks in about an hour late. "The train was late, Mr. Kelly." Present—Train.

Kingman reminds us of an old beer label, the Pride of Newark. Bill always goes up to the other end of town almost every day. He has quite a lot of friends up there. Present—Catalog of Women's College.

Kollmorgen is the sleeping beauty. He has a regular habit of arising at 7.29, getting dressed on the run, and breezing into the dinnig room at 7.30 just as Mr. Kelly is about to say grace. Present—Bed.

Kuhlthau keeps himself hidden in the wilds of Milltown. The town would be nothing without him. He pulls the same excuse every morning. "The car was late, Mr. Kelly," and gets away with it. Present—Car.

We didn't know what to give Noyes. Perhaps this present would have been more useful to him if he got it earlier in the year. Present—Pair of rubber heels.

Nate Scudder is a regular devil. He's a minister's son, is big and clumsy, but you'd be surprised when he goes out in this. Present—Flivver.

Ray Scudder is just as bad, if not worse than Nate. Ray especially has a nice line to throw and gets away with it. Present—Hula girl.

If it weren't for Stumpf, the Curtiss Aeroplane Co. would go out of business. He used to spend the Chem. period drawing all kinds of flukey models. Present—Aeroplane.

Shimidu, our classmate from the island of Nippon, is a bright boy compared with us, but it doesn't mean anything. We have heard that he intends to be a cook. Present—Frying pan.

Next comes Terrill, a sort of Mystery Man. He is quite modest, but he told a few of us confidentially that being Admiral in the U. S. Navy is an easy job, that's why he gave it up. Present—Boat.

Van Wagoner, the pride of Flatbush, is the next victim. He is somewhat human in spite of his many faults. Present—Joke book.

Prentice, our Venus from South River certainly can vamp the wild women there. He smokes the same old pipe so it's about time that he got a good one. Present—Corn cob pipe.

School News

DANA B. SCUDDER

May 24. Prep has this year a much larger list of prizes than in any previous year. For instance, last commencement there were only three and now the list of three has grown to be a list of ten. THE ARGO and Dial prize is a gift in shape of a watch charm for that member on the staff who has done the most in making the paper a success. The Joyce Kilmer or English prize is awarded to the best writer of English prose or poetry. In honor of the great historian Alexander Johnstone, who once used to be a teacher here, the Alex. Johnstone prize is awarded to the best historian. Likewise the Mathematics, Latin, French, Science Prizes are all given to those who stand the best in the class. We next have the McGovern prize which is awarded to the athlete who holds the highest scholarship. The Liberty Loan prize is awarded to the best all-round man in the school.

At a meeting of the faculty the following were chosen as candidates for the Liberty Loan Prize—Atkinson, Kingman, D. Scudder, Anderson, Manning and Wright. On collecting the ballots, Kingman gained the victory over Scudder by a 36-26 count.

May 25. During dismissal Mr. Midkiff stirred the school up with his talk on the lack of "pep" both in school spirit and the spirit in the baseball team.

May 26. "Dan" Machlin opened the drive for the money for basketballs, which are to be awarded to the team for winning the all-city championship. As he has entered into it with a lot of "pep" it is no doubt that he will get the money desired.

TRAP NOTES

Mr. Kelly left New Brunswick, Friday, April twenty-third to spend the week-end at Lakewood, New Jersey, as the guest of Mr. J. P. Stout of the class of . While there he addressed the Parent-Teachers' Association of school number one of Lakewood. Among those present at the meeting was Mr. Tunis Bergen, a Trustee of Rutgers College.

Saturday night, April twenty-fourth, Mrs. Overbagh's father, Mr. Snyder, and brother, "Bob," came up from Pennsylvania where they, with Mr. Overbagh, had been visiting a school. They stayed over night at the Trap and returned to Saugerties Sunday afternoon.

The week-end beginning with the twenty-third, Thompson, Machlin, Smith, Gillespie and Blume, spent at their homes.

Sunday night, April twenty-fifth, Mr. Kelly took charge of the Bible Class in the basement of the Delta House. This was the first Sunday night in several weeks that Mr. Kelly was able to be with us.

"Bill" Kingman left to work on the railroad, April twenty-fifth, but soon after he started work an order was sent out by the railroads releasing student firemen and engineers as the companies had the strike situation well in their hands. During the height of the strike, however, hundreds of College and "Prep" school men volunteered and were gladly accepted.

Buckbee returned to pack his belongings, April twenty-sixth. Buck has had a bad year here and yet through no fault of his. He started school a month late and shortly after Christmas was taken sick and went home for over seven weeks. Here's hoping "Buck" will have better luck next year.

The track team went to Philadelphia, May first to run against the best teams in the country at the Penn Relays. Although Prep's team did not take a place it could hardly be expected that they would as it was the first meet of the season the team has entered.

Friday night, May seventh, the Senior Banquet, an annual event, took place at the Hotel Klein. Besides the Seniors themselves the Faculty, (except Mr. Midkiff,) and Ritscher and Kingman, post-graduates, were present. Mr. Midkiff because of his sickness was unable to attend.

May fourteenth the Trap fellows held their second annual amateur night. Amateur nights were started last year and it was found at that time that many fellows had talent in various lines, whether singing or telling stories, that no one expected them of having. This year it was decided that each house should conduct its own act. The Gamma House led off

with a miniature circus which included a side show of a wild man, "slice-of-ham" artist, fat man, dwarf, expert revolver shot, a Japanese tumbler and all the fixings that go with a circus except a tent. The world's only white elephant was among the other notable features. Mr. Allen of the Alpha House gave us a few ditties from Washington Square, among which was "Way Down South in Greenwich Village." Hevia assisted with a trombone. From the Delta House came a peerless quartet of Scudder, Kollmorgan, Hill and Gillespie. Kollmorgan later recited "The Cremation of Sam McGee" to an accompaniment by Mrs. Midkiff.

Saturday, May fifteenth, the track meet of Middle-Atlantic Colleges was held in Neilson Field. Rutgers won the cup by one-half of one point, the score being thirty-one and one-half to thirty-one. Lafayette was runner-up.

The Gamma and Delta Houses had a friendly little affair the night of May twenty-sixth. It was a contest between "The House Perfect" and "The House Brutal."

May twenty-seventh the primary and grammar schools held a May Day on Neilson Field. No one would believe there were as many school children in New Brunswick as there were at the exercises unless he was there to see for himself.

May twenty-eighth, the contests between the two upper houses started. Mr. Kelly offered two prizes; one a banner, the other a picture, to be presented to the house that makes the best showing in the coming exams and the house that has fewest marks and gets things cleaned up best before Commencement.

THE BASEBALL SCHEDULE

		R. P.	OPP.
Apr. 19.	Somerville H. S.—at home.....	10	12
Apr. 24.	Kingsley School—at home.....	12	5
May 1.	Morristown School—away.....	0	6
May 5.	Westfield H. S.—at home.....	13	10
May 7.	Carlton Academy—at home.....	8	9
May 10.	St. Peter's H. S.—at home.....	10	17
May 12.	Peddie—at home.....	2	16
May 15.	Pennington—away	1	11
May 17.	St. Peter's H. S.—away.....	6	11
May 19.	Lawrenceville—away	5	13
May 22.	Princeton Prep—away	4	12
May 26.	Rutgers Reserves—away	0	6
May 29.	Bordentown M. I.—away.....	0	13
June 1.	N. B. H. S.—at home.....	5	8

FINAL AVERAGES FOR R. P. BASEBALL TEAM, 1920

(Arranged according to batting average)

	g.	ab.	r.	h.	2b.	3b.	hr.	sh.	sf.	sb.	av.	p.o.	a.	e.	av.
Beekman	13	51	16	21	1	4	1	0	0	10	.416	112	2	6	.950
Moore	9	31	8	10	1	2	0	0	0	6	.323	50	16	6	.916
Scudder	14	55	9	17	4	0	0	0	1	5	.309	40	9	10	.831
Parker	14	45	6	11	0	0	0	1	0	10	.244	22	28	13	.793
Ide	14	52	4	12	1	0	0	1	0	5	.231	16	3	7	.731
Wood	14	44	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	2	.182	16	2	11	.621
Eckrode	14	54	12	8	0	0	0	0	0	14	.148	20	36	13	.812
Wright	10	16	3	2	1	0	0	1	0	1	.125	7	19	3	.897
Noyes	11	26	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	.116	5	19	7	.774
Van Wagoner	11	18	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	5	.111	21	6	9	.750
Manning	14	43	5	2	0	0	0	1	0	7	.046	26	20	12	.793
Thompson	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	0	0
Machlin	3	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	.000	1	1	4	.333
Prentice	4	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	0	0
Kingman	6	11	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	3	1	1	.800
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	457	76	96	7	6	1	4	1	67	.210	339	162	102	.831	

Double plays: Ide to Eckrode; Ide to Van Wagoner; Eckrode to Van Wagoner; Eckrode to Beekman; Van Wagoner to Manning; Noyes to Manning; Parker to Beekman; Parker (unassisted).

PITCHER'S RECORD

	g.	w.	l.	av.
Prentice	4	2	2	.500
Noyes	5	0	5	.000
Wright	4	0	4	.000
Eckrode	1	0	1	.000
Thompson	0	0	0
Innings Pitched	Legal at Bats	Hits	Struck Out	Base on Balls
			Hit Bats- man	Wild Pitches
Noyes	59	262	69	27
Wright	38½	172	46	11
Prentice	13	48	11	19
Eckrode	3	13	3	2
Thompson	²/₃	2	1	1

TRACK SEASON REVIEWED BY COACH

Although Rutgers Prep was credited with no points in the summaries of track meets this year, nevertheless it was credited with having a team, and a team which, all things considered, did well. Those who know the difficulties of building up track athletics in a small prep school will realize

what has been accomplished by the boys who brought this sport back to Prep this year and tried by their earnest efforts to make it a success.

The season started late, partly due to the cold weather. Thanks to the college management we were given the opportunity to use their track and apparatus, a circumstance greatly appreciated by everyone. The Students' Association granted us fifty dollars for travelling expenses and entry fees, and this sum was further increased by a generous contribution from Watari and another substantial donation from Mr. Neefus. The management of the team was well cared for by Kollmorgen.

At the Trap a training table was established, and to this was due largely the excellent physical condition which the fellows enjoyed all season. None were laid up because of injuries or sickness, and few ever missed practice.

In the Penn Relays the team was put into too fast a heat and ran last. Their time, 3:46, was only 5 seconds behind the winners and was faster than the winners in two of the other prep school relay races.

At Princeton, Hansen in the high jump was the fifth to drop out; Smith did best in the dashes but failed to qualify; the broad jumpers did poorly, but Scudder in the shot did fairly well. In the distance Danforth did well, finishing well up in the list, but failing to get a place.

Smith, Gillespie and Neefus will never forget the trip to New Haven. The weather was disagreeable and the track bad, but the treatment accorded the fellows, both at the meet and elsewhere during their stay at Yale, was wonderful. In the dashes both Smith and Gillespie just failed to qualify, while in the broad jump Neefus surpassed all his efforts of the season.

It was hoped that some points might be gained in the Rutgers meet, but the pace was again too fast. Both Smith and Gillespie did well in their heats, and the latter would probably have qualified had he not been set back a yard at the start. Scudder made an excellent put with the shot, but disqualified himself by stepping out of the circle.

A large amount of credit is due Gillespie for his spirited leadership and hard work. Smith, Neefus and Danforth were probably the next best performers. Ray Scudder, Hemingway, Atkinson and DeVoe also worked hard and steadily. Others who reported for practice and showed improvement during the season were Ives, H. Naylor, Hevia, Hill, N. Wood.

With a number of these fellows back next year, greatly improved by experience, and with added material which new scholars normally bring, we hope in 1921 to have Rutgers Prep represented not only by a team but also by point winners.

ELEMENTARY NOTES

The final weeks of school seemed to have been the busiest, shortest ones of the whole year. Each one realizes that it was his or her last chance to gather together all the loose ends of work, in order to finish with a high standing. The high marks on the Honor Roll is one way of judging the effort.

Perhaps it would be well to say a few words about this Honor Roll, which has been posted all year in the hall. It is a record of those who have stood first in their classes each week, from the fourth up to the eighth grade. Up to the time of writing, those who have succeeded in getting upon the list most often, are—Eighth Grade: Clement Burr; Seventh Grade, Julia Hann; Sixth Grade, Robert Burr; Fifth Grade, James Deshler; Fourth Grade, Bernice Harkins. The next few weeks of work may alter this record however.

We have had two interesting exhibits lately. The first was of stenciled tables covers and pillow tops, done by the fifth and sixth grades. Those made by Jean March and Carol Terwerda were especially well done. After the stenciling was taken home, Miss Garretson exhibited the clay work of the various grades, after it had been colored and fired. The execution and design compared well with any that has been before shown.

The older girls have added something new to Elementary's many activities. They have formed an Outdoor Club, the first meeting of which was held May fifth at the school. The officers are: President, Julia Hann; vice president, Helen Ross; secretary, Jean McCormick. On May 12, they had a picnic meeting, and everyone envied them as they started off with their brimming lunch baskets.

All the fresh green things of Spring seem to spell P-I-C-N-I-C, and by the end of the year, each class will have had its outing. The third grade has had so many invitations to bring their lunches and have nature study in someone's yard, that they don't know where to go first. Janet Waldrön entertained them on Wednesday, May 12. That same afternoon, Miss Hand gave her second grade a lovely party at the school.

The following are the games and scores of the R. E. S. baseball team.

Metuchen 6, R. E. S. 9.

Freshmen 18, R. E. S. 17.

Metuchen 7, R. E. S. 5.

St. Peter's 5, R. E. S. 8.

Metuchen 21, R. E. S. 4.

Milltown 13, R. E. S. 11.

Though ours has not often been the winning side, there has been good spirit, and we hope for better luck another season.

This June a record class is to be graduated from the R. E. S. There are fifteen fine members—Margaret Gutmann, Beverly Anderson, Clement Burr, Carlos Echeverria, Donald Edgar, Henry Gwynne, Henry Hobson, Paul Hull, Harold Kline, Paul Konski, Conrad Kulthau, Harry Mallett, David Perry and Jonathan Ross. The class officers are: President, Clement Burr; vice president, Henry Hobson; secretary, Margaret Gutmann.

COMMENCEMENT PROGRAM.

1. Song, "Well Spent"	School
2. Address of Welcome	Donald Edgar
3. Piano Solo	Clement Burr
4. Class History	Margaret Gutmann
5. Story	Henry Hobson
6. Song, Asra	School
7. Prophecy	Beverly Anderson Henry Gwynne
8. Violin Solo	Harry Mallett
9. Class Gifts	Conrad Kulthau David Perry
10. Jazz Band	
11. Presentation of Gifts to School	Harold Kline
12. Piano Solo	Paul Hull
13. Class Will	Jonathan Ross
14. Song, Tiniculi	School
15. Presentation of Diplomas	Mr. Kelly
16. School Song.	

EXCHANGES

DORRACE HUBBELL

Farewell exchanges! Our last month together, so we will not attempt to criticize, but thank you one and all for the compliments you have paid and for the helpful suggestions you have made. Some of you have been good all the time and some have been good part of the time, but none of you have been bad any of the time! We want you all to come back next fall, the we may once again enjoy a pleasant and profitable year together. Good-by, true friends, till autumn comes with football once again.

The following papers have been received at one time or another during the school year of 1919-1920:

- Town and Gown*, Mackenzie School, Monroe, N. Y.
Carteret, Carteret Academy, Orange, N. J.
Targum, Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N. J.
Kent School News, Kent School, Kent, Conn.
Ye Manor Chronicle, Bishopthorpe Manor, Bethlehem, Pa.
Penningtonian, Pennington Seminary, Pennington, N. J.
Polygon, Polytechnic Prep School, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Bema, Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H.
Bulletin, Silver Bay School, Silver Bay, Lake George, N. Y.
Middlebury Campus, Middlebury College, Middlebury, Vt.
News, East Orange High, East Orange, N. J.
Rutherfordian, Rutherford High, Rutherford, N. J.
Skirmisher, Bordentown M. A., Bordentown, N. J.
Revcille, Peekskill Military Academy, Peekskill, N. Y.
Academy Student, St. Johnsbury Academy, St. Johnsbury, Vt.
Mountaineer, Butte High, Butte, Mo.
M. P. S., Moravian Prep School, Bethlehem, Pa.
Chatham Chatter, Chatham High, Chatham, N. J.
Cutler Fortnightly, Cutler School, Madison Ave., New York City.
Irvonian, Irving School, Tarrytown-on-Hudson, N. Y.
Brown and White, Brown Prep School, Philadelphia, Pa.
Hermonite, Mt. Hermon School, Mt. Hermon, Mass.
Drexerd, Drexel Institute, Philadelphia, Pa.
Periscope, Perth Amboy High, Perth Amboy, N. J.
Orange, White Plains High, White Plains, N. Y.
Phoenix, Pawling School, Pawling, N. Y.
Advocate, New Brunswick High, New Brunswick, N. J.
Triad, St. Peter's High, New Brunswick, N. J.
Peddie News, Peddie Institute, Hightstown, N. J.
Morristonian, Morristown School, Morristown, N. J.
McBurneyian, McBurney School, West Side Y. M. C. A., N. Y. C.
Friends School Life, Friends School, Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn,
N. Y.
Trade Winds, Worcester Boy's Trade School, Worcester, Mass.
Polytechnic, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y.
The Lawrence, Lawrenceville School, Lawrenceville, N. J.
Romon, Rome High, Rome, Ga.
Blue and Gray, Friends' High School, Philadelphia, Pa.
Red and Black, Reading High, Reading, Pa.
High School Recorder, Brooklyn High, Brooklyn, N. Y.

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