ESSAY TO GAIN WRITER FREE TRIP TO ITALY

Italy-America Society To Give Tour As Prize for Best Essay by Undergraduate.

With Charles Evans Hughes as president, the Italy-America Society, located in New York City, is offering a trip to Italy during the summer vacation of 1921 as a prize for the best essay submitted by an undergraduate student of an American college or university on the subject, "Italy's Contribution to Modern Culture." The trip includes a five-weeks' tour through Italy and France. Under the auspices of the society, the same tour is arranged for any students who care to go for a payment of $500. As this is the six hundredth anniversary of Dante's death, the national Dante Committee has designated the members of the three to place a bronze memorial on Dante's tomb as a tribute from American colleges and universities.

The essays will be judged by Dr. John H. Finley, former president of the University of New York; Dr. Stephen J. Burgin, director of the Institute of International Education, and Prof. Ernest H. Winkles, head of the Department of Romance Languages and Literature at the University of Chicago.

The contest will be held subject to the following conditions:

1. The contest shall be open to any undergraduate student of any university or college in the United States.
2. The prize shall be awarded, subject to the conditions named, to the student who writes the best essay of not less than 3,000 nor more than 10,000 words on the subject, "Italy's Contribution to Modern Culture."
3. The winning student will be given a trip to Italy, with all expenses paid, as one of the college students who are going to Italy during the summer vacation of 1921 under the auspices of the Italy-America Society.
4. The essays will be judged for mastery of their subject, arrangement, readability and neatness. All essays must be typewritten, on one side of the paper only.
5. The contest will close on April 15th at 12 noon. No essay received after that date will be considered.
6. The decision of the judges shall be final. The judges reserve the right to make no award in case no essay is submitted which in their estimation merits the prize.

The Italy-America Society reserves the right to publish the winning essay.

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THE more rich and delicious a certain food is, the more careful people take to avoid eating too much of it—for instance, plum pudding or taffy. So

similarly, many smokers avoid straight Turkish cigarettes because they are too rich. They contain too much Turkish.

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What Is Air?

BEFORE 1894 every chemist thought he knew what air is. "A mechanical mixture of moisture, nitrogen and oxygen, with a little hydrogen and carbon dioxide," he would explain. There was so much oxygen and nitrogen in a given sample that he simply determined the amount of oxygen present and assumed the rest to be nitrogen.

One great English chemist, Lord Rayleigh, found that the nitrogen obtained from the air was never so pure as that obtained from some compound like ammonia. What was the "impurity"? In co-operation with another prominent chemist, Sir William Ramsay, it was discovered in an entirely new gas—"argon." Later came the discovery of other rare gases in the atmosphere. The air we breathe contains about a dozen gases and gaseous compounds.

This study of the air is an example of research in pure science. Rayleigh and Ramsay had no practical end in view—merely the discovery of new facts.

A few years ago the Research Laboratories of the General Electric Company began to study the destruction of filaments in exhausted lamps in order to ascertain how this happened. It was a purely scientific undertaking. It was found that the filament evaporated—boiled away, like so much water.

Pressure will check boiling or evaporation. If the pressure within a boiler is very high, it will take more heat than ordinarily to boil the water. Would a gas under pressure prevent filaments from boiling away? If so, what gas? It must be a gas that will not combine chemically with the filament. The filament would burn in oxygen; hydrogen would conduct the heat away too rapidly. Nitrogen is a useful gas in this case. It does form a few compounds, however. Better still is argon. It forms no compounds at all.

Thus the modern, efficient, gas-filled lamp appeared, and so argon, which seemed the most useless gas in the world, found a practical application.

Discover new facts, and their practical application will take care of itself.

And the discovery of new facts is the primary purpose of the Research Laboratories of the General Electric Company.

Sometimes years must elapse before the practical application of a discovery becomes apparent, as in the case of argon; sometimes a practical application follows from the mere answering of a "theoretical" question, as in the case of a gas-filled lamp. But no substantial progress can be made unless research is conducted for the purpose of discovering new facts.
DOUBLE SALARIES

Federal Judge K. M. Landis was recently urged to accept the position as head of organized baseball in the United States at a salary of $60,000 a year. The situation in the ranks of the national pastime that does so much to develop physical perfection in our young men was exceedingly critical. After serious deliberation, Judge Landis agreed to accept this position for the good of the game and the good of the nation, and, perhaps, the $50,000 a year, but he did not want to relinquish his place on the Federal Bench. The decision was compromised by his salary as head of the National Commission being reduced from $5,000 a year, which is his salary as Federal judge. In no way do his duties as head of the baseball organization conflict with his duties as a Federal judge.

Now comes Representative Welty, of Ohio, with a resolution introduced in Congress "to inquire into the fact that a Federal judge, Judge Landis holds two positions. If Representative Welty's attitude is synchronized public opinion, any man performing any function in the Federal government would be deprived of the opportunity to benefit society in general, as well as to eke out the meager salaries Congress provides for other than Congressmen. It may be that it is the size of the fee. Judge Landis is to receive from the National Commission that arouses the ire and spleen and investigating nose of this Member of Congress, since for many years Federal judges, Members of Congress, and other Federal employees have been accustomed to taking part in the progress of the nation and have received fees for these services. Many educational institutions would miss

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Moot Court Develops
Interesting Contrasts
(Continued from page one)
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Tentative Calendar for Feb. 10, 1921
No. 25. Brown v. Gray and Gehr; for plaintiff, Vedder and Hansbord; for defendant, Burlew and Fowler.
No. 26. Reade v. Timbo; for plaintiff, Tours, Bunch and Miller; for defendant, Read and Boyle.
No. 27. Robinson v. Holms; for plaintiff, Owen, Van Valkenberg; for defendant, Matthews, Engle.
No. 28. Roe v. Moses; for plaintiff, Delba and Job; for defendant, Keeler and Milne.
No. 29. Wood v. Redman; for plaintiff, Bennett and Fiedler; for defendant, Johnson, McVey and Spencer.

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JURY IN ONE COURT VERGING ON "CONTEMPT OF COURT"

There really is no trouble at all this year having counsel prepare the case for trial and also in getting audiences to listen to their jury addresses, for there have been trials with no incidents, some of which are reported by the various court reporters but some of which even they dare not mention. The calendar for next week will be fully as interesting as the one preceding.

Judge Patterson's Court.

(William F. Rugg, clerk.)

No. 15. Baloli v. Bruce; for plaintiff, H. White and D. O. Smith; for defendant, Dehl and Wolford.

Counsel for defendant urged the court that Mary Jackson against her client, Albert Jackson, on the ground that she said that Mary Jackson was not a resident of the District. Jackson's attorney, A. E. Gordon, said, "We, doubtless recognizing the independence of women in these days, refused to concedee summa, to say the way this woman's conduct necessarily the same as the husband's, and we recognize the fact of actual residence as to the wife's residence of the accused of considering the husband's motion.

No. 7. Jones and Smith v. Brown; for plaintiff, Rockwood and Faustman; for defendant, Gould and Betschart.

This was a case on a promissory note and resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff. Both attorneys presented their cases in an interesting manner, and one of the witnesses gave a touch of comedy to the case, telling of his ability to give his business address, and in this capacity and responsibility with a large local banking concern.

Judge Hegarty's Court.

(Robert Comray Reporting.)

No. 8. Hamlin v. Hamlin; for plaintiff, Owen and Van Valkenburg; for defendant, Monahan and Biddle.

This was a case of a suit for $160 for personal injury and damage and the unusual feature of a plaintiff owing $500 for three tires sold him. The defendant's attorney, a good witness as John Doe, Richard Roe, etc., was held in awe by his auditors of the male side when he admitted he was boss in the business and would not hear any other member to run his shop. Mr. C. C. Smith, as the plaintiff, was cheerful and fluent in his replies and admitted cheerfully if that John Doe ever had any tires in his shop he must have hidden them there. Had Mr. Van den Berg known Clarence as well

(Continued on page two.)

BAR AUGMENTED BY

12 W. C. L. GRADS

January 31, 1921, twenty persons who received their legal education at Washington College of Law were admitted in good standing in front of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia as the result of the December examinations held at Georgetown University. Sixty-two of these members of the Class of 1918, one of the Class of 1917, and one of the Class of 1920, and two of them undergraduates.

The members of the Class of 1918 were: William D. St. Martin, William B. Upton, and Joseph C. Ruppert, while Lenos D. Neal was the representative of the Class of 1919. Those from the class of 1920 were: Frank R. Dann, Mr. Jennie Plotkin Deckelman, Mr. C. E. Stebbins, Mr. H. R. Chilton, Mr. A. E. Nelson, and Mrs. F. Bowman. Mrs. B. G. Schraft, Mr. G. R. Grubin, Mrs. M. E. D. Leong; Mr. J. S. Griffith, Jr., the two undergraduates.

HOPES TO FIND PLEASURE

It has come to us at last. The life of the Junior Class has left and is now on its way to visit South America. After having frantically set out for Belgium, and after having that fond hope dispelled by the cruel decision of a hard-hearted business man Mr. William E. Rugg, bailiff of the court, dispenser of luscious sandwiches and cheeseburgers, assistant business manager of the College Grill, and general gum around the College halls, has had his passport vised and is all set to visit the land of perpetual heat and beauty. If the truth be told—for he is going to represent the United States as vice-consul in West Indies, which is but a short distance north of the Equator. Mr. Rugg is one of that band of loyal boys who offered the supreme sacrifice. After the war, he was awarded a D. C. S. for service performed in the Aviation Corps while in Belgium. The post is a representative to one of the Latin American countries, and he is an old hand. Mr. Rugg has been to this country in time of need, as well as recognition of his well-known ability.

Mr. Rugg stated to a representative of The Grit that while he was sorry to sever his connection with this popular college publication he felt that it was his duty to accept this business opportunity. He stated also, that there was not much interest in the Grill, but that he was willing to be able to tell the students of Washington College of Law, through the columns of The Grit, about his life and experience. He corresponded regularly about the life of the Grill and to all the Grill members, and to the rest of the Grill and to all the Grill members, and to the other Grill members.

The cost of the pins has not been ascertained, but it will not be any more than is necessary to secure a pin that will be worthy of the College and the Class of 1921.

GRACE M'VEY THE ARTIST

After long deliberations of many much animated discussion in the class meetings, not to speak of many cloakroom conferences, the Junior Class has finally agreed upon Grace M'Vey.

Seven different designs had been submitted, and it was agreed that the selection should be by ballot. Perhaps the influence of the world-famous groundhog helped bring about a final decision. At any rate, it was on February 2 that the vote was taken, and design No. 7 received the largest number of votes. It was a design of small size and with artistic in appearance. Undoubtedly it will be one of the most successful pins as soon as it can be learned how many will be worn. The cost of the pins has been ascertained, but it will not be any more than is necessary to secure a pin that will be worthy of the College and the Class of 1921.

JUNIORS HOLD POST MORTEM ON EXAM

On Tuesday night of last week the Juniors held a post mortem over the exams. Prof. Hegarty paid the class some very complimentary, saying, on one occasion that "this is a class that a member of your class showed some "visible signs of intelligence." This was encouraging and somewhat relieved the anxiety of the majority of the class.

On only one question was the class unanimously mistaken, and after a clear explanation they were all sadder but wiser. As yet no one knows who is flunked, if any, but Rugg is ready to explain that half the class succeeded to that(exercing exam. However, where is life is there is hope, and the hope is that Mr. Hegarty will be liberal, as usual. Thus panshe Real Property to its former demoted.

GRADES FORM PARTNERSHIP

Frank D. Gray, of the Class of 1920, formerly first assistant examiner in the Office of the Cleveland (Ohio) office and Mr. Laffey will handle the Washington business. They expect to receive in the spring, glassmaking, tires and tiring.

Joe Barich, University of Chicago, Law School

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(Continued on page two.)