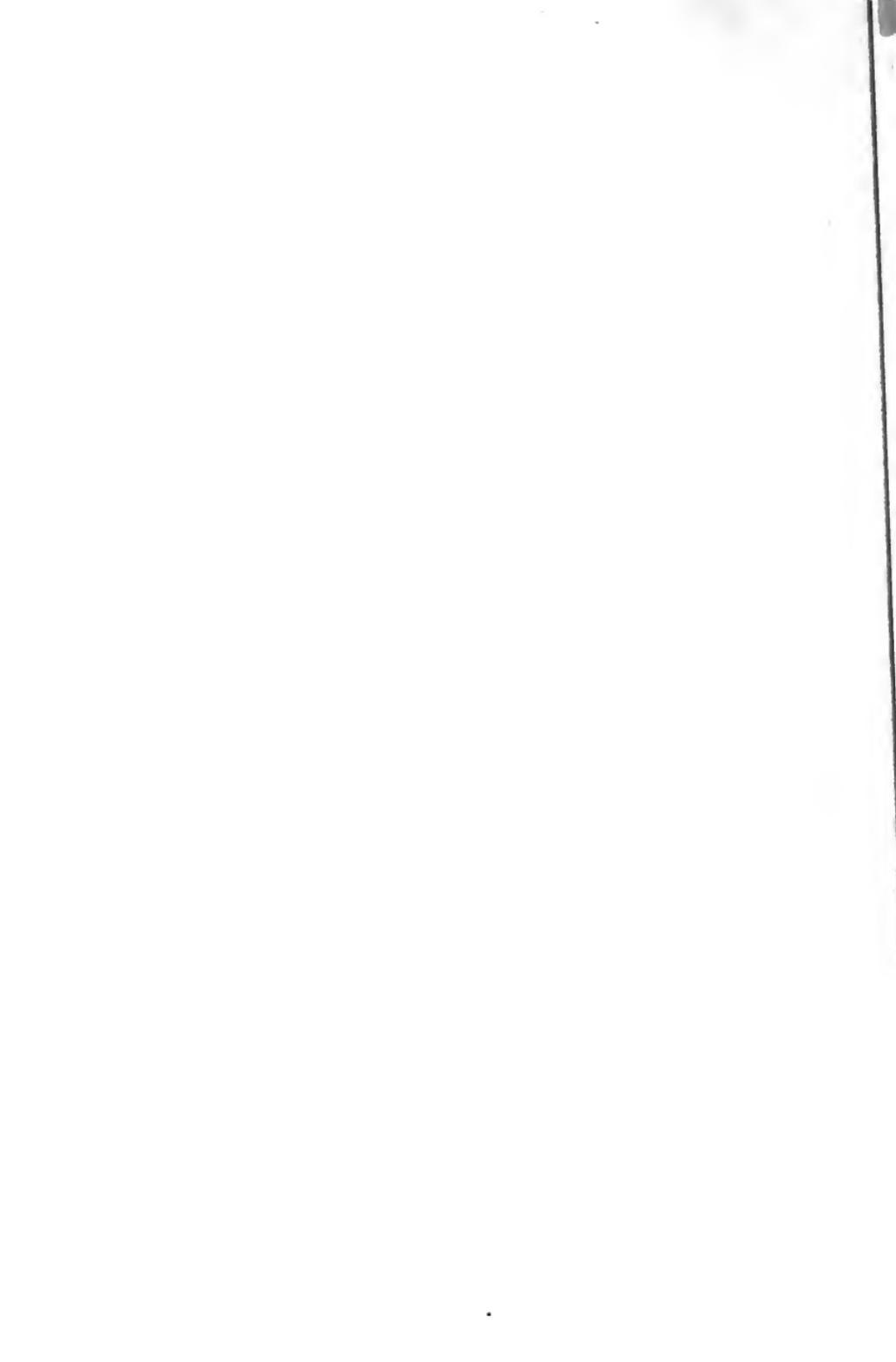




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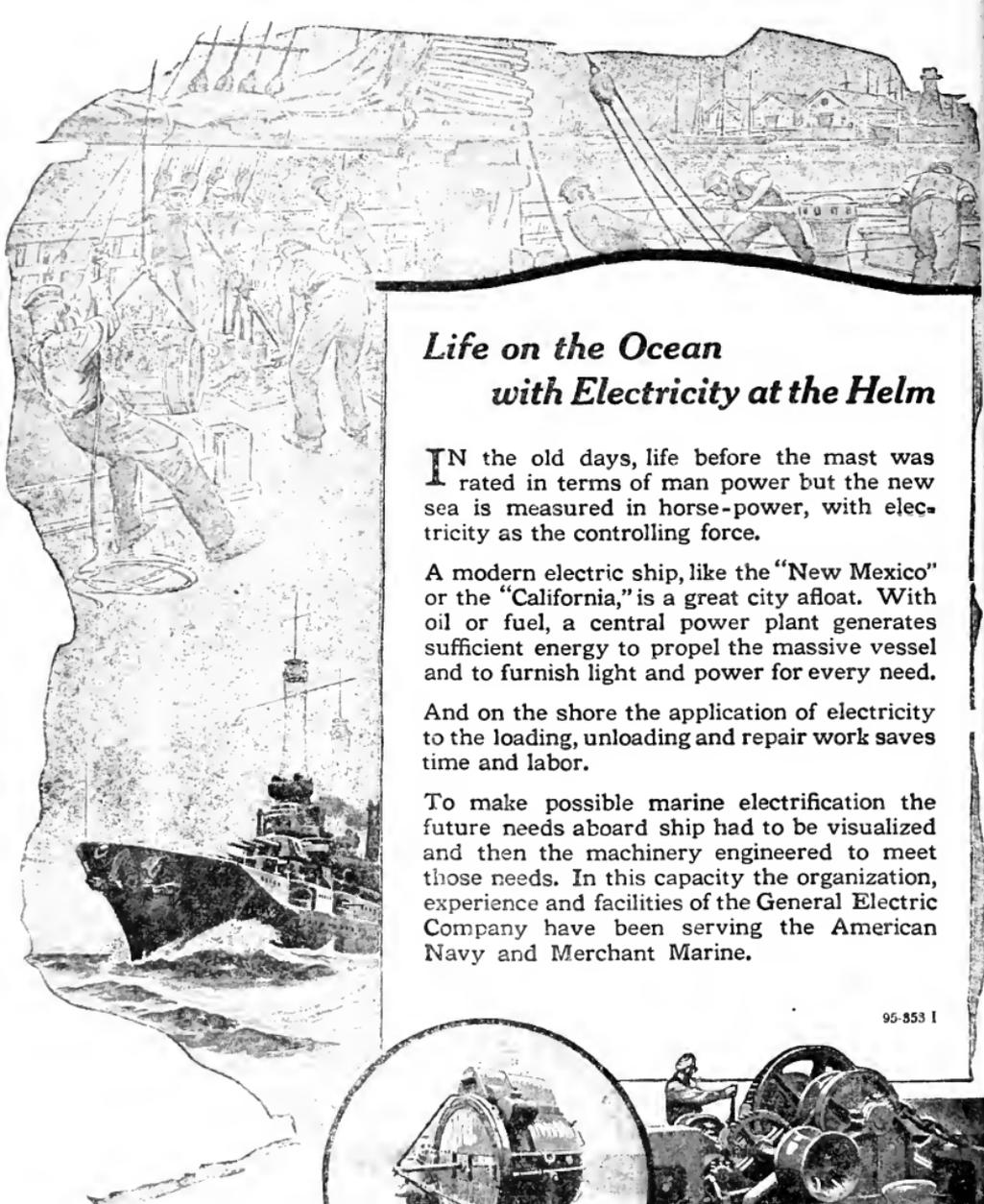


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Life on the Ocean with Electricity at the Helm

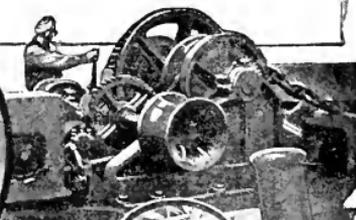
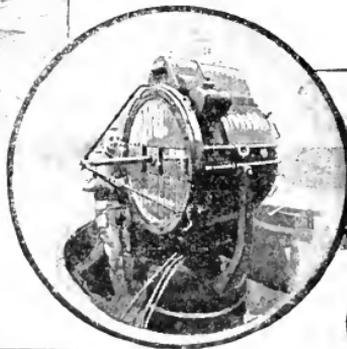
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Edward Hitchcock

AMHERST

GRADUATES' QUARTERLY

VOL. X—NOVEMBER, 1920—No. 1

PRESIDENT EDWARD HITCHCOCK

FREDERICK TUCKERMAN

AMHERST has been the home of many distinguished men but of none more eminent than Edward Hitchcock, one of the founders of American geology, and from 1845 to 1854 president of Amherst College. Always deeply interested in the welfare of the town, his name and fame, more than that of any other man, is inseparably bound up with the history and prosperity of the College during its first half century.

In a sketch like the present, it is only possible to touch upon some of the more important activities and events of a life so full and rich as that of Edward Hitchcock. He was born at Deerfield, Massachusetts, of excellent parents, on May 24, 1793. Mainly self-taught, he early directed his attention towards astronomy and mathematics, in which he was encouraged by a maternal uncle, General Epaphras Hoyt. His first study was the determination of the longitude of his native town by observations on the total eclipse of the sun in 1811. For three months and a half he noted the distance of the comet from various stars, determined the latitude and longitude by lunar distances and eclipses of the sun and moon, and the variation of the magnetic needle. Several months were required to reduce these observations; and, as tables were wanting, he was obliged to calculate many elements by spherical trigonometry, which the modern astronomer finds ready to his hand. The results of this work, as applied to the longitude of Deerfield Church, were published in 1815 in the *Memoirs of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences*. But a still more severe and improving discipline grew out of these astronomical researches.

In making his calculations he had occasion to use Blunt's *Nautical Almanac*, which was a reprint from the standard English authority, wherein he discovered and pointed out more than eighty errors, for which he received at length the reluctant thanks and acknowledgment of the editor.

Astronomy was his favorite science, and he "became such an enthusiast," he declares, that he "could cheerfully forego every ordinary source of pleasure . . . in order to gratify this scientific passion." During these years he made a systematic study of the classics in order to prepare himself for an advanced standing at Harvard University; but a fit of illness so weakened his eyes, already injured by study and overexertion, that he was obliged to relinquish a college education, and also astronomy and mathematics, thus changing the whole course of his life. Indeed, he well-nigh abandoned all hope of pursuing science or literature as a profession. In 1815 he published a dramatic poem of 3,500 lines, entitled "The Emancipation of Europe; or the Downfall of Napoleon," which was acted with great success before his neighbors and friends.

In 1816, at the age of twenty-three, he became the principal of the academy in his native place. The academy owned a very good philosophical apparatus, and he prepared a number of lectures on natural philosophy, which were delivered with experiments before his classes, and in the evening before the people of the village. This was his first attempt at lecturing. He also derived great benefit from the mental discipline obtained by taking an active part in the weekly meetings of a debating society, which he and a few companions had united in forming. During his connection with the academy he became interested in botany and mineralogy, through the influence of Amos Eaton, who had been lecturing at Amherst, and with two associates made an exhaustive list of the plants and minerals in the region.

The decade from 1810 to 1820 was an active one in theological thought in New England, it being the time of the Unitarian controversy. Young Hitchcock had at first sided with the Unitarians, but on further reflection became satisfied that the truth lay on the orthodox side, and was induced to devote himself to the ministry. He fitted himself for this office, and in 1821 was ordained as pastor of the Congregational Church in Conway. Here he re-

mained until 1825, when he was elected as the first professor of chemistry and natural history in Amherst College. Before entering upon the duties of his office he went to New Haven, where for about two months he was a special student in the laboratory of the elder Silliman, with whom he formed a lifelong friendship.

For many years he was the sole professor and teacher in all the departments of natural history. He gave instruction in chemistry, botany, mineralogy, geology, zoölogy, anatomy, physiology, natural theology, and sometimes, even, in natural philosophy and astronomy. Amherst College, says Dr. Tyler, its honored historian, never had a more inspiring lecturer. "For two or three years—in and near 1830," Dr. Tyler continues, "his mind, his heart, his tongue, and his pen were given to the subject of temperance, so far as they could be without interfering with the more immediate duties of his professorship; and the result was the establishment of the Antivenenean Society in College, and the publication of several books, tracts, articles, and essays—among the rest a prize essay—which have identified his name with the history of the temperance reformation."

During the latter part of President Humphrey's administration the College was heavily in debt, the annual expenses far exceeded the annual income, and the number of students had fallen to less than half and was still diminishing. Several of the tutors were dismissed, and the salaries of the professors reduced. But all to no purpose. The College still continued to flounder and sink deeper in the mire. The clamor had now become loud and distinct among the alumni and in the community for changes in the faculty and a change of administration. The first officer who was sacrificed was Professor Fowler, and two years later President Humphrey tendered his resignation.

"But what could we do," says President Hitchcock in his *Reminiscences*, "to arrest this downward tendency and recover our lost position? This was the question that met me with emphasis when called to assume the presidency in 1845. Two things seemed indispensable. The first was to stop the College from running in debt. The second was to cease soliciting the public for aid through agents."

At a special meeting at Amherst in December, 1844, the professors laid before the trustees the proposition that they would

accept the income of the College, be the same more or less, in place of their salaries, and pay out of it also all the necessary running expenses, on condition that they be allowed to regulate these expenses and run the College, and with the understanding that the agency for the solicitation of funds should cease, and with the expectation that Professor Hitchcock would be appointed president. The proposal received the sanction of the trustees, and, on this basis, they elected Edward Hitchcock president and professor of natural theology and geology.

In 1845-46, the new plan having been in operation a little more than a year, the president was receiving for his salary at the rate of five hundred and fifty dollars, and each professor at the rate of four hundred and forty dollars a year. One at least of the trustees, one of the wisest and most honored, was still doubtful whether it would not be wiser to turn the College into an academy (for a good academy was better than a poor college); and what was still more discouraging and even alarming, some of the most influential students were so doubtful of the perpetuity of the institution that nothing but the personal solicitation of the president induced them to stay and graduate.

But Amherst College was to be saved from extinction by the broad vision and practical wisdom of President Hitchcock. In the words of Dr. Tyler, "he was our Joshua who led us into the promised land." During the less than ten years of his presidency he conferred the most substantial and lasting benefits upon the institution. He extinguished the debt, added an astronomical observatory, a library, two natural history buildings—the Woods and Appleton cabinets, secured the permanent endowment of four professorships, together with valuable books and immense scientific collections, and doubled the number of undergraduates. He had indeed secured for the College, in a little more than two years, \$108,000 in endowments and buildings—a large sum for those days—besides "a rich profusion of specimens." In addition, he presented to the College his private mineralogical and geological cabinets and his splendid collection of fossil footprints, worth many thousands of dollars. The archaeological museums also owe their origin to this administration.

"See now," he says, as he reviews this period in his *Reminiscences*, "see how altered was the condition of the College!"

Our debts were cancelled, and available funds enough left to enable us to go on with economy from year to year, and with increased means of instruction. The incubus that had so long rested upon us was removed; the cord that had well-nigh throttled us was cut asunder, and the depletion of our life-blood was arrested." Reviewing the history of his presidency, Dr. Tyler says: "Its value to the institution can not be overestimated. His weight of character and his wise policy *saved the College.*"

After the first three years of his administration, having already succeeded beyond his most sanguine hopes in relieving the College from debt, and establishing it on a solid pecuniary foundation, while at the same time he saw it increasing in numbers and reputation, President Hitchcock began to press upon the trustees a wish to retire from the presidency. But instead of listening to his suggestion, they urged him to recuperate his health by a six months' tour abroad and, in the spring of 1850, in company with Mrs. Hitchcock, he reluctantly set out on his journey. He spent much time geologizing, studying scientific collections, and visiting the agricultural schools of Europe in the discharge of a commission unexpectedly received from the government of Massachusetts. He also met Hugh Miller, who showed him his rich collection of fossil fishes; read a paper on Erosions, and another on Terraces, at the Edinburgh meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, and later attended the Peace Congress at Frankfort-on-the-Main, where he met Richard Cobden, the Chevalier Bunsen, and other noted men. He returned home in the autumn, "having been absent," he tells us, "one hundred and fifty-eight days, and travelled ten thousand six hundred and forty-seven miles." In 1854, having accomplished the object for which he accepted the presidency, he fell back again into the ranks, at the request of the trustees retaining the professorship of natural theology and geology, and according to his own proposal receiving only half the usual salary of a professor.

During his pastorate in Conway, he employed his leisure in making a scientific survey of the four western counties of Massachusetts. This was the beginning of that life among the rocks and mountains which was ever after a delight and almost a passion. It was also the origin of the geological survey of the entire state, afterwards made by the government of Massachusetts at his

suggestion, and the first example on the Western Continent of a geological and natural history survey carried to successful completion under state authority. Moreover, it inaugurated and set going the long and noble series of state and national geological surveys that have since produced such important results for science, and done so much to develop the mineral and agricultural resources of the country. As state geologist he twice explored the whole breadth of Massachusetts, and was also engaged in a similar capacity in the survey of Vermont and of New York, one district of which was assigned to him.

In 1818 Benjamin Silliman founded the *American Journal of Science and Arts*, and in the very first volume appeared three geological papers by Hitchcock, including two geological maps (the next to be published after those of Maclure), the results of his early field work, which attracted the attention of the scientific world. Thereafter an uninterrupted series of contributions to geological science flowed from his pen during the remainder of his life. He was one of the leading pioneers of American geology—"one of the fathers," Lesley calls him—and Sir Charles Lyell declared "that Hitchcock knew more of geology and could tell it better than any other man he had met on this side of the Atlantic."

It was in 1841, the year of Lyell's first visit to the United States, that Hitchcock published his *Final Report on the Geology of Massachusetts*. "It is with great pleasure we announce at last the appearance of this work," says Professor Silliman, "the most elaborate and laborious treatise on the subject of geology which has yet appeared in America."

The subject of surface geology occupied his attention from the very beginning of his researches. In 1823 he explained the origin of deltas, terraces, dispersion of drift, and polished rock surfaces by the action of moving waters or floods. It was the careful study of terraces that led to the preparation of the *Illustrations of Surface Geology*, published by the Smithsonian Institution in 1857, at that time the most complete monograph on the subject which had appeared in the United States. To him belongs also the honor of having proved from their footmarks the existence of a large fauna of giant bipeds and quadrupeds in the trias of New England. It was the description of these gigantic footmarks that strengthened Owen in his belief in the existence of the *Dinornis* of New Zealand,

and also gave the first proofs of the existence of Dinosaurs, although they received the name of "ornithoid lizards or batrachians."

Professor Loomis has kindly furnished me with the following summary respecting Hitchcock's more important discoveries and contributions to geological science: "It was as a geologist," he says, "that he made his widest reputation. The survey of Massachusetts was the first state survey. All the material had to be obtained by first-hand observation, and the complexities of its structure at once forced Hitchcock to face all the mooted questions of the day. The origin of the drift or glacial deposits over New England was the centre of the most heated discussions and the wildest theories. Here his keen observations and sanity kept him from adopting the theory of a great flood, and caused him to be the man to introduce into America those interpretations of glacial deposition which were just coming into existence in Europe from the study of Alpine glaciers. He was one of the first to recognize that mountains were formed from uplifts rather than from carving of original masses by water; and the first to show that layers could be so completely folded as to be overturned and original sequence even reversed as a result of the great movement of the folding agents. He taught that lavas were of all ages, that they were intruded as well as extruded onto the surface. And perhaps as remarkable as any of his observations was that gneisses and granites in certain cases were sedimentary deposits, so altered by heat that the constituent pebbles and matrix were softened, squeezed out of shape, and even changed in their mineral constitution. This was in his sixty-seventh year and serves to show not only his mental keenness, but also the plasticity which his mind retained all through his life. In the above we see the philosophical side of his mind, always seeking explanations for what he observed; nor was he satisfied until he had brought out his conclusions where they could be criticised by the whole world, and then accepted or altered after the best light obtainable had been focused on them.

"He was naturally a teacher, and when he had discovered facts or theories he spread that knowledge as far as possible; so we see him writing continuously treatises on various subjects. One of the most successful was his *Elements of Geology*, which for three decades served as the standard textbook in this subject and ran

through thirty-one editions. In his desire to fill out and make systematic the knowledge of any subject he touched, he also added to this work an outline of the *Geology of the Globe*, the first attempt in America to survey the world, then so meagerly known.

“Another field which he opened up, and which belongs to him preëminently, was the knowledge of the tracks on the sandstones of the Connecticut Valley, footprints on the sands of time buried beneath thousands of feet of rock, footprints some of them larger than those of any living animal, and some so tiny as to need a magnifying glass to study. He collected them by the thousand (over 20,000), and described them and attempted to reconstruct the animals which made them. These caught not only the attention of scholars but of the general public also. He called the new study Ichnology, as he at first interpreted many of them as tracks of birds, though he later recognized that the majority of them were made by bipedal reptiles (Dinosaurs). He described and named over one hundred and fifty sorts of animals from these tracks, and assembled a collection of them which even today is unique, a collection which stirs the imagination to realization of the past as none other I have ever seen. His reports on the geology of Massachusetts and on the footprints have been the only geology which has appealed to a Massachusetts legislature enough for them to publish, and Hitchcock has been the only geologist the state has had.”

Besides being an original promoter of the system of state surveys, and the expounder of a new branch of paleontology—Ichnology—to him, more than to any other man, is due the title of founder of the Association of American Geologists—the forerunner and parent of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. The first written suggestion in regard to the formation of this association came from him. At a meeting held at the rooms of the Franklin Institute in Philadelphia, on April 2, 1840, the association was organized, and he was chosen president, being the first of a long line of American savants to receive this distinction. He was also one of the incorporators of the National Academy of Sciences, and a member or honorary member of many of the leading literary and scientific societies and academies both at home and abroad. In 1818, at the age of twenty-five, he received unsolicited from Yale College the degree of Master of Arts, and in

1840 Harvard University conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

He was deeply interested in the subject of agricultural education, gave addresses on scientific agriculture, advocated and urged the formation of agricultural societies, and was a member at large and chosen the first secretary of the Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture. As early as 1848, a project was formed for establishing an agricultural school at Amherst, and the next year an act was passed by the General Court incorporating Edward Hitchcock, William B. Calhoun, and Samuel L. Hinckley by the name of the Massachusetts Agricultural Institute. Thus the way was prepared for the Agricultural College, of which institution Edward Hitchcock was one day to be a father. It was owing largely to his influence that Amherst was finally selected as the seat of that college; and the general course of study adopted and followed for many years, embodied the features recommended by him in his classic report of 1851 on the agricultural schools of Europe.

“Nor can the history of Mount Holyoke Seminary, any more than that of Amherst College, be written,” says Dr. Tyler, “without large reference to President Hitchcock, of whose family Miss Lyon was a member, when she was laying broad and deep her plans for founding it, and whose tongue and pen were among the chief organs for communicating those plans to the public. These two Institutions will perpetuate his name and his influence so long as they faithfully represent that idea—science and religion—which was the motto of his life.” As a citizen of Amherst he was keenly alive to whatever would best promote its interests and welfare. In 1851 his name heads the list of incorporators of the Amherst and Belchertown Railroad Company, and in 1864 he was an incorporator of the First National Bank of Amherst.

He was a prolific writer, and the wide range of subjects covered shows his extraordinary versatility. His published writings include twenty-six distinct volumes, thirty-five separate pamphlets and reports, ninety-four papers in journals, and eighty newspaper articles—making a total of nearly 9,000 printed pages, with 256 plates and 1,134 woodcuts. “For the two hundred and thirty-two plates and eleven hundred and thirty-four woodcuts in my works,” he says, “I have been mainly indebted to the pencil and patience of my beloved wife.” To her he dedicated his *Religion of Geology*.

More than half of these publications were scientific contributions, the others being religious books, addresses, essays, sermons, educational writings, biographical memoirs and sketches, reviews, poems, and temperance tracts.

“Quick and accurate observation of Nature was, of course, the foundation of his scientific discoveries,” says Dr. Tyler, his eminent colleague. “His judgment of character, like his interpretation of natural phenomena, was quick and seldom erroneous. He had the originality and creative power which belong to genius. He was made for a discoverer, for an originator of new ideas, new theories, new methods, new measures. He was tall enough to see over the heads of other men, and catch the first dawning beams of a new day. . . . His labors have shed lustre on the country that gave him birth, and have made the Connecticut Valley a classic land, whither men of science from all nations must go on pilgrimage, if they would see the best ichnological cabinet in the world, and indeed the only one that deserves or claims that distinctive name. And as they visit that cabinet, and the other scientific collections and buildings on this consecrated eminence, under the name of Edward Hitchcock they will read the inscription: *si monumentum quaeris, circumspice*.”

“He had naturally great physical strength and powers of endurance; and though by overtasking his prodigious powers by more prodigious exertions, he early impaired his health and strength, still down to the last years of his life,” we are told, “few could climb mountains or break rocks with him—few could endure so much fatigue as he on a geological excursion.”

His last years—“years of suffering, years of dying, they almost seemed to him”—found him still writing and publishing, still lecturing to his classes, still making large and choice collections for his cabinets, still caring and planning for his beloved College, and still toiling to enlarge the boundaries of science. His fruitful and laborious life, spent in the service of education and science, came to its close on February 27, 1864.

On the records of the Board of Trustees is this tribute to his memory: “The memorial of the great and good is always found in the results of their labors for the benefit of those among whom they lived and labored. Guided by this rule, the late President Hitchcock is seen everywhere around us”—in the mountains, hills

and streams of the Connecticut Valley, which bear today the names he gave them. "Though dead, truly he yet speaketh. Nowhere can we look, without his mark standing prominently out. And so will it be, while Amherst College shall continue to be known among men. Often as she may exchange her external dress, there will always remain from generation to generation the foot-prints and the head-prints of Edward Hitchcock."

In closing, let me quote from the highly appreciative memoir of Edward Hitchcock, read by Professor Lesley, state geologist of Pennsylvania, before the National Academy of Sciences in 1866: "Shall I allude to his scientific monuments at Amherst? I need only say to such of you as have not yet beheld them, Go and see what one man can accomplish! All honor to his fellow-workmen there! But what Amherst is, Hitchcock has made it—so says all the world, and what all the world says must be true. He was the master-mind at that centre. Let Amherst erect a statue to him in front of his Museum—a statue of pure, white Vermont marble, for he was an American Christian—a statue lifted high upon a cubical plinth of Quincy granite, for he was a simple-hearted son of Massachusetts—a statue facing Holyoke, for the oblique denudation of its summit he discovered, and the marvellous beauties of its panorama were his heart's delight. America has reached the time when it needs the idolatry of hero-worship to counteract its excessive tendency to individualization, and its intolerant democracy. And this man is one of America's heroes."

In 1846-47 President Hitchcock "*saved the College.*" His administration marked the turning point in its history. It was the end of the old era and the beginning of a new. What will Amherst do on her Hundredth Anniversary to show her gratitude and honor his memory?

AT THE SIEGE OF URFA

CHARLES F. WEEDEN, JR.

THE U. S. S. *Pensacola* left New York on January 25, 1919, with over three million dollars' worth of relief supplies for the people of the Near East, especially for the Armenians. Sailing on her were Lucius Thayer, '18, and myself along with a party of forty other men, most of them just discharged from the Army or Navy. For nearly a year the Near East Relief Committee was able to carry on its wonderful work throughout Asia Minor, as it still does in some parts of the country. But toward the end of 1919 the Turks began to show symptoms of their present restlessness under Allied control. Gradually the Turkish nationalist movement spread, until by January, 1920, the unrest was so universal that the French were compelled to withdraw from a large part of the territory they were holding. The evacuation involved a considerable loss to the French both in men and in prestige and left the population of the abandoned districts exposed to the rapacity of Turkish soldiers and officials. Its immediate consequence was the massacre of thousands of Armenians. Among other cities abandoned to the Turks was Urfa, where the French garrison capitulated after withstanding a sixty-two-day siege. Through treachery and trickery characteristic of all their dealings the Turks annihilated the French and plunged the whole region into indescribable turmoil. The following story of the siege of Urfa is extracted from my letters home.

FEBRUARY 6. What a life! Here we are in Urfa and we cannot get away, for we are virtually prisoners. The Turks and Arabs have cut the railroad and all the telegraph lines, so that we are shut off from all outside communication.

FEBRUARY 9. *C'est la guerre!* Two days ago a group of six hundred cavalry were seen gathering out on the hills near Urfa. Later two of them came riding into the city with big white flags and went to French headquarters with an ultimatum saying that unless the French left the city within twenty-four hours the Turks would attack them. Of course the French refused to leave, as

they had been sent there by the French government and had no power to withdraw without orders. A little later the French commandant sent word over to us that we had better move our orphans from the tents where we had them gathered, back into the old stone orphanage in the city. So within an hour we got those twelve hundred orphans out of the tents and over into the Armenian quarter where the old orphanage is located. Believe me, it was some scramble! However, there was no fighting that day. But this morning shortly after breakfast we heard firing and tore outside to see what was going on. We saw a French ambulance-wagon carrying supplies come racing down the road near the city wall, saw the mules fall, heard some shots, and surmised that the battle was on. The Turks had fired on the French and killed two soldiers. Soon bullets began to kick up the dust near our house, so we withdrew inside. We spent the day in making Red Cross flags and raised an American flag over our house. We have fixed up our cellar in case we need to retire to a place affording good protection, for we have a great many windows here.

FEBRUARY 10. During the night a good deal of firing, but not very near us. The French are occupying various places outside the city and are entrenched. By making this attack the Turks have broken the Armistice, as peace terms have not yet been signed for Turkey. Our water supply has been cut off, but as we have had four inches of heavy snow, we have used that for drinking, washing, and cleaning.

FEBRUARY 11. The French are occupying a position behind our orphanage in the city, and hence a good deal of fire passes over the building. This post has been cut off by the Turks, but our Greek chauffeur got through the lines tonight and brought us all the information from the city and Armenian quarter. The Armenians are preparing for a defense of their quarter and have made bombs out of our empty condensed milk cans. . . . The French came over from their headquarters last night to ask for some medical supplies for their wounded. . . . We tried to see if we couldn't get in touch with the Turks by starting out with an American flag, but we were shot at and returned. We wanted to find out just where the Americans stood. Now we must tie up our fate with the French. . . . The Turks burned

the French military governor's house last night and he just escaped with his life, being forced to leave all his papers and belongings behind. Have barricaded most of our windows with boxes of soap and milk and canned vegetables. The French reinforcements are expected any time.

FEBRUARY 13. Still snowing hard and very cold. Many of the French troops, especially the African troops, have frozen their feet. A good many bullets strike our house now and some have zipped inside, even when we were eating dinner. . . . The French have sent us rifles.

FEBRUARY 15. Continual firing, but not much open action. As I was standing near the window today, a spent bullet came through the glass and hit me in the leg.

FEBRUARY 17. This has been the worst night and day that we have had. It is now only nine-thirty, but it seems as if I had been up for years. Last night we heard some sharp firing behind our house on One Tree Hill where the French are entrenched. We can only wait and watch. The suspense is awful. Ever since dark last night we have been on edge. As soon as we could see out this morning, we noticed small detachments of the French making their way toward our house. They have lost One Tree Hill, which is the most important elevation for the control of fire on the city. Across the field in front of our house we saw four soldiers shot down—three of them are still lying in the snow, but the fourth has crawled away to safety. . . . Twenty-five French soldiers have been sent to our house to protect the Americans. It has been snowing so hard that we cannot see more than fifty yards. We have given the soldiers sheets to camouflage them against the snow when they go out on patrol.

FEBRUARY 22. Secret stuff! Have just had the first bath possible in sixteen days and the first change of clothes in ten. The "war" still goes on with the French taking the defensive till reinforcements arrive. Bad weather for fighting and impossible for traveling or for moving an army. . . . At present we have enough food here and the French have supplies to last a while longer. With fifty people in the house, thirty of them soldiers, it is an awful mess. We cannot go out without drawing fire from the Turks.

FEBRUARY 25. The night of the twenty-third I shall remember for a long time. Shortly after supper the little French sergeant came in and told us that the Turks had taken our cook-house, where we had a supply of wheat and other food for the orphans, and also ten E. P. tents which we used as a dining-room for the orphans. For the last three nights the Kurds had been coming nearer and nearer, and now they were within a hundred yards of our house. The sergeant wanted to open fire on them. We didn't want to lose our property without some sort of a fight, so we told him to go ahead. . . . Clements and I tore upstairs and stationed ourselves at a back window, each of us with a rifle. In about five minutes the French let loose with five machine guns and a load of grenades. Immediately there were some awful yells and lots of confused shouting from the Kurds. Then they opened fire on our house. It was very dark and still snowing. All we could fire at was the flash of their rifles. For about half an hour we fired away with bullets crashing through the glass over our heads and flying around the room. Then the Kurds retreated and everything was quiet. We went to bed down in the cellar. . . . About midnight the Kurds started another attack on our house. We helped the French where we could, getting various things for them and traveling around the house—which was in utter darkness, of course—with all sorts of materials for them to use as barricades at the windows. About two o'clock the little sergeant and a comrade brought downstairs one of the Algerian soldiers who was badly wounded. We tried to fix him up, but he died within a few minutes. He was the first to be killed in our house. . . . Towards four in the morning the firing from outside stopped. We went to bed again, but couldn't sleep. As soon as it was light we made a trip around the house to see what damage had been done. There wasn't a pane of glass left whole and in all the back rooms big bullet holes in the walls. Outside in the snow were three or four dead Kurds, who had gotten as near as fifty feet to the house, and all around were the tracks of feet and every now and then big holes in the snow where men had fallen.

FEBRUARY 26. We spent most of the day barricading the doors and windows with boxes, bales of cloth, tables, trunks, and anything we could find. We were attacked again about midnight, but before that the Kurds came out to take away the dead and

the French didn't fire until the Kurds began. The other French posts fired when the attack was made on our house, helping to protect three sides, so that all we had to do was to guard the rear. It is some racket when thirty machine guns get to tearing off strings of a thousand shots. . . . Our tobacco is all gone and we have taken to smoking tea-leaves.

FEBRUARY 27. The Turks have been attacking the other French posts recently, and though we are always in the line of fire, we haven't been so much in the middle of things. Now we have made sandbags out of unbleached muslin, filling the bags with dirt dug up in the cellar. One of the ladies was hit by a bullet today, but not seriously hurt. Our last water-line has been cut off—the sergeant thought the water had been poisoned, but we tried it out on my dog and he drank it and still lives.

FEBRUARY 28. One of the happiest days in my life! We were awakened about five A. M. by firing and it didn't take us long to distinguish the boom of cannon. We saw that the Turks were shelling French headquarters, and shell after shell fell among the houses. Then they changed their objective and picked out a post about two hundred yards from our house where the well is from which we must get our water. After about an hour's shelling, when it seemed as if all the French must be killed, they started an attack. The French, however, had been well protected in the cellar of this post, so that when the Turks and Kurds attacked they were ready for them. We opened up with cross-fire from our machine guns. The "enemy" advanced in little groups of about ten each, but they didn't get very far, except one group which reached the walls of the house where they were protected from all French fire from within. But machine-gun fire from our house killed them all before they could get farther. After an hour and a half of repeated attacks the Turks withdrew to a sheltered gulley and we sat down to rest. We were all sitting around grabbing a bit of bread and coffee when suddenly a Frenchman yelled out, "*Avion français!*" We all made for the roof and the windows. There sure enough was a French 'plane circling over the city at about three thousand feet. We all fell over each other so great was our joy. It flew around for about ten minutes and then went off. The Turks had seen it, too, and if there is anything they are afraid of it is a 'plane. They fired at it even with their revolvers and then broke

in all directions running across the fields. We picked off a lot of them. In the early part of the afternoon the Turks shelled our house, and we all retreated to the cellar. One shell came in, exploded, and landed in the bathtub, but the rest of them just blew off parts of our good roof. . . . The 'plane dropped a message to the French: "*Bon courage. Les mauvais jours touchent à leur fin. Vous serez bientôt renforcés et ravitaillés.*" With that encouragement we all feel better.

MARCH 6. Wonderful weather now. Still firing and attacks. Today the Turks shelled headquarters—we counted over five hundred shells in less than an hour. The Turks almost got inside the French headquarters when they made their attack after the shelling. About two hundred Turks killed; six French, and thirty wounded. Yesterday was a bad day too. We were awakened a bit before sunrise by the booming of the Turkish cannon. They had commenced to shell French headquarters, and they certainly did it. From sunrise till three o'clock in the afternoon they fired continuously, always from short range and often very effectively. During the morning we saw the headquarters building gradually shot to pieces. Occasionally a shell passed over our house or landed just outside. About noon, after shelling headquarters off and on all the morning, the Turks attacked again, and for twenty minutes the French machine guns echoed and reëchoed through the city and the hills, pouring out a steady volley of bullets. The French had to come out into the open for a while to get at the Turks, and we could watch the battle—shrapnel and shells bursting all around and plenty of action from the machine guns.

About half an hour after the attack the French 'plane returned and flew over Urfa for about five minutes, evidently trying to read the panels on the ground. It stayed only a very short time and then flew away again to the west without bringing us any word. However, it is some consolation to think it even came. If the reënforcements do not come shortly, I guess we will all be "pushing up daisies" before the week is out.

MARCH 19. Still carrying on. An attack last night in the dark, but we surrounded our house with home-made flares of cloth soaked in gasoline and nobody got very near without being discovered. We can always tell when an attack is coming by the loud barking of the million and one dogs in Urfa and by the

jackal-like cries which the Kurds use to locate each other. . . . The French commandant received a *parlementaire* from the Turks saying that they congratulated the French on their defense; that the war was a bloody one for themselves; offered the French safe escort to Arab-Punar, but if the French stayed they had sworn to get them out and would proceed to employ their artillery again with greater effect than ever. Needless to say, the French told them where they could get off.

MARCH 23. No more candles or tobacco. We use motor oil with string for wicks as our meagre lights at night. The French send us fresh horse-meat every day now—really not so bad. They are forced to eat their cavalry horses, so it's "*fini*" French cavalry.

MARCH 28. No big attacks recently, though we are still cooped up. The French shot up a camel train bringing ammunition to the Turks today. . . . Last night a Kurd came into the French lines, pretending he brought a letter offering reinforcements to the French. He is undoubtedly a spy, and is being fed at present on bread and water until he opens up a bit more.

APRIL 2—Fifty-fourth day. The French are very low on food and we have been giving them all we could spare. Went over to French headquarters last night to see the officers. They are all living in cellars and are all entrenched, for their buildings are pretty well shot up. Our house is perforated with bullet holes. We have tea on our barricaded balcony almost every afternoon with the bullets flicking off the handles of the teacups.

APRIL 11. The French have been forced to ask for an armistice. The siege ended, and we all went out for the first time in sixty-two days without a shot being fired. . . . At the request of the French and the Turks, I went to the signing of the "peace terms" on the bridge between the city and French headquarters. The French are to leave within twenty-four hours and are promised safe escort. . . . It seems that the Armenians in the city were also shut up and their food became so short that they ate horses, dogs, and what cats they could find. Three of our orphans were killed, and seven wounded. The Turks still profess friendship for the Americans, and we are the only ones who have free access to any part of the city, the rest of the people being still confined in their several quarters.

The French troops left Urfa at midnight on April 11. They had hardly reached a point five or six miles from the city, when they were attacked and surrounded by some five or six thousand Turks and Kurds. Among the assailants were even some inhabitants of the city. The French fought bravely until their machine guns became white hot and ceased to fire. Then the commander, in an attempt to save his men, tried to surrender. But the Kurds came in swarms over the crest of the hills and, surrounding the hollow in which the French stood, literally cut them to pieces.

I was in the city at the time of the return of the Turks and passed through their columns as they brought back their spoils, their horses loaded with guns, uniforms stripped from the French dead, and every sort of plunder they could gather. In the city they were parading the heads of French officers on spears. As I passed along they would yell at the Turkish gendarme who was accompanying me, "Why don't you kill him too?" and the Turkish women who had come out to greet the "victors" jeered and cried at me.

We all feared that the Armenians would be massacred, but because the Armenians had kept their neutrality more or less, or possibly because of the presence of seven Americans in the city, the Turks promised that nothing of the sort should occur. However, the days were full of uncertainty and the situation tense, especially when the Turks began to arrest Armenians as French spies.

Up to the time when I left on May 30, during a supposed twenty-day armistice between the French and Turkish armies in Cilicia, no further serious outbreak happened in Urfa.

JOHN WOODRUFF SIMPSON

A TRIAD OF APPRECIATIONS

[John W. Simpson was born on October 13, 1850, at East Craftsbury, Vt., the son of James W. and Jane (Walker) Simpson. He prepared for college at the Vermont State Normal School, entered Amherst College in 1867, and was graduated in 1871. In college he distinguished himself by excellence in scholarship and in public speaking. After two years' study at Columbia Law School, he was admitted to the bar of New York State and entered the law office of Alexander & Green where he remained until 1884. On January 1, 1884, he formed the law firm of Simpson, Thacher & Barnum. When Speaker Thomas B. Reed left Congress in 1899, he joined the firm, and for a short time its name was Reed, Simpson, Thacher & Bartlett. Later it became Simpson, Thacher, Barnum & Bartlett and then Simpson, Thacher & Bartlett. Mr. Simpson was elected one of the Alumni Trustees of Amherst College in June 1904, and a permanent Trustee in December, 1908. He died in New York City on May 16, 1920.—EDITOR.]

THE UNDERGRADUATE

SIMPSON at College was not one of those who take charge of things at the beginning of freshman year and are retired by submersion before the first twelvemonth is over. His friends were mostly his intimates. But his countenance and demeanor, at once retiring and assured, were early noted of all who saw him, and his recitations were marked from the first by a characteristic combination of grace and precision—apparent even on that rarest of occasions when it happened to him, as it does to all but the rarest of “industrious apprentices,” to be not quite thoroughly prepared. Nevertheless he minded his own business too thoroughly not to be somewhat masked at first by the many who did not. This was all changed in five minutes the first term of sophomore year, when it came his turn to speak before the College at what were, for some reason, called “Rhetoricals” and were a great feature of the course at Amherst, the two upper classes speaking original, and the others “selected” orations. Thereupon this reticent youth, without any means but the quiet dignity of his presence and especially his voice (which it was remarkable that he only modulated, never forced) electrified his audience.

His “piece” was an extract from one of John Bright’s speeches and therefore marked by gravity and not in the least by the grandiloquence frequently the choice of the sophomore. Had it needed eloquence of a higher kind, however, Simpson’s delivery would have supplied it. Everybody in college began—and con-



JOHN WOODRUFF SIMPSON

tinued—to talk about his truly remarkable voice—flute-like in recitative passages and in stirring ones deepening into a kind of vibrant clarinet-like quality that made his hearers' emotional organization vibrate with it in almost mechanical unison. Little change of attitude, few gestures, and those seeming to follow instead of emphasizing, the cogency of vocal expression.

The Amherst of that day was devoted to oratory. The course in elocution was long and thorough and popular. Boys with no natural gift in that direction nevertheless made strenuous and often, of course, deluded efforts to excel in it. We went to hear Sumner, Chapin, Gough, Beecher, above all Phillips, who was our exemplar. I can hear Phillips' voice today as well as when I heard it in College Hall the first of many times. It was celebrated the country over. It was not, however, as fine as Simpson's. It had less resonance and consequently less beauty. Simpson's was truly, like Sarah Bernhardt's, a voice of gold. And he used it, as I have said, with great skill. His oratory alone would have placed him early among the few leaders of the class. But he added scholarship to it, taking for instance, together with high rank at the close of the course, the Latin prize hands down, as well as naturally all the honors in both oratory and debate.

When senior year was reached he was naturally chosen Class Orator, the most prized distinction in the four years. Those who heard the oration on Class Day, 1871, the semi-centennial of the College, will not have forgotten the impression made by his treatment of his theme, "The Scholar's Place in the Work of the Century." It was deemed sensational at the time, and theological fogies shook their heads at what was really but a counsel of wise scepticism in the spirit of Saint Paul's "Prove all things." In this spirit he began his life's work, during which, from first to last, however close his prudent scrutiny and however careful his preliminary removal of doubts of all kinds, in every sense of the word he was known of all his friends to have illustrated the rest of the text which bids us "hold fast that which is good." No one, however, who knew him at college can have failed to breathe a sigh of regret that potentially the finest orator of his time (at least in the opinion of one who has heard them all) was led by force of circumstance to hide instead of develop for all the world this particular one of his many talents.

William C. Brownell.

THE TRUSTEE

I wish that I might pay fitting tribute to John Woodruff Simpson, but I know that these written words will sadly fail of their purpose.

He was chairman of the Trustee Committee on Finance throughout our acquaintance. He had general responsibility for keeping the funds of the College; I had like responsibility for spending them. As we went our related ways, beginning from sheer lack of acquaintance, friendship grew and became stronger between us. Perhaps it was the Scottish blood which drew us together. I should like to think it was something deeper, something which often throbs and thrills beneath the inarticulate moods of Scotsmen.

My first impression of him was that of his skill as a workman. He had made his own way in the law. It was easy to see why he had made his way so fast. He had the first essential of a genuine mind-clarity. His thoughts and his words pierced and slashed confusion and disorder like streaks of blazing light. No matter how baffling the problem, one had confidence that his mind would do with it what could be done and would never have the illusion of having done more. He was a beautifully skilled workman to watch.

The second impression was very different. It revealed a man who had put work into its proper place. His work was to direct and arrange the businesses of men. But he knew that skill and success in direction and arrangement do not take one into the presence of life. He had a sense for the values which are life. He had craving and sensitiveness for beauty and meaning. He knew that life succeeds only as it takes these values. After one had come to know him, one always guessed or felt beneath the skilful mechanician the human spirit that lived, that knew what living is. In knowing him one touched not simply the instruments of life, but also life itself.

My third impression was that of a man of genuine understanding. It was very pleasant to be laughed at by him. And I often had the experience. But then he often laughed at himself too. And we both laughed much at other men. He knew that a college teacher is and ought to be in some respects a rather foolish person.

But he knew, too, that on the whole and in more fundamental respects, the business man is still more foolish. He was amused at my dreams and my enthusiasms, but he knew that I ought to have something of the sort in order to play my part. He had the tolerance which comes from genuine understanding. There are so many, many men who are devoted to a single cause that we give thanks for a man who knows what causes are and knows that they must be many. In a group of men he seemed to place each man and each cause in relation to every other. He seemed disposed and equipped to understand them. That is intelligence—and he had it.

It is hard to put into words a proper tribute to Mr. Simpson. It is quite inadequate to measure him in terms of oneself. But in the last resort that is all one can do. I have delighted during these eight years in his skill, in his taste, in his understanding. And now that he is gone, I am, with many others, bereft.

Alexander Meiklejohn.

THE LAWYER

I first met Mr. Simpson in the fall of 1899. He was at that time in the fullness of his powers. His apprenticeship had been served in the law firm of Alexander & Green, the leading corporation law firm of New York City in the 70's. He had formed his own firm in 1884. Important work came to him quickly, and by 1899 his firm was generally recognized as one of the strongest firms in the city.

Early in his professional career he had done some work in the courts, but at the time I knew him his work was entirely that of a counsellor. His active work was done in a period when economic conditions were rapidly changing. Large scale production was becoming more and more prevalent. The corporation was replacing the partnership, and the large corporation was replacing a group of corporations or a group of partnerships. Mr. Simpson was one of the legal leaders in the new movement. He helped to make precedents. It has been the fashion to picture a corporation lawyer as one who contrives elaborate schemes to befuddle people. No one who knew or worked with Mr. Simpson could ever get such an impression of his work. His clients were not substantially different from the business men that come into the

life of a busy lawyer in a small town. Their problems, however, were more complex and more intricate. His work was to help them solve those problems. His gift lay in making complex things simple and clear. He sought the truth and followed it.

Mr. Brownell has given a picture of Mr. Simpson as he was at Amherst—a gifted scholar and a magnetic public speaker. The testimony of almost all of his college contemporaries is to the same effect. Those of us who knew him in his mature years never heard him make what could be called a public speech. But we had ample opportunity to see him influence other men. He combined to a rare degree the power of analysis and the power of persuasion. His clear mind enabled him to penetrate to the bottom of a subject, and his unrivaled power of presentation made it easy for him to illuminate any subject which he, himself, had grasped. His clients followed him unwaveringly.

He was deeply interested in politics, although he took no active part in political life. Those who worked with him in his later years and saw him do so easily the things that were hard for other men, were always haunted with the thought of how much he might have achieved in public life. In his later years he was wont to say that perhaps he should have gone back to Vermont and entered public life. Perhaps so. In that field he would surely have attained a more popular success. A wider number of people would have acclaimed him at the end of his life. As to whether his success would have been more real, however, his admirers may well hold different opinions. Surely no one can doubt that his life was a very real success. He did the day's work simply and without weighing the credits. He lived a daily life that brought joy into the lives of those about him.

Freedom from the need of working for a livelihood came to him comparatively early, and with that freedom he took the opportunity to travel. He liked good books and read them diligently. He was a wide student and a discriminating critic of works of art. He loved all things that were beautiful. He got much from and gave much to his family. If he was at the height of his creative powers in the late 90's, it is still true that his life was in its full flower when it ended.

I saw him last a few days before his death. His eyes and his voice were so much the eyes and voice of the man that I had first

met twenty years before, that there was no impression of age. He waved his "*au revoir*" as he would wave a good-by when starting for a Vermont holiday. It left one with an indelible impression that his spirit was not to be imprisoned by a failing body.

A few days later they carried his body to the little Scotch burying ground at East Craftsbury. His family, his kinsmen, and a few old friends followed the body on foot. One could only think of that requiem which another Scotsman—also with an indefinable charm—had written for his Samoan grave:

Under the wide and starry sky,
Dig the grave and let me lie.
Glad did I live and gladly die,
And I laid me down with a will.

This be the verse you grave for me:
Here he lies where he longed to be;
Home is the sailor, home from the sea,
And the hunter home from the hill.

Dwight W. Morrow.

COLLEGE NOTES

AT THE END OF A CENTURY

Amherst began its one hundredth year with a larger faculty and a larger entering class than ever before in its history. Standing room only was available in the freshman gallery during the opening exercises on September 23. Official figures are not yet available, but the preliminary list of the class of 1924 numbered 185 men. Of these more than 130 have been pledged by the twelve fraternities. Among other remarkable features of Amherst's centennial year are the absence of President Meiklejohn on sabbatical leave, the abolition of the two-semester in favor of the three-term system, the starting of a new plan for major studies, the experimental opening of courses for workmen in Springfield and Holyoke, the campaign for a three million dollar Centennial Gift to the College, and the plans for an impressive celebration of Amherst's one hundredth Commencement next June.

In his address at the opening exercises Acting-President Olds paid an inspiring tribute to President Meiklejohn, testifying to his loyalty to the welfare of the College and his sincere devotion to the cause for which he is working. He spoke of the personal esteem in which he held the president and eulogized his value to the institution of which he is the leader. After reading the names of the new professors and greeting those already in the faculty who are returning after a period spent in foreign or domestic sabbatical research, he outlined with conviction the worth and function of broad, liberal, cultural education. Following the conclusion of his address the student body thundered forth an ovation of applause the length, volume, and spontaneity of which bore witness to the impression which the acting-president has made upon the hearts of those with whom he has come in contact in the thirty years which he has devoted to the welfare of Amherst College.

New appointments to the faculty not announced in the August QUARTERLY include: Stewart L. Garrison, Harvard '12, formerly head of the department of English at Worcester Academy, as associate professor of English and public speaking; William T.

Rowland, last year teaching in Queen's College, Kingston, Ont., as associate professor of Latin; Malcolm O. Young, '16, as bibliographer in the library; Robert C. French, '20, research assistant in chemistry; John W. Harlow, assistant in geology; and W. C. Townsend, '20, assistant in biology. Professor Charles E. Bennett will act as director of religious activities during the year.

THE GEOLOGICAL EXPEDITION

Early in the morning of June 16th a party of six left Amherst to hunt for extinct animals in Colorado and Wyoming. The party was led by F. B. Loomis, professor of geology, and with him were J. W. Harlow, his assistant, E. O. Clark, K. R. Mackenzie, and C. F. Heard of the present Senior Class, and Newell C. Loomis. The expedition was financed by the class of 1896 and equipped with two Ford cars, tents, and such tools as are needed for this kind of work. Twelve days were required to make the run of 2100 miles to Grover, Colo., the party camping along the road as they went.

Among the forms especially sought were the three-toed ancestor of the horse (*Meshippus*), rhinoceros remains of all kinds, and miocene oreodonts (grazing animals about the size and general build of a pig, but with feet more like those of a dog).

Work was begun some ten miles north-east of Grover on some bluffs located by last year's party. This is geologically one of the later deposits (pliocene), perhaps one million years old, in which bones are rare and fragmentary, but parts of a large rhinoceros, a long-legged camel, and the pliocene horse (*Protohippus*) were found. This camel is a strange one with a small body but long legs and neck, so that it suggests the giraffe in build and habit. The specimen found would have been able to reach leaves sixteen or eighteen feet from the ground, and probably developed its peculiar build because of its habit of feeding from trees.

The horse was a moderate-sized one with three toes, but only the middle toe of each foot was used to walk on, the two side toes being reduced to vestiges. Beside this horse were a few teeth and bones of a very strange horse which had the low-crowned teeth and the three functional toes characteristic of the oligocene ancestor of the horses. This was probably some horse which, while other forms were adapting themselves to the prairies, had lived in the

woods and except for increase in size had scarcely progressed in its evolution.

After two weeks' work here the party moved north, sampling various exposures as they went, but not finding a real collecting ground until they reached the Raw Hide Creek in Wyoming. Here for a couple of weeks the bluffs yielded a fair return of forms belonging to the Lower Miocene epoch, some two million years old. The most abundant remains belonged to a small edition of the giraffe-like camel, a form which could have reached perhaps seven feet into the trees and was the ancestor of the larger form mentioned above. With it was a small deer-like animal (*Merychius*) now entirely extinct, and of this latter a complete skeleton was found, besides a number of scattered bones.

After looking over all the exposed bluffs in this vicinity, the party moved on to Van Tassel, just at the edge of Wyoming. Camp was made near the small town, and within half an hour bones began to turn up close to the camp. For the next two weeks the members of the party were kept busy taking up specimens, for they seemed to come without hunting and all on an area scarcely half a mile square. It must have represented some unusual condition in the past, either the vicinity of a water hole or the scene of some catastrophe, for many of the skeletons were complete, others would have been complete had the erosion not carried away considerable parts before they were found, and the bones and skulls were remarkably free from breakage.

In two weeks here the party collected six complete skeletons and parts of one hundred individual animals. There were several kinds represented, but especially four grazing types, all oreodonts. One was large, perhaps six hundred pounds in weight, but with short, stocky legs and a heavy head. The others graded down in size to the smallest of the series, which would not have weighed over fifty pounds. These were not young but full grown animals, the smaller types more slender and long legged than the larger ones. There were also numerous rodents, especially an ancestor of the beaver. A few parts of carnivores turned up occasionally, in one place the skull of a small dog and some other dog-like forms.

There were also some remains of horses, camels, and rhinoceroses, but never in any abundance. These were all in beds slightly older than those of the preceding locality. When this rich

pocket had been worked out, none of the other bluffs yielded any more bones, and the party moved eastward into Nebraska.

Near Chadron, Nebraska, work was started in the oligocene beds, which were probably laid down 2,500,000 years ago on the prairies of that time. Skulls of a tiny deer and of the first camel and rhinoceros came to light, as well as a fine pair of jaws of a tremendous pig, which must have had a head fully three feet long. These beds were followed up across the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation, on the north edge of which another rich locality was discovered.

Here were found considerable parts and finally a complete skeleton of the three-toed horse (*Meshippus*). This find was especially welcome, since for years the College has been trying to get a series of skeletons to illustrate the development of the horse from its tiny (twelve inches high at the shoulder) ancestor, which lived nearly four million years ago, down to the living type. The museum already had four out of the five typical stages, having found the "dawn-horse" with four toes on each foot in 1904; *Protohippus* with three toes, the side ones reduced to vestiges, in 1919; *Equus Scotti*, the immediate predecessor of the present form, in 1913; and the modern type with the side toes reduced to splint bones. The skeleton found last summer, having all three toes equally developed and all used to walk on, will make the series complete. The five skeletons will be mounted so as to show the whole sequence as no other museum, except the American Museum of New York City, can do. Of course, there are a host of other horse forms illustrating variations and migrations to the old world, and of this material Amherst has a goodly quantity also.

In the Bad Lands was found also a complete skeleton of the little running rhinoceros, a small form which adapted itself to up-land grazing life, but in doing so it came into competition with the more advanced grazing types already developed, such as early horses and camels, and so it failed to survive, dying out at the end of the Oligocene period. Another striking fossil was a very perfect skull of the sabre-toothed cat discovered just as the party were leaving the region. The field was by no means exhausted when camp had to be broken for the return to college.

The total collection for the summer consisted of 10 complete skeletons, 51 skulls, and 160 other lots of bones, mostly parts of

skeletons. These will be worked out and incorporated in the museum series, which is assuming the proportions of one of the large collections of fossil vertebrates in the country. The expedition of 1920 was the eighth which the College has sent out for adding to the resources of its museum.

THE LABOR COLLEGE

Amherst's unique plan for conducting classes for labor groups in Springfield and Holyoke is already under way. At a meeting early in October, Professors Hamilton, Stewart, and Cobb, and Mr. May met with representatives of the three labor organizations, the Central Labor Union of Holyoke, the Central Labor Union of Springfield, and the Springfield Locals of the Railroad Brotherhood, and drew plans for the organization of this Labor College.

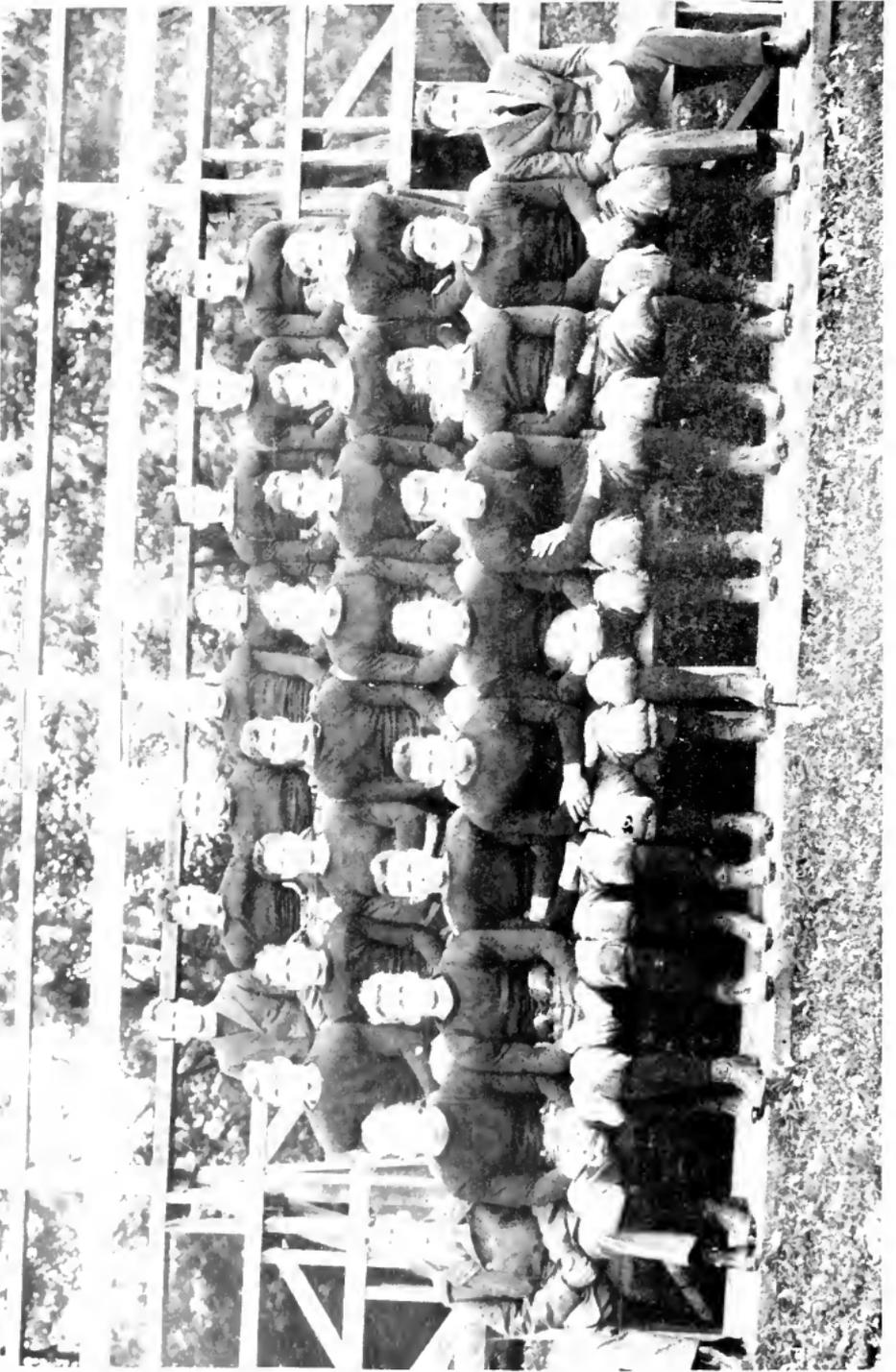
The Labor College is an expression of the belief that a liberal education should be available to all who feel the need of it. Besides giving the working man or woman an opportunity to meet more intelligently the issues of the day, it will also make it possible for the professors to study labor conditions more directly.

The complete list of courses and the members of the Amherst faculty who will give them is as follows:

1. Current Economic Problems—Professors Hamilton, Stewart, and Mr. May.
2. Industrial History—Mr. Saunders.
3. Social Psychology—Professor Ayres.
4. Practical English—Dr. Powell.
5. Social Problems in Modern Literature—Professor Whicher.
6. Mathematics—Professor Cobb.
7. Industrial Physiology and Sanitation—Professors Glaser and Plough.
8. State Government—Mr. Gaus.

AWARD OF THE TREADWAY CUP

The winner of the Treadway Trophy has been announced by Acting-President Olds. The trophy, which consists of a large silver loving cup, is awarded each year to that fraternity or non-fraternity group attaining the highest scholastic average. The reports for the year 1919-1920 show that Chi Phi has jumped from eleventh place in 1918-1919 to first with an average of 77.96.



THE 1920 TEAM

Delta Upsilon which won the cup for the year 1918-1919 stands a good second, while the others follow at very close intervals. One of the greatest advancements for the year was made by Phi Delta Theta, which moved from twelfth to fifth place with an average of 75.55.

Following are the averages:

Chi Phi	77.96	Chi Psi	74.53
Delta Upsilon	77.39	Beta Theta Pi	73.93
Non-Fraternity	76.68	Delta Kappa Epsilon	73.82
Alpha Delta Phi	75.90	Phi Gamma Delta	73.17
Phi Delta Theta	75.55	Theta Delta Chi	72.87
Phi Kappa Psi	75.43	Psi Upsilon	71.97
Delta Tau Delta	75.24		

College average 75.78

FOOTBALL

At the present writing the football team stands even with its opponents, having lost the opening game to Brown 13-0 and a week later won from Bowdoin by the same score. With Captain Card, Brisk, Clark, and Zink, all veterans of last year's varsity, as a nucleus, Coach Gettell is building up a football machine which promises to uphold Amherst's record of the past three seasons of no defeats on Pratt Field. Amherst has been fortunate in securing the services as line coach of Youngstrom, All-American guard on the 1919 Dartmouth team, whose success in training the line was apparent in the Bowdoin game when Amherst held the visitors for eight successive downs within ten yards of the goal line. In the same game. Brisk and Murnane showed consistent ability to gain ground.

The coaches have been giving much attention recently to the development of a successful attack, realizing that if Amherst is to beat Williams on November 20th it will be necessary to produce a team powerful in offensive as well as defensive tactics. One encouraging feature of the football situation this fall is the large number of freshmen who have reported for duty with the scrubs. For the first time in years it has been possible to see two freshman elevens going through signal practice daily. Several experienced players have entered with the class of 1924 and will be available for next

year's team. They will be given a chance to show what they can do when the freshmen play Deerfield Academy on November 17th. Meanwhile the slogan for the main campaign is "Beat Williams." Besides the final game with its old rival, Amherst has still to play Columbia at New York, Union and Hamilton at Amherst, Wesleyan at Middletown, and Trinity at Hartford.

DEBATING

Plans have just been completed for one of the most extensive Amherst debating seasons ever known. The first feature of the year's program will be the Williams-Wesleyan-Amherst annual triangular debate, which will be held either the week preceding or the week following Thanksgiving. The Amherst affirmative team will meet the Wesleyan negative aggregation in College Hall, while the Amherst negative will journey to Williamstown.

At a conference of representatives of the three colleges the following decisions were made. First, that the debate should be carried on under the Amherst plan, which consists of having a general subject for all teams to prepare upon and then twenty-four hours before the men go on the platform to assign a specific phase of the general subject as the topic for the debate. Second, the general subject selected for debate was "Direct Primaries." Third, it was definitely agreed that there should be only two or three men on each side, the exact number to be determined later, instead of four as in previous years. This completes the plans for the first debate of the year.

The most important development, however, is that the Amherst debating teams this year will make their first extended tour the second week in December. Four men will be taken on this trip, two of them speaking each night. Thursday evening the team will debate with Cornell, Friday with Hamilton, and Saturday with Syracuse. At all these debates the Amherst form of debating will be used. This trip, the first of its kind in the history of the College, will complete the pre-Christmas program.

More debates are being arranged for after the holidays with other colleges and universities of note. Already the schedule is twice as large as it has ever been.

T H E

Amherst Graduates' Quarterly

Published by THE ALUMNI COUNCIL OF AMHERST COLLEGE

GEORGE F. WHICHER, *Editor*

JOHN B. O'BRIEN, *Associate Editor*

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GEORGE F. WHICHER, '10

Published in NOVEMBER, FEBRUARY, MAY *and* AUGUST

Address all communications to Box 607, Amherst, Mass.

Subscription, \$2.00 a year

Single copies, 50 cents

Advertising rates furnished on request

Copyright, 1920, by the Alumni Council of Amherst College

Entry as second-class matter at the post-office at Springfield, Mass., pending.

EDITORIAL NOTES

DURING the past two years a precedent has been established which should not be lost sight of when Amherst begins to climb up its second century. Last fall the November meeting of the Alumni Council brought nearly one hundred prominent alumni back to Amherst for a two-days' visit while many others returned to witness one of the most splendid athletic contests ever fought on Pratt Field. This year the forty-two district leaders in the campaign for the Centennial Gift, men from all sections of the country, are to assemble on November 19th and 20th for a similar inspection of the College and to support the football team in its hardest battle of the season. Those who saw the spectacular triumph over Wesleyan last fall will realize that nothing can better nerve a team to its utmost efforts than the sense that they are playing before a large body of graduates eager to see the fighting spirit of Amherst teams perpetuated. In the colleges of the Middle West the alumni have a custom of coming back for the main home game of the season just as Amherst alumni return for reunions in June. We may well strengthen the tradition of the last

two years and make a habit of regarding the annual football contest with Williams or Wesleyan as the "homecoming" game. Let it be a time for general reunion among Amherst men of all classes, when alumni, faculty, and undergraduates renew their common enthusiasm for the welfare of the College and their understanding of what part Amherst is playing in the making of men.

BY VOTE of the Board of Trustees the Centennial Celebration will be held in June in connection with Amherst's one hundredth Commencement. A joint committee of trustees, faculty, and alumni, of which Professor Newlin is executive secretary, is now engaged in formulating a program for the occasion, which when completed will be sent to every alumnus. In view of the large number of alumni expected for the celebration the program will be adapted to appeal especially to them and will be less an academic formality than it would have been if the Centennial exercises had been held, as originally planned, in October, 1921. Class Day will probably be transferred to the Saturday preceding Commencement week, June 19th will be Baccalaureate Sunday, and the graduating exercises will be held on Monday, thus leaving Tuesday and Wednesday morning free for the celebration of Amherst's one hundredth birthday. Features now being considered by the committee include a conference of delegates from other colleges and universities and a historical pageant, taking the place of the Lawn Fete, on Tuesday, and special commemorative exercises on Wednesday before the Alumni Dinner. Men who plan to return—and are there any who do not?—should make reservations for rooms early, since the resources of the town will be severely taxed to accommodate the crowd.

NOVEMBER 27th, by fiat of certain all-powerful alumni, is to be made the "birthday" of Lord Jeffrey Amherst. Perhaps not of the historical Baron Amherst, born January 29, 1717, but at least of that legendary Lord Jeff who has become the guardian spirit of Amherst College. On that night Alumni Association dinners will be held all over the country, and Amherst men everywhere will renew their loyalty to the "soldier of the king." Faculty delegates will attend the dinners in the East to describe the present condition of the College. Enthusiasm for

Amherst will be the keynote of each assemblage, and there will be no let-down of enthusiasm until the "one hundred hour, one hundred per cent" campaign for the Centennial Gift of three million dollars or over is carried to a successful finish.

LIBRI SCRIPTI PERSONÆ

DR. FREDERICK TUCKERMAN is a graduate of the Massachusetts Agricultural College and a well-known man of science and citizen of Amherst.

CHARLES F. WEEDEN, JR., '16, of Newton Center, was a lieutenant in the air service during the war. A selection from his journal describing the siege of Urfa appeared in the *Atlantic Monthly* for September.

WILLIAM C. BROWNELL, '71, the distinguished critic of literature and painting, was a classmate and lifelong friend of Mr. Simpson's. PRESIDENT MEIKLEJOHN and DWIGHT W. MORROW, '95, of the Board of Trustees, write of Mr. Simpson also from close personal association.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

THE CENTENNIAL GIFT

The first meeting in the interest of the Centennial Gift will be held in Amherst on November 19th and 20th. While the meeting is called primarily for the purpose of acquainting the members of the different committees with the immediate needs of Amherst, every interested alumnus will be welcome at the various conferences.

On Friday morning the alumni will assemble and be welcomed to the college by Acting-President Olds, Arthur Curtiss James, '89, presiding. Dwight W. Morrow, '95, will speak on The Centennial Gift, Alfred E. Stearns, '94, on Teachers' Salaries, Professor Harry De Forest Smith on A Commons for Amherst, Professor Albert Parker Fitch on An Enlarged Church, Stanley King, '03, on Repairs, Depreciation, and Up-keep, and E. S. Wilson, '02, on An Enlarged Gymnasium, Hitchcock Field, and an Endowment for Athletics.

After luncheon the alumni will be divided into groups to inspect the college plant under the direction of men especially familiar with Amherst's property and with the buildings and grounds of other colleges.

On Saturday morning William C. Breed, '93, will present the details of the Centennial Gift appeal and will give the alumni an opportunity for questions on the technique of the campaign. After luncheon the alumni will march to Pratt Field to attend the Amherst-Williams football game, and on Saturday evening there will be a rally in College Hall with competitive under-

graduate and alumni singing and an award of prizes by Deacon Stebbins of Pelham. Calvin Coolidge, '95, Acting-President Olds, and Dwight W. Morrow, '95, will speak.

One week later, Saturday evening, November 27th, will be Lord Jeffrey Amherst Night. Alumni dinners will be held by every alumni association with members of the faculty in attendance wherever it is possible to send them. In order to acquaint the western alumni with the plans of the Centennial year, Acting-President Olds in October and November visited the alumni in Chicago, Des Moines, Omaha, Minneapolis, Seattle, Portland, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Salt Lake City, Denver, and St. Louis. Professor John M. Tyler at the same time visited Erie, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Columbus, Indianapolis, and Pittsburg.

The Centennial Gift is the first appeal which has been made to the general alumni body in one hundred years and should be the last to be made for one hundred years to come. The committee believes that every Amherst man will want to share in it. The actual solicitation for the necessary \$3,000,000 will be begun by a short, intensive campaign during December. Already a good start has been made by the promise of \$300,000 from the General Education Board contingent upon the raising of \$1,200,000 additional for teachers' salaries.

The general program will be under the direction of a Committee of One

Hundred. The active work will be carried on by an Executive Committee in coöperation with District Chairmen and Class Representatives. Headquarters have been established at Room 2332, 120 Broadway, New York City. The organization of the Centennial Gift committees follows:

COMMITTEE OF ONE HUNDRED

Chairman, Arthur Curtiss James, '89; treasurer, Harold I. Pratt, '00; secretary, Frederick S. Allis, '93; vice-chairmen, Frank W. Stearns, '78, Herbert L. Pratt, '95, Francis D. Lewis, '69, Stuart W. French, '89, Edwin Duffy, '90, Charles B. Raymond, '88, John Timothy Stone, '91, Henry H. Titsworth, '97, Luther Ely Smith, '94, Osgood T. Eastman, '86, William M. Ladd, '78, Sir Herbert B. Ames, '85.

Members of Committee of One Hundred, Charles H. Allen, '69, Charles A. Andrews, '95, Albert W. Atwood, '03, Frank L. Babbott, '78, Grosvenor H. Backus, '94, Fred T. Bedford, '99, Arthur J. Benedict, '72, Richard Billings, '97, Paul Blatchford, '82, Frank D. Blodgett, '93, Nehemiah Boynton, '79, Percy H. Boynton, '97, John S. Brayton, '88, Herbert L. Bridgman, '66, Howard A. Bridgman, '83, William C. Brownell, '71, Randal K. Brown, '93, William Reynolds Brown, '69, Benjamin F. Brown, '74, Charles E. Butler, '00, William E. Byrnes, '92, George W. Cable, Jr., '91, Edward A. Cahoon, '83, Arthur B. Chapin, '91, George B. Churchill, '89, John Bates Clark, '72, B. Preston Clarke, '81, John M. Clarke, '77, L. Mason Clarke, '80, James S. Cobb, '92, Calvin Coolidge, '95, George R. Critchlow, '95, Walter H. Crittenden, '81, Edward C. Crossett, '05, Harry A. Cushing, '91, Arthur H. Dakin, '84, Samuel W. Dana, '47, Arthur V. Davis, '88, William H. Day, '89, John P. Deering, '95, Henry C. Durand, '90, Joseph B. Eastman, '04, Benjamin K. Emerson, '65, Charles P. Emerson, '94, Robert P. Esty, '97, William D. Evans, '85, Henry P. Field, '80, Henry C. Folger, '79, Nellis B. Foster, '98, Edwin S. Gardner, '98, Milo H. Gates, '86, Frederick H. Gillett, '74, Frank J.

Goodnow, '79, Edwin A. Grosvenor, '67, Gilbert H. Grosvenor, '97, George A. Hall, '82, Henry C. Hall, '81, Louis H. Hall, '97, Howard A. Halligan, '96, George Harris, '66, Curtis R. Hatheway, '84, William J. Holland, '69, Clay H. Hollister, '86, Karl V. S. Howland, '97, Louis V. Hubbard, '87, George E. Hurd, '96, William Travers Jerome, '82, Arthur M. Johnson, '92, Burges Johnson, '99, Naibu Kanda, '79, Benjamin F. Kauffman, '96, Henry P. Kendall, '99, John L. Kemmerer, '93, W. Eugene Kimball, '96, Joseph R. Kingman, '83, Samuel H. Kinsley, '84, Robert Lansing, '86, Frank M. Lay, '93, Caleb R. Layton, Jr., '73, George W. Lewis, '93, Walter C. Low, '85, George B. Mallon, '87, W. Carey Marble, '03, John R. Maxwell, '97, James Maynard, '74, Robert W. Maynard, '02, Samuel C. McCluney, '02, William R. Mead, '67, Oliver B. Merrill, '91, William A. Merrill, '80, John H. Miller, '88, Arthur N. Milliken, '80, Charles E. Mitchell, '99, Mark D. Mitchell, '94, Harriott V. D. Moore, '01, Charles L. Morse, '01, Alonzo M. Murphey, '87, Starr J. Murphy, '81, Alexander D. Noyes, '83, John E. Oldham, '88, William Orr, '83, Charles H. Parkhurst, '66, Walter W. Palmer, '05, Edward S. Parsons, '83, William F. Peirce, '88, Ernest W. Pelton, '01, George A. Plimpton, '76, Harry H. Polk, '97, Charles M. Pratt, '79, George D. Pratt, '93, William V. Prest, '88, Henry T. Rainey, '83, Jesse S. Reeves, '91, Rush Rhees, '83, Alfred Roelker, '95, Alfred G. Rolfe, '82, Noah C. Rogers, '80, John S. Runnells, '65, Alvan F. Sanborn, '87, Mortimer L. Schiff, '96, Alonzo T. Serale, '77, George N. Seymour, '88, William F. Slocum, '73, Fred M. Smith, '84, Munroe Smith, '74, R. Stuart Smith, '92, Winthrop Smith, '69, Bertrand H. Snell, '94, George T. Spahr, '78, Joseph H. Spafford, '84, Frank E. Spaulding, '89, Lewis Sperry, '73, Charles J. Staples, '96, Alfred E. Stearns, '94, George P. Steele, '88, Giles H. Stilwell, '81, Henry Stockbridge, '77, Harlan F. Stone, '94, Walter R. Stone, '95, Cornelius J. Sullivan, '92, Lucius H. Thayer, '82, William G. Thayer, '85, Allen T. Treadway, '86, James H. Tufts, '84, James

Turner, '80, John M. Tyler, '73, William S. Tyler, '95, Thomas F. Vietor, '92, John B. Walker, '83, Roberts Walker, '96, Williston Walker, '83, Arthur F. Warren, '97, Samuel D. Warriner, '88, William Ives Washburn, '76, Niel A. Weathers, '98, Ernest M. Whitcomb, '04, Alden P. White, '78, Trumbull White, '90, William F. Whiting, '86, Charles S. Whitman, '90, Edward S. Whitney, '90, Walter F. Wilcox, '84, Samuel H. Williams, '85, Talcott Williams, '73, Charles G. Wood, '93, Willis D. Wood, '94, Robert A. Woods, '85, Frederick J. E. Woodbridge, '89, Rufus S. Woodward, '81, Peter B. Wyckoff, '68.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Chairman, Dwight W. Morrow, '95; vice-chairmen, Eugene S. Wilson, '02, Stanley King, '03; secretary, Frederick P. Smith, '08; William C. Breed, '93, Grosvenor H. Backus, '94, Lucius R. Eastman, '95, Herbert L. Pratt, '95, Claude M. Fuess, '05, Bruce Barton, '07.

DISTRICT CHAIRMEN

Maine—John P. Deering, '95; New Hampshire—Arthur M. Heard, '88; Vermont—Edward D. Raymond, '90; Eastern Massachusetts—John E. Oldham, '88; Central Massachusetts—Edward T. Esty, '97; Western Massachusetts—Nathan P. Avery, '91; Berkshire—Clinton Q. Richmond, '81; Rhode Island—William B. Greenough, '88; Connecticut—Samuel H. Williams, '85; New York and Brooklyn—Herbert L. Pratt, '95, Herbert L. Bridgman, '66, William C. Breed, '93, Grosvenor H. Backus, '94; Adirondack—George N. Patrick, '03; Central New York—Walter R. Stone, '95; Ontario—George Burns, '08; Niagara—Allen W. Jackson, '02; Keystone—Clinton A. Strong, '98; Erie—Miner D. Crary, '97; Western Pennsylvania—Arthur V. Davis, '88; Dixie—Chester F. Chapin, '11; Southern—Sumner G. Rand, '06; Northern Ohio—Charles K. Arter, '98; Buckeye—George T. Spahr, '78; Hoosier—Robert D. Eaglesfield, '09; Northern Illinois—George H. Lounsbury, '02; Trans-Mississippi—Ralph T. Whitelaw, '02; Michigan—Robert B. Alling, '10; Wisconsin—Henry J. Nunnemacher, '10; Northwestern—Stuart Wells, '00; Iowa—Richard R. Rollins, '96; Southwestern

—Mark D. Mitchell, '94; Nebraska—O. T. Eastman, '86; Rocky Mountain—Calvin H. Morse, '83; Lone Star—Charles B. Rayner, '09; Montana—Samuel B. Fairbank, '09; Utah—Edward Merrill, '81; Southern California—Stuart W. French, '89; Northern California—Willard P. Smith, '88; Oregon—William L. Brewster, '88; Pacific Northwestern—David Whitcomb, '00; Canadian—Joseph Warner, '01.

CLASS REPRESENTATIVES

1847, Samuel W. Dana; 1854, Alexander B. Crane; 1856, Josiah T. Reade; 1857, Denis Wortman; 1858, Joseph B. Clark; 1859, Edward H. Spooner; 1860, Lewis W. West; 1861, William Appleton Lawrence; 1862, Calvin Stebbins; 1863, Edward W. Chapin; 1864, Henry M. Tenney; 1865, John C. Hammond; 1866, Herbert L. Bridgman; 1867, Edwin A. Grosvenor; 1868, William A. Brown; 1869, Francis D. Lewis; 1870, William K. Wickes; 1871, Herbert G. Lord; 1872, Lyman M. Paine; 1873, John M. Tyler; 1874, Benjamin F. Brown; 1875, A. D. F. Hamlin; 1876, William M. Ducker; 1877, Collin Armstrong; 1878, Arthur H. Wellman; 1879, Charles A. Terry; 1880, J. Edward Banta; 1881, Frank H. Parsons; 1882, Charles S. Mills; 1883, Walter T. Field; 1884, Edward M. Bassett; 1885, William G. Thayer; 1886, Charles F. Marble; 1887, Andrew P. Alvord; 1888, William B. Greenough; 1889, Stephen R. Jones; 1890, Edwin Duffy; 1891, Herbert J. Lyall; 1892, Dimon H. Roberts; 1894, Grosvenor H. Backus; 1895, William S. Tyler; 1896, Frederick S. Fales; 1897, John R. Carnell; 1898, Ferdinand Q. Blanchard; 1899, William F. Merrill; 1900, Frederick P. Young; 1901, Maurice L. Farrell; 1902, Henry W. Giese; 1903, Clifford P. Warren; 1905, Edward A. Baily; 1906, Frederick S. Bale; 1907, Charles P. Slocum; 1908, Charles E. Merrill; 1909, Donald D. McKay; 1910, Raymond P. Wheeler; 1911, Richard B. Scandrett, Jr.; 1912, Merritt C. Stuart; 1913, Theodore A. Greene; 1914, Roswell P. Young; 1915, Louis F. Eaton; 1916, Charles B. Ames; 1917, Mortimer Eisner; 1918, Dwight B. Billings; 1919, Halvor R. Seward; 1920, Roland A. Wood.

S. O. S.

The secretaries of the following classes failed to send any notes for this issue:

1865, 1867, 1868, 1870, 1871, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1881, 1882, 1884, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1901, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1914, 1917.

The editors of the *QUARTERLY* cannot write all the class news. They have neither the time nor the opportunity to look over newspapers throughout

the country in search of items about Amherst men. They are ready to do what they can; but they need the faithful coöperation of the class secretaries, association secretaries, and others interested in Amherst. News items, clippings, etc., should be mailed to John B. O'Brien, 309 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, at any time prior to December 25th for insertion in the next issue—the earlier the better. Let us have a splendid response not only from secretaries, but from others as well.

SINCE THE LAST ISSUE

DIED

1855.—Eli Gilbert Bennett, on July 10, 1920, in Brooklyn, N. Y., in his 90th year.

1868.—Edwin Fisher Bayley, on August 14, 1920, in Chicago, Ill., aged 75 years.

1870.—Joseph Henry Adams in the spring of 1920, at Bernardston, Mass., aged 74 years.

1873.—Prof. Harmon Northrup Morse, on September 8, 1920, at Chebeague Island, Portland, Me., aged 72 years.

1874.—Charles Ross Darling, on August 22, 1920, at Newton Center, Mass., aged 66 years.

1879.—Prof. Forrest Eugene Merrill, on June 25, 1920, at Haverhill, Mass., aged 66 years.

1879.—Smyser Williams, on July 10, 1920, at York, Pa., aged 62 years.

1883.—Charles Sullivan Adams, on September 5, 1920, in Jacksonville, Fla., aged 60 years.

1886.—Hallam Freer Coates, in 1920, at Los Angeles, Cal., aged 56 years.

1886.—Timothy Howard, on August 6, 1920, at Worcester, Mass., aged 55 years.

1897.—William Carpenter Howland, on September 5, 1919 (not previously recorded), in Johnstown, Pa., aged 45 years.

1904.—Evans Browne, on September 9, 1920, at Bethesda, Md., aged 38 years.

1906.—George C. Gantz, on November 1, 1918 (not previously recorded), in Baltimore, Md.

1916.—Harold Lusk Gillies, on September 17, 1920, in New York City, aged 27 years.

MARRIED

1896.—At Boulder, Col., on April 19, 1920 (not previously recorded), Elliot Snell Hall and Miss Felicia Grace Hall.

1899.—In Wellesley, Mass., on August 4, 1920, Edwin M. Brooks and Miss Beatrice Allard.

1900.—In Providence, R. I., on September 8, 1920, Rev. Philip A. Job and Miss Sarah C. Campbell.

1910.—At Irwin, Pa., on June 15, 1920, John Scott Fink and Miss Lera Mae Johnson.

1910.—In New York City, on February 25, 1920 (not previously recorded), John Howard Keim and Miss Almira McDonough.

1911.—In New York City, on July 28, 1920, William Craig Bryan and Miss Elsie Steurer.

1912.—In New York City, on October 16, 1920, Wilbur F. Burt and Miss Evelyn Mildred Peck.

1912.—At Springville, N. Y., on August 11, 1920, Reinhart Lang Gideon and Miss Mary Malvina Edmonds.

1913.—At Stamford, Conn., on September 9, 1920, John Henry Klingensfeldt and Miss Elisabeth Lear.

1913.—In Rochester, N. Y., on June 26, 1920, Gerald Humphrey Williamson and Miss Doris Fuller.

1914.—In New York City, on August 7, 1920, Louis B. De Veau, Jr., and Miss Vivian Willing.

1916.—At Winchester, Mass., on August 21, 1920, Dean Blanchard and Miss Esther Parshley.

1917.—At Croton-on-the-Hudson, N. Y., on September 18, 1920, John Dodge Clark and Miss Emma Marie Zangler.

1917.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., on June 26, 1920, Gardner H. Rome and Miss May Moseley.

1919.—At Yalesville, Conn., on September 22, 1920, Wilfred B. Utter and Miss Ruth Hubbard May.

BORN

1897.—Jean Merrill Patch, on June

3, 1920, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Patch of Gloucester, Mass.

1905.—Anthony Blanchard Townsend, on June 6, 1920, son of Mr. and Mrs. Winfield A. Townsend of Essex, N. Y.

1906.—Sally Cory Boyden, on July 20, 1920, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph H. Boyden of Brighton, Mass.

1909.—Elias Talmadge Main, on August 14, 1920, son of Mr. and Mrs. Walter R. Main of West Haven, Conn.

1910.—Philip Alden Beaman, on June 7, 1920, son of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph H. Beaman of Ridley Park, Md.

1913.—Laura Eaton Cobb, on May 26, 1920, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel H. Cobb of Columbus, Ohio.

1913.—John Wallace Coxhead, Jr., on August 11, 1920, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Wallace Coxhead of Denver, Col.

THE CLASSES

1855

Eli Gilbert Bennett died at his home in Brooklyn, N. Y., on July 10th, in his 90th year, of the ailments of old age.

He was born in Georgetown, Conn., on February 2, 1831, the son of Sturges and Charlotte (Gilbert) Bennett and prepared for college with an Amherst man, Henry Lobdell, one of the Class of 1849. After graduation he joined his father's firm, the Gilbert and Bennett Manufacturing Company, makers of wire cloth, at Georgetown. After he had remained with this firm for five years, he became a merchant on his own account.

Mr. Bennett came to New York in 1881 and since then had been connected with the Gilbert and Bennett Company until his retirement in 1903. He is survived by three sons, two daughters, four grandchildren, and two great-grandchildren.

1856

Mrs. Betsy Colton Spring, wife of the late Dr. Charles H. Spring of Boston, a noted physician, died at her home in West Springfield, Mass., on July 30th.

Josiah T. Reade celebrated his 91st birthday on August 4th. He is still in active business, traveling back and forth to Chicago every day from his home in Lombard, Ill., and between times acts as business and financial manager, custodian, and librarian of the Lombard Free Public Library of more than 4,000 volumes. For forty-three years he has held the office of clerk of the First Congregational Church in Lombard.

1859

REV. ALPHEUS R. NICHOLS, *Secretary*,
Brookfield, Mass.

A gift of \$2,500 has been made by Miss Katherine B. Knapp to Phillips Andover Academy in memory of her

brother, the late George B. Knapp, for a memorial gateway to Brothers Field. It was Mr. Knapp who gave these athletic grounds to the academy in the joint name of himself and brother.

1865

PROF. B. K. EMERSON, *Secretary*,
Amherst, Mass.

In honor of Prof. Edmund A. Jones, who was elected Superintendent of Schools in Massillon, Ohio, thirty-three times and who has been a teacher for 63 years and is now an important member of the faculty of Otterbein College at Westerville, the Board of Education in Massillon have named their newest school building the Edmund A. Jones Building. During the summer Professor Jones delivered a course of lectures at the Bible Conference in Cassadega, N. Y.

John C. Hammond was a member of the Coolidge Home Committee which had in charge the notification exercises to the Republican nominee for the vice-presidency last June.

1866

HERBERT L. BRIDGMAN, *Secretary*,
604 Carlton Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst and Herbert L. Bridgman are members of the general committee of the Victory Hall Association of New York.

G. F. Ziegler of Greencastle, Pa., writes that he is coming to the Centennial and the 55th reunion of the class.

1868

WILLIAM A. BROWN, *Secretary*,
9 Prospect Park West, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Edwin Fisher Bayley, well known as a lawyer and for many years a trustee of Amherst College, died on Saturday, August 14th, at his home in Chicago.

Mr. Bayley was the son of Calvin Chapin and Ann (Fisher) Bayley (Amherst College, class of 1837), and was born in Manlius, N. Y., on June 11, 1845. He prepared for college at Ripon, Wis., attended Ripon College for two years, and entered Amherst in 1866 as a member of the junior class. After graduation he attended the St. Louis Law School and was admitted to the bar on July 26, 1869. He received the degree of LL.B. from Washington on May 5, 1870, and was admitted to the Illinois bar on November 22, 1872. After practicing for two years in St. Louis he removed to Chicago where he soon became widely known. He was always interested in Amherst, made an excellent record as a trustee, and was one of the most popular members of the class of 1868. Mr. Bayley served in the Union Army during the Civil War.

He was married on November 15, 1876, to Anne Katherine, daughter of R. P. Ober, Esq., of St. Paul, Minn.

L. G. Yoe was one of the honorary pallbearers at the funeral services.

The Rev. Dr. John H. Williams of Redlands, Cal., has become acting-pastor of the Congregational Church at Claremont, Cal. He assumed his duties there on September 1st.

The September issue of the *Atlantic* contained a story entitled "Peter," by Arthur Sherburne Hardy.

The Rev. Elvira Cole Cobleigh, widow of the late Rev. Nelson Farr Cobleigh, died at her home in Walla Walla, Wash., on July 21, 1920. After her husband's death in 1887 she continued his work, until finally she became a regularly ordained minister of the gospel.

1869

WILLIAM R. BROWN, Esq., *Secretary*,
18 East 41st St., New York City.

Prof. W. T. Hewett, late head of the German department in Cornell University, has taken up his residence in Oxford, England, where he is engaged upon a final revision of his work on Goldwin Smith, his former colleague.

He has the material for a new work on Sherman's March to the Sea, in which he will discuss the burning of Columbia. His address is 141 Woodstock Road.

1870

DR. JOHN G. STANTON, *Secretary*,
99 Huntington St., New London, Conn.

Prof. Harvey Porter has had the degree of D.D. conferred upon him by the Syrian Protestant College at Beirut, Syria, in recognition of his association of 50 years with that institution. Dr. Porter is now professor-emeritus. Since the death of President Bliss last May, he has conducted the chapel exercises and often preached at the church in both English and Arabic. He also preached the baccalaureate sermon at Commencement.

During his active connection with the college Dr. Porter was professor of history and psychology and also had been in charge of the library and was head of the college museum. He has gathered for the college a notable collection of coins, which he is now getting into shape to be catalogued.

Joseph Henry Adams died this last spring at his home in Bernardston, Mass. The following tribute was written by a member of the class of 1870:

While we fervently respond to a feeling of sadness on account of the death of Joe Adams, we as fervently rejoice in the knowledge that his life was one

of unusually good influence upon his classmates. He came to us in '66 and immediately began to show the thoroughness which characterized his life. He was early invited to a membership in the Amherst Chapter of the Psi Upsilon Fraternity. In general he was reticent, but often surprised us when in conversation he traversed politics, literature, and religion in brilliant language, thus indicating a keen observation of men and things. By nature he was warm and kindly, minded his own business and put his soul into his work. He was a stimulating correspondent, sometimes wielding a caustic pen in regard to trivialities of life or to whims and fancies of undisciplined minds.

He was born in Hadley, Mass., on August 11, 1845, was a student of the Amherst High School in the first year of its foundation (1861), graduated from Williston in '66 and received his A.B. and A.M. from Amherst College in '70 and '73 respectively. He possessed a scholarship much above the average and this was noticeably true in scientific work. In fact, his quick perception and good judgment in selecting enabled him to form a collection of minerals which was superior to that of any classmate and he justly received from the College a prize for the collection. Moreover, all of us remember him as a man of excellent habits.

His public services were rendered as vice-principal of the Orange (N. J.) High School ('70 to '74), principal of the Free Academy at Saratoga Springs ('74 to '76), tutor at Williston Seminary ('76 to '78) and teacher in the Brooklyn Institute of Technology ('78 to '88). Later he retired to private life in Sunderland, Mass., Bernardston, Mass., and Charlestown, N. H.

In his latter days, owing to illness,

his business affairs weighed too heavily upon his mind and his bright, buoyant, genial, and witty spirit gave place to despondency. This despondency led to his death.

A classmate of Adams's writes: "In a way Joe seemed quite retiring in disposition—and yet withal cheerful in the company of his friends and somewhat masterful in conversation. His sallies of homely wit were engaging. His tastes in college inclined toward science. He had many a fact and principle stored away in his mind and he made good use of them. Such was the impression made upon my mind as we worked and played together—though I played while he worked—in the 'good old College days'."

1872

LYMAN M. PAINE, ESQ., *Secretary*,
4224 Langley Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Henry H. Wyman, well known for many years, as one of the Paulist Fathers of San Francisco, and for the past six years of Chicago, is returning to New York City, where he will be pleased to renew old college friendships at No. 415 West Fifty-Ninth Street. He has just issued through The Catholic Truth Society of San Francisco "The Story of My Religious Experiences." It is modest, comprehensive, able, and sincere. A previous volume by Father Wyman is entitled "Certainty in Religion."

The New York *Times* of September 5, 1920, shows, in its Rotogravure Section, the Rev. Walter Thompson officiating at the outdoor wedding of Miss Helena Livingston Fish, daughter of Hamilton Fish, and Henry Forster on the Fish Estate at Garrison-on-the-Hudson.

Dr. Albert George Paine, familiarly

known in college as "Long Dad", "Big Dad," "Old Dad," or "Paine First" is spending the afternoon of life among the Lotus Eaters in Pasadena, where it is "always afternoon." He brags of his deltoid and biceps, as of old, and keeps them fit by lifting up his axe against the thick trees, and by so doing has acquired the local reputation of a "good feller." He likes to recall that day in June, 1869, when as a freshman he was first to bat at Williamstown, in the first inning, and, striking the first ball delivered, drove it into right field for a home run that won the game. No triumph in later years can "dull the edge of that day's celebration." His son, Dr. John Colwell Paine, '04, has made his old dad the proud grand-dad of two native Californian prospects for Amherst College.

1873

PROF. JOHN M. TYLER, *Secretary*,
Amherst, Mass.

Prof. Harmon Northrop Morse of Baltimore, Md., brother of the late Prof. Anson D. Morse of Amherst, died on Wednesday, September 15th, at his summer home at Great Chebeague Island, off the Maine coast. He was born in East Cambridge, Vt., October 15, 1848, son of Harmon and Elizabeth Murray (Buck) Morse, was graduated from Amherst College in the class of '73, studied at Göttingen University, Germany, from which he received the degree of Ph.D. in 1875, Amherst granting him the LL. D. degree in 1918. He was assistant in chemistry at Amherst College, 1875-6; since then professor of inorganic and analytical chemistry and director of the laboratory of Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md., becoming professor-emeritus in 1916. He was a member of the National Academy of Sciences, American Philo-

sophical Society, fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, foreign member of the Utrecht Society of Arts and Sciences. He has made many original researches in inorganic and physical chemistry. His principal investigations were in the facts of osmotic pressure. He wrote "Exercises in Quantitative Chemistry," and monographs on osmotic pressure. He received many honors from the universities and scientific bodies of France and Germany. In February, 1916, he was awarded the Avagadro medal by the Academy of Turin, Italy, in recognition of his original investigations and his brilliant discoveries. He had charge of planning the new chemical laboratory at Johns Hopkins University. During the war the staff of the laboratory under Dr. Morse's guidance performed many patriotic services to our country and the world in manufacturing gases to counteract the poisonous gases invented by the Germans. Dr. Morse built the house on Orchard Street now occupied by Dean Olds, and he and his family lived there for several years. Since his retirement he has continued to make investigations, and was granted special appropriations from the Carnegie Foundation, to enable him to do research work, as a testimonial to him as one of the foremost chemists of our time. He married on December 13, 1876, Caroline A. Brooks of Montpelier, Vt., who died in November, 1887. He married, as his second wife, December 24, 1890, Elizabeth D. Clark of Portland, Me., who survives him, with one daughter, Dr. M. E. Morse of Baltimore, two sons, Robert B. of Hyattsville, Md., and Capt. Edmond H. Morse of the U. S. Marines in Washington, D. C., and two granddaughters, Katharine, daughter of Robert B. Morse, and Edith Brooks,

daughter of his late son, Harmon V. Morse, formerly of Pelham Valley. Funeral services were held on Sunday, September 19th, at the Morse home on Northampton Road, Amherst.

Professor Morse has won his place on the honor roll of Amherst College with such men as President Hitchcock and Professor Adams. His name will stand high in the list of those young men who made Johns Hopkins famous. With Dr. Ira Remsen, now president-emeritus of that university, his remarkable powers of original investigation attracted to the new institution the most promising students of chemistry from all parts of the country, and sent them out to continue his work in all our colleges and universities. He was a great chemist and his work will abide as his adequate memorial.

But the man was more and larger than his best achievements. Some of us well remember his appearance on our college campus fifty years ago: "a goodly, portly man, i' faith, of a cheerful look, a pleasing eye," and red cheeks. He formed a close friendship with a kindred spirit, also a son of Anak, a rare and goodly man, later a professor of classical art and literature in one of our great universities. They two went down and ruled mightily a band of loyal and like-minded souls in old East College, cave of Adullam, Donnybrook Fair, Valhalla,—call it what you will. Its hospitable doors, when it had any, swung free and wide; the guest entered with caution and courageous anticipation, and was never disappointed. He found there Homeric jokes, jests and laughter, and titanic wrestle and combat never to be forgotten. They found also ample time for thought, study, and serious discussion; and sometimes must have slept. "*Ense petit placidam sub lib-*

ertate quietem." But old East College, bare and battered, looked out on the sunrise and the Pelham Hills whence cometh strength and was like fertile Pthia, a mother of heroes. During our Freshman year he was reciting to our professor of Greek, and said with preternatural solemnity "Socrates' last words were 'Crito, we owe a rooster to Aesculapius.'" We trembled for him. But the professor, a lover of humor and humanity, answered with a smile: "Morse, that is doubtless just what Socrates would have said if he had had the good fortune to be born in Vermont."

We remember him in the old, stuffy, crowded chemical laboratory, one of us, but far above our hopes of attainment: our advisor whose explanations and encouragement were sought and prized; and his reproofs, for then also he was leader and ruler, were always accepted with meekness and respect. Chemistry was serious business, and he was our model of patient, exact experiment. His analysis always came out right to the last decimal place, while ours usually did not. He never could endure slipshod methods or approximate results. We hindered him, and he helped us. We called him Gauss, though our knowledge of the life and achievements of that excellent man was very small and vague.

The same spirit possessed him through life. He was the ideal patient, cheerful, self-forgetful, painstaking investigator. He kept repeating to his students: "Time is the cheapest thing we have." It made no difference to him how long he kept up a series of experiments or how many times he repeated them. When he was investigating atomic weights, he did all his weighing after midnight when the rumble and jar of the city streets

had ceased to disturb the sensitive balance; and he always sat by the instrument for two hours before beginning to use it lest the heat of his body, suddenly applied, might mar the accuracy of its work.

He sacrificed wealth and fame by refusing to patent or publish approximately complete results. Others might and did exploit them. He did not complain of them or express regret of his delay. It was a matter of honor or religion with him. He could not do otherwise.

The last time I met him he explained to me with quiet enthusiasm a new investigation which promised much for agriculture and manufacturers. His talk was interspersed with gleams of shrewd native wit, and quizzical humor still lurked in or behind his earnest eyes. His college mates, pupils and friends will not forget him.

John M. Tyler.

1874

ELIHU G. LOOMIS, ESQ., *Secretary*,
15 State St., Boston, Mass.

Charles Ross Darling died at his home, 51 Everett Street, Newton Centre, Mass., on August 22, 1920.

Mr. Darling was one of the younger members of his class. After graduation he attended Harvard Law School and graduated in 1877. Then he went to the Pacific Coast and lived at Portland, Ore., for two or three years. His next residence was at Walpole, Mass., but his permanent home was at Newton Centre, Mass., where he lived more than twenty-five years, with a law office in Boston.

Mr. Darling was a keen student of the law and a brilliant writer of articles for law journals and reviews to which he was a frequent contributor. He was assistant editor of the *United*

States Digest and was frequently appointed by the courts as master to take and report testimony in pending litigation. Mr. Darling was esteemed by all who knew him professionally and socially. He was a loyal and faithful member of his college and class.

He was married in 1900 to Ada L. Underhill of Brookline, Mass., who survives him. He also leaves two children, Ruth W. and Philip Eustis Darling.

Speaker Frederick H. Gillett of the House of Representatives was renominated by the Republicans at the September primaries.

1877

REV. DR. A. DE WITT MASON, *Secretary*,
222 Garfield Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Rev. Dr. Joseph B. Hingeley, corresponding secretary of the board of conference claimants of the Methodist Episcopal church, has just completed a survey of the Protestant clergy of the United States in an effort to further his ambition to provide more substantially for the old age of preachers. He has been an ardent worker for more pay for pastors for many years and has attracted nation-wide attention by his advocacy.

Collins H. Gere was a member of the Coolidge Home Committee at the time the Republican nominee for the vice-presidency was officially notified of his nomination.

1878

PROF. H. NORMAN GARDINER, *Secretary*,
187 Main St., Northampton, Mass.

Henry P. Barbour of Long Beach, Cal., has been elected vice-chairman of the Republican County Central Committee of Los Angeles County, the

third or fourth largest county in population and Republican strength in the United States. Alfred L. Bartlett, '08, is chairman of the committee. "This means," writes Mr. Barbour, "that two Amherst men have been placed in a position to do Governor Coolidge a great deal of good."

1879

PROF. J. FRANKLIN JAMESON, *Secretary*,
1140 Woodward Bldg.,
Washington, D. C.

Prof. Forrest Eugene Merrill died at Haverhill, Mass., on June 25, 1920, after a short illness, of pneumonia. He was born in Georgetown, Mass., August 2, 1853, was fitted for college in the Georgetown High School, and entered the class of 1879 at the beginning of its junior year.

He was principal of the high school in Hampstead, N. H., from 1879 to 1884. For the next four years he conducted a school and mission academy in Park City, a mining camp among the mountains of the Wasatch range in Utah. Then for four years he was principal of Procter Academy in Provo, Utah. From 1892 to 1897 he was again principal of the Hampstead High School.

The remainder of his life was spent in Haverhill, where at first he was engaged in the life-insurance business, but in his later years was much hampered by ill health. He was married in 1883 and had five daughters. He was a genial and kindly man, strongly interested in music, and an excellent teacher, following that profession for twenty-three years.

Smyser Williams, a member of the class of 1879 throughout its freshman year, died on July 10, 1920, at the age of 62. His health had been imper-

fect since last winter. Mr. Williams was born in York, Pa., October 23, 1857, the son of David F. and Anna Margaret (Smyser) Williams.

Mr. Williams began his education at the York County Academy and graduated from the York High School in the class of 1873. He was at Amherst from 1875 to 1876, then studied law and was admitted to the bar of York County in 1879. In 1883 he formed a partnership with Richard E. Cochran, a fellow law student, and continued legal practice in the firm of Cochran and Williams (later Cochran, Williams, and Kain) from that time until his death. He was at the time of his death vice-president of the York Trust Company, a director of the York National Bank, and secretary of the York Water Company.

He married Henrietta C. Hersh, of his native city. He leaves, besides his widow, a daughter and four grandchildren, two of them the children of his son Cuthbert Williams, who died in 1911.

Mr. Williams was held in the highest regard in York. The local bar association, in a meeting held soon after his death, paid unusual tributes to his memory. No one had a higher reputation for uprightness and professional character, and his kindness and gentleness of spirit were equal to his integrity. It was often said in the community that if one man were to be chosen from the entire city to whom the affairs of a poor woman could be entrusted with entire confidence that they would be administered with the most scrupulous integrity and care, that man would be Smyser Williams. He was an attendant and trustee of the First Presbyterian Church of York, of which another classmate, Dr. John Ellery Tuttle, now of Swarthmore, was for several years pastor.

Dr. Isaac M. Agard has been appointed dean of Straight College at New Orleans, the appointment taking effect with the opening of the fall semester in September. He will also hold his former position as professor and head of the department of education in that institution.

The Rev. Dr. Nehemiah Boynton returned to the country in October, after attending in Switzerland the conference of the International Committee of the World Alliance for promoting International Friendship through churches. He was elected president of the conference.

"An International Council of Scholars" is the title of an article by J. Franklin Jameson, director of the department of historical research, Carnegie Institution, in the *Review of Reviews* for May.

1880

HENRY P. FIELD, ESQ., *Secretary*,
86 Main St., Northampton, Mass.

Edmund K. Alden's new address is 1323 Dorchester Road, Brooklyn, N. Y.

C. L. Field has resigned his position as Clerk of Courts for Franklin County, Mass. He held the position for many years.

Keith and Packard attended the ceremonies at Northampton when Governor Coolidge was notified of his nomination for vice-president. Henry P. Field was a member of the Coolidge Home Committee in charge of the notification ceremonies.

Prof. E. C. Richardson is taking a six months' vacation in Europe.

Frank B. Richardson, formerly of Woburn, Mass., is now living at Medford, Mass. Address, 35 College Avenue

Seymour is health officer to the Board of Health of Jenkintown, Pa. Address, 411 West Ave.

The present address of J. B. Bisbee is 8 Lafayette Place, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Henry P. Field was chosen by the Republicans of Massachusetts as presidential elector for the second district.

1881

FRANK H. PARSONS, Esq., *Secretary*,
60 Wall Street, New York City.

Philip L. Sayles, a son of Frederick T. Sayles, is a member of the Freshman Class at Amherst.

1882

PROF. JOHN P. CUSHING, *Secretary*,
Whitneyville, Conn.

The Rev. Dr. Charles S. Mills has resigned his pastorate of the First Congregational Church in Montclair, N. J., to become joint secretary of the Pilgrim Memorial Fund and the Annuity Fund for Congregational Ministers, with headquarters at 875 Broadway, New York City. Dr. Mills went to Montclair eight years ago. In 1914 the church was burned and Dr. Mills erected a new church which cost \$300,000, and four years ago the last debt was paid.

The Rev. Dr. James W. Bixler has been called to the pastorate of the Congregational Church in Exeter, N. H., formed of the reunited First and Phillips Churches of that place.

1883

WALTER T. FIELD, *Secretary*,
2301-2311 Prairie Ave., Chicago, Ill.

John A. Callahan was nominated by the Republicans at the September primaries in the 11th Hampden district for representative in the Massachusetts House.

Charles Sullivan Adams, who had

been in failing health for more than a year, died on Sunday, September 5, 1920, at his home in Jacksonville, Fla. He was a leading citizen of Jacksonville, having served as a member of the city council, and of the chamber of commerce, also as president of the Jacksonville Bar Association and the University Club. He was master in chancery in the United States District Court and referee in bankruptcy. His most noteworthy public service was rendered during the yellow fever epidemic in Jacksonville a number of years ago. While others were fleeing from the city, he helped to organize a relief commission, and remained on the ground looking after the needs of the sufferers and maintaining law and order. He was a Shriner, Knight Templar, and a member of the Episcopal Church.

Mr. Adams was born in Burlington, Vt., on June 27, 1860, a member of the old New England Adams family that occupied so prominent a place in the early history of our country. Jacksonville became his home when he was seven years old. He prepared for college at Williston Seminary. In college he was managing editor of the *Student* and winner of the Hyde oratorical prize. His fraternity was Delta Kappa Epsilon. After graduating from Amherst, he studied law at Boston University, and a few years later returned to Jacksonville, where he practised almost until the time of his death. His wife, a son, and a daughter survive him.

An article on "The High Cost of Living," by Alexander D. Noyes, appeared in the *Unpartizan Review* for July-September.

1883 continues to show its loyalty by sending its sons to Amherst College. In this year's Freshman Class are Edwin B. Bridgman, son of the Rev. Howard

A. Bridgman; Joseph R. Kingman, Jr., son of Joseph R. Kingman; Howard H. Mitchell, a son of Frederick B. Mitchell; and Talcott Parsons, the third son of Pres. Edward S. Parsons to go to Amherst.

The Rev. David P. Hatch of Lancaster, Mass., will serve the Congregational Church at Pomona, Fla., during the winter season only, beginning October 4th and continuing to June 15th. The people at Lancaster have allowed him this leave of absence, "on the consideration that he returns next summer."

1884

WILLARD H. WHEELER, *Secretary*,
2 Maiden Lane, New York City.

The August *Atlantic* contained an article by William S. Rossiter entitled "What are Americans?"

Sampson W. Buffum, a son of Wilder S. Buffum, is a member of the Freshman Class at Amherst.

1885

FRANK E. WHITMAN, *Secretary*,
66 Leonard St., New York City.

The official report of the House of Commons Debate for Canada, issued at Ottawa, June 22, 1920, contains a very interesting statement by Sir Herbert Ames in reference to the League of Nations (p. 3076).

The *Catholic World* for July, 1920, contains an article by Tod B. Galloway, '85, entitled "When Mary and I went to Morlaix."

Addison T. Cutler, son of Sanford L. Cutler, is a member of the Freshman Class at Amherst.

The *Review of Reviews* for May, in an article on the new "Town Hall" in New York City, pays its respects to Robert Erskine Ely, director of the women's

League for Political Education, executive secretary of the Economic Club of New York, and director of the Civic Forum, as follows:

For many years the work of the League has been directed by Mr. Robert Erskine Ely, who has made himself one of the foremost educational and social leaders of the great metropolis. Mr. Ely's fitness for work of this kind had been demonstrated through a period of years in Boston and Cambridge before he was induced to go to New York. Meanwhile Mr. Ely has had the credit of founding and leading another organization in New York that has had a career of unflagging success, namely, the Economic Club. This is a body of business and professional men who meet about half a dozen times every season in a large hotel ballroom, where an early dinner is followed by a serious discussion of some problem of moment to the nation. As the name of the club implies, the topics presented are more generally related to the politico-economic structure of society in some phase or aspect. The average attendance at these dinners well exceeds a thousand men.

Mr. Ely's directorship of the women's League for Political Education and the men's Economic Club has been so efficient and valuable that he has found hearty support in the plans that have taken form, under his eye, for a building that shall furnish a home for these two societies while also serving other useful ends and objects. A working civic library is to be one of the adjuncts of the new establishment; and the auditorium, which is not to be too large, but which is to seat comfortably something less than two thousand people, is to be made available for all legitimate uses of platform discussion that are consistent with the main objects of men and women who seek the best welfare of the people of New York.

Not only is the function of the platform a valuable element in our national and local ordering of public affairs, but it is destined to meet in a helpful way some of the new demands of a better international understanding. National isolation is futile henceforth, no matter

how much it might be proclaimed. Art, music, literature, social justice, commerce, medicine, and sanitation—these are all considerations that do not bother much about political boundaries. The Civic Forum, also under Mr. Ely's direction, frequently brings to New York for a single address some European leader of distinction; and many of the lecturers before the League for Political Education have been notable personages in the British or European world of literature and science. It is possible to show full devotion to one's own country without fomenting disagreeable and false prejudice against the institutions or the people of other countries with whom we ought to be in friendly relationships.

1886

CHARLES F. MARBLE, *Secretary*,
4 Marble Street, Worcester, Mass.

Timothy Howard, who lived in North Brookfield but maintained a law office at 390 Main Street, Worcester, Mass., died in that city on Friday, August 6th, as the result of an accident.

Mr. Howard fell down a flight of steps at 31 Chatham Street. He had dropped a small package and in stooping over to pick it up he lost his balance and fell to the sidewalk. He was taken to the City Hospital in an ambulance in a semi-conscious condition. He was found to be suffering from a fracture of the skull and his death followed quickly.

Mr. Howard was 55 years old. He was born in North Brookfield on October 10, 1864, the son of Murty and Johanna Howard and prepared for college at Phillips Exeter Academy. His law studies were conducted in Boston. He had been a prominent citizen of North Brookfield and was town counsel at the time of his death. He served two years in the Massachusetts General Court, representing the district of which North Brookfield is a part.

Hallam Freer Coates died recently at his home in Los Angeles, Cal., after an extended illness. Most of his life was spent in the state of Ohio. He removed to Los Angeles some years ago to engage in business there, but for the past two or three years had been unable to attend to any matters of business.

He was born in Paris, Ohio, March 22, 1864, the son of Amos W. and Ada (Freer) Coates, and prepared for college at Western Reserve Academy.

Coates was at Adelbert College for two years and came to Amherst for his junior and senior years. After graduation he was in the employ of the Standard Oil Company, for a short time, and was afterwards engaged in the manufacture of agricultural implements and as manager of an iron foundry. For the past few years he has been engaged in the transportation of coal, ore, and grain on the Great Lakes, and was a director of the National Steamship Company. He was also interested financially in silver mines in Washington and became a director in the Double Eagle Lead & Reduction Co., Webb City, Mo.

He was appointed a member of the board of managers of the Ohio State Reformatory in 1904 and has been president of the board. Much of his time was devoted to the duties of this position. He had been chosen delegate from Ohio to several successive National Prison Congresses, and at the session in Albany, September, 1906, read a paper on the "Parole and Probation of First Offender Felons."

The Rev. Dr. Milo H. Gates has been elected president of the alumni association of the General Theological Seminary. He delivered an effective sermon in the Amherst College Church on October 10th.

1887

FREDERIC B. PRATT, *Secretary*,
Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Howard O. Wood was a lucky man on Thursday, September 18th, the date of the explosion in Wall Street. When he was about to leave the Bankers' Trust Building just before noon, he was detained for five minutes by a woman. The delay was just sufficient to prevent Mr. Wood from being in front of the Morgan Building at the time of the explosion.

1889

HENRY H. BOSWORTH, ESQ., *Secretary*,
387 Main St., Springfield, Mass.

After a service of twenty-seven years of constant work in the ministry, Dr. R. C. Denison has relinquished the pastorate of the United Congregational Church in New Haven, Conn., where he has been for the past eleven years, to become head of the department of philosophy in Pomona College, Cal. Dr. Denison's ministry has been pre-eminently successful, his counsel has been widely sought and his assistance freely given. He served in Serbia during the war as an official of the Red Cross. His resignation has been received with the keenest regret.

Frank E. Spaulding, head of the department of education of the Graduate School of Yale University, had an article in the *Congregationalist and Advance* for July 29th, entitled "Educating the Nation's Children, Equality of Opportunity for All."

The Rev. Dr. Edwin B. Dean has resigned his pastorate in Northfield, Minn., in order to accept the post of assistant to the president and chairman of the Board of Deans of Carleton College. He has been in charge of the Northfield Church for fifteen years and is known as one of the most active and

aggressive leaders among Minnesota churchmen. He has already begun his work at Carleton.

The *Nation* has organized a Committee of One Hundred to investigate conditions in Ireland. The Rev. Dr. William Horace Day is announced as a member of the committee. He was also a member of the Committee of Fifteen which reorganized the work of the Inter-church World Movement during the summer.

1889 is represented in the Freshman Class at Amherst by Walter H. Dodd, Jr., son of Walter H. Dodd; Jesse M. Watkins, Jr., son of Jesse M. Watkins; and John A. Woodbridge, son of Prof. F. J. E. Woodbridge. Young Dodd captained, last year, the football team at Poly Prep., Brooklyn.

Arthur Curtiss James is a member of the general committee of the Victory Hall Association in New York.

1890

GEORGE C. COIT, *Secretary*,
6 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

Former Governor Charles S. Whitman has been doing a great deal of public speaking this fall in behalf of the Republican national ticket. He is a member of the Victory Hall Association general committee in New York.

Rev. C. E. Ewing, who has returned from service under the government with the Chinese in France, is temporarily making his home at Jamesville, Wis.

1891

NATHAN P. AVERY, ESQ., *Secretary*,
362 Dwight St., Holyoke, Mass.

Nathaniel A. Cutler who has been principal of the High School in Norwood, Mass., has been elected principal of the High School at Athol.

Lyall Merrill, a son of Oliver B. Merrill, is enrolled in the Freshman Class at Amherst. A nephew of Charles H. Sibley is also a freshman at Amherst.

1892

DIMON ROBERTS, *Secretary*,
43 South Summit St., Ypsilanti, Mich.

Professor George B. Shattuck has recently returned to this country with Dr. Leonard J. Vandenberg from a trip in the Belgian Congo, where was discovered around Lake Albert Nyanza pigmy tribes that are believed to be the shortest in stature of all the African natives.

William H. Lewis has been chosen by the Republicans as one of the presidential electors in Massachusetts, representing the 8th district.

Senator Lyman W. Griswold of Greenfield, Mass., was renominated at the September primaries by the Republicans.

1893

FREDERICK S. ALLIS, *Secretary*,
Amherst, Mass.

Everett A. Manwell, a son of the Rev. John P. Manwell, is a member of the Freshman Class at Amherst.

Senator Silas D. Reed of Taunton, Mass., was renominated for the Massachusetts Senate by the Republicans at the September primaries.

Allen McCurdy is a member of the *Nation's* Committee of One Hundred, appointed by that publication to investigate conditions in Ireland.

William C. Breed acted as chairman of the Miller Citizen's Committee, organized in New York City in behalf of the election of Judge Nathan L. Miller as governor. Lucius R. Eastman, '95, was also a member of the committee.

1894

HENRY E. WHITCOMB, *Secretary*,
6 Harvard St., Worcester, Mass.

The Rev. Halah H. Loud, for several years pastor of the Congregational Church at Wilmington, Mass., has resigned to accept a call at Hopkinton. He entered upon his new duties on September 1st.

F. C. Pitman's new address is 14 Peabody Street, Newton, Mass.

Harry E. Whitcomb, has moved his office from 810 State Mutual Building, Worcester, Mass., to No. 6 Harvard Street, Worcester. He has just been appointed chairman of the Worcester Chapter, American Red Cross.

William S. Spooner's oldest daughter, Ethel Elizabeth, is a student at Simmons College, Boston; his oldest son, William Danforth, is a student at the "Aggie" and his second son, Edward Howland, enters "Aggie" in September, '21.

Congressman Bertrand H. Snell, renominated by the Republicans, was unopposed at the November elections.

The Rev. Gilbert H. Bachelor of Vicksburg, Mich., has accepted a call to the pastorate of the Bethlehem Congregational Church in Cleveland, Ohio.

The secretary's third son, G. Francis Whitcomb, is a member of the Freshman Class at Amherst. Grosvenor H. Backus's stepson, Oscar C. Sewall, is also a member of the class of 1924.

1895

WILLIAM S. TYLER, *Secretary*,
30 Church St., New York City.

Dr. Albert L. Schuyler has moved from New Haven, Conn., to Hebron, Conn.

The oldest son of Dr. Edward F. Perry of Putnam, Conn., is preparing for Amherst.

R. Wesley Burnam has been appointed principal of the newly-organized Coöperative High School in New York City, the first and only high school of its kind in the United States. Mr. Burnam was selected for the position because of his excellent work as chief-coördinator for the Board of Education of New York City.

George W. Stone, who was prevented from attending the class reunion in June because of the very severe illness of his daughter, Dorothy, spent the summer months at Lake Winnepesaukee, N. H.

During the summer months Rev. Howard C. French, pastor of the Church of the Messiah, Los Angeles, Cal., taught a class of college girls at the student conference on the Pacific Coast.

Frederick H. Law has prepared a book on "Platform Speaking," to be published by The Independent Corporation as a companion to the "Mastery of Speech."

John P. Deering, Esq., was a candidate for the nomination for the governorship of Maine in the Republican primaries. He made an excellent run, coming in second among the four candidates.

Justice Charles B. Law of Brooklyn, N. Y., in his race for the Supreme Court Justice nomination just missed the honor.

Of the fifteen candidates Mr. Law was so unfortunate as to draw the last number in the allotments for position on the ballot. This and the combination in outside counties for local candidates brought about his defeat. Justice Law's run under the circumstances was regarded as a remarkable achievement and he is certain to be

named again for this honor. In the meantime his term on the municipal bench has several years to run.

Dr. Robert B. Osgood has been appointed instructor in orthopedic surgery at Harvard University.

Augustus Post and Alfred Roelker are members of the General Committee of the Victory Hall Association in New York City.

A class-book commemorating '95's twenty-fifth reunion has been prepared by Frederick Houk Law. Its title is "Famous Men of a Famous Class." Besides class-statistics the book contains biographies and photographs of members of the class.

1896

HALSEY M. COLLINS, *Secretary*,
Cortland, N. Y.

Elliot Snell Hall of Jamestown, N. Y., was married on April 19, 1920, to Miss Felicia Grace Hall, daughter of Mrs. John Adams Hall of Boulder, Col.

On September 2nd at two A. M. thieves broke into the garage of John W. Lombard, superintendent of public schools, White Plains, N. Y., and drove off his Chandler touring car.

From the Santa Fé *New Mexican* for August 17, 1920.

FINED FOR LEAVING A FIRE IN THE FOREST

U. S. District Judge Colin Neblet fined James Leese \$10 for violation of Section 53, criminal code, in leaving a fire burning in a government forest in Sandeval County. An information had been sworn out against a party of six, including James Leese, who served as guide, but the information was dismissed as to the others, who were William Bartlett, a law partner of Elihu Root of New York, Robert Walker, Manson Valentine, Orville Bishop and Herman Hands-worth.

Robert Walker is said to be a prominent jurist from the East. There is a Robert Franklin Walker mentioned in "Who's Who in America" and he was formerly attorney general of Missouri.

In our own "Who's Whom in Amherst" there is a Roberts Walker who has never been attorney general of any state, but who is the inveterate smoker that started this fire, passing the buck up to the guide with true legal sagacity. All of which is admitted and acknowledged before witnesses by said Walker.

Dean A. L. Bouton of New York University is the author of a recent monograph entitled "The Colleges and Americanism," dealing with the difficult problem of racial discrimination in a metropolitan university. This booklet, now in its third edition, has evoked much favorable comment from those interested in the problem of post-war standards for college entrance.

From the Wooster (Ohio) *Record* for June 12, 1920, reprinted in the Chicago *Tribune* for August 6, 1920.

Prof. S. Loom of Amherst college was the guest on Sunday of Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Westhafer. Prof. Loom with a party of Amherst students is on his way to northwestern Colorado where he will spend two months in collecting fossils of extinct animals for the theology department of Amherst college.

(Reprinted without change.—EDITOR.)

Prof. Everett Kimball of Smith College is publishing a series of articles on "Government" in the *American Legion Weekly*.

On September 24th, a group of '96 men from New York and vicinity lunched together at the Reform Club. Those present were W. E. Kimball, Brooks, Walker, Stiger, Lombard, Gates, and Collins. The preceding week a similar luncheon was attended by a few of the '96 men in Boston. The

purpose of both meetings was to discuss preliminaries for the twenty-fifth reunion of the class next June.

The class of '96 has read with interest and complacent tolerance the following paragraph from the account of the last mid-winter dinner of '97 printed in the QUARTERLY for May:

"The chief incident of interest was the reading of a graphic account of the rescue of Sabrina from her prolonged captivity by one of the heroes of the exploit, H. R. Seward, '19. Under the leadership of President Carnell, the class *essayed* for the first time the singing of the 'Sabrina Song'."

After twenty-seven years of consistent malpractice on this song, it is not strange that this class should feel some doubt as to whether they really sang. In addition to its admitted vocal inhibitions, the class of '97 never has had and never will have any ethical right to take liberties with this sacred anthem. We await a suitable retraction before instituting further proceedings in the matter.

After some fifteen years of most efficient and tactful service Mr. Thomas B. Hitchcock has been compelled by pressure of personal business to tender his resignation as secretary of the class.

A meeting of the class was held in June at which three seem to have been present and of which no minutes were kept, at which meeting Tommy's resignation was accepted against the unanimous judgment of all voting, and at which Halsey M. Collins, Cortland, N. Y., seems to have been elected to the position by a vote of approximately two to one. Having been given no chance to decline this honor in person, the secretary-elect takes this occasion to thank with tight teeth and clinched fists the members of the faction that

handed him this handsome plurality, and to ask the indulgence and the loyal help of every man in the class in making a success of the job.

John T. Pratt has rendered a distinctive public service during the past year as chairman of the National Budget Committee and editor of this committee's fortnightly magazine, *The Budget*. His investigation of the problem of an executive budget system expressed in numerous articles published in this magazine and elsewhere has been perhaps the most valuable contribution made by any one authority to this vital subject.

The National Budget Committee proves by authoritative statistics that a properly constructed budget would save the national government two billion dollars a year as compared with the present careless system of public expenditure.

Largely as a result of the work of Mr. Pratt and his committee, the so-called Budget and Accounting Act of 1920 was passed by both houses of the last congress and sent to the president for his approval on May 29, 1920. On June 4, President Wilson returned the bill without his signature "with the greatest regret" because it contained certain provisions which were deemed unconstitutional, for the possible removal of the national comptroller by the supreme court rather than by the president or by congress.

It is confidently expected that the next congress will pass a similar bill with these objectionable clauses removed.

Mortimer Schiff attended the first International Conference of Boy Scout Executives in London during the summer as chairman of the American delegation of Scout officials. Leaders of the

movement from all over the world attended the conference. After the conference, Mr. Schiff accompanied the boy delegates and their leaders on their trip to France and Belgium as guests of the governments of those two countries. Mr. Schiff has been appointed to the general committee of the Victory Hall Association in New York.

The Rev. Dr. James D. Taylor and Mrs. Taylor have returned to their mission station in Natal, South Africa. He has completed his translation of the Bible into the Zulu language.

Herbert E. Riley served on the Coolidge Home Committee, comprised of residents of Northampton, that had charge of the formal notification to the governor of his nomination for the vice-presidency.

The Rev. Herbert A. Jump has been appointed secretary of the American committee formed to organize the International Congregational Fraternity.

The Rev. John Reid has resigned his pastorate at Franklin, Mass., to become pastor of the South Congregational Church in Peabody, Mass.

1897

DR. B. KENDAL EMERSON, *Secretary*,
56 William St., Worcester, Mass.

Prof. Raymond McFarland of Middlebury College has been appointed principal of Vermont Academy at Saxton's River, Vt.

A daughter, Jean Merrill Patch, was born on June 3rd to Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Patch of Gloucester, Mass. Mr. Patch is vice-president of the Gloucester Safe Deposit and Trust Company.

Richard Billings has been elected a director of the Fitchburg Railroad Company.

Raymond V. Ingersol, secretary of the

City Club, is a member of the general committee of the Victory Hall Association in New York.

F. Stuart Crawford, son of Frederick S. Crawford, entered Amherst this fall in the class of 1924. He prepared for college at Phillips Exeter Academy.

The Rev. W. F. Bissel has withdrawn his resignation from West Townshend, Vt., for the present and will remain with this church for the winter at least.

William Carpenter Howland, prominent as a religious and civic worker, died at his home in Johnstown, Pa., on September 5, 1919, aged 45 years. Mr. Howland was stricken with paralysis about five years ago, but subsequently recovered. His death was due to a complication of diseases.

Mr. Howland was born in November, 1874, in India, the son of John Southwick and Mary Carpenter Howland, who were American missionaries to that country. He was brought to America in 1888 and lived at New London, Conn. He prepared for college at St. Johnsbury Academy, Vt. After leaving Amherst, he wrote for some of the New York papers and during the Spanish-American war served as private secretary to Major General O. O. Howard.

He worked for the National Republican Committee during McKinley's campaign and later became assistant advertising manager of the Butterick Publishing Company. In connection with that work, land developments in Canada occupied his attention, and he went to that country, where he was made president of the Saskatchewan Mutual Development Company. In 1909 he removed to Johnstown, Pa., where he continued his work in realty developments, becoming associated with the Cambria Land and Improvement Company and later president and gen-

eral manager of the Real Estate Exchange.

Mr. Howland took a very active part in church work as well as in civic matters. He married on November 20, 1901, Miss Louise K. Fronheiser of Johnston, a graduate of Oberlin.

1899

CHARLES H. COBB, *Secretary*,
224 Albany St., Cambridge, Mass.

Charles E. Mitchell, president of the National City Company, gave a flying party during the summer to ten bankers and business men to test the feasibility of inaugurating a regular air commuting service between New York and Southampton, at the eastern end of Long Island, where all the members of the party have summer homes. Only one of the guests had ever been up in an airplane before. The "Banker Air Special" left Manhattan at 4.46 P. M., soared gracefully to a height of about 1,000 feet, and reached its destination in just one hour and nine minutes, the pilot keeping the seaplane out fifteen miles from shore during most of the voyage.

Mr. Mitchell declares that there was not a single sign of nervousness in the party, that they chatted in subway tones, took off their coats and enjoyed the trip immensely. It is even rumored—in some of the papers—that one or two members of the party took brief naps. Besides the ten guests there was the pilot, two mechanics, and two photographers, making fifteen passengers on board.

Asked what they thought of air commuting as a steady program, the substance of each man's reply was, "Great!—if it doesn't cost too much."

Charles W. Walker served on the Coolidge Home Committee which had

charge of the arrangements in Northampton regarding the official notification to the governor of his nomination for the vice-presidency.

The *Congregationalist and Advance* for September 23rd contained an article by the Rev. Rodney W. Roundy, entitled "The New Negro in the New South." He sees much encouragement in present conditions.

Paul P. Gaylord, Frank M. Howe, and Albert M. Walker all have sons in the Freshman Class at Amherst this year. Splendid showing, 1899! How many for next year?

Rev. Edward D. Gaylord, pastor of the Pilgrim Congregational Church, Dorchester, Mass., has moved his residence from 6 Rocky Hill Road to 21 Trull Street, Boston 25, Mass.

Everett E. Thompson has resigned his position in the editorial department of the American Book Company, New York, and has accepted a position in the editorial department of the G. & C. Merriam Company, Springfield, Mass., publishers of Webster's Dictionary. Syracuse University last June awarded him the degree of Litt. D.

Miss Beatrice Allard, daughter of Mrs. Frank E. Allard of Wellesley, Mass., and Edwin M. Brooks were married on Wednesday, August 4th.

1900

WALTER A. DYER, *Secretary*,
Amherst, Mass.

Dr. Edwin St. J. Ward has resumed his work as professor of surgery at the Syrian Protestant College, Beirut, Syria. He recently wrote as follows: "I came back to the East in the service of the American Red Cross for work in Palestine with General Allenby's forces. We reached Jerusalem early in June,

1918, and were well organized and fully engaged when the great advance came. I followed right after the forces and entered Beirut only two days after the British occupied the town. The faculty of the college urged me to return to my teaching at the earliest possible moment; so arrangements were made in Washington to release me early in 1919. My wife and children came out via the Pacific, arriving at the end of March, so that our home was fully reestablished over a year ago. We have been very busy here at our regular work ever since. It has been work under great difficulties, but one by one these have been conquered. Our city has been quite peaceful, but there has been much political agitation all about us and our friends to the north and east have suffered a good deal. The economic problems have been among our greatest, for the cost of living has increased many fold. The college has just finished a most successful year, the medical department being especially prosperous. Next year I am to be acting dean of the medical department in the absence of Dr. Dorman."

Henry Holt and Company have just published a novel by Walter A. Dyer, entitled "Sons of Liberty; a Story of the Life and Times of Paul Revere." It has been running in the *Top-Notch Magazine* as a serial under the title, "Paul Revere, Rebel." This is Dyer's thirteenth published book.

Prof. Ernest H. Wilkins, of Chicago University, has been made by the Italian government a chevalier of the Order of the Crown of Italy.

Loriman P. Brigham has left Boston and is now engaged in agency supervision and the editing of agency publications at the home office of the National Life Insurance Company at Montpelier,

Vt. This company, with which he has been associated as agent for eleven years, appointed him in July assistant superintendent of agencies.

James D. Regan has returned to this country after an interesting and profitable year spent in reconstruction work in France in the Department of the Meuse, particularly in the villages of Hatton-Châtel, Vigneulles, and Aprémont. He is now back in his old position as head of the French department of Groton School, Groton, Mass.

James F. Connor has left the Clothing Manufacturers' Association and is now with Stone & Andrew, paper merchants, 95 Madison Avenue, New York City.

The secretary of the class and the secretary of the Alumni Council are desirous of obtaining correct addresses of the following members of 1900: Brooks, Crapo, Davis, E. L. Harris, Larkin, Bonney, DuVivier, M. B. Parker, Peck, Curtis, Linnehan, and Hill. Anyone acquainted with these addresses will confer a favor by reporting promptly to Dyer.

Henry B. Gidman, a son of Henry C. Gidman, is a member of the class of 1924 at Amherst. John T. Royse, a cousin of Samuel D. Royse, is also a freshman at Amherst.

Rev. Philip A. Job, pastor of People's Congregational Church, Providence, R. I., was married in his own church, September 8th, by Rev. G. A. Burgess. The bride, Miss Sarah C. Campbell, has long been a faithful worker among the young people of the Sunday school. Mr. and Mrs. Job left for a month of travel and visiting in Nova Scotia. On the Friday before the wedding, friends gave a surprise to the couple in the vestry, and presented them with a purse of \$150.

Rev. Irving H. Childs has accepted a call to the pastorate of the Federated Church (Baptist and Congregational) at Huntington, Mass.

The *Congregationalist and Advance* for September 9th contained an article by George S. Bryan, entitled "Humors of Old-Time Connecticut Church Life."

1901

HARRY H. CLUTIA, *Secretary*,
100 William St., New York City.

William Brooks Baker may perhaps be responsible for the prominence, politically, in recent years of the old Bay State. For three years he has been a member of the Republican City Committee, Boston, and he was also a delegate to the Republican State Committee in 1919. That isn't all he does; since 1917 he has been chairman of the Building Managers' Association of Boston.

The Rev. Noble S. Elderkin has recently become pastor of the Pilgrim Congregational Church in Duluth, Minn.

Frederick F. Moon has been elected dean of the New York State College of Forestry at Syracuse, the election to be immediately effective. By this action of the trustees one of the earliest members of the College of Forestry faculty becomes dean of the college, for Dean Moon became professor of forest engineering in 1912, a few months after the college was founded.

Dean Moon was graduated from Amherst College in 1901 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. From 1902 to 1904 he was engaged in graduate study at Harvard and was for several years in business life in New York City before he decided to take up forestry, and in 1909 secured the degree of Master of Forestry at Yale. During 1908 and

1909 he was engaged in forest reconnaissance in Connecticut and for the Federal Forest Service in Kentucky. For the next two years he was forester for the New York State Forest, Fish, and Game Commission under Commissioner Whipple, having charge of the Highlands of the Hudson Forest Reservation, the nucleus of what is now the Palisades Interstate Park. Prior to coming to Syracuse, Dean Moon investigated forest conditions and forestry practice in France, Germany, and Switzerland. He has written two noteworthy forestry books, one a textbook for forestry students and the other a forestry book for boys. He is one of the executive committee of the New York State Forestry Association, which has its headquarters in Syracuse, and has been honored by election to the honorary societies Sigma Xi and Phi Kappa Phi.

1902

S. BOWLES KING, *Secretary*,
672 Maple Ave., Winnetka, Ill.

Mail addressed to the following addresses has been returned unclaimed: S. Walter Hoyt, 37 Store Rd., Belmont, Mass.; S. M. Stocking, Chestnut Hill Academy, Chestnut Hills, Pa.; William E. Gee, 100 Greenwich Ave., New York City; Dr. Paul Kimball, Easton, Md.; Dr. James A. Livingston, 513 Laura St., Jacksonville, Fla. If readers can supply better addresses, they are requested to advise the class secretary.

James A. Nelson is a member of the general committee of the Victory Hall Association in New York.

1903

CLIFFORD P. WARREN, ESQ., *Secretary*,
354 Congress St., Boston, Mass.

Foster W. Stearns has been cited in divisional orders by the commanding general of the First Division, "for gal-

lantry in action and exceptionally meritorious services."

LOST: C. T. G. Smith and Raymond F. Riddell. Any information with regard to the whereabouts of these two members of the class will be gratefully received by the secretary.

1904

KARL O. THOMPSON, *Secretary*,
11306 Knowlton Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.

Evans Browne, a junior member of the law firm of Britton and Gray of Washington, D. C., died suddenly on Thursday, September 9th, at his home, Edgemoor, Bethesda, Maryland. He had been at his office as usual that day, but had not been feeling well for some weeks. His death resulted from heart trouble.

Mr. Browne was the son of the late Aldis B. Browne of Washington and was born in that city. At Amherst he joined the Chi Phi fraternity. He was also a member of the Chevy Chase, Metropolitan, Cosmos, and University Clubs. He is survived by his wife, two children, three brothers, and two sisters.

Alfred F. Westphal has left the Army Y. M. C. A. work which he entered in 1917, and has taken a position as welfare director with the Buick Motor Company at Flint, Mich.

George K. Pond was renominated for the Massachusetts House of Representatives by the Republicans of the Greenfield district at the September primaries.

1905

JOHN B. O'BRIEN, *Secretary*,
309 Washington Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Edward A. Baily has been promoted to become treasurer of the Brooklyn Edison Company. Mr. Baily has been with the company since 1905, acting as secretary to the vice-president and gen-

eral manager, and in 1918 becoming secretary of the company.

Brainerd Dyer is now sales manager of the lubricant department of the Acheson Graphite Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y.

Emerson G. Gaylord has been elected a director of the recently organized Hampden County Tuberculosis Association in Springfield.

The address of W. Virgil Spaulding, who is convalescing from a serious illness in the West, is Box 193, Altadena, Cal.

Ralph W. Hemenway was a member of the Coolidge Home Committee, consisting of residents of Northampton, who had charge of the arrangements of the official notification by the Republican National Committee to the governor of his nomination for the vice-presidency. He has been elected a director of the Hampshire County Trust Company.

Francis H. Judge's address is 504 Swetland Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.

The regular 1905 Spring Dinner was held at Keen's English Chop House in New York on Saturday evening, April 24th. Those present included Baily, Baldwin, Crossett, Fort, Freeman, Hopkins, Lynch, Moon, Nash, Nickerson, O'Brien, Patch, Pease, Rathbun and Utter. Delabarre, '06, and F. P. Smith, '08, came in during the evening.

Franklin E. Pierce is editor-in-chief of the Elizabeth (N. J.) *Teachers' Quarterly*.

C. Irving Peabody has forsaken the teaching profession and is now engaged in the insurance brokerage business in Kansas City. His home address is 4328 McGee St., Kansas City, Mo.

A son, Anthony Blanchard Townsend, was born on June 6th, to Mr. and Mrs. Winfield A. Townsend at Essex, N. Y.

William T. Rathbun has changed his address to 119 Rynda Place, South Orange, N. J.

E. Frank Hussey is now a member of the firm of W. S. Harris, constructors of state highways in Minnesota, and is living at 2521 Pillsbury Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

Robert J. Bottomly has removed his law offices to 209 Washington St., Boston.

John G. Anderson was a member of the United States golf team which represented this country in the international matches with Canada and was successful in winning all his matches. In addition to his articles regularly appearing in most magazines devoted to golf, he had an article in the August issue of *Vanity Fair*, entitled "The Luck o' the Game."

Leslie R. Fort has been made manager of the firm of O'Keeffe and Lynch, Marine Insurance, New York. He became associated with this firm about a year ago as office manager.

1906

ROBERT C. POWELL, *Secretary*;
412 Lafayette Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

The *Dope Sheet*, "published every other seldom by the class of 1906," made its first appearance since the last reunion of the class in September. It contains a complete and revised directory of the class.

Ralph W. Wheeler is general chairman of the reunion committee.

A daughter, Sally Cory Boyden, was born on July 20th to Mr. and Mrs. Ralph H. Boyden of Brighton, Mass.

Philip A. Bridgman is sales and advertising manager of the Manning Abrasive Company, Troy, N. Y.

L. Dudley Field is sales and advertising company manager of the Ansco Company, Binghamton, N. Y.

Record should be made here of the death of George C. Gantz, recently reported, on November 1, 1918, in Baltimore, Md., of epilepsy. He came to Amherst, after spending one year at Princeton, and was a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity.

1907

CHARLES P. SLOCUM, *Secretary*,
262 Lake Ave., Newton Highlands,
Mass.

Roy W. Bell is assistant secretary and assistant trust officer of the First Trust and Deposit Company, Syracuse, N. Y.

1908

HARRY W. ZINSMASER, *Secretary*,
Duluth, Minn.

Robert M. Smith has become head of the department of English at Drury College, Springfield, Mo.

Harold C. Keith has been nominated by the Republicans of Massachusetts as presidential elector, representing the 14th District.

Merle D. Graves of Springfield, Mass., was nominated on the Republican ticket in September for representative in the State Legislature.

Paul Welles writes of his son, whose arrival was announced in the August QUARTERLY, "I am told the youngster's name is Paul Welles, Jr. Born May 5, 1920."

1909

DONALD D. MCKAY, *Secretary*,
6 Aberdeen St., Newton Highlands,
Mass.

A son, Elias Talmadge Main, was born on August 14th to Mr. and Mrs. Walter Raymond Main of West Haven, Conn.

1910

GEORGE B. BURNETT, *Secretary*,
8 Sunset Ave., Amherst, Mass.

The engagement is announced of Pierre Drewsen and Miss Dora Dehli, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arne Dehli of Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Rev. Morrison R. Boynton has become pastor of the Bryn Mawr Congregational Church in Chicago.

Robert A. Hardy is with the Winchester Arms Co., and has moved to New Haven, Conn.

Rockwood W. Bullard is a partner in the Sturr-Bullard Motor Co., Ford agents for Minneapolis, Minn.

Mr. Gladson L. Johnson announces the marriage of his daughter Lera Mae, to John Scott Fink on June 15th at Irwin, Pa.

Elbert B. Wortman is with the Moser and Cotins Advertising Co., 206 Paul Building, Utica, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. John J. McDonough announce the marriage of their daughter Almira to John Howard Keim on February 25th, in New York City.

Theta Delta Chi won the cup for the delegation having the largest percentage of men back to reunion. They had 100 per cent attendance.

A son, Philip Alden Beaman, was born on June 7th to Mr. and Mrs. Ralph H. Beaman of Ridley Park, Md.

1911

DEXTER WHEELOCK, *Secretary*,
79 Pine Street, New York City.

Miss Elsie Steurer, daughter of Mr.

and Mrs. Charles D. Steurer of New York City, and William Craig Bryan were married on July 28th. During the war Miss Steurer was an active worker with the Y. M. C. A., and is a member of the Women's Auxiliary of John Frazer Bryan Post, American Legion, the post named in honor of Mr. Bryan's brother, who was killed in the Argonne.

George L. Treadwell, who has been assistant manager of the Chinese American Publishing Company in Shanghai, China, has decided to remain in the States and has become executive secretary of the Rotary Club of Chicago, with headquarters in the Hotel Sherman. "Tread" was the first secretary of the Shanghai Rotary Club and was its delegate to the International Convention of Rotary Clubs at Atlantic City in June

1912

C. FRANCIS BEATTY, *Secretary*,
963 President St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Will anyone having information regarding the addresses of the following members of the class please communicate with the secretary: Clapp, Kelley, Darmstaetter, Mead, Nichols, Sherman, Colby, Root, Mohair, Ostrander, Ambrose, Hurst, Lee, Reed.

The marriage of Mary Malvina, daughter of John Jay Edmonds of Springville, N. Y., to Reinhart Lang Gideon, on August 11, is announced. After October 1st "Gid" and his bride will be at home at 16 Girard Avenue, Hartford, Conn.

At the recent wedding of C. C. Benedict, '13, Bill Burt was best man and Stuart and Beatty were ushers. Kipp, ex-'12, was also present.

On October 16th Miss Evelyn Mildred Peck of 465 West End Avenue, New York City, was married to Wil-

bur F. Burt. Stuart, Vollmer, and Beatty were ushers, and Benedict, '13, best man.

1913

LEWIS D. STILWELL, *Secretary*,
13 W. Wheelock St., Hanover, N. H.

Edward C. Knudson is now connected with the Automatic Sprinkler Company of America in the capacity of protection engineer, with headquarters at Syracuse, N. Y.

Ferris C. Booth is now with Swift and Company in the Union Stock Yards at Cleveland.

Arthur H. Bond has left the Navy and is now engaged in construction work at New Haven.

Dr. Charles E. Parsons has been appointed assistant resident physician at the Presbyterian Hospital, New York City.

Oliver N. Heblieh is practising law in Pottsville, Pa.

Charles F. Sheridan is now national war risk officer of the American Legion with headquarters in Indianapolis. He expects soon to resume law practice in Syracuse, N. Y.

Clyde F. Vance is teaching French at the Haverford School for Boys, Haverford, Pa.

Carl O. Lathrop is at present the pathologist in the City Hospital, Providence, R. I.

Herschel S. Konold is now with the Rio Bravo Oil Company in Saratoga, Tex.

John E. Farwell succeeds his father as secretary of the Geneva Permanent Loan and Building Association of Geneva, N. Y.

John Henry Klingefeldt and Miss Elizabeth Lear of Weehawken, N. J., were married on September 9th at Stamford, Conn. They are at home at 106 Morningside Drive, New York City.

A daughter, Laura Eaton Cobb, came to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel H. Cobb on May 26th.

Chauncey Benedict was married on May 22nd.

John Wallace Coxhead, Jr., arrived in Denver, Colo., on the 11th of August.

Gerald Humphrey Williamson married Miss Doris Fuller in Rochester, N. Y., on June 26th. Cross, Stilwell, and Wadhams were among the ushers.

1914

ROSWELL P. YOUNG, *Secretary*,
140 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.

Louis B. DeVeau, Jr., was married on Saturday, August 7th, to Miss Vivian Willing, daughter of Mrs. Robert Patton Willing of New York City.

The Rev. Frank H. Ferris has resigned his pastorage at Pulaski, N. Y.

1915

LOUIS F. EATON, *Secretary*,
210 Ash Street, Brockton, Mass.

James Kellum Smith of Towanda, Pa., has been awarded the famous Roman prize, a three-year fellowship at the American Academy in Rome, carrying with it a \$3,000 prize. This is the chief intercollegiate prize in architecture in competition with students of America's leading architectural schools. There were ten men in the final contest. Mr. Smith graduated from the School of Architecture of the University of Pennsylvania in 1919 and took his Master's degree this year.

Walter R. Agard sailed on August 28th for two years' study abroad, one

to be spent at Oxford and one at the Sorbonne in Paris. Two articles of his have recently appeared, one a poem, "Spring in Burgundy—1919" which was published in the spring edition of the *Revue de Bourgogne* of Dijon, France, and the other an article this fall in the *Classical Journal*.

Leslie O. Johnson has left the Malden High School, and is now head of the chemistry department in the New Haven High School.

J. G. Cole has transferred from the Embassy at Paris to the Graves Registration Service, in which he is serving as inspector. He still holds the rank of lieutenant in the Army. His new address is 8 Avenue d'Iena, Paris.

Gail will study at M. I. T. this fall and winter.

J. T. Cross moves to Utica soon, where he will enter the law offices of his father.

Mail for the following members of the class has been returned: Coxhead, O'Connor, Rivard, Jarmin, Rawleigh, Williams, Rockwell. Information will be appreciated.

Louis F. Eaton has been appointed the class representative on the Amherst Centennial Gift Committee.

Richard Bancroft of Wellesley recently passed the Massachusetts Bar examinations.

Frederick C. Allen graduated in June from the Yale Divinity School.

1916

DOUGLAS D. MILNE, *Secretary*,
2454 Webb Ave., New York City,
N. Y.

Announcement has been made of the engagement of Geoffrey Cooke Neiley and Miss Marion G. Riley, of East

Orange, N. J. She is a graduate of Smith College.

Dean Blanchard and Miss Esther Parshley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Parshley of Winchester, Mass., were married on Saturday, August 21st. Sidney C. Blanchard, '07, acted as best man. The ushers included Kenneth F. Caldwell, '15, M. Walker Jones, '15, and Edwin H. Goodridge, '16.

Lieutenant Donald E. Hardy has been transferred from Russia to Poland under the American Relief administration, with headquarters at Warsaw.

Thomas Munro received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy at Columbia University last June.

The September *Atlantic* contained an article by Charles F. Weeden, Jr., entitled "The Sixty-two Day Siege of Urfa." Lieutenant Weeden recounted his personal experiences during the siege. A further selection from his journal-letters home appears in this number of the QUARTERLY.

From injuries received in the Wall Street bomb explosion which shocked New York and the country at large on September 16th, Harold Lusk Gillies of the class of 1916, died in the Broad Street Hospital at 3 o'clock the following morning. This atrocious crime against society brought upon New York alumni and "Pike's" many friends in and about the city a personal loss the intensity of which is alone explained by the remarkable personality of this young Amherst man whose friendship has been such an important factor in the lives of many men.

The explosives, which were carried in a ramshackle delivery wagon, were detonated at a point in Wall Street immediately in front of the Assay Office

and across the street from the office of J. P. Morgan & Co. Gillies had stopped a very short distance away, approximately in front of 40 Wall Street, to have a chat with a friend from his home town, Nyack, N. Y., when the explosion occurred at 12.01 P.M. Many persons near him were killed instantly by flying pieces of metal and the flames of the burning charge. Gillies suffered a triple fracture of the right leg, a dislocation of the left hip, lacerations of the face and a severe cut in the back of the head. It has been learned that as he lay helpless he tried in vain to remove his coat to quench the flames which were burning the clothing of a girl who had fallen near him.

Owing to the crowds and the many police that had been brought into the district, it was some time before George H. Fitts, '12, was able to reach him at the hospital. Fitts, who is connected with the banking house of George H. Burr & Company, with which Gillies was also identified, had been notified by telephone. First aid had already been administered and "Pike" although suffering great pain was in his customary cheery mood. The shock of the operation performed during the afternoon, added to that of the explosion, left him in a very serious condition, and it was realized that he had only an even chance of recovery, though he rallied splendidly in the evening.

Not once during the entire period at the hospital did he inquire as to his own condition, but showed the greatest solicitude for the others who were suffering with him. One of the nurses, a Miss Stevenson, telephoned to the office of George H. Burr & Company the next morning to offer the information that all of those on duty considered "Pike" to have been the outstanding figure among the one hundred and fifty



HAROLD L. GILLIES

patients in the hospital. His buoyancy and courage had so captivated those who were serving there as well as the other victims of the explosion that even after those few hours they grieved for him as for a friend. One of "Pike's" most endearing characteristics is aptly illustrated by his action under these circumstances. When the nurse brought some cracked ice, he showed his appreciation by saying, "I'll vote for you," and when the doctor who was moving him from his bed to the operating room, asked him if the pressure hurt him, his answer was, "I'll say it does." He showed his appreciation of every kindness and was fearful lest his weakness and his needs should focus attention on himself. His concern for a patient in the next cot who had to have a leg amputated was so pitiful in the light of his own maimed condition that it brought tears to the eyes of those who had grown accustomed to such scenes of human suffering. One of the nurses who had seen a long term of service on the battlefields of France said she had never known of a case of such entire unconcern for one's own condition.

The details of "Pike's" last hours are so typical of his life at Amherst and in business that they serve to bring into relief the characteristics which contributed to his brilliant personality. He made his friendships secure because of his helpfulness. In a dark hour his counsel was reassuring and opened the way to a happy solution. Yet this counsel was never a balm which dulled the point at issue. In an instant he absorbed the situation and clarified it by the largeness of his point of view, very often giving expression to it in a delightfully epigrammatic manner. As one of his business associates said, "Pike" could sense the vital elements

of a situation more quickly and more accurately than any man I have known in business." He was conversant on almost any subject and could be depended upon to make a definite contribution to any discussion.

He attracted to himself not only those in his own sphere, but men of large business interests as well and indeed those in the more humble walks with whom he came in contact. Such was the magnetism of his personality. Of the three hundred who attended his funeral at the Funeral Church, Broadway at 66th Street, on Sunday, September 19th, there was not one who did not feel the loss of a friend. There were boys and girls, not to mention his own family, all of whom came there to mourn for one who had helped them build their lives through his own wholesome outlook and congenial spirit.

Harold Lusk Gillies was born in Nyack, N. Y., on March 16, 1893. He attended the public schools there and entered Blair Academy in New Jersey in the fall of 1911. Finishing in 1912 he entered Amherst the same year and was graduated with the class of 1916. He was married to Miss Marion Rawson on April 4, 1917. A son, John Douglas, was born to them on July 3, 1918.

After a short experience first in New York and later in Chicago in the bond business, he returned to New York and became associated with George H. Burr & Co., through Frederick S. Bale, '06, who is a member of that firm. In a short time he was made manager of their Hartford office, and a year ago he was promoted to the position of the firm's representative in their relations with many of the principal New York banks.

The place he had made for himself is indicated by the remark of a well-known New York bank official, "I have

rarely known a man, with such comparatively slight experience in New York, who was so highly regarded."

1917

ROBERT M. FISHER, *Secretary*,
14 Fairfax Hall, Cambridge, Mass.

David R. Craig has been appointed assistant professor of personal administration at the Carnegie Institute of Technology. He has recently been engaged in New York in research work pertaining to the personnel question.

Gardner H Rome and Miss May Moseley of Birmingham, England, were married in St. Luke's Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., on Saturday, June 26th. He met his bride while in service overseas with the U. S. Medical Corps. She received a certificate from the English Government for her three years' war service.

Norman R. Lemcke is with the American Woolen Company at Rochdale, Mass., and is living at 51 Sever Street, Worcester.

Wadsworth Wilbar, who was formerly with the Weir Stove Company of Taunton, is now connected with the Boston office of the *Shoe and Leather Reporter*.

Henry H. Banta has returned to Syracuse to be at the local plant of the Merrell-Soule Company.

John Dodge Clark was married on Saturday, September 18th, to Miss Emma Marie Zangler at Croton-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.

1918

ROBERT P. KELSEY, *Secretary*,
122 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

K. W. Barber has been made cashier of the Arthur State Bank, Arthur, Neb.

R. G. Bemis is at present learning the leather business in Marris Brothers Tannery, Salem, Mass.

F. E. Bogart is the buyer for the firm of Farrand, Williams and Clark, wholesale druggists, in Detroit, Mich.

F. C. Butler is located with Ostey and Barton, manufacturing jewellers, of Providence, R. I., as assistant to the superintendent.

G. L. Cross, after completing his course in accounting, has been made assistant to the cost and production manager of the Rome Wire Works in Rome, N. Y.

C. L. Goodrich is a graduate student and fellow at the University of Chicago.

T. M. Greene, who during the war started for Mesopotamia as Y. M. C. A. secretary, has remained in India. He plans to continue his teaching at Christian College, Lahore, India, until the end of the academic year 1921; then to study in Edinburgh for a year, and spend the following two years in Union Theological Seminary.

A. L. Houghton has taken a position as chemist with the Calco Chemical Company of Jersey City, N. J.

R. L. Hunter is reported to be in Douglas, Ariz., raising cotton.

D. M. Keezer is working on the *Denver Times* as political and state house reporter.

J. S. Meiklejohn and H. A. Ladd are doing graduate work at Oxford University.

A. R. Morehouse has taken a position as instructor of Romance languages at the University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.

L. T. Orlady is in partnership with his father in the dry goods business in Jamestown, N. D.

At least three members of the class have profited by the war. After learning French with the U. S. Army Ambulance Corps and returning to college to take the *honoris causa* out of their diplomas, C. G. Seamans, W. G. Rogers, and A. R. Morehouse will make instructing in French their life work.

P. H. See has been elected vice-president of the Cambridge Knitting Company, which came into being largely through his initiative.

L. E. Thayer will enter Harvard Law School this fall with the object of preparing for the diplomatic service.

P. N. Youtz and his wife have arrived in Canton, China, where he is associated with the American-Chinese Educational Commission.

George Benneyan received the degree of Master of Arts at the Columbia University Commencement last June.

1919

WALTER K. BELKNAP, *Secretary*,
Room 411, 425 Fifth Ave., New York
City.

The engagement has been announced of Franklin F. Bailey to Miss Helen Smith of Rockford, Ill. Miss Smith graduated from Smith in 1919. Some truth in its being our sister class.

Charlie Blatchford, Ensign, is attached to the destroyer Graham (192), which spent last summer at Newport.

Aaron Bodenhorn is in New York studying music.

Jim Bracken is assistant to the district manager of the Mack Motor Truck Co. in the Albany District.

Bill Brunt spent some time last summer continuing his studies at Teacher's College, Columbia University. He has gone half way toward an M.A. in education and this coming winter will serve again as principal of the high school in Middleville, N. Y.

Earl Perry Charlton is president of the Charlton Cotton Co. of Fall River, Mass.

Jim Elwell spent last summer running a two-hundred acre farm in Northampton. This fall he will return to get his full degree at Amherst.

Al Forbes, Jack Gibson, and Hal Seward are living together in Cambridge where the two former keep up their graduate work in law and business at Harvard.

Roger Holden is in the oil business in Fort Worth, Tex.

Lloyd Miller has been looking over the battlefields of France with his family.

Carl Patton took a trip to Europe last summer on a coal boat, but now may be found in the advertising department of the National City Company.

Tom Pitré will do graduate work and teach chemistry at M. I. T. this winter.

Jack Savoy is assistant manager of the Dominion Blank Book Co., Ltd., in Berthierville, Quebec.

Horace Siegel is treasurer of the Siegel Clothing Co., with offices in Utah and Montana.

Hal Spencer is with the U. S. Rubber Co. in Malden, Mass.

John Stanton is still in the Army, but after October 1st he expects a discharge and will go into the home office

of the Farmer's National Life Insurance Company of America in Chicago.

Howard Vermilya is with the Stanley Tool Works in New Britain, Conn.

Barrett Whitman is in the cotton mill of the Otis Co. in Ware, twenty miles from Amherst. He reports that it beats living in the South by a great deal.

Wilfred B. Utter was married to Miss Ruth Hubbard May at the home of her parents in Yalesville, Conn., on Wednesday, September 22nd. Mrs. Utter is a graduate of Syracuse University. They will reside in Westerly, R. I., where he is manager of the *Daily Sun*.

Allyn B. Forbes is teaching in Deerfield Academy.

Robert W. Fairbank is going out to India for three years, at least, as a missionary. Various members of his family, who preceded him at Amherst, have been in missionary work for many years.

Richard W. Clark is in the bond business in New York.

Pierre N. LeBrun is in the banking business in New York.

Roy V. A. Sheldon had a poem in a recent issue of the *Atlantic Monthly* and a book review in the *New Republic*. He spent the summer in Europe.

Theodore Southworth opened the agency for the Scripps-Booth in the Albany district on July 1. Yarrington is associated with him.

Oliver H. Schaaf is living in Santa Barbara, Cal.

Herman M. Wessel has accepted the position of instructor in history at the high school in Collingswood, N. J., near Philadelphia.

Eastburn R. Smith attended the summer camp of the Yale Forestry School near Milford, Pa. This fall he began a two-year course in New Haven.

Henry B. Staples is in the bond business in Boston.

Emerson H. Virden is adjutant of the Culver Summer School.

Arthur F. Brown has been elected to the editorial staff of the *Yale Law School Journal*. This is counted the highest honor for a student in the school.

Willis H. McAllister is with the Solar Metal Products Company in Columbus, Ohio.

Robert C. Wilcox is to spend this year traveling in Europe.

Announcement has been made of the engagement of Walter Van Dyk Bayer and Miss Dorothy Irwin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Irwin of Brooklyn, N. Y.

1920

DELOS S. OTIS, *Secretary*,
Deerfield Academy, Deerfield, Mass.

Norton Reusswig is with the Stittville Canning Co., Sun Prairie, Wis.

Willard Thorp is an instructor and is doing graduate work in the economics department of the University of Michigan.

John J. Hanselman is also doing graduate work at the University of Michigan.

Roland Wood is in the advertising department of the Irving National Bank, in New York City.

Richard Fenno is with the Western Electric Company in Boston.

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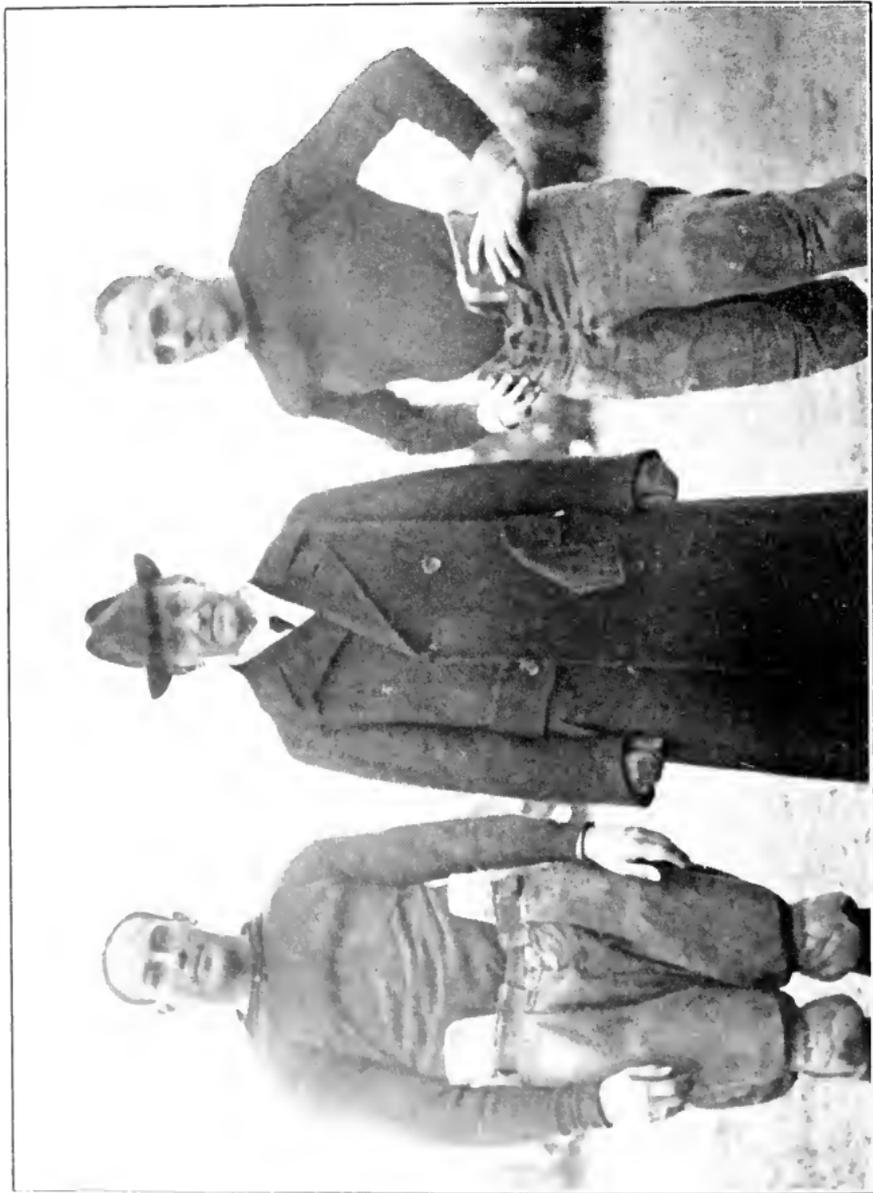
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AMHERST

GRADUATES' QUARTERLY

VOL. X—FEBRUARY, 1921—NO. 2

THE FAITH OF COL. GRAVES

AN EYE WITNESS'S ACCOUNT OF THE FOUNDING OF AMHERST COLLEGE

[No one man founded Amherst College, but among many who were instrumental Col. Rufus Graves deserves to be remembered with especial gratitude. His enthusiasm for the Collegiate and Charitable Institution at Amherst refused to be balked by any obstacle, and when others declared the project impossible, he accomplished the raising of the Charity Fund of \$50,000 which called the College into being. In 1871, at the request of Professor W. S. Tyler, Dr. G. W. Graves, the son of Col. Graves, wrote down his recollections of his father's share in securing the Fund and in providing the College with its first building. His narrative is that of an old man recalling the scenes of more than fifty years before, not to be trusted as an accurate statement of historical fact, but singularly vivid in its presentation of the very forms and pressures of the past. Of the faith that made Amherst College it speaks true.

The essential portions of Dr. Graves' letter are here printed from a careful copy made by Malcolm P. Young, '16, of the Library staff. The editor has added between brackets words and parts of words omitted by the writer and has sparingly supplemented the punctuation.—EDITOR.]

Knowlesville, N. Y.
June 14, 1871

Prof. W. S. Tyler,
Dear Sir:

You wrote sometime since wishing me to give my recollections concerning my fathers connection or agency in raising the Charity fund. I thought I would not try to write what I could recollect but would come to Amherst to give them, as there might, and doubtless would be, many things of interest suggested by scenes there, that would not come to mind without them, and I still hope to do so but lest I should fail, what the Blessed Jesus will help me to recollect, I will write. And I will go back as far as December 1812 in south west room in the medical collodge in Hanover, New Hampshire, where as far as I know the first thought of a Charity fund came to my fathers mind. Father at that time was Prof. of Cemistry in said coll.—and altho. I was but 12 years of age took me with him—why I so exactly remember the time and place. Two

Gentlemen called at our room, introduced themselves as Trustees of the Academy in Amherst, New Hamp. And their mission was to get my Father to act [as] agent for obtaining a charity fund to establish a professorship in said Acad. so that young men of Piety and promise could have their tuition free in fitting for college with eye to the ministry. My father expressed himself as highly pleased with the object, But had but little faith of success in raising funds in Mass. for New Hamp., but said he would take the matter into consideration and do what he could—so they made him their agent by furnishing papers, etc.¹

I recollect that night, in his prayer before I retired, that he laid the matter of his new agency before his most Confidential friend and asked his council and advice—this talk with the Lord Jesus gave me a better understanding of what this agency ment than what I obtained from his talk with said trustees. And here I would say that my Father sometimes thought loud when he supposed no one would hear. That night, as he doubtles thought I was asleep, I heard him think this, I will mention this thing to the Trustees of Amherst [Mass.] Acad. when I go home. You can judge as will I whether this was the first thought that the Holy Spirit put into the mind of man concerning my Fathers agency in raising the Charity fund now in operation in Amherst Colledge. You ask what was my Fathers connection with Nathaniel Smith²—his wife was my fathers only sister. The next thing I recollect about this fund ocured soon after in the month of Jan. 1813, I think. He then owned a farm in south part of Leverett some 5 or 6 miles north of Amherst. Uncle and aunt Smith was at our house on a visit when my father introduced the subject of his Agency from New Hamp.—the matter was talked over by the company, chiefly by my Father and his sister, as they seemed most interested in the subject. My Father says, Now, Brother Smith, start this subscription with \$100 or more if you please. I recollect that he looked very serious but said nothing. Aunt says, we had better take council of Jesus before taking such a step. We then had a season of prayer—the result of the council was that it was to[o] far away, that responsibility was nearer home. This was the last of New Hamp. The next thing that I recollect was the presentation of the subject of establishing of a professorship in your Amherst—[i.e., to the Trustees of the Academy in Amherst, Mass.]—having the same object in view of [as] the trustees of Amherst, New Hamp.—viz. the fitting of pious young men for colledge, etc. I think my Father and Uncle Smith were not trustees at that time; both were soon after. When my Father presented subject to them, the

¹ The singular coincidence of an academy at Amherst, N. H., anticipating the project of the academy at Amherst, Mass., is not corroborated. I suspect a confusion of Amherst in *Hampshire* County with Amherst, New Hampshire.

² Nathaniel Smith, Esq., was one of the founders of Amherst Academy and a trustee of that institution and consequently of the Charity Fund, to which he was a generous contributor.

proposition met the approbation of the Trustees and they gave him the appointment of agent to solicit donation for the establishment of a professorship in A. Acad., the design of which was to aid young men who were look[ing] forward to the ministry in fitting for college.

Soon after this he left home to spend a few weeks in his agency in Boston and vicinity. His faith was so strong in the Greatness of the object and the success of plan and so sure that God was in it that no object stood in his way of putting forth corresponding effort—for he was not a man that believed in Faith with out works. Now came the first trial of his faith. He left home feeling that two weeks at most would be sufficient to raise the fund and that in a few months the whole thing would be in working order. Here his faith had its first trial. He spent three months and bore his own expenses in the cities and country without having obtained one dollar for the desired object. All this did not shake his faith, only in the smallness of the object. By the foregone experience he was led to the Idea of the \$50,000 fund—the income of which was to be expended in a collegiate course of studies. Then came the second trial of his faith, Viz. to get the Trustees [to] step up on to his new platform, saying to them that the object in the old or exploded plan was not deffinate enough and to[o] small to attract the attention of moneyed men. But if they would enter into a plan to establish a Collediate Institution he believed that he could raise the \$50,000, also the land and funds for the reqired building. The trustees thought that in so small a place that the accomplish[ment] of such vast enterprise could not be. He met them several times, they still opposing. At length for the same reason I suppose that the unjust judge avenged the persevering widow he got them to appoint a committee to draw up a constitution for the raising and governing of the \$50,000 fund. They appointed Esq. F. Dickinson,¹ Uncle Smith, and himself that committee. The committee agreed that each should draft one. I think it 5 or 6 [days?] to the time when they were to meet and compare notes, and when they did my Father presented the constitution word for word I suppose as it now stands, $\frac{1}{3}$ to go for the permanent increase of the fund, and $\frac{2}{3}$ to go for the education of pious young men, fitting for the ministry.² If that constitution is lost to you, you can find it in the corner stone in the north west corner of the first building erected on college hill.

When this committee met to compare notes Uncle Smith [had]

¹ Samuel Fowler Dickinson, Esq., was one of the founders and most energetic supporters of Amherst Academy. He repeatedly made himself responsible for the debts of Amherst College and died a poor man in consequence. "If Col. Graves was the hand, Esq. Dickinson was the head in the founding and rearing of Amherst College." (Tyler).

² The third article of the constitution for the managing of the Charity Fund provides "that five-sixths of the interest of the fund shall be forever appropriated to the classical education in the Institution of indigent pious young men for the ministry, and the other sixth shall be added to the principal for its perpetual increase." (Tyler).

written over about $\frac{1}{4}$ a sh. of foolscap, Esq. Dickinson about the same. They, after having listened to the reading of what my Father had prepared, objected to its length. My Father met the objection by saying he had rather read than talk; then said that he had \$15,000 already subscribed to that constitution which settled the matter and united the committee. The doings of the committee was presented to the trustees, and approved and all went well for sometime. I think he had raised \$30,000 of this \$50,000 more or less.—I do not know the exact sum—which was to be full in three year from commencement, I think. He had also in the meantime obtained a bond for a deed of 10 acres [on] the colledge hill of Mr. Dickinson,¹ the condission of which was that a building 100 ft. long, 40 ft. wide 4 stories high within three years should stand complete on it; if not it was void.

My Father also visited Dr. Moore the then Pres. of W[illiam]s colledge and agreed with him that in case success should attend all his plans to become Pres. of said Institution. The result of this conference was a proposition to move to A[mherst] Williams colledge. This created great excitement all around. The result was, that if they did move to Conneticut river, to locate where the people would raise the most money. North Hampton took the prize. Here my Father having done all, his faith had to stand for a year or more, and altho. he had spent years in accomplishing what he had, together with twelve hundred dollars of his own money, his faith did not falter. When his friends and even the trustees of the acad. would say, Col. [Graves], we must give it up, two institutions so nigh cant be, he would say to them, Faith cant fail. If God was not going to give me the desire of my heart, He would not help me to pray for it. Just here a new light burst forth and in a moment all was changed. At this point a letter from Dr. Moore came to hand saying that the trustees of Williams Colledge had given their final vote not to move at all, and Father cried out, Bless the Lord, all is well. But his faith had trials yet to meet. The time for filling up the \$50,000 fund according to the constitution was nearly expired. At this point he had only \$35,000 of the \$50,000 subscribed, leaving \$15,000 to be secured. To secure this sum and to relieve himself from any farther anxiety on that subject that he might attend to more important business, he prevailed on his Brother Benj. Graves and Uncle Smith and some others perhaps to subscribe the \$15,000 and give him time to replace it. For it was necessary to give his attention to other matters

¹ Col. Elijah Dickinson died on February 1, 1820, after subscribing six hundred dollars to the Charity Fund. The following May the trustees appointed a committee "to secure a good and sufficient title to the ten acres of land conditionally conveyed to the trustees of this academy as the site of the said institution by the late Col. Elijah Dickinson." In November Col. Dickinson's widow and elder son deeded to the trustees "nine acres more or less" for which the sum of \$1187.50 was paid, a part of the purchase price going to the Charity Fund in settlement of Col. Dickinson's subscription. No mention is made in Professor Tyler's "History" of any gift of land conditional upon the erection of a building within a certain time.

of more importance at that time. This was to secure the colledge lot, the foresaid 10 acres, for as I now think in less than 4 months the bond that secured that lot to the trustees would be void, that is the time for the building to stand on the lot that secured it would be out. And Mr. Dickinson the giver was dead and the Heirs were opposed to the lot going out of their hands. The Trustees had a meeting to see what could be done and they decided it was impossible to put that building on the spot in the time that remained, with exception of two, my Father and Esq. F. Dickinson; The Esqr said if he had the money and the materials or could get them, the build[ing] could be put on the spot in time, but that is the rub[?] One said, I think Esqr N. Webster, that the lime was so far off and the brick unmade that it would be impossible to furnish them as they would be needed in so short a time. At this point my Father set the whole thing in motion and brought out a hearty laugh by saying, I can furnish the money and material, go ahead, bretheren. At this point also my father showed the plan of the buildings which he drawn on a large sheet of paper, some of them as they now stand on the lot and perhaps all. The buildings he drew were 5 in No., in the center the chappel facing end to the west, first north of the chappel was the first building erected, facing the west lengthwise, the second was to stand in the same way south of the Ch., the other two ending to the west, north and south of the others. This meeting of the Trustees I think was on Thursday, and my Father proposed to lay the corner stone in one week from the next Wednesday. This was agreed to and Noah Webster Esqr was to give the addres and D. A. Clark¹ the sermon.

The building committee was appointed, Esqr Dickinson was one; whether my father was one I cant say or who the others were I can[t] remember. At this time the spot for the building was unsurveyed, the stone were in the quarry at Pelham, and the brick in the clay and sand, and the lime some 40 miles away. I recollect I went with him that very evening after the trustees left the academy to Mill hollow, as was then called the Hollow a mile or so south of the colledge, to engage the brick, which were to be of different size from common brick. The man he bargained with agreed to have them ready in 4 weeks, and the first that we drew we had to use mittens in loading so [as] not to burn our fingers. The next morning we went out to Pelham and engaged the stone for the corner and foundation. On Saturday we surveyed the land [and] stuck stakes for the building. At dinner he directed me to invite the academy boys to go with me an[d] comence diging the trench at the North west corner of the lot he had staked for the foundation for the corner stone, while he should (to) engage teams to haul the founda-

¹ Rev. Daniel A. Clark, from 1820 to 1826 pastor of the village church at Amherst. His sermon on this occasion was entitled "A Plea for a Miserable World," and by request of the trustees was printed along with Noah Webster's address.

tion stones from Pelham. The Monday following he started for lime; in three days he returned with several teams from Conway, loaded with lime, and the masons were set to work to prepare the foundation for the corner stones for there were two of them, the length[?] I dont remember but you can easily measure them, for I gues they are where we put them. here I would say that on Tuesday about 9 o'clock the day before they were laid the last stroke of the hammer in Pelham was given those stone. Teams were in waiting for them; about noon we arrived with them on colledge hill where we found the masons and others anxiously waiting, for they were looking hours before for us and fearing that we should not arrive soon enough to give time to get those stones in readiness by the time appointed for laying them. But at the appointed time for the laying of these stones, or more properly uniting them, all was in order.

After the ceremony of uniting these stones were over, an opportunity was given for any to help in the prosecution of the work. All I recol[lect] about the result was the giving of one dollar—a gentleman stepped forward and laid a silver dollar on the stone saying here is my beam, God Bless it. Others followed and a good beginning was made as to money. How much was given I never knew.

From this time all went on without much trouble until the building was more than half up—I think in the third story—when a great stump got in the way. At this point Esqr Dickinson called at our house to find if we knew anything of Fathers whereabouts. He had then been absent three weeks collecting money and materials. We told we did not, and he said that there was not lime and brick to last longer than Saturday night. But Saturday just at teatime father returned; we told him at once as he arrived what the Esqr had said; he sent me at once for him. When he came he said, we are floored, we are completely down, we have laid the last brick we have or can get at present. The man of whom we have had our brick has been delayed in his work and cant have brick ready sooner than three weeks and there is none to be had in the country of the size, and we have concluded to discharge the masons and give it all up, for we have talked the matter all over with the masons and carpenters, and the conclution is that it will be impossible to finish it so as to secure the lot by the time, and if we fail all is lost. My Father answer[ed,] Gentlemen, this thing must not, will not fail, do not discharge a single man. I have bought and paid for lime sufficient to finish the building. I expected to find it on hand at this time, why the delay, I know not, but of one thing I am very sure [the lime will come?] as soon as you will want it for I have 2 hogshheads at Sunderland. Esqr Dickinson says, Col., your faith has proved good heretofore, but it *must* fail now, for tho. the lime may come, the brick cant be had without a miracle.

The committee left our house about 9½ o'clock Saturday night with conclusion, that unless a miraculous interposition should furnish the needed materials, to discharge the masons and all attendants Monday morning. My Father rose from his seat and for a few moments walked the room in silence; then said, ring the bell, my son, for prayers. He then took the Bible and turned to the 14 chapter of John, a chapter which he often read when things did not go right to his mind. The hour that followed I shall never forget—the agony, the tears, the groans, the resting in prayer that Jesus would provide or open the way by which it could be done—equalled any thing that I can think of except the agony of Jesus in the garden. As Jesus gained the victory so did my father at that time; when he rose from that struggle he says, I see it. See what, says Mother. The brick forthcoming, the colledge complete. My fathers faith was not dead faith or faith without works. In a few minuits he says, what time is it, I looked, twas near 11, one hour to Sunday when my fathers work always closed untill that to him very sacred day was passed. I must go and see Mr. Boltwood now, for the thought has just come to me that the brick with which he is going to build his house are of the same size of the coll. brick, and if so I must have them. I went with him. We found him sitting by the barroom fire alone. The ques[ti]on was as to the size of his brick, finding they were right—Will you lend them for three weeks; he hesitated. My Father says to him, if you refuse, sir, that building must be delayed and perhaps fail altogether, and so it will sink your property here more than the brick are worth. As soon as Mr. B. saw the thing in its proper light—you must have them. The result of this short visit was, that at early dawn on Monday morning Elijah Boltwoods and Col. Rufus Graves teams were hauling brick on to Colledge hill. On Monday morning soon after one o'clock my Father started for Sunderland for the two hogsheads of lime that were there so as to have them on hand by working time. He went directly to Uncle Smith's and I suppose gave him some account of affairs and of the necessity of sending his team at once with the two hogsheads at the river, and as they were loading the lime they learned that the lime he was going on in persuit of, had come to the river and were detained there untill to[o] late an hour Saturday night to go on to Amherst and had to put up at a Maj Lenards[?] for the Sabbath. And now to give you the result of the falier [i.e. failure?] of my fathers faith this time, that when the committee came on to the ground to dissmis the masons for lack of materials with wich to go on, they found to their great astonishment ten hogsheads of lime and six thousand brick, and my father encouraging the men to push the work on as fast as possible. From this time success attended the effort, no more stumps, nor stops untill the building was complete and the condissions of the bond were fulfilled and the land secured. If I recol-

lect right from the day of laying the cornerstone to the day the Bond required the building to be finished was just three months to a day, and that building was not complete so as to secure the bond until near the close of the last day of that 3 months.

SUNSET HILLS OF HAMPSHIRE

WILLIAM NORTHROP MORSE

A WHIRLWIND of rose and gold,
Chariots—wings of fire;—
Heart of the soul's desire,
A thousand centuries old!

THE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

NO ONE of Amherst's sons is going to let anything keep him from attending the one hundredth birthday of his Alma Mater. So thinks the committee in charge of the Centennial exercises, and arrangements are being made accordingly to house, feed, and transport a crowd of three thousand alumni with wives and children to an unknown number. As on the occasion of Amherst's fiftieth anniversary the celebration will be held in conjunction with Commencement, the regular exercises of graduation to be observed on Saturday, Sunday, and Monday morning and the Centennial Celebration to continue from Monday afternoon to Wednesday afternoon. A general program for the jubilee has been prepared by the Centennial Committee, of which Professor William J. Newlin is the executive secretary, and the details are in process of adjustment.

Briefly the plan provides for the ceremonies of Class Day on Saturday, June 18, for the usual exercises of Baccalaureate Sunday on the following day, and for the awarding of degrees in course on Monday morning. Then with Commencement out of the way, the Celebration will begin on Monday afternoon with a historical address of a general nature, which will be followed by four addresses given simultaneously at different points on Amherst in the Arts, in the Professions, in Science and Industry, and in Public Affairs. Class dinners with an open-air smoker will occupy the evening.

On Tuesday two addresses will be delivered by men of distinction in the educational world from Great Britain and France. The theme will be The Problem of Education Today as viewed in these two countries. The main event of the afternoon will be the Amherst-Wesleyan ball game with an alumni parade of stupendous proportions. In the evening there will be a lawn-fête and a pageant under the direction of Joseph Lindon Smith, one of the masters of the art of pageantry.

On Wednesday morning President Meiklejohn will speak on Amherst's Ideals for its Second Century. His address will be followed by the conferring of honorary degrees, and then will come the Centennial dinner with after-dinner speaking. This like most of the main exercises will probably be held in a circus tent large enough to accommodate three thousand people, but the problem of providing for a crowd of that size is one of the most serious of the Committee's difficulties.

To lodge the multitude a survey of Amherst, North Amherst, East Amherst, and South Amherst is being made, and all available

rooms and houses are being contracted for. The dormitories of Amherst, the Massachusetts Agricultural College, and Smith College may also be available. Prices will be standardized and will be uniform for the same sort of accommodations. In addition to these resources, which are probably sufficient to take care of the older alumni, wives, children, and guests that may return next June, there will be a military encampment and tent city on the levels below the swimming pool on Hitchcock Field, where the younger alumni may hold class encampments with mess-tents, camp-fires, and any other features that they may wish. The grounds will be equipped with running water and all the necessary conveniences. Alumni who return with automobiles may find lodgings in Northampton, Hadley, Deerfield, Sunderland, and Holyoke, but of course the chief strain will fall upon the town of Amherst and returning alumni may have to put up with some inconveniences which would not occur in normal times.

A sub-committee on the Commissariat is on the search for a caterer able to feed three thousand people at the time of the Centennial Dinner. This caterer will also be available for supplying meals during the other days of the Celebration, so that everybody who comes to Amherst may have no difficulty in finding food. But it will be a great assistance to the Commissary Committee if the classes holding formal reunions will endeavor to handle their own problems of feeding by supplying their own caterer and equipment. The Committee will do all in its power to supply meals for members of classes not otherwise accommodated. A directory of tea-rooms, restaurants, hotels, and boarding-houses within a radius of ten miles will be compiled for the benefit of automobile parties.

As to transportation the Committee suggests that as many men as possible come by automobile in order to relieve the strain upon the railroad and trolley service. Those who have seats to spare in their cars should arrange to bring other Amherst men from the same neighborhood. The most extensive plans for the parking and care of motors are in hand.

There is no doubt that every alumnus who expects to attend the Centennial will be adequately cared for, but the Committee must know in advance how many are coming. Blanks for the expression of intentions are now being mailed to the individual alumni and should be filled out and returned at the earliest possible moment. Class secretaries, especially those of reunion classes, are requested to make the demand for this necessary information insistent.

While addresses, reunions, ball games, and pageants will be the main objects of interest, there are other features of the Centennial which will make a visit to Amherst next June exceptionally worth while. The whole college is being prepared for exhibition to its alumni. The scientific collections, especially the recent acces-

sions to the Geological Museum collected by Professor Loomis, will be on display, and various other exhibits illustrating the work or the history of the College are being put into shape by the departments most concerned. The main points of exhibition will be the new Converse Memorial Library, which will contain the College memorabilia, the Clyde Fitch Room, a collection of books by Amherst alumni, the publications of the College, and exhibits in the department seminars; the Latin Room in Williston Hall with an interesting collection of Roman antiquities; and the Geological Laboratory, where the remarkable series illustrating the development of the horse has been mounted.

In connection with the exhibit of College memorabilia the Committee is especially desirous of securing letters which reflect the college life of the past, pictures of Amherst that have any historical value, or any material bearing upon Amherst's participation in the World War. If enough letters describing student life at Amherst in its first decades can be secured, the Committee plans to publish them in a memorial book.

Something of what a birthday of the College means may be gathered from the record of the Semi-Centennial Celebration in 1871. As Professor William S. Tyler's "History" describes it: "The alumni came from every part of our own country and from every quarter of the globe. . . . Wednesday evening was given up to a reunion in College Hall, and much of the night was spent in class meetings of such deep and thrilling interest as only they who have been present at such meetings know, and even they cannot fully tell. They seem to have gone away pleased with themselves and each other, proud of their mother, loving their brothers, feeling that they had a good time, and fully persuaded that whoever should keep the Centennial Jubilee of the College in 1921 would have a still better time and find a great deal more to admire and rejoice in."

More detailed information about the Centennial Celebration will be sent to every alumnus later. The tentative program, printed below, promises to be attractive. The main question is, Will you be there?

THE ONE HUNDREDTH COMMENCEMENT

Saturday, June 18, to Monday noon, June 20

Saturday, June 18, Class Day

- 8.30 A.M. Meeting of Trustees in Walker Hall.
- 9.30 A.M. Ivy Oration and Poem at College Church.
- 10.30 A.M. Class Oration and Poem in College Hall.
- 2.00 P.M. Grove Oration and Poem in College Grove.
- 3.30 P.M. Baseball Game.

- 5.00 P.M. President's Reception to Seniors.
 7.30 P.M. Hyde Prize Orations.
 8.00 P.M. Open Air "Get Together" Smoker for Alumni.
 9.00 P.M. Musical Clubs Concert, College Hall.
 Announcement of prizes during intermission in concert.

Sunday, June 19, Baccalaureate Sunday

- 10.15 A.M. Playing of Chimes.
 10.45 A.M. Baccalaureate and Commemoration Sermon.
 12.00 Class Singing.
 2.30 P.M. Concert in College Hall.
 7.00 P.M. Undergraduate Singing at Fraternities.
 8.00 P.M. Informal Alumni Gatherings.

Monday, June 20, Commencement Day

- 8.30 A.M. Phi Beta Kappa Meeting.
 9.00 A.M. Assembly for Procession.
 9.30 A.M. Commencement Procession.
 10.00 A.M. The One Hundredth Commencement in College Hall.
 Presentation of Portraits, Conferring of Degrees.

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

Monday noon, June 20, to Wednesday noon, June 22

Monday, June 20, Historical Day

- 1.45 P.M. Band Concert (one half hour)
 2.15 P.M. Exercises
 Invocation
 Short Address of Welcome
 Address, "One Hundred Years of Amherst"
 Commemoration Ode
 3.45 P.M. Sets of Addresses, two each, simultaneous
 1. Amherst in the Arts—Latin Room
 (Literature, Criticism, Education, etc.)
 2. Amherst in the Professions—Chapel
 (Law, Medicine, Ministry)
 3. Amherst in Science and Industry—Chemistry
 Laboratory
 (Sciences, Business, Economics, etc.)
 4. Amherst in Public Affairs—College Hall
 5.00 P.M. Organ Recital—College Church
 6.00 P.M. Alumni Class Dinners
 7.00 P.M. Kellogg Prize Speaking
 8.30 P.M. Alumni Open Air Smoker (With informal entertainment features)

Tuesday, June 21, Educational Day

- 9.00 A.M. Annual Meeting of Alumni Association
 9.30 A.M. Band Concert
 10.00 A.M. Exercises
 Music
 Address, "The Problem of Education in England
 Today"
 Some Distinguished Representative of Educa-
 tional Interests in England
 Music
 Address, "The Problem of Education in France
 Today"
 Similar Representative of Educational Interests
 in France
 Music
 2.00 P.M. Band Concert
 2.30 P.M. Alumni Parade
 3.00 P.M. Baseball Game (Amherst-Wesleyan.)
 5.00 P.M. President's Reception
 8.00 P.M. Lawn Fête
 9.00 P.M. Pageant—"Amherst Milestones"

Wednesday, June 23, Centennial Day

- 9.00 A.M. Assembly
 9.30 A.M. Procession
 10.00 A.M. Exercises
 Invocation
 Address, "Amherst's Ideals for its Second Cen-
 tury"—President Meiklejohn
 Conferring of Honorary Degrees
 12.00 Centennial Dinner

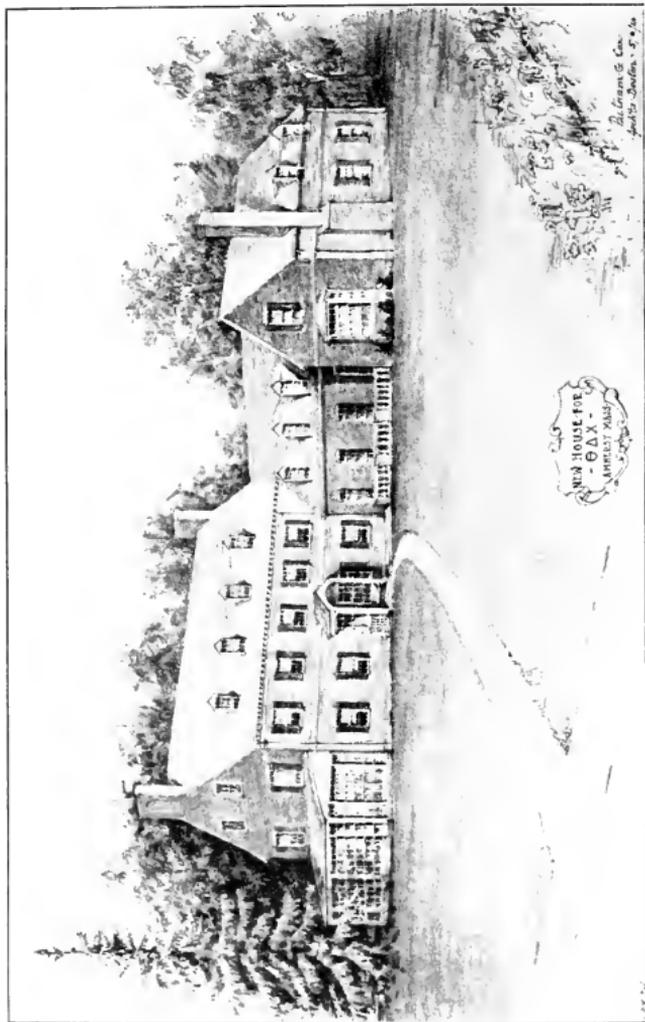
A NEW HOUSE FOR THETA DELTA CHI

GEORGE F. WHICHER

WHAT should a fraternity house look like—a country-club, a mansion, a home? On this question tastes inevitably differ, and a decorous difference of opinion may be perceived in the brick and white fronts of the six new fraternity houses that have come in the last decade to adorn the town; a columned portico suggests the entrance of a country-club, a row of stately pilasters the official mansion, a refined ornateness of trimming the well-appointed home. It is to be supposed that these variations in style in a sense reflect the character of the fraternity; at any rate that they give a tone to the life of the undergraduate chapter. On this theory alumni of the various fraternities have not hesitated to invest several hundred thousand dollars with the object of providing beautiful surroundings for the undergraduate brothers. The experience of a number of years with the new houses seems to prove that the investment is worth while.

Theta Delta Chi is the seventh of Amherst's twelve fraternities to build within recent years. Its new house, now in process of construction, is to be of brick, following the prevailing type of Colonial Georgian architecture. The plan of the building, however, embodies a slightly different conception of a fraternity house from any yet expressed. Taking advantage of its comparatively secluded location on the corner of Northampton Road and Lincoln Avenue (on the double lot formerly occupied by the old house and the home of Professor Elwell), the architects, Putnam and Cox of Boston, have designed it to represent a simple fraternity home. It is modeled on the casual, rambling lines of a New England farmhouse with nothing of the formality which to a certain degree was required of houses facing the Common. The keynote of its composition is homelikeness. How this idea has been carried out is evident in the front elevation here reproduced and in the architect's description from which I quote:

"In the case of Theta Delta Chi, with its beautiful setting of trees, we have spread the building out in somewhat the manner of a farmhouse with its adjoining sheds and barns, with the hope that we could obtain a picturesque, rather low building, which would be a composition but not so formal as the other fraternity houses. To enhance this homelike, unpretentious character we are building with used brick with a rough mortar joint. In this way a much more varied surface is obtained, which will show agreeably through the vines with which we hope to cover parts of the building.



Putnam & Co., Architects

THE NEW THETA DELTA CHI HOUSE

“On the south wall there will be a wooden lattice, which will form in a manner a decoration when covered with vines. Extending from the living-room to the south is to be an open terrace, sheltered by the west wing of the house and covered by an awning in the spring and fall. At the end of the west wing nearest Northampton Road is a glazed porch or sun-room, the sash of which can be removed during warm weather.

“At the rear of the building will be the service entrance, reached from Lincoln Avenue by a circular driveway, where motors may be parked. It is possible that there may be a small garage building off this drive. The land will be graded nearly level from Northampton Road, and a path will lead from the corner nearest the College to the front door and the terrace. We hope to enhance the beauty of the building by a certain amount of planting. It will be several years before it all will appear as we visualize it. It should then present a building which will seem to have grown by stages, much as a farmhouse and its adjoining buildings grow.

“We are distinctly attempting the picturesque, but the size of the house will prevent its being trivial or cottage like. A fraternity building to house more than twenty men, with a large living-room, is necessarily more sizable than a cottage or most New England farmhouses.

“The beams in the living-room and library and in fact throughout the building will be the actual supporting members. The walls will be of plaster. We hope with these timber ceilings, especially in the library and living-room, to preserve a comfortable and home-like appearance in spite of the large spaces which fraternity dances and smokers require.

“The roof will be of Vermont slate with a variation of gray, green, and purple. The windows of a pattern of the eighteenth century which shows a great deal of white about them. The cornice, of course, of wood. All the exterior woodwork will be painted white. The present house will be removed in time.”

As one enters the main door in the west wing of the new house the library and glassed porch are to the left, stairs and guest-room straight ahead, and large living-room, occupying the whole of the central part of the building, to the right. Two suites of study and bedroom each complete the rooms on the first floor. The second floor, extending throughout the building, and the third floor (west wing only) contain seven more study and bedroom suites, each accommodating two men. The library and all the studies with one exception are equipped with fireplaces.

The building of a new fraternity house is an event of interest hardly less to the whole College than to the fraternity itself. The housing of students of the three upper classes, left in the early years of Amherst's history to the people of the town, has been gradually taken over by the Greek-letter societies, and the home life pro-

vided by the fraternal organizations has long been recognized as a valuable part of the college machinery. As such it is distinctly desirable that the rooming conditions in the various fraternities should be as nearly as possible alike, in order that no particular block of students may enjoy advantages not possessed by their college mates. The completion of the new Theta Delta Chi house will place eight of the twelve fraternities on approximately the same level in this respect.

No one of the new houses, furthermore, could have been undertaken without the active support of the alumni, and one of the most important effects of the fraternity building program is that of enlisting successive bodies of the alumni in the service of the College. A new house for their chapter has meant to them a new concern in the welfare of Amherst. In the case of Theta Delta Chi this is especially true; its new home is the gift of no one alumnus or group of wealthy alumni, but a project which has demanded and received the united support of a large proportion of its graduate members. Yet the existence of the new house is due mainly to the foresight and energy of one man, the late Harry A. Bullock, '99, whose life of unflinching devotion to his fraternity and his college was made perfect by his death in our country's service. By years of patient effort he completed the heavy pioneer work of organizing a building campaign along lines since successfully carried out. The new fraternity house, the first to meet the eyes of coming generations of freshmen as they enter Amherst, is in fact a monument to his loyalty; it will be made formally a memorial to his name.



ELIAH PADDOCK HARRIS

THE AMHERST ILLUSTRIOUS

ELIJAH PADDOCK HARRIS

[This notice is substantially a reprint of the obituary printed in the *Springfield Republican* for December 11, 1920. A portion of that obituary was written by Professor John K. Richardson, a life-long friend of Professor Harris's, and is here quoted with his permission. I have also to thank Professor Harris's son-in-law, Mr. William B. Pratt, '95, for information used in this article.—EDITOR.]

WHEN more than fifty years ago Professor Harris came to Amherst, the department of chemistry had not long emerged from its first quarters in the basement of Johnson Chapel. It was then lodged with improved equipment on the lower floor of Williston Hall. The subject of chemistry had long been regarded as a branch of "Natural Philosophy" and was admitted to two terms in the college curriculum in order that Amherst's crop of young clergymen might be somewhat conversant with the principles adopted by the Creator in regulating this physical world. The year after his coming Professor Harris secured from the Walker Legacy Fund the means to refit his laboratory. "And thereafter," says the historian of Amherst, "not only whole classes were faithfully instructed in the general principles of the science by his able lectures, but under his inspiring guidance the laboratory proper has been filled to its utmost capacity with enthusiastic elective students engaged in analytic experiments." During the thirty-nine years of his active connection with the College, Professor Harris was instrumental in raising the department of chemistry from a minor place in the classical education of young ministers to a training school for scientists, housed in a building of its own. Chemists in laboratories and colleges all over the country attest the success of his teaching. He was one of the sturdy pioneers of science in Amherst College.

His death removes from the old guard of Amherst teachers a virile personality. Innumerable stories in circulation among the alumni bear witness to their affectionate remembrance of "Durwall," whose vigorous classroom methods were a continual challenge to his students. "He did more than lay down the laws of chemistry for his day," one writes; "he made his men know them and feel them. They had to fight for what they knew, and he fought against them and their opinions until he gave them also the desire and the power to contend for the truth." Another student, thirty years after finishing his course at Amherst, wrote to him on his birthday: "The hardest work I ever did was to get through a quiz of yours, Professor. You made me fighting mad, and it's that fighting spirit for knowledge and for right that has given me success

and brought me where I am. May you have more anniversaries to inspire your old boys to continue their fight for truth."

Elijah Paddock Harris, professor emeritus of chemistry at Amherst College, was born in Leroy, N. Y., April 3, 1831, the son of Daniel and Mary J. (Paddock) Harris. The first twenty years of his life were spent in manual labor on the farm, with four months at school during winter. He prepared for college in Leroy Academy and in the seminary at Lima, N. Y. His first two years of the course were spent in Genesee College, New York. He entered Amherst College in 1853 in the junior year and was graduated with the class of 1855. He was principal of Sodus Academy, New York, 1855-56, and of Warsaw Academy in 1856-57. The next two years he spent at the University of Göttingen, Germany, studying chemistry with Professor Wöhler, physics with Dr. Webber, and mineralogy with Walterhausen, winning in 1859 degrees of A. M. and Ph. D. After spending some time in Paris and in travel he was appointed professor of chemistry and natural history in Victoria College, Cobourg, C. W., where he served until 1867, when he was called to Beloit College.

In 1868 he succeeded W. S. Clark as professor of chemistry in Amherst College. He built up the department of chemistry and for forty years exerted a powerful influence in faculty meetings and upon the students.

In 1890 Victoria College conferred upon him the degree of LL. D. He was a member of the Phi Beta Kappa society and of the Psi Upsilon fraternity. He married, July 26, 1860, Ellen, daughter of Nehemiah Park of Warsaw, N. Y., who during her life in Amherst maintained a prominent position as a member of the Historical Society, regent of the Mary Mattoon Chapter D. A. R., and president of the Amherst Woman's Club. She died in 1911, after sharing with him the celebration of their golden wedding in July of the previous year. He retired from active service in 1907, and for the past thirteen years made his home with his son, Harry N. Harris, of Warsaw, N. Y. There he died on December 9, 1920. His body was brought to Amherst, and buried in Wildwood Cemetery. Professor Harris leaves three sons, Edward Park Harris, '85, of New York, Harry P. Harris of Warsaw, N. Y., Frank P. Harris of Cranford, N. J., and a daughter, Mrs. W. B. Pratt of Wellesley Hills.

Professor Harris published several editions of a small book intended as a manual of chemistry. It included a statement of fundamentals, the very briefest compatible with beginning the laboratory work, for which the book was chiefly designed. As head of the laboratory he was at hand to explain the book and the book was guide in his temporary absence, and this "team work" made the department efficient; how efficient is shown by the fact that in his later years numbers of his pupils were heads of the department in their respective schools and colleges.

Not alone among the professors of chemistry of the colleges and universities, but in the commercial laboratories throughout the country are many men, who if asked as to their professional education will say: "I got my real training under Professor Harris at Amherst." They have in mind more than a memory of a college course which included chemistry, a chemistry changed much in theory and application since their day at Amherst. It was their training, a vital something on which they have built, and that "something" is always associated with the man who taught them.

When Professor Harris entered his profession, he was fighting to put a new science in the American college—to give it the place it has now attained. This was his purpose, and strong his love for the science he was teaching, yet above all there stood out the desire to give his students a right training, to teach them the value of work, to fight a good fight for the faith that was his.

Professor John K. Richardson, '69, writes of the man and his work: "Those who were privileged to know Professor Harris intimately found in him a vigorous manhood, an undaunted courage, shrewd observation, and a warm heart that never faltered when once his confidence and esteem had been given. All this behind a sometimes rather brusque exterior.

"Firm as a rock for upright conduct, he was intolerant of moral obliquity; a man to be trusted everywhere and anywhere. He had too, the courage of his convictions, for which he would stand against any and all odds.

"It was a fascination to listen to his observations on men and things, and his talk was spiced with sharp and witty remarks, which once in the writer's presence drew from one of the company the epithet of a 'live Yankee.' If he were your friend there was no service he would hesitate to volunteer. The writer remembers one cold, very stormy day in winter, when the professor drove a dozen miles to hold out a helping hand.

"His culture is evinced by the fact that he crossed the Atlantic six times to study and to visit the most attractive scenes and the galleries of Europe, and his home was adorned with works of art brought from overseas. All these traits made him, in Xenophon's words. 'A friend worthy of much, to whomsoever he was a friend'."

DEACON STEBBINS AT THE RALLY

(November 20, 1920)

BURGES JOHNSON

Feller 'lumni, I've come over from the farm whar I hang out
 Just to find out what in thunder all this ruction is about.
 All these shouts an' bells a'ringing'—all these yells to
 wake the grave,
 Ain't my notion of the way in which our college should behave.
 In my day this was a college that was dignified, though new,—
 It was called a seminary with the ministry in view.
 I was plannin' to rebuke ye—but I've waited just a day
 Thinkin' I could word my scoldin' in the most impressive way;
 But Jehoshephat!—my notions hev all scattered far and wide,—
 There's a lot here that the founders never dreamt or prophesied,
 An' I have a troubled notion that there's several of you
 Who never fer a moment hed the ministry in view.
 An' yet I guess those founders must be pretty near content
 When they see how far along the road a lot of ye hev went.
 It ain't no use a' namin' names; yer ministry is wide,—
 Ye've got a hand in everythin' the world kin view with pride,
 From church, and school, to business—and it's likely, you'll allow,
 That Amherst's in the White House just about eight years from now.

Please excuse these ramblin' comments from a grad so old in
 crime,—

I reckon I'm a relic of the once upon a time;
 But thar's one thing thet I notice as I scan old History's page,—
 They raised a lot more whiskers in the so-called golden age.
 Why you've no idee, young fellers, what a shock it is to one
 Who's transplanted from the decades when the College was begun,
 Just to face a crowd like you be—gathered in this holy place—
 Each indecently exposin' nearly all the human face.
 Is the good old Amherst product retrogradin' ? Sakes alive!
 In my day we fired a student whose pilosity wan't five.
 We had a sort of notion that our craniums was thin,
 An' if brains got really growin' they'd come pushin' through yer chin.
 Let me make just one suggestion to this smooth-faced college
 crew,—

You'd better git upholstered,—if they ain't already grew.
 When the Amherst money-raisers start to raising funds, you'll find
 That you'll need a lot of whiskers you kin go and hide behind.

Yes, I come here primed fer trouble, an' I meant to speak up bold,
An' say our simple college shouldn't be a-huntin' gold.
Poverty consarves the virtues, an' you all know mighty well
Worldly riches teaches most folks just new ways of raisin' hell.
An' I can't help a'wondrin' what them wise old founder chaps
Would have done if someone dumped three million dollars in their
laps.

But I've changed all my opinions; why, they took me to a game
And I busted one suspender, an' my vocal chords is lame.
And as fer huntin'money, why the college of them days
Couldn't spend a thousand dollars in so very many ways—
An' a modest fifty thousand was the sort of fund to fit it;
But now she needs three million, and I hope, by heck, you git it!

COLLEGE NOTES

THE ALUMNI GATHER

Forty-two district chairmen in the campaign for Amherst's Centennial Gift formed the nucleus for a large meeting of the alumni in Amherst on November 19 and 20. The purpose of the gathering was to explain to representative alumni from all sections of the United States the work of the College and its needs for a second century of progress. The success of the meeting may be gauged by the rapid progress of the drive for the Centennial Gift.

The program as arranged by Secretary Allis began with a meeting in Johnson Chapel on Friday morning, November 19, at which Arthur Curtiss James, chairman of the Committee of One Hundred, presided. After Acting-President Olds had welcomed the alumni on behalf of the College, the needs of the College were presented in detail in a series of speeches. Dwight W. Morrow, '95, chairman of the Executive Committee, first outlined the general plan of the Gift; Principal Alfred E. Stearns, '94, then spoke on Teachers' Salaries, Professor Harry deForest Smith on A Commons, Professor Albert P. Fitch on The College Church, Stanley King, '03, on Repairs, Depreciation, and Upkeep, Waldo E. Palmer, president of the Student Council, on The Undergraduate Part in the Centennial Gift, and E. S. Wilson, '02, on The Gymnasium, Hitchcock Field, and an Endowment for Student Activities. During the afternoon the alumni were taken in groups to inspect the campus and the college buildings. The evening was devoted to fraternity initiations and to a faculty reception in the new Converse Library. At the meeting on Saturday morning, Mr. James presiding, Professor Tyler delivered a historical address on Amherst's First Hundred Years, Professor Newlin announced the plans for the Centennial Celebration next June, and William C. Breed, '93, explained the technique of the Centennial Gift appeal. After luncheon at Pratt Gymnasium the alumni marched to the field to witness Amherst's football victory, carrying a series of placards that set forth the various aspects of the Gift in prose and rhyme.

The Rally held in College Hall at 8 o'clock Saturday evening concluded the program of an eventful week-end and was a fitting culmination of a perfect day. Alumni, visitors, and undergraduates filled the hall to its capacity. The students were seated by classes and the alumni were grouped together according to their respective districts. Around the balcony were hung the signs car-



MR. JAMES, MR. PLIMPTON, PRES. OLDS, EX-GOV. WHITMAN, MR. MORROW



THE PARADE OF PLACARDS

ried in the alumni parade before the game. The main floor was a seething mass of purple and white, for every Amherst man wore a paper hat displaying the colors of his Alma Mater.

The meeting was presided over by E. S. Wilson, '02. The announcement that 100 per cent of the student body had subscribed to the Centennial Fund was greeted by a burst of applause. The chairman announced that a prize of one hundred dollars had been offered by Dwight Morrow to the class which sang best and that a prize, not described, would be given to the alumni district which displayed superior singing.

The Seniors sang first, and then the New York Alumni. While the latter were singing the hall was darkened, and when the lights were again switched on, Lord Jeffery Amherst stood, in person, before the audience.

Calvin Coolidge, '95, receiving a tremendous ovation, spoke on the relative importance of the ideals of Amherst and the erudition of the class-room. He said that the greatness of an institution or a people did not always correspond to its scientific knowledge, but to the degree in which that institution maintained its basic principles and its high ideals. The wonderful achievement of Amherst in the last one hundred years is a cardinal example of this loyalty to ideals. An institution is not a static entity, but either progresses or recedes, and receding must perish. He appealed to the alumni to support the Centennial Drive that Amherst might continue to hold the exalted place in the future that it has occupied in the past. He pointed out that there is no better way to keep a live interest in an enterprise than to invest in it.

The Juniors, Sophomores, Boston Alumni, and Freshmen then sang, after which Acting-President Olds spoke. His speech was a stirring appeal for the support of the fund.

The Freshmen were awarded the one-hundred-dollar prize, and the Boston Alumni were presented with an imitation safe with the words "Centennial Fund" inscribed on the front.

Dwight Morrow, '95, chairman of the Centennial Gift Committee, concluded the program with a very forceful speech in which he compared the "going over the top" in this drive to the great achievement accomplished by the men who founded Amherst. If the spirit of present Amherst men will reflect the foresight and the robust initiative of the local farmers of the first years of the nineteenth century, the drive cannot but be a success. It will be accomplished by a sacrifice on the part of the present generation, as it was by the forefathers of Amherst, but as it could be accomplished then, so it can be accomplished now.

After this speech the entire body marched over to the entrance of the campus near the library, where a large bonfire had been built to celebrate the football victory.

REVIEW OF THE FOOTBALL SEASON

The season of 1920 was one of the most successful years for the Amherst College football team. Five out of eight games were won, and the team scored 113 points to its opponents' 54.

The record follows:

Amherst	0	Brown	13
Amherst	13	Bowdoin	0
Amherst	7	Columbia	20
Amherst	35	Union	0
Amherst	30	Hamilton	7
Amherst	0	Wesleyan	7
Amherst	14	Trinity	0
Amherst	14	Williams	7

Youngstrom, an All-American guard from the Dartmouth 1919 team, was engaged to assist Coach Gettell in training the line. Six letter men returned to form the nucleus of the team: Captain Card, Brisk, F. R. Clark, Palmer, Zink, and R. S. Clapp. Leete and Williams were taken from the 1919 freshman team to strengthen the line. In addition were Roberts and Worcester, who were ineligible last year. Brisk and Wing were shifted from end to give speed to the backfield. With Captain Card, Murnane, and Zink, were Daniels, Johnson, and Jillson from last year's freshman team, making a backfield that was one of the fastest for many years.

Every home game was won. This completed the fourth successive year without a defeat on Pratt Field. Of the three games lost the first was to the strong Brown team at Providence, the first game of the season. In this game Brown was outplayed for two quarters. The heavy Columbia team was victorious mainly through the erratic work of Amherst. Wesleyan was the only other team to win from Amherst. This was one of the most bitterly contested games of the season, and an intercepted forward pass and sixty yard run won for Wesleyan after Amherst had been the aggressor for three quarters.

The scoring power of the team was evident in the home games, won over Bowdoin, Union, Hamilton, and the 14-7 score over the unusually strong Williams team, captained by Boynton. In the latter game before 4,000 spectators the Amherst team overcame the Williams lead of seven points, by scoring two touchdowns in the last quarter. It was a fine exhibition of team play, fortified by the spirit which only Williams can demand of Amherst men.

The line was consistently strong throughout the year, due to the spirit injected by Youngstrom and the aggressiveness shown by Palmer, Leete, and Roberts. The backfield contained two of Amherst's best ground gainers in Brisk and Wing. The strength

of the defense centered about Captain Card, who showed himself a valuable leader during the entire season.

The following men were awarded the football A's: Andrews, Brisk, Card, Clapp, Clark, Davidson, Leete, Murnane, Palmer, Roberts, Williams, Wing, Worcester, and Zink. Seven of these will be available for the season of 1921, under Davidson as captain, who has played end for the past two years. More men than ever before practised football regularly, and the 'varsity squad of two teams was augmented by two spirited freshmen teams under the careful leadership of Mr. Widmayer of the department of physical education.

This season is the last of a series of successful years under the direction of Professor Gettell. He has established an enviable record of victories for Amherst and has given a vast amount of time and energy to the development of Amherst football. It remains for his successor to carry forward the strong football tradition which his efforts have built up.

AROUND THE CAMPUS

The first of the Amherst Books, President Meiklejohn's "The Liberal College," was published early in November and is now on sale at the leading bookstores throughout the country. Books by Professor Genung and Professor Morse are in press and will be issued shortly. Other manuscripts are in the hands of the editors.

An "A" Club, composed of the men in College who have won their letter in a major sport, has been organized with Philip W. Brisk, star half-back on the 1920 football team, as president. The function of the club is to keep general oversight of the athletic traditions of Amherst and the development of college spirit.

The *Amherst Monthly* has now become an endowed institution and appears whenever the editors have sufficient material on hand for a number. Its former title has, therefore, become a misnomer and has been changed to *Amherst Writing*. The chief purpose of the magazine is to lay before the student body the very best literary work produced by men in college. The first number, issued shortly before the Christmas vacation, was distinguished by excellent verse.

The Senior and Sophomore classes held a Sabrina banquet at the Hotel Mohican, New London, on November 29th. Even-class pursuers arrived in town about half an hour after the goddess had taken flight.

Amherst debaters have undertaken an ambitious program for the year, and so far have been uniformly unsuccessful in winning debates. In the triangular contest on December 3d the Amherst speakers were defeated by both Wesleyan and Williams, the latter winning also from Wesleyan. On a subsequent three-day trip another squad of Amherst debaters lost to Cornell, Hamilton, and Syracuse. Interest in debating, however, remains strong.

In consequence of the victory in football and the loss of the debate with Williams the score for the Trophy of Trophies stands at present Amherst 4, Williams 1. Amherst must win the cup this year in order to prevent it from becoming the permanent property of Williams.

Last year's musical comedy, "Oh What a Chance!" was presented this fall at the Northampton Academy of Music. The Masquers are now rehearsing the main dramatic production of the season, William Vaughn Moody's "The Great Divide."

Two large classes in economics, one in Holyoke and one in Springfield, are being conducted under the auspices of the Labor College. Professor Hamilton is in charge of the Holyoke class, Professor Stewart and Mr. May of the class in Springfield. Both classes are studying current economic problems. No registration was obtained for the other courses offered.

A non-fraternity organization, called the Cosmopolitan Club, has been formed by members of the Freshman Class. The purpose of the club is to gather together all the men in college who are not members of fraternities and to offer them an organization which shall stand for them in the various intramural activities. About twenty-five men, mostly from the class of 1924, have signified their intention of joining the club.

LIBRI SCRIPTI PERSONAE

WILLIAM N. MORSE, '04, is a son of the late Professor Morse and a confirmed writer of plays and verse.

BURGES JOHNSON, '99, in his character of Deacon Stebbins of Pelham, is an essential part of all important alumni gatherings. In real life he is a professor at Vassar and a frequent contributor of prose and verse to the magazines.

WILLIAM ALLAN NEILSON is the president of Smith College.

JOHN M. GAUS, '15, is an instructor in political science in Amherst College.

TRUMBULL WHITE, '90, formerly editor of *Everybody's Magazine*, and now member of a firm engaged in civic organization, publicity, and campaign management, is one of the Committee of One Hundred on the Centennial Gift and was in close touch with the work of the New York headquarters during the intensive campaign.

THE

Amherst Graduates' Quarterly

Published by THE ALUMNI COUNCIL OF AMHERST COLLEGE

GEORGE F. WHICHER, *Editor*

JOHN B. O'BRIEN, *Associate Editor*

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Published in NOVEMBER, FEBRUARY, MAY and AUGUST
Address all communications to Box 607, Amherst, Mass.

Subscription, \$2.00 a year

Single copies, 50 cents

Advertising rates furnished on request

Copyright, 1921, by the Alumni Council of Amherst College

Entered as second-class matter November, 1920 at the post-office at
Springfield, Mass., under the act of March 3, 1879.

EDITORIAL NOTES

WHAT is the Faculty coming to? Its invariable law seems to be that of deterioration. The great teachers of a generation pass away and are replaced by insignificant successors. A recent alumnus presses the point home to us: "The things that made Amherst College great, up to within a few years, were the grey-headed, big-hearted, broadly educated men like Garman, Morse, Crowell, Nungie, Old Doc, and the rest. These were men who taught the lessons of manhood and piety and uprightness outside of classrooms, as much as they taught the lessons of the curriculum. To let the whole senate of big men die out without replacing them with men of equal calibre seems to me to be a real calamity." Yet these venerable teachers were but the descendants of a Seelye, a Tyler, a Hitchcock, and they in turn of yet more venerable predecessors. The degeneration of the teaching force has been going on for well-nigh a century.

To realize what pigmy professors now rattle in the seats of the mighty it is only necessary to turn to the early history of the College and see what manner of teachers created Amherst. The entire work of the College was at first performed by three professors, the president being one. And since a staff of sixty is now required to do what they did, it may easily be seen that a professor of those days was worth any twenty of the present breed. The first professor of mathematics was the Rev. Gamaliel Olds (name

of happy omen!). "He was," says Amherst's historian, "a man of strong mind, . . . rapid in his reasonings, concise in his expressions, and expecting his pupil to see clearly what *he* comprehended at a glance, he had the habit of saying, perhaps when the pupil had scarcely caught a glimpse of the idea, 'See it? see it?'" No doubt many of his students confessed in later years that their first conception of the intellectual life had come from hearing this phrase often upon his lips, and deplored the rumor that the sound old methods of instruction were no longer in vogue in the "new Amherst." Indeed, they understood that President Stearns was inclined to listen to some dangerously radical ideas on physical education brought forward by a young Dr. Hitchcock, etc.

The first professor of Latin and Greek was the Rev. Joseph Estabrook, long remembered "for his elegant ruffle shirt, his fine suwarrow boots, and the great quantities of snuff which . . . he carried in his coat pocket." With what indignation must the older alumni have heard that this impressive gentleman had been replaced by a mere cub of the class of 1830 named W. S. Tyler! For Professor Estabrook had been a benefactor of the Institution. "There was a lottery to aid in the building of the Northampton bridge. The young men of Amherst were eagerly rushing in for a chance at the prizes. But Mr. Estabrook had little money to spare and none to waste on uncertainties. As his mind dwelt on the subject by day, however, he dreamed one night that he had bought a ticket of a certain number and drawn a prize of five thousand dollars. He went over to Northampton, found the ticket unsold, bought it, and actually drew a prize of five thousand dollars, one thousand of which he gave to Amherst College." What a loss to the Centennial Gift that there are no more Professor Estabrooks.

Yes, the Faculty is on the downward slope. Our heads are not as grey as were those of the grand teachers of the past, and our hearts in comparison with theirs are but 22-calibre. Yet we are permitted one ray of consolation: more than half of us were trained by the last generation of great Amherst professors, and we, reminded every day of their presence, are least of any body of alumni likely to forget the lessons that they taught us.

A PROPOS of "the giants of those days" a pleasant story of the elder Dr. Hitchcock is given in "The Reminiscences of Daniel Bliss," which we review on another page of this number.

"I look back with satisfaction to the great pleasure Dr. Hitchcock gave me by inviting me, Junior year, to accompany him on a private geological trip to the White Mountains. We went in his

own one-horse carriage, stopping at country hotels, driving slowly or more quickly as inclination or circumstance demanded. Sometimes we left the horse and carriage for a day or two, and made side excursions by train or stage coach. The object Dr. Hitchcock had in view was to ascertain, if possible, any trace of the glacier period, or terraces made by the receding water. At one time we ascended Mt. Lafayette. Mr. Carter, the Amherst postmaster, joined us. About to descend, I suggested that we go down not the way we ascended, but by another road. The Doctor protested, saying, 'You know not where your road will lead us; never leave the known path unless you have a competent guide,' etc. Carter started down before us. While standing for a few moments, the Doctor saw, far to the right of us, a wide bare rock extending out of sight down the mountain side. He exclaimed, 'We must go there—that is something—run after Carter, and meet me there.' We met on the bare rock. There were the marks of a glacier. The old geologist was delighted. He himself proposed that we follow down a certain valley, which 'must pass near our hotel.' We walked on and on two or three hours. The Doctor took out his compass and exclaimed, 'We are lost, we are going almost in an opposite direction to our hotel.' Soon the Doctor saw a cast-off fish-pole and said, 'Thank God, this is a sign of civilization.' We walked on; it was nearly sunset. The Doctor said that he would perish if he were obliged to spend the cold night in the woods. Soon he saw above the steep banks a light indicating an open space void of trees. He hurried me up the bank. I shouted back, 'I see a house in the farther end of the field, and smoke coming out of the chimney.' The hotel was four miles away. He sent me on to the hotel to find means of getting him and Mr. Carter home. They were both almost exhausted. The landlord soon sent for them, and they arrived about ten o'clock at night. In the meantime a good supper was prepared. When the Doctor was refreshed by rest and food, he expatiated on the great discovery,—the undoubted signs of the glacier. Finally the landlord said, 'I can remember my father telling me when it took place, a hundred years ago.' You can imagine the Doctor's feelings. The marks of a landslide a hundred years old had been attributed to a glacier a hundred thousand years old."

THE BOOK TABLE

The Liberal College. By ALEXANDER MEIKLEJOHN. Boston: Marshall Jones Company. 1920. The Amherst Books.

The propriety of celebrating the hundredth anniversary of Amherst by the publication of a series of volumes by distinguished members of the College is obvious. There is more than propriety in beginning the series with a book on "The Liberal College," and in having this book written by President Meiklejohn. It is an indication that Amherst keeps itself aware of the college as a problem, of the college as something always in process of formation, as something alive and therefore growing, not as something finished and therefore dead. Of this view of the college no man in America is a more stimulating exponent than the President of Amherst.

Nearly all the standing controversies with regard to the purpose and methods of a liberal education are dealt with in this first of "The Amherst Books," and in every case they are handled with originality, acumen, and candor. Those who have followed the author's administration will be prepared for the opening declaration in favor of regarding college first as a place for "making minds," of narrowing its scope if need be that it may more intensely achieve its intellectual aim. This is the keynote of the volume.

Later papers deal with "What the Liberal College is not," a much needed exploding of the idea that the first New England colleges were professional schools for the ministry; with "What the Liberal College is," a plea for long views; with "What does the College Prepare for," a definition of the sense in which liberal education is "practical." The Harvard Phi Beta Kappa address reviews critically the conduct of alumni, undergraduates, faculty, trustees, and president. "The Freedom of the College," originally published when the question of academic liberty was much under discussion, reveals itself on re-reading as perhaps the ablest as it is certainly the subtlest defense which the controversy brought forth. The treatment of "Student Activities" will disappoint those who seek specific remedies for troublesome abuses, but is valuable for its tolerant if somewhat detached point of view.

The papers on "Logic in the College Curriculum," and "Is Mental Training a Myth?" are the special contributions to educational theory of the professor of logic turned administrator. Valuable as is the former, a stronger argument for the study of logic is to be found in the method of the volume as a whole. For what distinguishes Mr. Meiklejohn's addresses from those of the majority of his presidential colleagues is his preëminence in logic. This is the force with which he dissipates the fogs that cloud so many educational discussions. He defines, divides, differentiates, and infers with a rare clarity and precision; and the finality of most of his conclusions is a sufficient recommendation of his favorite study. As for his "Mental Training," I confess that after long search I have found no treatment of the most debated of current pedagogical topics comparable to this in sanity.

However wise he may be in all these general discussions, there are many who will find the test of the author's quality as the head of a college in the fourth section, that dealing with the curriculum, and specifically with the Amherst curriculum. Some of the views here set forth have already been put in practice, others are still under debate, all are of the stuff that when introduced into faculty meeting tend to bring into relief the weaknesses of the academic mind. On these all teachers have opinions, or what they cherish as such, and few are likely to follow the author on all points. But it ought to be said that he does not expect or invite acquiescence. Rather he presents his ideas tentatively, for the purpose of drawing out opposition; with full conviction as to the ends, with modesty as to the suggested means.

He begins with his exposition of the purpose and method of the Amherst Freshman course in social and economic institutions, but it is a program rather than a description, and ought to be discussed by someone who knows the course as it is actually taught. "A Curriculum for a Liberal College" is put out of date by the closing paper with its more radical proposals for complete reorganization. The plan here set forth has already drawn a considerable amount of attention, and all who are interested in college problems await with interest its further development. Its salient external features are the division of the college into two parts at the end of the Sophomore year, the Junior College to be devoted to "the general apprehension of the culture of one's race;" the Senior mainly to special studies; the culminating of each in a comprehensive test; and the conducting of these examinations by outside examiners. These changes are meant to reduce the evil of separate courses got up to be passed and forgotten, to throw the responsibility for a student's education on himself, to give unity and purpose to the curriculum, to cultivate common intellectual interests in each group, to give greater uniformity among the students following a given course, to brace the teachers by having their results tested by outsiders, and to do many other things much to be desired. Any scheme that even in one man's mind promises such results deserves sympathetic consideration, but its author invites objections. I confess to foreseeing difficulties. Where are the outside examiners to come from? Men capable of such examining as President Meiklejohn desires are already overburdened with such work in their own institutions, and I hardly hope that he can seduce them to undertake more. In President Eliot's Inaugural Address in 1869 he made this same proposal, and he has stated that it is the only one then made on which he later changed his mind. One would like to know why. But graver than this, for after all the outside examiners are no essential part of the scheme, is the difficulty that faces all such reforms, the difficulty of getting teachers who will regard their business from the point of view here put forth. Good scientists, good historians, and the like are to be had, but they are set in their ways and immersed in their subjects; who will find us a staff open-minded enough to give such a scheme a chance, liberally educated enough to be able to give what President Meiklejohn means by a liberal education? This difficulty he has doubtless faced, and knows it is only to be overcome after years of search and elimination.

The uniformity among the members of a course which is hoped for I can hardly believe will be forthcoming. A group is not uniform merely because all its members are in their first year. Any large class of Freshmen has in it minds of a maturity quite equal to the average Senior, and there is a risk of mechanization here which I am sure President Meiklejohn would recognize and abhor as soon as he began to work out details. Moreover, with all the standardization of entrance examinations, there are great initial inequalities in information as well as in ability to be overcome.

But this is not the place for minute discussion. The scheme is a brave attempt to cure some of our worst educational sins, and is a fitting close to a volume of valiant theory. For next to the cleanness of its logic the book is marked by its courage. I think I have found at least one flaw in reasoning, but I have found no instance of evasion or trimming. Whatever else is desirable in a college where one seeks to make the minds of American youth, intellectual courage is essential, and Amherst could wish for no nobler stamp upon the volume which ushers in the celebration of her hundred years of service.

W. A. Neilson.

1852-1880

The Reminiscences of Daniel Bliss. Edited and supplemented by his Eldest Son [Frederick Jones Bliss]. Fleming H. Revell Company.

The true autobiography of Daniel Bliss is the Syrian Protestant College at Beirut. There the record of his life is written large for all men to see, and nothing less than the institution he founded can adequately express the grandeur of his career. The inner fires of his character, the force of his personality cannot be

held within the covers of a book. "Words are weak the glory they transfuse with fitting truth to speak."

Late in life at the request of his family Mr. Bliss committed to paper recollections of his earlier years; of his boyhood on a farm in Vermont and on the Ohio frontier, of the long struggle to secure an education that brought him finally to Amherst College, of his missionary labors in the Levant, and of the founding and growth of the Syrian Protestant College. This record, supplemented by letters written by Mrs. Bliss and by data supplied by the editor, is now given to the public. It is the story of a pioneer spirit whose life was shaped to a noble unity on that text of St. Paul's which he left as the motto of his College: "This one thing I do, forgetting the things which are behind and reaching forth to those things which are before." The energy, fortitude, and shrewdness of the man are abundantly illustrated, but greater than the man is the work that he accomplished. By that alone he would wish to be remembered.

The reviewer well recalls the piercing glance and erect figure of Daniel Bliss, then in his eighty-eighth year, at the Commencement Dinner of 1910. It was his last visit to Amherst. Eight years later his place at the speakers' table was filled by his son, who succeeded him in the presidency of the Syrian Protestant College and who made possible the continued life of the institution through the difficult period of the War. Now the one sleeps by Lebanon, the other by Monadnock, but their spirits, having touched immortal things, live on. For the College that sent them forth no less than for the College that they founded and made secure their actions blossom from the dust.

G. F. W.

1874

True Tales of the Weird. By SYDNEY DICKINSON. New York: Duffield and Company. 1920.

These stories, set down by the late Sydney Dickinson as records of actual experience, are endorsed by the American Society for Psychical Research as well authenticated instances of psychic phenomena, though they were written down long after the event, and published after the death of the author. Mr. Dickinson was a trained observer, a journalist by profession, and not a believer in spiritualism. His attention was attracted to psychic occurrences through the discovery that his second wife possessed marked, though never consciously cultivated, mediumistic faculties. Four anecdotes of her strange visions and uncanny powers of "psychic levitation" make up the first part of the collection. They are of interest mainly to investigators into the working of occult forces.

It is otherwise with the longer narrative called "The Haunted Bungalow," which occupies the last two-thirds of the volume. No fantastic tale of the supernatural by Poe or Bulwer-Lytton can vie with the horrible fascination of this quiet record of events. Beginning with a lurid account of a wife-murderer whom Mr. Dickinson was obliged to interview in Melbourne jail for the American press, the story turns to the adventures of Mr. and Mrs. Dickinson and a Scotch friend with the ghostly co-tenants of their Australian bungalow. Manifestations of spirit activity in startling and mischievous forms give place to terrible visitations from the apparition of the hanged criminal and finally to demoniac presences capable of malignant violence, whose assaults force the members of the household to walk the streets by night and eventually to abandon their home.

Mr. Dickinson confines himself rigidly to the facts of his story and refuses to speculate upon them or to attempt an explanation. So much must be allowed to his credit as an observer. Psychologists who have any patience with records of this sort will no doubt welcome his frank and matter-of-fact statement of experiences seemingly beyond belief. It will afford them curious evidence of the power of psychic forces to exercise physical control upon bric-a-brac, milk pans, jewelry, stuffed tomatoes, and human beings, and to involve the medium herself, two men, and two dogs in a common hallucination. Readers whose credulity is overtaxed when asked to accept the narrative as a record of fact will find it an unusually thrilling ghost-story.

G. F. W.

1912

Personnel Administration. By ORDWAY TEAD and H. C. METCALFE, New York: The McGraw-Hill Book Company. 1920.

It is but a short five years since the late Robert G. Valentine was received with something like scoffing when he read a paper on the Personnel Department before the New York Taylor Society. How far the development of personnel administration has since progressed may be found in this volume, one of the authors of which, Mr. Tead, was an associate of Mr. Valentine's. That development has been in large part due to two interrelated causes—the need for greater production to meet the emergencies of the war, and a growing consciousness by the workers, as the aims of democracy in fighting the war were expressed, of their legitimate place in industry.

For "the enlistment of human coöperation . . . has become the crux of the production problem," and "the human approach to effective production is through a specialized administrative agency . . . a separate staff department in management." These sentences give the theme of the book. Personnel administration includes problems of employment, health, safety, education, research, service, adjustment, and joint relations. On the personnel department rests more and more the ultimate responsibility for hiring and firing. Since this responsibility must be wisely used, objective standards are necessary. These standards may be arrived at by the labor audit and job analysis—"a scientific study and statement of all the facts about a job which reveal its content and the modifying factors which surround it." The book is devoted to a discussion of standards and experience, since it is the conclusion of the authors that "in the administration of its human affairs industry lacks standards."

It would be a mistake to conclude that the discussion of these problems should interest only the professional. There is a wider significance especially to the chapters on Principles of Shop Committee Organization and The Business Value of Collective Bargaining. The layman may well consult these for enlightenment on some of those perplexing problems that harass, not merely an industry, but every citizen. The social theorist, as Mr. Henry Dennison of the Dennison Manufacturing Company has stated of this book, will find this useful. In view of the vast growth of the administrative activities of the State, the problems of government are in large part those of personnel administration. Amherst men are contributing to the necessary background of experience and study from which proper standards may be determined in an unusually large proportion; and this volume is a notable contribution which we must not permit the expert alone to make use of.

John Merriman Gaus.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

THE CENTENNIAL GIFT

On the eve of closing the New York headquarters office of the Amherst Centennial Gift, and transferring the continuation work to the office of the Alumni Council at Amherst, it is timely to report what has been done to reach the present position and indicate the plans for the completion of the effort.

Everyone who knows anything about the colleges of America knows that they all need additional resources to support the additional costs that confront them since the conspicuous movement of rising prices and rising living costs began a few years ago. This much is necessary if the college is to remain even at a standstill, and much more, if it is to meet enlarging opportunities and responsibilities.

There was nothing surprising in the fact that the universal included Amherst. Amherst men recognized the situation as soon as it was looked at. By common impulse among members of the Alumni Council, the Board of Trustees, and others, it was resolved to couple the effort to meet the college needs with the approaching one hundredth anniversary of the founding of the College, making a Centennial Gift to Alma Mater from her sons. Surveys were made and studied, the needs of the college analyzed and compared, the sum of \$3,000,000 determined as the minimum which would meet the situation. With this target fixed, the Amherst Centennial Gift was under way.

The plan in essence was simple. In fact, it was the obvious plan that such a movement would inevitably require. The Alumni Council sponsored the effort and the Trustees assented to it. A Committee of One Hundred was created, representative of the alumni body in general. An executive committee was formed from this larger group to plan and supervise the activities. Under this authority forty districts were designated, one Canadian, and thirty-nine in

the United States. For each district a chairman was appointed, charged with the creation of an actual working organization under plans furnished from general headquarters in New York. At the same time class representatives were appointed as contact officers for such service as they could render, and undergraduate committees were formed at Amherst.

It was the task of the headquarters office in New York to prepare and distribute all sorts of supplies, printed matter, working materials, news bulletins, and constructive suggestions, to conduct correspondence with the forty district chairmen and to handle the reports and the accountings after the period of intensive campaigning began. As an early step this involved the creation of address lists revised again and again, to be finally distributed to the district chairmen as their own key lists.

Three million dollars is a very large sum of money. To reach that target would require the gifts of those who were willing and able to think in terms of hundreds of thousands and tens of thousands, as well as those whose limit was in thousands or hundreds. Fortunately we had them all among Amherst men. But they were all necessary. The total could not be reached if any such group stayed out. This and the desire to have every man on the alumni list a participant in the Centennial Gift, as an evidence of his fellowship, became the key messages throughout the campaign.

Two focal dates stand out in the campaign, leading up to the intensive week of November 29-December 4, inclusive. One was the two-day rally at Amherst on November 19-20. On this occasion the executives of the national organization, the committee of one hundred, the district chairmen from all over the United States, and the class representatives, with several hundred other

alumni, gathered to make a survey of the college and its needs, study intensively the precise methods which they were to apply a little later in local efforts everywhere, saturate themselves with the enthusiasm which such things require, and which they would afterwards distribute nationally, and, incidentally, to see the Amherst-Williams football game, which ended with the score 14 to 7. There are those who regarded the game as worth several hundred thousand dollars in the added enthusiasm which it put into the visitors who would radiate it for the next two weeks. These two days, ending with the night rally at College Hall, are regarded as memorable in the spirit that was manifested.

One week later, on Saturday, November 27th, nearly forty dinners were held in the various district capitals of the campaign, celebrating Lord Jeffery Amherst Night simultaneously. Telegrams of greeting were exchanged and the College and its needs were presented again. Never before had as many Amherst men sat down to dinner together, for they were together, even though scattered geographically from coast to coast.

Beginning on Monday, November 29th, came the intensive week. It would be easy to tell stories of the spirit manifested, with characteristic responses from those who shared the work in various ways. Because New York was the seat of national headquarters, with the largest quota and the largest number of men accessible for work together, it was a week of excitement. Seventy-two team workers, under six team captains, met at luncheon daily to report and exchange enthusiasm. Such things were done on varying scales all over the country, down to the district which reported the use of an ox-team to visit the only alumnus in reach. When the end of the week came round, the pledges reported reached a total of \$2,500,000 out of the \$3,000,000 target. This included \$300,000 generously pledged by the General Education Board on condition that \$1,200,000 should be raised additionally. This, of course, had been more than earned by the pledges signed during the week.

Since the close of the intensive week,

delayed pledges and belated reports have been straggling in to encourage headquarters while the results are being tabulated for formal report. The headquarters office in New York is to be closed as of January 10th, at which time all records, files, and further work will be transferred to the office of the Alumni Council at Amherst. From there, under plans already formulated, the effort will continue to fill the gap and reach the \$3,000,000 total by Commencement next June.

This work will be done in two ways: the forty district chairmen will continue their efforts to obtain pledges from every man in their district not already signed up. The class representatives will now begin the most important part of their work, which is to close up the gaps in their own classes. Lists have been sent to them indicating what members of the class have pledged and what ones have not. Whenever a pledge is received in the Amherst office it will help to complete the district list, and the class list, which cross-section each other. If a pledge comes through from a class chairman, the district chairman where the new signer resides will be so advised, and if the pledge comes through from the district chairman, the class representative will be so advised. In this way it is hoped to reach 100 per cent participation, which is by no means a secondary goal. No one permits himself to doubt that the total of \$3,000,000 will be reached by Commencement. But this is because no one doubts the 100 per cent participation. If districts which are still short bring up their quotas to their own designated figures, and if, as this would imply, every Amherst man now missing will do his part in the ratio established by the great majority already pledged, the half million dollar gap will be closed. Unless this sort of coöperation continues, there will be a gap at the finish.

Even to have brought the effort to its present degree of success is unprecedented in the list of college campaigns which have been undertaken during the last few years. The perfect score which is now the objective will break all records, as Amherst deserves. But let no one think that the men who have been in this cause regard the money achieve-

ment as of sole importance. The by-products are of immeasurable value. The men who have given work and money have thereby committed themselves with renewed devotion to Amherst College and to each other. That will be a continuing influence in further support of the college, in its resources, its standards, and its student body to the end of time. Pledges of fellowship were renewed; old songs were sung more heartily and new ones written. Perhaps one of the flippant parodies carries more of an interpretation of the atmosphere of the great event than could be expressed in serious phrase:

East side, west side, all around the town,
Manhattan, Bronx, and Brooklyn, we've
patrolled them up and down.
Our shoes were full of blisters, our
mouths were full of talk,
But we saw them sign on the dotted line,
in little old New York.

Inside, outside, up the stairs and down;
We even went to Jersey, and we never
got a frown.

By trolley, train, and flivver, but mostly
it was walk,

We had some fun, and we got the
"mon," in little old New York.

Trumbull White.

THE CELEBRATION OF LORD JEFF NIGHT

ST. LOUIS

You never heard such singing anywhere! When Al Wyman, Bill Burg, Hugh Weed, and Jewett Jones, and the rest of those song-and-jail birds gather together, everyone admits that the result cannot be duplicated.

The clan of thirty-five met Saturday, November 27th, at the University Club. Prof. Tom Esty, the same Tom as ever, (but he looked even better than that to us,) was there to greet each of us. We talked, we gossiped, we sang until Luther Ely Smith arrived—then headed by Tom (meaning Prof. Esty) we snake-danced (that's the word) around the club and into the dining-room singing Lord Jeffery so well and loud that Chicago telegraphed us that we must be using megaphones.

Between songs, we had a little food. (You can eat any time.) Wilbur Jones (he's good) gave his impersonation of good old "Grovie." Sam McCluney read the telegrams from other meetings in his inimitable way. And then there was more singing.

The most representative Amherst man of all time, Luther Ely Smith, '94, then introduced Professor Connor, a recent addition to the psychology department. Professor Connor gave us a very interesting and instructive talk on criminology, illustrating his talk with lantern slides of young men. Those same crooks and criminals were later thrown upon the screen in their matur-

ity and proved to be Messrs. Bixby, Jim Ford, Jewett Jones, Sam McCluney, and Luther Smith. The rest of us thought the talk very good. (Professor Connor was Mr. Finnerman of St. Louis.)

Four of us had been to the big doings the week previous at Amherst—the best time we ever had. Harold Bixby, our president, "than whom there is no finer," described his good time as far as he dared and then called upon Clare Francis to tell about the big football game. The game itself couldn't be duplicated, there never was another like it, so how could it be described. The details of the game and the crowds, and the yelling, and the antics, and the spirit, etc., took everyone back to Pratt Field.

Prof. Tom Esty just took us back to the old college. He reminded us of our old experiences. He convinced us of the advantages derived from such men as Hitchcock, Garman, Emerson, Tyler, Harris, etc. He made us see that Amherst professors were interested in only one thing—the development of the boys; that they gave the best they had. He stated that Amherst was "the fountain of perpetual youth."

Professor Esty's talk was brimful of joy and confidence and satisfaction. His impersonations of his faculty associates were wonderful. We wouldn't let him rest, and quicker than that he would tell an anecdote or impersonate any

professor called for. Many of the professors would have been pleased to see the esteem in which they are held.

Al Wyman was supposed to tell about the Big Rally in College Hall after the game. He did tell it and each of us sat in again on the old-time big party. But Al couldn't resist the temptation of exercising his selling skill on us and so began soliciting subscriptions right then. Why wait? Why take so much time about it? Every Amherst man is going to give, so do it now. I start with so much, who's next? Then the stampede started. It is unnecessary to state that every Amherst man pledged himself right then.

It was a great night! Let's have some more. Lord Jeffery ought to have at least two birthdays a year.

CHICAGO

The Amherst Club of Chicago held its Lord Jeffery Amherst Night banquet at the University Club.

The hall was interestingly decorated with Amherst banners and a number of the posters carried in the alumni parade at the Amherst-Williams game. The table, set in the form of a large "A," was crowded with Amherst men filled with the spirit that makes a three-million-dollar drive possible. Mr. Lounsberry, president of the Amherst Club, read a number of telegrams bringing to the Club the greetings of Vice-President-Elect Calvin Coolidge, and of other alumni associations.

Josiah T. Reade, '56, spoke on the Amherst of his day with a great deal of interest, sincerity, and enthusiasm. So ardent a message was particularly inspiring from a man of Mr. Reade's age.

Morton Snyder, '06, principal of one of Chicago's biggest high schools, gave an interesting talk on the teachers of today, bringing out an interesting comparison between the teacher and the educator.

Burges Johnson, '99, brought to the Amherst Club some new messages from Deacon Stebbins, written in the fresh, scintillating verse of his creator.

Professor-Emeritus Edwin A. Grosvenor told us in his ever interesting, eloquent manner of what the three-million-dollar fund would do for Amherst. He laid particular stress upon the needs of

the college Commons, emphasizing the fact that the first duty the college owed to the students was a good place to live and good food.

Everyone left the banquet hall instilled with fresh enthusiasm to bring to a successful close the endowment fund that would give to Amherst students in her second hundred years the same advantages that all of us had enjoyed in Amherst's first century.

PITTSFIELD

Another Amherst association was born on November 27th, when the Berkshire County Association was formed at the Hotel Wendell in Pittsfield, Mass. This was Lord Jeff Night, and speeches were delivered by C. E. Bibbard, '67, W. D. Goodwin, '88, and W. L. Tower, '93. Clinton Q. Richmond, '81, of North Adams was elected secretary of the association.

ROCHESTER

Half a hundred alumni of Amherst gathered at the University Club in Rochester to observe Lord Jeffery Amherst Night.

Those who know Amherst know that Amherst undergraduates can sing. Most of those present at the dinner apparently had not forgotten the old songs nor how to sing them, and the University Club resounded with college medleys. The singing was in charge of Chandler Knapp, '05, who led the Glee Club when he was in college. Roland A. Wood, '20, who appeared as reader with the Amherst Musical Clubs at the Hotel Seneca last spring, came on from Brooklyn to entertain.

For Lord Jeffery Amherst Night the College sent a member of the faculty and a prominent alumnus to each of the dinners. In Rochester the alumni representative was Walter H. Knapp, '79, of Canandaigua, while Prof. Harry de Forest Smith was the faculty representative. The committee in charge of the dinner was composed of George Burns, president of the Rochester Club; Charles B. Peck, Jr., Charles H. Brown, Jr., and William J. Babeck.

DENVER

Truly "ye circling hills" resounded with "glad songs of praise" when the members of the Rocky Mountain Alum-

ni Association assembled in the pipe and bowl room of the Denver University Club to do honor to Lord Jeffery Amherst, and the college which bears his name. Although less than three weeks had elapsed since the visit of Dean Olds, an event which called for a gathering of Amherst men from all parts of Colorado, about 90 per cent of the available Amherst men in this territory turned out.

Calvin H. Morse, '83, acted as master of ceremonies, but he followed no set ritual. Speeches were made by those who had something they wanted to say and, as a result, speeches were made by almost all of the twenty Amherst men in attendance.

Harmony of doubtful quality abounded. With a very small group of Amherst men in this region, who range in age from nineteen to ninety, it is difficult to find songs of the college which are familiar to more than a small and vocally inconsequential number. On Lord Jeffery Night, however, it was discovered that "On The Banks of the Old Freshman" had a very general appeal, the tempo only having changed greatly with the changing generations of Amherst men.

The Denver dinner was a particularly fortunate event in that a considerable number of Amherst men in this district, who did not have an opportunity to meet and hear Dean Olds, were able to be present. Great impetus was given to the movement for the Centennial Gift, and there is every indication that it will meet with a hearty response in the Rocky Mountain region.

KANSAS CITY

Eight graduates of Amherst College met at dinner at the University Club, Kansas City, Mo., in celebration of Lord Jeffery Amherst Night. Mark D. Mitchell, '94, presided. Mr. Mitchell proposed the following resolution, which was adopted unanimously, and telegraphed to the other dinners: Resolved, that the breed of Jeffery Amherst shall be made a permanent asset of the nation. No formal speeches were made, but the thoughts of all returned to the College Hill rising out of the yellow and brown lowlands about the Connecticut, and with the feeling of Amherst strong upon us we renewed our devotion to the College and to the ideals of her sons.

BOSTON

The Boston alumni—400 strong—celebrated Lord Jeff Night with an enthusiastic dinner and reunion at the Hotel Somerset. Dwight W. Morrow, '95, chairman of the executive committee for the Centennial Gift, received by telephone the greetings, transmitted by Gov. Coolidge, '95, from the New York alumni.

After grace had been said by the Rev. George G. Phipps, '62, the Alumni Glee Club, under the leadership of R. P. Young, '14, dressed in the costume of Lord Jeffery's time, marched into the hall singing the college song bearing his name and distributed purple and white hats to all assembled.

Donald D. McKay, '09, president of the alumni association of Boston, presided and introduced Charles A. Andrews, '95, who acted as toastmaster. He read a cablegram from President Meiklejohn, who is spending his sabbatical year at Oxford, England, expressing best wishes for the coming endowment campaign. He then introduced President Ernest M. Hopkins of Dartmouth College.

The next speaker was acting president George D. Olds of Amherst, who said in part: "I think in many respects this is the greatest night in Amherst's history; and what makes it great is that we are one of many Amherst gatherings to celebrate Lord Jeffery Night. Everywhere at the same instant hundreds of Amherst men are thinking of the old college on the hill. The 6800 graduates of Amherst have carried their training to the millions of the American people. It is a superb monument of what that training stands for. The justification of our colleges is the broad liberal training which permeates the world."

Dwight W. Morrow in his short address reviewed briefly the growth and work of the college since its beginnings under President Moore. "There is a responsibility upon us all," he declared, "to get back to the place of our beginnings for renewed inspiration. We all belong to Amherst, we all must justify Amherst. The plain farmers of the Connecticut Valley founded the college at a sacrifice of their small means; it was a gift from the poor farmers to selected men, picked because of their fit-

ness to become more strong. We must make this possible for thousands more who are to come in this second century of our life that we are approaching."

Throughout the meeting the Alumni Glee Club led the singing of old college songs, assisted by the Jefferson-Johnson orchestra.

The following officers were elected: to serve on the Executive Committee for three years, F. W. Denio, '06, G. H. B. Green, '05, and Charles A. Andrews, '95; the representative on the Alumni Council, R. A. Woods, '86; the nominating committee, James E. Downey, '97, chairman, H. W. Giese, '02, and N. Boynton, Jr., '19; treasurer, E. C. Ferguson, '16; secretary, Halvor R. Seward, '19.

S A N F R A N C I S C O

Twenty-two Amherst men of the association of Northern California, representing classes from 1865 to 1915, put their feet under the round table at the University Club of San Francisco on the occasion of Lord Jeffery's "birthday." The intervening years, the diversity of interests, the variance of classes represented were all dispelled when "Campus Dreams," Blake, '97, commandeered the piano and led us in the old familiar songs. Inside of five minutes a lot of the oldsters who had never heard "Lord Jeffery" or "Cheer for Old Amherst" threw away their crutches, canes, and ear-trumpets and were howling like timber wolves with the rest of us. Every man present gave a little talk full of Amherst reminiscences and enthusiasm, and our chairman who had returned that afternoon from the meeting at Amherst made a report of the doings at the old College. Nothing of moment ever occurred at Amherst that was not echoed around the table that night. College days were surely re-lived. Story after story brought us back to the class-room under the spell of "Tip" Tyler, "Nungie," and "Grovie." The laughable incidents, the moments of inspiration, football victories, deeds of accomplishment—they all came back, surge upon surge.

Our dinner of November 27th awakened us to the realization of how much we owe to Amherst College and brought us to our feet saying to the world: "The Amherst Alumni Association of

Northern California will come through 100 per cent strong for the Amherst Centennial Gift."

S Y R A C U S E

The twenty-second annual meeting of the Central New York Alumni Association was held at the University Club, Syracuse, on Lord Jeffery Amherst Night. Walter R. Stone, '95, ex-mayor of Syracuse, chairman for the district of the Centennial Gift Committee, presided. Prof. Walter W. Stewart, as representative of the faculty, explained the need and importance of the gift. Trumbull White, '90, as representative of the Central Committee, gave interesting details of the scheme of operations. William K. Wickes, '70, spoke in his usual eloquent manner. Edwin Duffy, '90, made a very forceful plea for the subscription of every man. L. Sumner Pruyne, '21, represented the undergraduates. There were twenty-five in attendance and the following officers for the ensuing year were elected: President, Halsey M. Collins, '96; vice-president, O. E. Merrell, '01; secretary, J. Edward Banta, '80; treasurer, Roy W. Bell, '07. An adjournment was taken at a late hour after a most enjoyable evening.

P R O V I D E N C E

Rhode Island is a small state, as its residents occasionally hear from Texans and other outlanders; consequently there's nothing incongruous in the statement that the forty men who celebrated Lord Jeffery Night made the largest gathering in the history of the Rhode Island Association. The State is also peculiar to itself, which sometimes works to its advantage, as when the postponement of the event from Saturday to Monday, November 29, permitted the presence of Professor Tyler, who, on Saturday, had attended the New York dinner. The spirit of the gathering was registered by one clergyman who on the following day sent to the Endowment Committee a five-year subscription with the message that he had deliberately decided in advance that he could in conscience give nothing, but that the meeting had changed his views. He pledged himself to earn the amount of his subscription outside his ministerial salary.

Rev. Frank E. Butler, '84, president of the Rhode Island Association, was toastmaster. Professor Tyler's address, including a description of the Pelham farmers mortgaging their future to found the college a century ago, was the oratorical feature of the occasion. His speech had all the qualities of appeal that the modern advertising man cherishes, and in conversation he admitted that he had recently discovered that there was such a thing as formal advertising doctrine, the study of which he believed would add efficiency to pedagogics. Nothing emeritus-like in "Tip's" zest in seeking new mechanism for the spread of old truths, although he always was a good advertiser for biology.

William B. Greenough, '88, chairman of the Rhode Island campaign committee, and Supreme Court Justice Charles F. Stearns, '89, Rhode Island member of the Committee of One Hundred, described the conferences at Amherst the week before and the uses to which the endowment is to be put, reflecting all the enthusiasm of those gatherings. Professor Bigelow's remark when the committee visited the Octagon to inquire into the needs of his department, "We need a new floor, and a new piano, but if you'll keep us going we can get along with what we have," was cited as typical of the spirit that has made Amherst. Former Governor Lucius F. C. Garvin, '62, the oldest Rhode Island alumnus, spoke briefly on Amherst ideals in his day and now.

Incidentally, Professor Tyler remarked afterwards that for once he had enjoyed a formal dinner which was also edible, a fact which seemed to him worthy of biologic record and is presumably not a reflection on any other Amherst banquets. Robert C. Chapin, '09, secretary of the Rhode Islanders and stage manager of the event, registered contentment at this point.

PHILADELPHIA

More than one hundred Philadelphia alumni were present at the Lord Jeffery Amherst dinner at the Bellevue-Stratford given for the dual purpose of celebrating the 100th anniversary of the founding of the College and beginning the campaign to raise a \$3,000,000 alumni gift to the institution.

Among the speakers who appealed to

the loyalty of the alumni of the old college to contribute generously in order to keep alive "the Amherst tradition" were Charles S. Whitman, '90, former governor of New York; Samuel D. Wariner, '88, president of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Co.; Wm. D. Tracy, '08, president of the Tracy-Parry Advertising Co.; Rev. F. A. Griffin, '98, pastor of the First Unitarian Church, of this city; Rev. Charles S. Mills, '82, of New York City; Prof. Horatio E. Smith, '08, of the College faculty, and Robert P. Esty, '97, secretary of the local committee. Dr. Clinton A. Strong, '98, English master at Penn Charter School, was toastmaster.

Every speaker pointed to the successes achieved by Amherst graduates as a practical contribution of the "Amherst tradition."

WORCESTER

Amherst spirit ran high in Worcester, Mass., when sixty-two members of the Alumni Association of Central Massachusetts assembled at the State Mutual Restaurant to celebrate Lord Jeff Night. President Dr. Gordon Berry, '02, of Worcester, was toastmaster, and greetings from the College were brought by Prof. S. L. Garrison and Prof. Raymond G. Gettell. Judge Edward T. Esty, '97, chairman of the Worcester District Centennial Gift Committee, made an impressive appeal to the alumni to back their loyalty to Amherst with a substantial token of their faith in the college during the centennial week drive. The centennial spirit was given impetus when Dr. Lamson Allen, '79, was called upon and announced he had figured out he owed Amherst a balance of \$1500 on account of his education and that, while he did not have the money to give, his years would not deter him from finding a way to earn \$500 a year for the next five years to give to his Alma Mater. Chester T. Porter, '96, was commandeered as chorister and the banquet hall fairly rang with the good old Amherst songs. Secretary Henry E. Whitcomb, '94, telegraphed greetings from Worcester to the other associations.

DES MOINES

Inclement weather, long distances to travel, and illness prevented attendance of about one-half of the thirty Iowa

Amherst alumni at the Lord Jeffery Amherst banquet, tendered by the Des Moines Alumni Association at Hotel Fort, Des Moines; but what was lacking in numbers was supplied in a splendid spirit of enthusiasm vented in song and story and good fellowship.

Though we are fifteen hundred miles from the old College that honored his loyal Lordship; and though we hear only more or less infrequently of the activities and accomplishments of our Alma Mater, the potentiality of college spirit to revive the youthful impulses of college days was everywhere in evidence.

Congressman H. T. Rainey, '83, the speaker provided by the Executive Committee, was detained in Washington, so we substituted everybody present, and sang and ate and drank and sang again, until long after midnight, when some of the members of the class of '63 were called home by their grandchildren. We sang and played everything from "The Banks of the Old Freshman" to "Waw-Kee-Naw-Kee-Naw," talked informally about "how to get the money," and sent as many and as long telegrams of felicitation to other alumni associations as did New York, Boston, or any other city twice our size.

We had a bully, rousing, enthusiastic time to the glory of old Amherst; and when the small band adjourned, the orchestra and colored waiters all joined in the final "Cheer for old Amherst," delivered from the mezzanine balcony, at two, on the morning of November 28th.

CLEVELAND

The Cleveland Lord Jeffery Amherst dinner was held according to schedule. It was the largest gathering of Amherst alumni in Cleveland for many a year. Nearly every man in the city and several from nearby towns and cities put in an appearance. About forty men attended. Charles K. Arter, '98, a former president of the Association of Cleveland, and chairman of the district for the Centennial Gift, was toastmaster. The two speakers were Charles H. Sibley, '91, of Worcester, Mass., and Prof. Frederick L. Thompson, '92, of Amherst. Mr. Sibley's argument seemed to be that Amherst was great despite her lamentable weaknesses, but his hearers took his

remarks good naturedly and ascribed his point of view somewhat to a bad night on the train. Professor Thompson spoke most felicitously in rebuttal, and everyone would have been glad to have had him keep on for an hour more. The spirit of the dinner was most enthusiastic and promised well for the campaign. Owen Locke, '07, was elected president, succeeding Brainerd Dyer, '05, who has removed from Cleveland.

MINNEAPOLIS

The Northwestern Alumni Association gathered for dinner at the Minneapolis Club with thirty-two members of the association present. Amherst College was the only thought of these men from the first notes of "Lord Jeffery" as a starter until the final strains of the "Fairest College" brought down the curtain. All came away with a renewed faith and interest in Amherst ideals and the work that Amherst is doing for her students.

Herbert L. Bridgman, '66, was the speaker of the evening, coming on from Brooklyn, N. Y., with a message from Vice-President-Elect Coolidge as well as his own personal message which sketched with vivid personal touches the early aims and growth of the College. Richard E. Burton, '82, professor of English Literature at the University of Minnesota, inspired us all with his plea for the small liberal college. S. W. Wells, '00, sketched the essential needs of Amherst, laying particular emphasis on teachers' salaries.

Joseph R. Kingman, '83, presided, while a quartet composed of Brown, '14, Bullard, '10, Kernan, '11, and O'Brien, '19, led the singing of Amherst songs and their own inspired by the occasion.

The gathering was the largest of the association on record with a full 50 per cent attendance. It was unanimously voted that Lord Jeffery Amherst Night be made a permanent Amherst institution.

SPRINGFIELD

Unusual features of the Lord Jeffery Amherst Night celebration of the Connecticut Valley Alumni Association were the presence of Mrs. Calvin Coolidge and other ladies of the alumni at the dinner, and the address of Mrs. Dwight W. Morrow of New York. The dinner

was held at the Hotel Kimball, Springfield. A large table in the center of the ball-room was reserved for the ladies and the small tables for the alumni. The speakers were Professor-Emeritus Benjamin K. Emerson, '65, Bruce Barton, '07, Nathan P. Avery, Esq., '91, and Mrs. Morrow. Frederick S. Allis, '93, president of the Association, presided.

Professor Emerson referred to the fact that if he had continued in active service two more years he would have completed half a century as a teacher in Amherst College and that the chair in Geology at Amherst from the founding of the College would have been filled by only two men, President Hitchcock and himself.

Bruce Barton's speech was an appealing combination of humor and sentiment. As chairman of the Centennial Gift for the Connecticut Valley, Mr. Avery spoke most effectively on behalf of the gift. The speaking was brought to a close by Mrs. Morrow, who had been one of the leaders in the Smith College Four Million Dollar Campaign. She referred to the tremendous help which Amherst men had been to Smith alumnae in their appeal, and stirred her hearers by her convincing assurance that nothing but an unflinching determination to succeed would bring success. The singing under the direction of Professor Bigelow was especially good. The singers sat together and after the formal part of the dinner the singing was continued while the members and guests visited informally. The presence of the ladies added much to the success of the evening.

The following officers were elected for the year 1921-22; President, Ernest M. Whitcomb, '04; secretary, John H. Madden, '12; executive committee, William Whiting, 2d, '15, Robert J. Cleland, '02, Emerson G. Gaylord, '05; representative on the Alumni Council, Kingman Brewster, '06.

NEW YORK

The Lord Jeffery Night dinner of the Amherst Association of New York, held in the Grand Ballroom of the Hotel Pennsylvania, bore the unmistakable earmarks of rapidly mounting enthusiasm resulting from many previous class gatherings in anticipation of the Cen-

tennial Gift activities, the first act of which was the Lord Jeffery Night Dinner itself. A large committee under the tried leadership of Collin Armstrong, '77, had made arrangements for a record crowd, but when the gathering was finally called to order every extra seat was filled and additional tables had to be provided. It was estimated that over seven hundred alumni were present and in addition one hundred and fifty ladies, who occupied tables in the boxes arranged around the room.

Immediately after the invocation, the lights were extinguished and a spot light disclosed a true replica of Lord Jeffery himself in the person of Maurice L. Farrell, '01, accompanied by ten sons of prominent alumni who were labeled as the Class of 1927. After a message from Lord Jeffery the youngsters with the aid of cards in their hands and hung around their necks disclosed to the gathering that the Centennial Gift was needed to make the second hundred years of Amherst the equal of the illustrious first hundred.

President William C. Breed, '93, of the New York Association, who was in the chair, succeeded in establishing a spirit of fraternity that was immediately reflected by alumni of every decade. The driving force that he had supplied for New York activities and especially the Centennial Gift collection that has commanded so much of his personal time for many months put him in a position to talk with intimacy and authority on the various subjects that were to be considered.

Upon the introduction of the guest of honor, Hon. Calvin Coolidge, '95, Vice-President-Elect of the United States, the entire assemblage rose in a body and greeted him with prolonged cheering. Since his speech has been reprinted and circulated among the alumni in pamphlet form, it is unnecessary to give extracts from it here.

The next speaker was Chief Justice Arthur P. Rugg, '83, of the Supreme Judicial Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. His talk assumed the nature of very interesting reminiscences and a constructive outline of what Amherst can do to carry on the good work that has been so well started.

The greatest enthusiasm greeted the

next speaker, Tip Tyler, that is, Professor-Emeritus John M. Tyler, '73, who spoke with a force and a feeling for Amherst that aroused the meeting to repeated cheers and applause. He called upon the memory of his father as well as his own to go back almost to the very beginning of the College. His outline of the struggles of the early College had a visible effect on the audience.

The last speaker was Professor William J. Newlin, '99, Executive Secretary of the Amherst Centennial Celebration Committee, who urged the New York alumni to be present for the grand celebration at Amherst in June.

HARTFORD

At the Lord Jeffery Night dinner in Hartford there were not so many of us as there should have been, but the fifty or so members of the Connecticut Association, from Keith, '77, to Ted Gillett, '23, who sat down together at the University Club were true Amherst men and they had a royal good time.

George S. Conant, '78, president of the association, acted as toastmaster. His words, always true and sound and now and then lighted up with a genuine sentiment, grew more earnest and forceful as the meeting advanced, as though the Amherst idea was getting hold of him more and more. President Remsen M. Ogilby of Trinity College spoke of his high esteem for Amherst and of his own indebtedness to the president of the College for the guidance and counsel given to him so cordially and in such masterly fashion when he came to Trinity; and then went on to pay a glowing tribute to President Meiklejohn for his personal qualities and for his leadership in making the College what it is today in intellectual activity.

S. H. Williams, '85, member of the Committee of One Hundred and chairman for Connecticut, explained the plans of the Committee for the Centennial Gift. Percy Boynton, '97, made a capital speech full of wit and wisdom as well as the finest kind of sentiment. He said that it seemed to be his fate to be always explaining what he was not, that he was not the Dean of the University of Chicago but one of the deans, that he was not his brother "Weary" Boynton, '91, nor Benny Boynton of

Williams, nor any relative of Rev. Nehemiah Boynton, '79; but a mere representative of the impoverished classes, a plain professor who would be glad indeed to receive a larger salary, but more pay or not, he counted himself happy because he was a teacher being paid for doing the very thing which he wanted most to do and which if he could afford it he would be glad to pay for the privilege of doing. E. W. Pelton, '01, the newly elected president of the association, followed him with a few characteristically strong and sensible words. Dr. A. P. Fitch, representing the College, made a thoughtful and stirring address in his best vein, on what the College has done and what right it has now to ask for \$3,000,000. He claimed that the distinctive service of the college, and of Amherst College in particular, is the training for intellectual leadership; and because Amherst has been doing this all along and is doing it today better than ever, it asks the support of its sons.

The following officers were elected: President, Ernest W. Pelton, '01; secretary and treasurer, Hillard A. Proctor, '13; executive committee, Arthur F. Ells, '02; Josiah B. Woods, '05; Richard S. Williams, '02.

No formal vote was passed regarding the Centennial Gift. There was no need of it. The rising tide of sentiment and of loyalty and underneath that the growing appreciation of what Amherst means and of how well worth while it is to support the College as it ought to be supported will make this Centennial Gift to Amherst College the "Birthday Gift of her Sons," not barely as the catchword of a campaign but as the real offering of a genuine love. Every man at the Hartford dinner feels himself pledged to it and is bound to make every other Amherst man feel it if he can.

DETROIT

Thirty-five members of the Michigan Association gathered in the Peacock Room of the Hotel Cadillac to celebrate Lord Jeffery Amherst Night. Most of the diners were graduates of the last fifteen years and competent to sing any Amherst song in the collection. They sang them all, some many times over. Robert B. Alling, '10, the district chairman, acted as toastmaster. George

F. Whicher, '10, of the College faculty, and Rev. John Timothy Stone, '91, of Chicago, were the speakers. After the formal speeches questions and reminiscences flowed until a late hour.

INDIANAPOLIS

Prof. Charles W. Cobb, as faculty representative, met nine members of the Association of Indiana at a jolly dinner on November 27th. Robert D. Eaglesfield, chairman of the Indiana district, organized the dinner. No formal speech was made, but the talk was continuous during the evening.

TO ALL CLASSES

News items for the May issue of the **QUARTERLY** are now due. They should be sent to John B. O'Brien, 309 Washington Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. They may be sent by any member of any class. Do not depend on some one else to send in such items—they may not do it. More coöperation on the part of the alumni is still needed, particularly for the classes of 1887, 1889, 1892, 1897, 1898, 1906, 1911, 1914, and 1917.

SINCE THE LAST ISSUE

DIED

1847.—Samuel W. Dana, on Jan. 1, 1921, at Newcastle, Pa., aged 92 years.

1855.—Prof. Elijah Paddock Harris, on December 9, 1920, at Warsaw, N. Y., aged 88 years.

1856.—Edward Kemble, on December 9, 1920, at Beverly, Mass., aged 85 years.

1859.—Rev. Alpheus Richardson Nichols, on October 20, 1920, at Brookfield, Mass., aged 85 years.

1863.—Rev. Dr. James Griswold Merrill, on December 22, 1920, at Mountain Lakes, N. J., aged 80 years.

1866.—Noah Saxton Cooley, on September 23, 1920, at Windsor Locks, Conn., aged 78 years.

1868.—Dr. Worthington W. Miner, on December 19, 1920, at Ware, Mass., aged 73 years.

1873.—Dr. William Jonathan Swift, on December 20, 1920, in New York City, aged 68 years.

1876.—Henshaw Bates Chilson, in September, 1920, in New York City, aged 66 years.

1876.—Rev. Robert Logan Patton, on January 8, 1920 (not previously recorded), at Morgantown, N. C., aged 71 years.

1876.—Franklin Ripley, on November 29, 1920, at Troy, N. H., aged 67 years.

1878.—Rev. Frederick Augustus Holden, on November 22, 1920, at Melrose Highlands, Mass., aged 66 years.

1883.—William C. Kitchin, on January 8, 1920 (not previously recorded), at Scotia, N. Y.

1886.—Daniel Fisk Kellogg, on October 28, 1920, in New York City, aged 55 years.

1887.—Rev. Dr. Charles Henry Dutton, on June 11, 1920, at Louisville, Ky., aged 55 years.

1890.—Archibald Alexander McGlashan, on December 4, 1920, at Kent, Conn., 53 years.

1893.—Wallace H. Davis, on December 7, 1920, in Minneapolis, Minn., aged 50 years.

1896.—Edward Thompson Kimball, on December 1, 1920, at Brookline, Mass., aged 47 years.

1915.—(Roll of Honor) Louis T. Rivard, in 1918, in a Canadian Cantonment.

MARRIED

1881.—At Jewel's Island, Me., on June 28, 1920, Lincoln MacVeagh and Miss Elizabeth Farley McKeen.

1885.—In Boston, Mass., on December 18, 1920, Albert Wadsworth Brooks and Miss Gertrude Greenlaw.

1896.—In Syracuse, N. Y., on November 5, 1920, Aurin M. Chase and Miss Lavina Bunton.

1910.—In New York City, on October 23, 1920, Barton H. Hall and Miss Anita H. Emmet.

1910.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., on November 27, 1920, Weston Whitney Goodnow and Miss Mary Godfrey Barr.

1911.—In Boston, Mass., on November 20, 1920, Prof. Waldo Shumway and Miss Helen Davis.

1913.—In Newark, N. J., on October 27, 1920, T. J. Burns and Miss Loveland.

1915.—At Uniontown, Pa., on January 27, 1920 (not previously recorded), M. S. Bulger and Miss Nellie McClelland.

1915.—At Malden, Mass., on December 28, 1920, Robert S. Moulton and Miss Florence Bracq.

1915.—At Bristol, Conn., on December 28, 1920, Rev. Frederick C. Allen and Miss Ruth Dorchester.

1915.—At Freeport, Ill., on October 26, 1920, Horatio Wells and Miss Merle Owens.

1916.—In New York City, on November 6, 1920, Geoffrey Cooke Neiley and Miss Marion G. Riley.

1917.—In New York City, on December 24, 1920, Robert Wiltsie Wadhams and Miss Helen Stearns Cummings.

1919.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., on November 10, 1920, Marcus R. Burr and Miss Marjorie Flanagan.

1919.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., in October, 1920, Walter V. Bayer and Miss Dorothy Irwin.

1919.—At Rockford, Ill., in September, 1920, Franklin F. Bailey and Miss Helen Smith.

BORN

1905.—Nancy Matthews Hayden, on October 8, 1920, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank S. Hayden of Wyoming, N. Y.

1909.—John Harding Coyle, on June 14, 1920 (not previously recorded), son of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel J. Coyle, Jr., of Chicago, Ill.

1909.—Henry Folger Cleaveland, on January 22, 1920 (not previously recorded), son of Mr. and Mrs. Edwards L. Cleaveland of Brooklyn, N. Y.

1911.—G. Rucker Stone, on June 24, 1920 (not previously recorded), son of Mr. and Mrs. William M. Stone of Guilford, Conn.

1913.—Gladys Carter, on October 20, 1920, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey C. Carter of Washington, D. C.

1913.—Irvin Chaffee Plough, on July 24, 1920, son of Prof. and Mrs. Harold H. Plough of Amherst, Mass.

1914.—On December 10, 1920, a son, to Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Chamberlain of Chicago, Ill.

1915.—Carol Whitten, on December 11, 1920, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Phillip F. Whitten of Waltham, Mass.

1915.—Arthur Henry Elliot, Jr., recently, son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur H. Elliot of Penang, Straits Settlements, F. M. S.

1915.—Gerrit Hubbard Roelofs, on August 6, 1920, son of Mr. and Mrs. Howard D. Roelofs of East Aurora, N. Y.

1915.—On November 20, 1920, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Hunne- man of Philadelphia, Pa.

1915.—Lawrence E. Goeller, Jr., on September 21, 1920, son of Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence E. Goeller of Circleville, Ohio.

1915.—Everett Gladding Fuller, on December 6, 1920, son of Mr. and Mrs. Everett W. Fuller of Springfield, Mass.

1915.—Mary Marselis Pratt, on September 26, 1920, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richardson Pratt of Brooklyn, N. Y.

1915.—On October 22, 1920, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Edward H. Konold of Mishawaka, Ind.

THE CLASSES

1847

Amherst's oldest alumnus, Samuel W. Dana, Esq., died on January 1 at the home of his son Richard Dana, '95, in Newcastle, Pa. Mr. Dana was ninety-two years old and for a number of years past had been the only surviving member of any class graduated before 1850. An extended notice of his life will appear in the next number of the *QUARTERLY*.

1856

Edward Kemble, one of the first pres-

idents of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, a former Salem alderman, and a prominent New England yachtsman, died at the Beverly Hospital, on December 2, 1920, following a long illness. He was 83 years old.

Mr. Kemble was born at Wenham, Mass., on October 12, 1835, the son of Edmund and Mary W. (Beckford) Kemble. Following his graduation from Amherst, he studied law and later he became engaged in the commission business. For many years he was a leading

business man of Boston, and for a number of years he resided in Salem, where he held office as alderman in that city in 1878 and 1879. He was a member of the Commercial Club and of the Eastern Yacht Club.

He married in 1860 Miss Elizabeth I. Abbott of Beverly and is survived by a daughter, Miss Margaret Kemble of Wenham.

1859

Rev. Alpheus Richardson Nichols, retired Methodist minister and secretary of the class of 1859, died at his home in Brookfield, Mass., on October 20, 1920, at the age of 85.

Mr. Nichols was the son of Proctor and Betsey (Richardson) Nichols and was born in Sturbridge, Mass., December 24, 1834. He prepared for college at Wilbraham Academy and after graduating from Amherst was for many years a teacher. He taught at Leicester, Worcester, Chicopee Falls, and for five years was principal of the West Springfield High School, but failing health caused him to seek a change in climate. He then went to Missouri and engaged in cattle raising. While in the West he also did some teaching and church work. On his return to the East he entered the New England Methodist Conference, becoming pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Greenfield in 1881. He also held pastorates in Shrewsbury, Warren, West Somerville, Florence, and Monson, retiring ten years ago.

Mr. Nichols was twice married. His first wife was Miss Sarah Adelaide Ransom of Bennington, Vt. He married the second time Mrs. Adella C. Foster Shepard of Florence in 1890. He is survived by his widow, two daughters, and three sons, two of whom are the Rev. Ransom P. Nichols, '95, and Norval P. Nichols, '96. His brother, the late Samuel Edward Nichols, was a member of the class of 1865.

1860

LEWIS W. WEST, *Secretary*,
Hadley, Mass.

The Rev. Dr. Cornelius E. Dickinson has just published a "History of Belpré." This history begins in Colonial days when Belpré was a French posses-

sion. As an American community Belpré dates from 1790 and its record is full of interest. Says a recent review, "The volume should find a place in every collection of Americana. It is brought up to date and includes the Roll of Honor for the Great War."

1863

HON. EDW. W. CHAPIN, *Secretary*,
181 Elm St., Holyoke, Mass.

The Rev. Dr. James Griswold Merrill, educator, author, and for many years president of Fisk University, died at his home in Mountain Lakes, N. J., on December 22, 1920. He was 80 years old.

Dr. Merrill was born in Montague, Mass., on August 20, 1840, the son of Rev. James H. and Lucia (Griswold) Merrill. After graduating from Amherst in 1863 he studied at Princeton Theological Seminary, and Andover Theological Seminary, from which he graduated in 1866. He was ordained in the Congregational ministry in the same year and for the next few years held pastorates at Mound City and Topeka, Kan. From 1872 to 1882 he was pastor of the Congregational Church in Davenport, Iowa, and for the next seven years of the First Church of St. Louis. In 1889 he was called to the Payson Memorial Church in Portland, Me., which pastorate he held until 1894 when he became editor of the *Christian Mirror*. From there he went to Fisk University in Nashville, Tenn., where from 1899 to 1901 he was acting-president of that university. He was elected president in 1901 and held the post until 1908. He then became pastor at Somersset, Mass., and in 1912 went to Lake Helen, Fla. He retired from the ministry in 1915.

Dr. Merrill is survived by his two sons, Oliver B. Merrill, '91, mayor of Summit, N. J., William F. Merrill, '99, president of the Lamson Company, Boston, and his brother, W. F. Merrill, Amherst, '63. His wife, who was Louise W. Boutwell, died in 1919. In 1903 Amherst conferred upon him the degree of D.D.

1866

HERBERT L. BRIDGMAN, *Secretary*,
604 Carlton Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst

is once more active in the pastorate. He has accepted the invitation of the committee of the Manhattan Congregational Church, Broadway and 76th St., New York City, to serve as its acting-pastor from October last till June.

Dr. and Mrs. Parkhurst observed the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage on November 23, 1920. They were married in Northampton, Mass., where Dr. Parkhurst was then teaching school. Mrs. Parkhurst was active in church work until she became an invalid. She has been president for many years of the American McCall Association, which assists Protestant missions in France.

Noah Saxton Cooley died at his home in Windsor Locks, Conn., of pneumonia on September 23, 1920.

Mr. Cooley was the son of Alford and Caroline (Saxton) Cooley and was born in Longmeadow, Mass., February 9, 1842. He prepared for college at Monson Academy, entering Amherst with the class of 1865. He left college in 1862 to enlist in the 46th Massachusetts Volunteers, Company I, and was appointed second lieutenant. On being mustered out, he reentered Amherst, with the class of 1866, and, on graduation accepted a position with Saxton and Thompson, flour millers, of Troy, N. Y.

In 1871 he joined the Medlicott Company of Windsor Locks, manufacturers of full fashioned knit underwear, and did much to make that company what it is today. In 1877 he was elected superintendent and secretary and in 1888 was made a director. He was elected president and treasurer of the company in 1907.

Mr. Cooley was unmarried. Until the severe weather of last winter he never missed going to his old home in Longmeadow, to spend Sunday with his two sisters. Outside of business he was devoted to his home and books. He was a member of the Loyal Legion and the Alpha Delta Phi fraternity.

1863

WILLIAM A. BROWN, *Secretary*,
9 Prospect Park West, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The police have been asked to seek a priceless lapis lazuli scarab necklace, whose age has been traced back to 200

B. C., at the request of Arthur Shelburne Hardy, former United States Minister at Teheran, Persia, who procured the rare jewel twenty years ago after it had been discovered in an ancient Egyptian tomb, and from whose summer home in Woodstock, Conn., it was stolen. Eight Persian rugs, one of them presented to Mr. Hardy by the Shah of Persia, have been recovered.

The appreciation printed below was furnished by a lifelong friend of the late Edwin Fisher Bayley, whose death was announced in the November QUARTERLY:

"A Contemporary of Mine."

"He may have been seventy-five and I thirty-four, but there was no friend in the world I loved better or would rather have been with than him. What a wonderful thing it must be for you to look back over such a life, and how fearlessly and confidently you must face the future."

In a remarkable manner these lines, written of Edwin F. Bayley, give the measure of his character. His life, to quote ex-President Harris, "filled a large space." Large, necessarily, must be a spirit in which the clear flame of youth burns undimmed in the fuller radiance of wisest mature experience, the two lights making luminously certain the Life Beyond. Past, present, and farthest eternities are accommodated in such a mind and soul.

These two aspects of the beloved memory of Mr. Bayley—his youthfulness that made him friend and comrade of the young; the quiet, unswerving testimony of his life to the certainty of the other life—give a very peculiar value to his relation to Amherst College. For it was Amherst College that took the fine beginnings in him and made him what he was. He himself joyously acknowledged his debt to his Alma Mater in his enthusiastic loyalty and service to her. Moreover, today it is the business of Amherst and all the other colleges to make just such men as he. They are the men of whom the world stands in dire need.

Another young man, of another college, writing of Mr. Bayley, emphasizes these aspects of his character, makes of them unmistakably a memory that will be precious to his Alma Mater: "He

was one of my oldest friends—and I don't mean that he was old, but that the span of our friendship covered so many years. I always felt that he was a contemporary of mine. The barrier of the difference in our ages simply didn't exist between us. I used to be tempted to call him 'Edwin.' It would have been no disrespect. And I'm glad he beat me at golf when we last met. The difference in physical vigor was indiscernible.

"I know his fine faith in the after-life is to have no disappointment. His Heaven will be the sort he has earned, and I think he'll raise the standard even there. That's what he did all his life, raise standards, and I know he isn't going to stop now."

Worthington W. Miner, M.D., died at his home in Ware, Mass., on December 19, 1920, after an illness of six months. For the past forty years he had practised medicine in Ware.

Dr. Miner was born in Ware, November 5, 1847, the son of the late Dr. David Worthington Miner and Mary (Warner) Miner. After graduating from Amherst, Dr. Miner attended the University of Buffalo, N. Y., from which he received the degree of M. D. in 1871. For the next eight years he remained in Buffalo as assistant to his uncle, Dr. Julius F. Miner, his work being in special and clinical surgery.

In 1880, on account of his health, he returned to Ware, where he acquired a large and successful practice, was the physician of record for various railroads and large manufacturing concerns, and also held various town offices as school physician, chairman of the Board of Health, and a member of the School Committee. He was a member of the Brookfield Medical Club since its organization, of the Hampshire Medical Society, the New York and New England Association of Railway Surgeons, the Clinical and Surgical Association of Massachusetts, the American Medical and of the Clinical Congress of Surgeons of North America. He was a member of Eden Lodge of Masons and of King Solomon chapter of Royal Arch Masons, now of Warren. He was one of the oldest members of the Young Men's Library Association, and was a charter member of the Study Club, an organiza-

tion in which he maintained great interest and whose meetings he attended regularly until within the past few years.

He leaves two sisters, Miss Jean E. Miner of Ware, and Mrs. Charles A. Tuttle of Middletown, Conn. Another sister, Eliza, wife of the late Prof. Charles E. Garman of Amherst, died several years ago. There is one nephew, Miner Worthington Tuttle, '13, of New York City, and a niece, Miss Elizabeth M. Tuttle, now of Versailles, France.

1870

DR. JOHN G. STANTON, *Secretary*,
99 Huntington St., New London, Conn.

The Rev. Dr. William H. Swift, pastor of the Honesdale (Penn.) Presbyterian Church for the last 36 years, has resigned his pastorate and has been made pastor-emeritus. He will continue to reside in Honesdale.

November 15, 1920, was the fiftieth anniversary of the landing of Harvey Porter in Beirut, Syria. His life has been passed in hard work in the Syrian Protestant College. During his connection with the College he has published a textbook (in Arabic) on ancient history, a Latin-Arabic Reader and Grammar with a Latin-Arabic vocabulary, an Arabic-English dictionary, and a school edition of an Arabic-English and English-Arabic dictionary in one volume. He collaborated with a fellow-professor in writing the school dictionary. All these books have been recently revised and edited by Professor Porter. Several editions have been published. Professor Porter has made a large collection of antiquities of the country in connection with his history professorship, and is at present curator of the museum which contains the collection.

Abraham B. Davis has been successful to such an extent that he is president of a number of commercial companies in San Francisco, and vice-president of other similar companies.

1873

PROF. JOHN M. TYLER, *Secretary*,
Amherst, Mass.

Dr. William Jonathan Swift died at his home in New York City on Monday night, December 20, 1920. He was 68 years old.

He was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., on

March 10, 1852, the son of William and Martha E. (Phelps) Swift, and prepared for college under Zenas M. Phelps at Riverdale, N. Y. On graduating from Amherst, he attended the Harvard Medical School, completing his medical course at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York in 1878. He then became an interne at Bellevue Hospital, and since 1880 had practised medicine in New York City.

Dr. Swift for a number of years was surgeon of the Metropolitan Throat Hospital, and medical examiner of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company. He had been visiting physician at the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, and Bellevue. Amherst gave him the honorary degree of M. A. in 1876. Among the books which he had published were several on medical subjects which were considered as authorities.

He married on June 13, 1882, Marie Aborn Jacobs, daughter of the late Samuel J. Jacobs. She and one son, Lawrence Swift, survive him. He also leaves a brother, Dr. George M. Swift, '76. Another brother, likewise an Amherst man and a physician, was the late Dr. John Baker Swift, '73.

Dr. Talcott Williams is now an associate editor of the *Independent*. Among the articles which he has written since the last issue of the QUARTERLY are the following: "Have Done with Waste and Indecision" (October 16); "Dynamite or Discussion" (October 9); "Why Vote for Harding?" (October 30); "Harding's Election, Wilson's Defeat" (November 13); "Unemployment Now and Past" (December 18).

Dr. Caleb R. Layton of Georgetown, Del., was reelected to the House of Representatives at the November election as Congressman-at-large for Delaware. Congressman Layton ran on the Republican ticket.

1874

ELIHU G. LOOMIS, Esq., *Secretary*,
15 State St., Boston, Mass.

With Speaker Frederick H. Gillett as representing officer of the House of Representatives, and Vice-President Calvin Coolidge presiding over the Senate, Amherst will play no small part in the deliberations of the next Congress.

Speaker Gillett was reelected to the House in November by a handsome majority.

At the last general election in New York, Hon. Isaac N. Mills of Mt. Vernon was reelected Justice of the New York Supreme Court, having been nominated by the Republican, Democratic, and Prohibition parties, so that he had no opposition, except upon the Socialist ticket. It is customary in New York for a Justice of the Supreme Court who has served fairly well to be renominated by both of the major parties and, of course, to be reelected. The special distinction in the case of Judge Mills lies in the fact that owing to State Constitutional age restrictions, which fix the retiring age at seventy, Judge Mills can serve only a single year upon the new term, which otherwise is for fourteen years. It is said that no man in the State of New York was ever reelected under these circumstances, and such reelection is a signal proof of the high esteem in which Judge Mills is held by the New York Bar and by the public.

1876

WILLIAM M. DUCKER, *Secretary*,
299 Broadway, New York City

Henshaw Bates Chilson, a veteran New York newspaper man, died in September at St. Luke's Hospital, New York City. Mr. Chilson had been an editor of the old *Recorder* and on the staff of the New York *Tribune* and the City News Association. He also once directed a church news service.

Mr. Chilson was born in Northampton, Mass., on May 6, 1854, the son of Haynes Hanford and Catherine Staples (Bates) Chilson and prepared for college at the local high school. In college he was a member of the Psi Upsilon fraternity. After graduation he studied law with his father and was admitted to the Massachusetts Bar in 1880. He practised law in Northampton and Boston until 1883 when he came to New York and entered journalism. In politics he was a Democrat.

He is survived by his wife, who was Miss Alice Marion Barrett.

News has only recently been received of the death of the Rev. Robert Logan Patton at Morganton, N. C., on January 8, 1920.

Mr. Patton was born on February 22, 1849, in McDowell County, N. C., the son of Robert and Emaline Elizabeth (Worlick) Patton. He married on June 6, 1877, Margaret Ann Spainhour. They have had six children. He prepared for college at Phillips Academy, Exeter, N. H. He was a member of Delta Kappa Epsilon and was one of the eight to contend for the Hardy prize. He taught from August, 1876, until eight years ago, when he was paralyzed. He has been independent in politics, always voting for men and not for party. His hobby was foreign missions. He served as county treasurer and county superintendent of schools for fifteen years. One of his former pupils wrote this:

"I entered Amherst Academy where Mr. Patton was then teaching, and was not long in learning that the other students there, as well as myself, stood in a sort of holy awe of this teacher and preacher. And I also felt that if I did not toe his mark, I might find myself trudging my way back across the Blue Ridge to my home in Mitchell County.

"One of the things that impressed me first and deepest in Mr. Patton's school was his daily teaching of the Bible. Another feature of the school that stood out with good results to his students was the attention he gave to debate, declamation, and recitation, which were made a part of the school course and taught like any other subject. But no one knew better than Mr. Patton that it was good for a student to bear his teacher's yoke in his youth, and it was the Patton yoke that has greatly helped all students. He taught them to be the best and do the best that they were capable of, and it was the Patton yoke which has made their love and gratitude deep, and their memory unforgetful of him. But he could and did show gentleness as well as severity when a helpless student did not reach his mark."

One of the most unique and most enjoyable of the meetings ever held in Morganton was the Patton reunion, on Monday, August 6, 1917. Those former students of Rev. R. L. Patton who had the privilege and pleasure of attending the reunion will never forget the occasion. The influence of the life of such a

man is far-reaching, circling beyond the confines of any section or community.

The day marked the forty-first anniversary of the date upon which Rev. R. L. Patton opened his first school in Burke County—the first Monday in August, 1876, at Table Rock. For thirty-six years he taught with remarkable success in this and adjoining counties, and his former students number many thousands.

Franklin Ripley died at his home in Troy, N. H., on November 29, 1920.

Mr. Ripley was the son of Barrett and Mary C. (Richmond) Ripley, and was born in Springfield, Mass., on October 12, 1853. He prepared for college at Phillips Andover Academy, and after graduating from Amherst was engaged in the woolen manufacturing business. He had been superintendent of the Troy Blanket Mills for a number of years. He leaves two daughters and one son, having been a widower since 1914. He married on September 8, 1880, Clara I. Keyes, daughter of Charles Keyes of Keene, N. H.

1877

A. DEWITT MASON, D.D., *Secretary*,
222 Garfield Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

A complimentary luncheon was tendered on October 14th to Collin Armstrong, chairman of the Newspaper Committee of the American Association of Advertising Agencies, by the Newspaper Representatives Association of Chicago. Between 400 and 500 newspaper publishers, advertising agents, and advertisers attended.

In his address Mr. Armstrong showed the vast difference between newspaper advertising today and five years ago. He showed how the mediums as a whole had improved and how advertising, a dominant factor in all lines of business, was recognized generally as such by the great manufacturers in all sections of America.

He said that it was the aim of newspapers to make newspaper advertising more forceful and valuable to the advertiser; that while in a measure the newspaper was supreme in the advertising field it would become more so in future years, and that every effort should be made to put the newspaper on the highest possible plane.

Printer's Ink for October 21st con-

tained an article by Mr. Armstrong, entitled "Standardizing Newspaper Advertising Methods and Practices."

At the "Lord Jeffery" dinner in New York on November 27th, eight '77 men sat down at their class table: Armstrong, Fowler, Hartwell, Mason, Maxson, Ryder, Searle, and Wright. Letters of regret were received from Stockbridge, Pratt, Loomis, Redfield, and Salter. A number of '76 men sat with '77 to conserve the much needed room.

A small sized 1877 reunion took place in Boston on December 8th when Mason, who was in town attending the Federal Council Convention, met and lunched with those native "Pilgrims," Lee, Copeland, and Kyle. No particular business was transacted, but it appeared that the Boston delegation rather agreed with the New York contingent of the class that we had better allow the next class reunion at Amherst which is due in 1922, to take its normal course rather than to attempt to hold it amidst the excitement and crowds of the Centennial Commencement next June. At the same time it was agreed that any member of the class that could go to Amherst individually during the Centennial week should do so. The class officers would like to learn the views of other members of the class on this matter.

Summer Salter sends greetings to the class from Williamstown, where he still evokes helpful harmonies for the pleasure and profit of the Williams men.

Hon. Henry Stockbridge attended the Washington, D. C., Amherst dinner on November 27th. At a meeting of the commissioners on uniform state laws, held in St. Louis during the last week in August, he was elected president of that important body.

Prof. Henry S. Redfield's address has been changed to 35 Claremont Ave., New York City. He sends his greetings to all the surviving members of the class.

Rev. Dr. Samuel L. Loomis is still actively at work in his position as associate secretary of the American Missionary Association. He wrote the Secretary deploring the fact that "as he did not possess an airplane he would have to give up the pleasure of attend-

ing the New York alumni dinner on November 27th, since he had an important engagement in North Carolina the following day, and the trains were too slow to admit of both engagements."

William O. Pratt writes that his summer was a trying one—"a month in the hospital following a serious operation on my ear, though later I was able to give whole or part time to business till I left the city on October 1st for a vacation." So far as is known he has now practically recovered his health.

Alonzo T. Searle injured his left knee by slipping and falling upon it while hunting a few weeks ago, but is now all right again and was at the New York Amherst dinner.

Dr. Mason also sprained his knee quite badly last July and still suffers somewhat from the effects of the injury. He was greatly afflicted for nearly eight months with continually recurrent evils, and for several weeks was in a very poor state of health, but is now much better and is able to engage in his usual duties.

1878

PROF. H. N. GARDINER, *Secretary*,
187 Main St., Northampton, Mass.

Rev. Martin H. Mead, after spending 38 years in organizing churches in Nebraska, Kansas, Utah, Colorado, and Idaho, under the Home Missionary Society, has now retired and is living with his wife in Berkeley, Cal. He reports himself as hale and vigorous at the age of 74.

Prof. H. N. Gardiner is a member of the Board of Managers and secretary of the People's Institute in Northampton.

Rev. Frederick Augustus Holden died suddenly at Melrose Highlands, Mass., on November 22, 1920, aged 66 years.

He was born in Fitchburg, Mass., August 12, 1854, the son of Lafayette and Emily A. (Wright) Holden, and prepared for college at the local high school. After graduating from Amherst, he studied for the ministry and was pastor of churches in New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Vermont. He was enthusiastic in organizing and maintaining Christian Endeavor societies and work in the Sunday schools of his churches, and in encouraging young people to pursue and value education. During the winter season he

welcomed to his parishes revivalists of sterling character. He was one of the first to celebrate Old Home Week. He stimulated by work and publication interest in the history of the community in which he lived. He married in 1886 Mary Haselton Jefferds, who, with their seven children, survive him. His four sons were all engaged in war work, one of them, Robert, being at the battle of Chateau Thierry, where he suffered a nervous shock from which he is slowly recovering. Another was on the U. S. S. *Bridgeport*. Mr. Holden had been in failing health for some time and had retired from the ministry.

1879

PROF. J. FRANKLIN JAMESON, *Secretary*,
1140 Woodward Bldg.,
Washington, D. C.

The Rev. Dr. Nehemiah Boynton, one of the best known clergymen in the United States, has resigned his pastorate of the Clinton Avenue Congregational Church in Brooklyn. The resignation takes effect on March 27th. Dr. Boynton, however, will continue to make Brooklyn his home and in no sense of the word will he relinquish the ministry. As he states, he expects to be "minister at large in New York City" and will be of any service he can be.

Dr. Boynton came to Brooklyn in 1905 from a large church in Detroit. He became a national and international figure, and he will now have more time to devote to a wider ministry here and abroad. He celebrated his 64th birthday on November 21st.

President Frank J. Goodnow of Johns Hopkins University and the Rev. Dr. Nehemiah Boynton have been appointed by President Wilson as members of the nation-wide relief committee in behalf of the millions of people starving in the northern provinces of China.

The Rev. Andrew S. Garver has moved from Pearsall to Marfa, Texas, where he expects to reside hereafter.

1880

HENRY P. FIELD, *Esq.*, *Secretary*,
86 Main St., Northampton, Mass.

J. Edward Banta is class representative on the Centennial Gift Fund.

Prof. Frederick J. Bliss has been lecturing at the University of Pennsylvania

and Johns Hopkins. He has recently published a life of his father, who was for many years president of the Syrian Protestant College at Beirut.

C. L. Field is now actively connected with the Lamson & Goodnow Manufacturing Co. at Shelburne Falls, Mass., but still keeps his residence in Greenfield.

Charles F. Hopkins is a member of the Oregon legislature.

The address of Rev. C. Marshall Lowe is 325 Brown Avenue, Osawatomie, Kansas. He is preaching and publishing a newspaper.

Prof. J. F. Gregory, who was seriously injured in a railroad accident last June and was in the hospital for several months, has returned to his work at Colgate University. He has nearly recovered from the accident.

Rev. Charles H. Morse is manager for Vermont and New Hampshire of F. E. Compton & Co., publishers, of Chicago. He also preaches every Sunday. His new address is 5 Orient St., St. Johnsbury, Vt.

Rev. William B. Simonds, formerly of Oakland, Cal., is now located in Spokane, Wash. Address, 1309 West 19th Avenue.

1881

FRANK H. PARSONS, *Esq.*, *Secretary*,
60 Wall St., New York City

Helen Murphy, daughter of Starr J. Murphy, was married on November 13, 1920, to Mr. Richard Frederick Damkoechler at Montclair, N. J.

Lincoln MacVeagh was married on June 28, 1920, to Elizabeth Farley McKeen at Jewel's Island, Me., and is making his home at Brunswick in the same state. Mrs. MacVeagh is the daughter of the late James W. Keen, a well-known lawyer of Brooklyn, N. Y.

William S. Nelson sailed on the *Aquintania* on December 14th on his return to Syria. He has been in this country for the past year for a vacation after his experiences during the war. He is a member of the Syria Mission of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, but has combined other duties with those of the missionary field. From January, 1916, to April,

1917, when Turkey discontinued diplomatic relations with America, he was American consular agent at Tripoli, Syria, in charge of the affairs of belligerent nations, twelve in number. During the war period and after the armistice he was largely engaged in relief work and from February to July, 1919, was captain in the American Red Cross service. In November, 1917, he was exiled by Turkish order to the interior of Asia Minor, and for four months in 1918 was confined in a Turkish prison in Constantinople, having been arrested as an alleged spy. His release was effected by the Swedish minister, who at that time was acting for the United States. His future plans are somewhat indefinite, but it is probable that he will be located in or near Beirut, Syria.

Preparations for the fortieth reunion of the class are under way. The headquarters of the class will be at the Perry House, and it is hoped that there will be the usual large and enthusiastic gathering of the class.

1882

JOHN ALBEE, ESQ., *Class Historian*,
10 State St., Boston, Mass.

Rev. Arthur W. Stanford attended the 25th reunion of the class of 1882 in 1907, and returned to his home and work in Japan a few weeks later, where he continued until recently, when after full thirteen years of service as missionary of the American Board, he returned to this country for a year's furlough.

In Japan, editorial and publication work, work for young men in Bible classes, and various forms of work occupied him. He had a Sunday afternoon international Bible class at his home with an enrollment at times of seventy young men, Chinese and Japanese, including students, clerks in native and foreign banks, in export and import native and foreign firms, teachers in both Japanese and Chinese schools, reporters on newspapers both native and foreign, clerks in dockyard and engine works, and employees in many commercial companies. The class had a continuous life of twelve years, and one or two men in it in 1920 had been members for over ten consecutive years. For several years past the average weekly attendance from September to July has been upwards of twenty.

Besides editing and publishing a little monthly in English, Mr. Stanford also published a monthly in Japanese designed as a tract for use by missionaries and natives directly engaged in evangelistic work. In 1920 over 1,500 copies monthly were printed, and the paper is now in its 26th year. He was one of the editors of "The Christian Movement in the Japanese Empire" for 1920, an annual published by the Federation of Missions in Japan and Korea.

Mr. Stanford was a member of the executive committee of the British and Foreign Bible Society of London and of the Bible Society of Scotland, whose Bible house is at Kobe, and he was also one of the Board of Managers of Kobe College for Women, and much of the time a member of its executive committee and auditor of the college accounts. In addition, as treasurer of the Kobe station, including fifteen of our missionaries for whose salaries and allowances funds were kept by him together with money for various appropriations for the general work of the missionaries, he had just enough to do to keep him from lapsing into a career of criminality.

The address of Mr. and Mrs. Stanford while in this country is 138 Hancock Street, Auburndale, Mass.

1883

WALTER T. FIELD, *Secretary*,
2301-2311 Prairie Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Alexander Dana Noyes, for many years financial editor of the *New York Evening Post*, has joined the staff of the *New York Times* as financial editor. Mr. Noyes is known throughout the country as a writer upon financial events of the day, and his standing as a recognized authority in matters of finance and banking is of the highest. Mr. Noyes' connection with the *Evening Post* comprised a service of nearly thirty years' duration.

In the *Journal of Education* for November 4th, Edwin H. Byington has a very interesting article on "Student-Authorship in History." The basis of the article is the following paragraph which will appeal to all Amherst men:

"I never can forget an experience I had in chemistry with Professor Harris at Amherst College. I had made what I felt was a brilliant recitation in repeating some chemical formula. Imagine my

dismay when he growled out, 'You think that you know that. Well, you do not. Sit down.' My feelings were changed to dire wrath when an examination of the textbook after the recitation showed me that I had answered his question correctly. A few days later I happened to be at my desk in the laboratory preforming the very experiment I had described in that unfortunate recitation. As I poured from one test tube into the other and saw the precipitate forming as it should, a hand touched my shoulder and the voice of Professor Harris quietly said, 'Now you know it.' Before, I had recited from memory what others had told me. Now I had discovered it for myself. I had wrought it out. I really knew it."

Justice Arthur Prentice Rugg has been elected vice-president of the Colonial Society of Boston.

William H. Leonard has retired from his legal practice, has removed from Boston, and has taken a ranch at Alberta, Canada. Address: The Leonard Ranch, Irricana, Alberta, Canada.

Dr. John B. Walker, as a result of his war work is still connected with the Surgeon General's office, and was sent abroad several months ago as a delegate to the Inter-Allied surgical conference in Paris.

William Orr, the educational secretary of the International Committee of Young Men's Christian Association, sailed for Europe on December 1st to spend several months—perhaps a year—in a study of educational conditions, particularly in the newer countries of Europe, with reference to the service that the Y. M. C. A. can render to those peoples through its educational program. His European address is 13 Avenue Champel, Geneva.

H. K. Krikorian, who has for many years been engaged in educational and missionary work in Turkey and who has edited an Armenian newspaper in Constantinople, was obliged to leave his work, owing to the political troubles in Turkey, and has come to this country. He is now located in New Haven, Conn., with all the members of his family. He is preaching to an Armenian congregation in New Haven and assisting in the Near East Relief work. His eldest son is doing Y. M. C. A. work in New Haven.

Prof. Charles T. Whittlesey, head of the department of Latin and Greek in Philomath College, Ore., is writing a textbook entitled "What Words Mean," showing the derivation of English words from Latin and Greek roots.

Avery F. Cushman, who was an assistant to the Judge Advocate General during the war, has been promoted and now has the rank of lieutenant colonel as chief of the Admiralty and Maritime Section of the Judge Advocate's office. He has charge of all matters and claims against the Government in the Army and War Department growing out of the use and ownership of vessels and vessel property.

William C. Kitchin died at his home in Scotia, N. Y., on January 8, 1920, after an illness of nearly five years. He was at Amherst only during his freshman year, graduating from Syracuse University in 1882, and spending a number of years in editorial work in Japan under the auspices of the Methodist-Episcopal Board. He was the author of several Japanese books and wrote upon Japanese subjects in several of the American magazines. He also prepared five textbooks on English for the use of Japanese schools and was the author of two novels and a number of short stories. After returning from Japan he was professor of Romance languages at the University of Vermont until the year 1900, when his health broke down and he went into the life insurance business in order to keep himself out of doors. During this time he also continued his literary work at intervals and wrote several biblical novels.

1884

WILLARD H. WHEELER, *Secretary*,
2 Maiden Lane, New York City

Dr. Elbert W. Rockwood has retired as head of the department of chemistry at Iowa University at his own request, though still retaining a full professorship. He has been identified with the university for thirty-two years, going to Iowa in 1888 as demonstrator in chemistry in the colleges of medicine and dentistry. In 1890 he became associate professor. The growth of the chemical department at Iowa is largely due to Dr. Rockwood's efficiency as a teacher and his foresight in keeping the univer-

sity abreast of the renewed interest and the new methods in chemical research.

Dr. James F. Tufts is on leave of absence for a year from his duties as professor of philosophy at the University of Chicago and is spending part of the time at Columbia University, where he is holding a visiting professorship.

Professor Tufts has served during the past two years as chairman of the Board of Arbitration under the Hart, Schaffner & Marx Labor Agreement, and for the past year in a similar capacity for the other important firms in the Chicago men's clothing industry. The agreements are between the firms and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers who number about forty thousand members in Chicago. A feature of these agreements is that the Board of Arbitration is a permanent body, keeping records of its decisions which serve as precedents. The board has large powers and is guided less by the immediate situation than by the effort to discover and work out principles of justice and harmonious relations.

The Rev. Dr. Charles F. Weeden of Newton Center, Mass., has become acting pastor of Piedmont Congregational Church in Worcester.

1885

FRANK E. WHITMAN, *Secretary*,
66 Leonard St., New York City

Lieutenant Commander Edward Breck has written the words for an Amherst Centennial Hymn which is to be set to music by Tod B. Galloway, both of the class of '85. On November 11th Lieutenant Commander Breck had pinned on him the cross of the Navy given by the Board of Awards. The citation reads that the President of the United States presents him with the NAVY CROSS "for distinguished and dangerous service in the line of his profession as special agent in Brazil and Argentina, and later as naval attaché at Lisbon, where he established a valuable service of information through Portugal."

Major George C. Woodruff of Litchfield, Conn., has been appointed an aide-de-camp on the staff of Governor Lake of Connecticut.

Albert Wadsworth Brooks and Miss Gertrude Greenlaw, daughter of Mrs.

Amelia Crosby Greenlaw of Boston, were married in that city on Saturday, December 18, 1920.

1886

CHARLES F. MARBLE, *Secretary*,
4 Marble St., Worcester, Mass.

Daniel Fisk Kellogg, former city editor of the New York *Sun* and well known as a writer on financial and economic topics, died at his home, 555 Park Ave., New York City, on October 28, 1920.

Mr. Kellogg was born in Chittenango, N. Y., on March 19, 1865, the son of Charles and Ann E. (Moody) Kellogg, and prepared for college at Gates Union School, Chittenango. On graduation from Amherst he came to New York and immediately joined the staff of the *sun*. His work attracted attention from the first, and five years later he became city editor, retaining that post until 1902, when he was made financial editor.

He was one of the first newspaper writers in close touch with the late J. P. Morgan, and his stories were generally accepted as expressing Mr. Morgan's personal views on financial topics. In addition to writing, Mr. Kellogg frequently lectured on economic and financial matters.

In 1913 Mr. Kellogg left the *Sun* and became a member of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., taking charge of all publicity matters. He was the first man employed by one of the big banking houses for such a purpose, and so successful did the experiment prove that most of the other large banking firms established publicity departments soon afterwards. Mr. Kellogg was a frequent contributor to the *North American Review* and *Harper's Weekly*, often writing under the pen name of Philip King. He had been with J. P. Morgan & Co., but two years when, in 1915, he suffered a stroke of paralysis, from which he never recovered.

Mr. Kellogg was married in 1891 to Miss Maud Isabel Forbes of Canastota, N. Y. They had two children. He was a member of the Metropolitan, Riding, and Union League clubs, and of the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity.

Robert A. Woods has returned from his trip around the world.

Congressman Allen T. Treadway,

representing the first Massachusetts district, was reelected to the House of Representatives on the Republican ticket by a big majority.

At the request of the World's Sunday School Association which met in Tokyo, Japan, from October 5th to 14th, Dr. Allen E. Cross wrote a special hymn for the occasion. This new hymn, "Salute the Banner of the Sun," was written to enable the Japanese to see in their own national flag the ideals of the Son of Man. It has already been translated into Japanese and put upon stereopticon slides for general use.

McClure's Magazine is publishing the story of the life of the late Clyde Fitch, America's most famous playwright. Written by one of his intimate friends, Montrose J. Moses, it is of the greatest interest. The first of the seven articles appeared in the November issue and contained many references to his student days at Amherst. The *Literary Review of the New York Evening Post* for October 9th contained a very interesting article on "The Clyde Fitch I Knew" by Prof. William Lyon Phelps of Yale University, who was a classmate of Fitch at the Hartford High School.

The Rev. Dr. Milo H. Gates, for many years vicar of the Chapel of the Intercession in New York, has been called to St. John's Cathedral, Denver, Colo., to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Dean H. Martyn Hart last March.

The *Congregationalist and Advance* for October 14th contained an article by the Rev. Dr. George F. Kennigott, entitled "The Japanese Question in Southern California."

The Rev. Dr. Edward T. Ford has resigned his pastorate at East Weymouth, Mass., to accept a call to the Congregational Church at Hartford, Vermont.

1887

FREDERIC B. PRATT, *Secretary*,
Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Rev. Willard B. Thorp, for twelve years pastor of the First Congregational Church at San Diego, Cal., has resigned to accept the pastorate of the First Congregational Church at Palo

Alto, the seat of Leland Stanford Jr. University. With the pastorate of the church Mr. Thorp will combine service as university pastor. His twelve years' experience in San Diego have made his name well known in the state. The leading newspaper in San Diego honored him with an editorial in which he was highly commended for his wise and fearless leadership in civic life during his stay in that city.

Frederic B. Pratt has been elected vice-president of the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities for the ensuing year.

The death is reported of the Rev. Dr. Charles Henry Dutton on June 11, 1920, of basilar meningitis at Norton Memorial Infirmary, Louisville, Kentucky.

Dr. Dutton was born in Shirley, Mass., January 26, 1865, the son of the Rev. Albert I. and Helen A. (Reed) Dutton. He prepared for college at Monson Academy, attended Dartmouth one year, and then entered Amherst as a sophomore in the class of 1887. After graduation he studied theology at Hartford Seminary and Boston University.

He held pastorates at Bethel, Vt., Ashland, Mass., Wilton, N. H. (1892-1899), New Haven, Conn., Watertown, N. Y., East Cleveland, Ohio, Kane, Pa., and South Natick, Mass. (1915-1918). In 1900 he became agent at Keene, N. H., for the Mutual Life Insurance Company. At the time of his death he was treasurer of Lincoln Institute, Lincoln Ridge, Ky.

Had he lived a few months longer, Dr. Dutton would have won his Ph.D. degree from Boston University, having passed part of the examinations. His dissertation had not been quite completed. He received the degree of B.D. from Oberlin in 1910, A.M. from Boston in 1913, and D.D. from Oskaloosa College, besides his B.A. from Amherst. He was a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity. He married on July 23, 1889, Miss Marion J. Drew of South Royalton, Vt., who died in January, 1907. His second wife was Miss Myrtle Mae Pratt of East Cleveland, Ohio, whom he married on November 15, 1911. She survives him, as do also two children by his first wife.

1888

WILLIAM B. GREENOUGH, ESQ.,
Secretary,

15 Westminster St., Providence, R. I.

It is of interest to note that of the forty district chairmen on the Amherst Centennial Gift there are six from the class of 1888 or twice as many as from any other class, to-wit, Arthur M. Heard, New Hampshire; John E. Oldham, Eastern Massachusetts; William B. Greenough, Rhode Island; Arthur V. Davis, Western Pennsylvania; Willard P. Smith, Northern California; William L. Brewster, Oregon.

The 19th and 20th days of November attracted enough 1888 men to Amherst to justify a class reunion. The secretary saw the following members of the class: Brayton, Danforth, Edwards, Heard, Oldham, Phillips, Prest, Raymond, Stearns, W. P. Smith, Whiting. There may have been other men present at the Amherst-Williams football game, but the secretary did not see them.

The members of the class at Amherst decided to hold a class reunion at the time of the Centennial Celebration. Every man should plan to come and should immediately notify Phillips as to what accommodations he will want. We have been fortunate enough to secure a house for class headquarters.

W. P. Clarke is at present in this country on a furlough, his temporary residence being 144 Hancock Street, Auburndale, Mass. Since graduation he has been a missionary under the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, having been located at Samokove, Bulgaria, from 1891 to 1904; at Monastir, Macedonia, from 1904 to 1916 (during that time Monastir was under the control of Turkey from 1904 to 1912; of Servia from 1912 to 1915; of Bulgaria from 1915 to 1916; of Servia the latter part of 1916); since December, 1916, he has been located in Salonica, Greece. He hopes to be able to remain in this country long enough to attend the class reunion in June, 1921, which will be the first one he has attended since leaving college.

The following '88 men have sons in College: Rev. James A. Fairley—Lincoln Fairley, '23; Rev. Frank L.

Garfield—Frank R. Garfield, '23; Mr. Arthur M. Heard—Carlton F. Heard, '21; Mr. George M. Seymour—Leonard N. Seymour, '22; Prin. Arthur F. Stearns—John A. Stearns, '24; Rev. Elbridge C. Whiting—Elbridge C. Whiting, '21.

1889

HENRY H. BOSWORTH, *Secretary,*
387 Main St., Springfield, Mass.

At the recent inauguration of President Marion L. Burton of the University of Michigan, Dean Frederick J. E. Woodbridge of Columbia University delivered an address on "The Supply of Adequately Trained University Teachers"; and at the twenty-second annual conference of the Association of American Universities he discussed the "Social Environment of the Graduate Student."

1890

GEORGE C. COIT, *Secretary,*
6 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

Archibald Alexander McGlashan died suddenly at his home, Skyland Farm, Kent, Conn., on December 4, 1920. Mr. McGlashan was born at East Bloomfield, N. Y., February 3, 1867, and there prepared for college. He attended one year at Oberlin University in Ohio and entered Amherst at the beginning of his sophomore year. After graduation he entered Columbia Law School, where he graduated in 1893. He practised law in New York until 1913, when owing to ill health he was obliged to give up his active business and took up his residence at his country place in Connecticut, where he continued to reside until his death. He was married in 1902 to Cecil Hamilton. His widow and three children, a son and two daughters, survive him.

1891

NATHAN P. AVERY, ESQ., *Secretary,*
362 Dwight St., Holyoke, Mass.

Harry A. Cushing has been elected treasurer of the New England Society of New York.

1892

DIMON ROBERTS, *Secretary,*
43 South Summit St.,
Ypsilanti, Mich.

Senator Lyman W. Griswold of

Greenfield, re-nominated last fall on the Republican ticket, was unopposed at the November election.

1893

FREDERICK S. ALLIS, *Secretary*,
Amherst, Mass.

Charles G. Woods of Trenton, Utah, was elected in November a member of the Utah House of Representatives. He ran on the Republican ticket.

Senator Silas D. Reed of Taunton was re-elected to the Massachusetts State Senate. He is a Republican.

Professor George B. Zug of Dartmouth College has been promoted to be Professor of Modern Arts.

Charles D. Norton is a member of the Central Council of the Charity Organization Society, New York City.

Wallace H. Davis died at St. Mary's hospital, Minneapolis, Minn., on December 7, 1920. He had been ill for a number of weeks, after what at first appeared to be a nervous breakdown, but which later developed into a paralyzed condition due, it is thought, to some infection of the heart.

Davis had for twenty-five years been associated with the David P. Jones Company, one of the leading real estate and investment companies of Minneapolis, and was its vice-president and counsel at the time of his death. He devoted himself most assiduously to his business, throwing into it a great deal of force and energy. Although he had few outside interests, he was always a loyal and enthusiastic supporter of Amherst activities in the Northwest. He seldom returned to Amherst, but never lost his affection for the college or for his classmates of whom he always spoke with great enthusiasm.

An outstanding feature of his career was his untiring devotion to his widowed mother, with whom he lived up to the time of her death two years ago, and for whom he sacrificed almost everything in the way of social life. His brother, Frank C. Davis, '95, lives in Lewistown, Mont., where he is a successful physician, and a second brother, Edward A. Davis, was associated with him in business in the insurance department of the firm.

Wallace H. Davis was born in Kan-

takee, Ill., on October 27, 1870, the son of Alanson E. and Frank P. (Dean) Davis. He prepared for college at Minneapolis High School, and after two years at the University of Minnesota entered Amherst at the beginning of his junior year. He obtained the degree of LL.B. from Harvard Law School in 1896 and was admitted to the bar the following year. He had never married. His death leaves a big vacancy in the business circle in which he moved and where he was highly honored and appreciated.

1894

HENRY E. WHITCOMB, *Secretary*,
6 Harvard St., Worcester, Mass.

Dr. Charles P. Emerson, dean and professor of medicine at the Indiana University School of Medicine with George Herbert Betts of Northwestern University have just published Book 2 of "Physiology and Hygiene," through the Bobbs-Merrill Company. The book is highly regarded.

Grosvenor H. Backus, a member of the Executive Committee of the Amherst Centennial Gift, entertained at dinner at the University Club, New York City, November 22nd. Most of the New York delegation were present. Among those from more distant points were Hon. Bertrand H. Snell, representative in Congress from the 31st New York district, and Mark D. Mitchell, president of the Amherst Oil Company, Independence, Kan.

At the Centennial Gift conference in Amherst, November 18th to 20th, were Backus, Mitchell, Stearns, Dean Stone, Wood, and Whitcomb.

Hon. Bertrand Hollis Snell was re-elected to Congress for the third time by the largest majority ever given in his district. He stands second member on the Rules Committee, one of the most influential and important in the House.

George F. Fiske, principal of the Noble-Greenough School of Boston, has been elected member of the Amherst Secondary Schools committee.

Albert S. Baker has removed from Kealahua, Hawaii, where he has been located for the past fifteen years and his present address is 2315 Maile

Way, College Hills, Honolulu. He is a "visitor" to the Leper settlement, where he is giving a course of addresses. He intends to be present at the Centennial exercises next June. It will be his first trip east since 1910.

Frederick A. Fitchner of St. Mark's School, Southboro, Mass., has just returned from a prolonged stay in Europe. He resumes his duties at St. Mark's after the holidays.

George A. Goodell has moved from Chicago. His present address is 34th St. and Tyler Ave., c/o Kentucky Color & Chemical Co., Louisville, Ky.

1895

WILLIAM S. TYLER, ESQ., *Secretary*,
30 Church St., New York City

A great many '95 men are planning to attend the inauguration ceremonies on March 4th and help induct their classmate, Calvin Coolidge, into the Vice-Presidency. Those intending to be present in Washington at that time are requested to send their names to the class secretary.

Maurice B. Smith, who has been principal of the high school at Gardner, Mass., has become principal of the Salem High School.

The following clipping is taken from the *Bookman* for December, 1920:

"Not because he is prominent in the legal and financial world, but because he has written a thoughtful book, 'The Society of Free States', Dwight W. Morrow is admitted to the sacred precincts of the Gossip Shop.

"When Mr. Morrow was a student at Amherst he was in the same class with Calvin Coolidge. A vote to prophesy who would be the most famous man in the class resulted in a majority decision in favor of young Morrow.

"But Calvin Coolidge received one vote. It was cast for him by Morrow!"

Dwight W. Morrow has been elected vice-president of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor. He is also a member of the Roosevelt Research Committee, the chairman of which is Gifford Pinchot.

The Rev. Dr. Jay T. Stocking was the college preacher at Amherst on Sunday, October 24th.

Calvin Coolidge has been made an honorary member of the Scots' Charitable Society of Boston at its 263rd annual dinner. The December 11th issue of *Music Trades* contained an article by him, entitled "How Can Industry Get Back to a Normal Basis."

The Pilgrim Celebration was the occasion of two articles by Dr. Frederick H. Law in the *Independent*. In the issue of November 27th he wrote of "Our Pilgrim Legacy" and in the issue of October 23rd of "The Unpuritanic Puritans."

HALSEY M. COLLINS, *Secretary*,
4 Charles St., Cortland, N. Y.

Prof. William L. Corbin is teaching this year at Rollins College, Winter Park, Fla.

Aurin M. Chase was married on November 5, 1920, to Miss Lavina Bunton of Arlington Heights, Mass., at Trinity Church, Syracuse, N. Y. They are making their home at 736 Ackerman Ave., Syracuse.

A dinner and conference of the '96 men in the New York district was held at the Hotel Brevort on the evening of October 13. Those present were President W. E. Kimball, Pratt, Moulson, Walker, Cauthers, Haven, Fales, Brooks, Stiger, Bouton, Lombard, Metcalf, Blakemore, and Collins.

The purpose of the meeting was to complete preliminary arrangements for the twenty-fifth reunion of the class next June.

Metcalf brought greetings from the Boston bunch, and made a report as chairman of the committee on housing for the reunion. The committee has leased the old Genung house, now owned by Chi Phi, as class headquarters and the Brown house on Spring Street as a commons for all the class and a dormitory for some of those whose wives accompany them to Amherst.

It was decided to allow the College to celebrate its Centennial in June, instead of in October as first planned, provided the events of the Centennial do not encroach too much upon the more important events of 96's twenty-fifth.

Merrill E. Gates, Jr., appears as counsel for the respondents in a case now before the Appellate Division,

First Department, attacking the constitutionality of the recent law giving preference in the city civil service appointments to World War veterans. Some twenty men in the police department are affected, as well as a number of appointees in other city bureaus.

After a most successful pastorate of four years in the Calvinistic Congregational Church of Fitchburg, Mass., Rev. George Ernest Merriam resigned on November 1st to accept a unanimous call to the First Congregational Church of Buffalo, N. Y. He was formally installed in his new parish January 4th, the sermon of installation being preached by Rev. Dr. Nehemiah Boynton, '79.

Dr. Herbert E. Gregory, who by a cooperative agreement with Yale University is serving as director of the Bishop Museum in Honolulu, returned to New Haven last fall to resume his university work for the first half of the present college year.

Professor Everett Kimball of the department of history and government of Smith College left December 1st for a lecture tour through the Middle West. He is to speak before the International Relations Clubs of various colleges on "Some Problems Connected with Mexico."

Limond C. Stone, who has been an instructor in mathematics at Boys' High School, Brooklyn, N. Y., for over a decade, has just been elected principal of the Brooklyn Evening High School.

Rev. Edward F. Sanderson has been elected a member of the board of directors of the New York Community Service.

Mortimer L. Schiff has been elected a director and a member of the executive committee of the Pacific Oil Company. He has been appointed by President Wilson a member of the China Relief Committee.

J. Herbert Loud is connected with the industrial group insurance branch of the John Hancock Life Insurance Company. Incidentally, N. Frederick Foote reports that Loud has written him for an amount of personal life insurance that makes death seem the only road to solvency. Loud's address is 58 G St., South Boston, Mass.

A recent number of the national magazine, *Architecture*, gives complete floor plans and elevations of the West Intermediate School, Jackson, Mich., designed and built last year by Architect Leonard Field, Jr. This is one of the most efficient and artistic buildings in the state designed for the new type of school called the intermediate or junior high school. The building cost a half-million, and has a capacity of some twelve hundred pupils.

Field has also drawn plans for a proposed community center in Jackson covering four city blocks and including a Victory Memorial Building, a post office and federal building, a city hall, and a new senior high school.

The secretary wants the addresses of Ralph S. Mighill, Lloyd L. Thomas, and Clinton I. Cash.

Thomas B. Hitchcock now gives his address as 32 Fuller Street, Coolidge Corner, Mass. It is needless to say that Tommy moved to this address, and for all we know, named the town, between the dates of the presidential primaries and election last fall. Pending his probable appointment as collector of internal revenue for Northern Vermont shortly after the inauguration of the new administration, he has accepted a position in the engineering department of the American Mutual Liability Insurance Company with special duties in connection with their textile mill risks.

Rev. Charles L. Storrs is spending a year's furlough for the second time in his fifteen years service under the American Board of Foreign Missions as principal of a boys' academy at Shaowu, China. His permanent address while in America is 3927 Locust St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Storrs is studying this winter at Union Theological Seminary, and at Teacher's College, Columbia University. He will return to China about August 1st.

"Born—at Ocean City, N. J. May 21, 1920, to Herbert J. Brownlee and Miriam Elvins Brownlee, a son, Herbert J., Jr."

The foregoing vital statistic puts Thomas Elvins, merchant, ex-mayor, of Hammonton, N. J., member of the New Jersey legislature for six years,

under the wire as the first authentic grandfather in '96.

Herbert L. Kimball, Northboro, Mass., reports four sons and "one grandson" in his family, but he fails to give names and dates.

There is still time before our twenty-fifth for other contestants in this grandfather class to report and be duly accredited.

Edward Thompson Kimball, a resident of Brookline, Mass., for many years, died at his home in that town on December 1st. For three months during and after the police strike in Boston in the fall of 1919, he was on traffic duty with the Motor Corps and severely overtaxed himself; since then he had gradually failed in health until about six weeks before his death, when his condition took an acute turn for the worse.

Services were held at his late residence in Brookline and the interment was in Portsmouth, N. H. Rev. Lucius H. Thayer, '82, of Portsmouth, who was one of the men instrumental in sending Kimball to Amherst, officiated; T. B. Hitchcock, representing the class, was one of the bearers; the Motor Corps was represented by a guard of honor.

Mr. Kimball was born in Portsmouth on September 29, 1873, the son of Edward P. and Martha J. (Thompson) Kimball, and fitted for college at the Portsmouth High School. At Amherst he joined Chi Phi fraternity and played on the football team three seasons.

Following graduation, he was in the automobile business in New York for about ten years, and was one of the first importers of foreign-built cars. For a considerable period after his father's death, he continued his father's interest in a number of western real estate and public service companies, but he gradually withdrew from all of these except the Independence Water Company of Independence, Mo., of which he was the largest owner at the time of his death.

In recent years his chief interest centered in the reclamation of abandoned farms. In Wilmot, N. H., his mother's native town, he acquired several tracts of land amounting to

about a thousand acres, and conducted many experiments to determine what might be accomplished by scientific farming; his work was appreciated and encouraged by state officials, who felt that he was doing much to prove that New Hampshire farms could be made self-supporting.

He was a member of the Country Club, Brookline, the Algonquin Club, a thirty-second degree Mason, a director of the First National Bank of Portsmouth, of which his father had been president, and director, also, of the New England Company Power System. At the beginning of the war he joined the Motor Corps as a private and held the rank of corporal when he died. He is survived by his wife, who was Miss Maude Berry of Portsmouth, and by his mother and a sister.

1897

DR. B. KENDALL EMERSON, *Secretary*,
56 William St., Worcester, Mass.

Professor Percy H. Boynton, dean of the English department at the University of Chicago, is taking an absence from teaching work and is at Mystic, Conn., devoting his time to writing.

Dr. Kendall Emerson of Worcester, deputy commissioner of the Red Cross commission in Europe, has recently been decorated by General Wrangel, commander-in-chief of the southern Russian forces. The decoration is for services rendered to the civilian population of Crimea and South Russia and is the order of St. Anne, of the second class.

Dr. Emerson went to France with the Harvard unit in 1916, being one of the first Worcester physicians to go overseas. Returning in January, 1918, he served in the surgeon-general's office in Washington until June, when he became attached to the staff of the Walter Reed hospital.

He was sent to Siberia on a special commission, from which he returned six months later, retiring from military service but remaining in Washington at the American Red Cross headquarters until September, 1919. Then he went abroad again, this time as medical director of the Red Cross commission in Europe, since which time he has been made deputy commissioner.

1898

REV. CHARLES W. MERRIAM, *Secretary*,
201 College Ave. N. E.,
Grand Rapids, Mich.

Doubleday, Page and Co., have just published a collection of short stories by H. G. Dwight, who wrote "Stamboul Nights." The stories in the new volume, which is entitled "The Emperor of Elam," range in locale from Persia and Venice to Norway, Alaska, and New York. The author was born in New England, but has lived in Persia, Turkey, Italy, and France. Mr. Dwight is at present connected with the State Department in the Division of the Near East.

Rev. Leon H. Austin of Secey, Cal., has the distinction of furnishing the only practical demonstration of a community church in Imperial Valley. Its membership includes representatives of half a dozen or more different denominations who are working together in perfect harmony. As neighbors and friends they appreciate the opportunity of cooperating in the church just as they do in the farm center, the chamber of commerce, and the public school.

The meeting house is strictly a community affair. About \$6,000 of its cost, besides the parsonage and grounds, was provided by the people of the community, many of whom are not members of the church. This building furnishes the home, not only for the church and its auxiliaries, but for the chamber of commerce, the farm center, and for all other gatherings of a community interest. Its well-equipped kitchen and dining-room are ever open to the use of any community group or organization desiring to serve a dinner.

The manse houses the public library, and the mistress of the manse cares for it. Recently the church proposed a community welfare committee, consisting of three members from each of the separate community organizations: the chamber of commerce, the farm center, the board of school trustees, and the church. Such a committee has been chosen and organized for community service. This committee will foster the live, healthy community spirit of Secey and provide means for its expression along practical lines.

1899

CHARLES H. COBB, *Secretary*,
244 Albany St., Cambridge, Mass.

Allen Hinckley, formerly of the Metropolitan Opera Company and now head of the vocal department of the Kansas City Conservatory of Music, is grouping talented young singers into church choirs, in some cases arranging to give lessons through a church scholarship fund and thus making it possible to have a singing organization that will give both secular and sacred music in concert during the season. Two oratorios, Handel's "Messiah" and Verdi's "Requiem", were presented before Christmas and are to be followed by several song cycles. His opera pupils' recent presentation of "Lakme" was attended with much success and reflected great credit upon Mr. Hinckley.

Charles W. Walker has been elected a director of the Kiwanis Club of Northampton.

C. E. Mitchell has been elected a trustee of the Teachers' Insurance and Annuity Association and has been designated a member of the Finance Committee. This Association, organized by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, is cooperating with American colleges and universities to supply suitable insurance and annuities for their faculties.

1900

WALTER A. DYER, *Secretary*,
Amherst, Mass.

Frederick P. Young, formerly in the bond department of the National City Company, is now with Merrill, Lynch & Co., Room 3133, 120 Broadway, New York City.

Frank S. Bonney is with the Armstrong Knitting Mills, 78 Chauncey St., Boston.

Clarence H. Chubbuck, whose business headquarters are in Philadelphia and whose home is in Cynwyd, Pa., sailed several months ago for an extended trip to Japan, China, and the near East. He was last heard from in Australia and New Zealand and was expected to return to the United States early in 1921.

Walter A. Dyer's novel of the early

days of the American Revolution, "Sons of Liberty; a Story of the Life and Times of Paul Revere," was published in November by Henry Holt & Co. His "Ben, the Battle Horse," published a year ago, is now in its third edition.

Owing to the fact that 1900 held its regular reunion in Amherst last June, it has been decided not to engage headquarters or organize a formal reunion of the class during the Centennial Celebration, but Chairman Hammond of the reunion committee is planning an informal get-together for such members of the class as are in town on that occasion. Further information later.

Members of 1900 are summoned to rally round and assist the class secretary and the secretary of the Alumni Council in correcting the class address list and locating missing men. Information is desired regarding the following: Brooks, Crapo, Davis, E. L. Harris, Larkin, Curtis, DuVivier, Hill, Linnehan, Peck.

Robert P. Sibley, who has been registrar and head of the department of English at Lake Forest College, Ill., for several years, is now on the faculty of Cornell University.

M. B. Parker's address is c/o Travelers Insurance Co., 175 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Residence address: Oak St., Winnetka, Ill.

1901

HARRY H. CLUTIA, *Secretary*,
100 William St., New York City

Major Bradford Butler of Jackson Heights, Queens, N. Y., formerly Judge Advocate of the Rainbow Division, has been elected by acclamation commander of Fraternity Post, American Legion, for 1921. This post is said to be among the largest and most active in the New York State Department and includes such illustrious names as Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, Maj. Gen. R. L. Bullard, and Lt. Col. Theodore Roosevelt.

Frank E. Wade, Esq., is now living on Maple Avenue, Hollis, N. Y.

Maurice L. Farrell has been appointed a member of the executive committee of the American Acceptance Council.

Preserved Smith is the author of "The Age of the Reformation," the latest addition to the American Historical Series, published by Henry Holt and Company.

1902

S. BOWLES KING, *Secretary*,
672 Maple Ave., Winnetka, Ill.

James Dugan who has been acting as director of continuation schools in Cambridge, Mass., has been appointed assistant superintendent of schools. He will still direct his former department in addition to his new duties.

James A. Nelson and Wilmot V. Trevo have been elected members of the board of directors of the New York Community Service.

Margaret Cable Brewster, wife of the Rev. Harold Sidney Brewster, and daughter of George W. Cable, the author, died at Modesto, Cal., early in December, after a long illness.

Rev. William Reid, formerly of Hyde Park, Mass., and for the last year field representative for the General Board of Promotion, has been chosen director of the State Baptist Board of Promotion of the State of Massachusetts.

George E. Keith, prominent shoe manufacturer, died in Boston in December. He was the father of the late Eldon B. Keith and shortly before his death gave an athletic field to the city of Brockton for its high school athletics as a memorial to his son. The cost of this memorial field, when completed, will be more than \$200,000.

Dr. Ralph P. Cunningham, Springfield, Mass., has been appointed to the State Board of Dental Examiners. He has served several terms as a member of the executive committee of the Connecticut Valley District.

Wanted—a later address than the following: H. A. Sheppard, RFD 1, Box 48, Sawtelle, Cal.

A number of men have thus far failed to return their biographical data sheets so that the Centennial records of the class may be completed. These men are earnestly and urgently requested to send in this information to the secretary without further delay.

1903

CLIFFORD P. WARREN, Esq., *Secretary*,
26 Park St., West Roxbury, Mass.

Gilbert H. Roehrig is with the Boston Y. M. C. A., in charge of Bible study.

Some months ago Irving Sobotky retired from the practice of medicine, and is now connected, in a purchasing and managerial capacity, with J. Andrews Co., operating several retail shoe stores in Boston.

Frederic Bixby is now living at 13 Wallcroft Avenue, Tampa, Fla., where he is engaged in the advertising business.

The secretary lost track for some time of Samuel T. Maddox, Jr., who was for about a year a member of the class. Word has now reached him that Maddox died in February, 1916.

Gouverneur H. Boyer has remained in the army, and his address is now: Major Gouverneur H. Boyer, Fort Bliss, Tex.

1904

KARL O. THOMPSON, *Secretary*,
11306 Knowlton Ave., Cleveland, Ohio

With the opening of the school year in September E. J. Eaton became principal of the South High School, Youngstown, Ohio. For the past four years Eaton has been in Des Moines, Iowa, for two as principal of the North High School and for two as principal of the West High School in that city. His home address in Youngstown is 3821 Market Street.

Karl O. Thompson has been chosen secretary of the New England Society of the Western Reserve, an organization that brings together people of New England birth living in the Western Reserve of Ohio. An annual meeting with prominent speakers is held on Forefathers' Day, November 21st.

The American Petroleum Institute has recently made the following announcement:

It has not been thought advisable by the Board of Directors of the Institute to establish any Institute headquarters at Washington. However, many matters have arisen at Washington requiring the services of somebody on the ground, and by an arrangement agreeable to the National Petroleum Association and the Western Petroleum Re-

finers' Association, the Institute has been able to secure a portion of the time of Fayette B. Dow, Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Dow will continue his general representation of the two organizations named, but will also be glad to assist members of the Institute in their Washington problems.

Mr. Dow is a lawyer of conspicuous ability, well acquainted in Washington, and has already rendered valuable service to the petroleum industry. Members of the Institute are urged to get acquainted with him, and to use his helpful services in connection with problems arising at Washington which are of general interest to the industry as a whole. It, of course, is neither desirable nor practical for Mr. Dow to attempt to handle individual cases or problems.

Alvord Pratt, who is with the American La France Fire Engine Company, now has his headquarters in Elmira, N. Y.

1905

JOHN B. O'BRIEN, *Secretary*,
309 Washington Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

The rooms of Keene's English Chop House on 36th Street, New York City, reverberated as never before to the strains of Lord Jeffery Amherst and other songs of the Purple and White on the evening of Saturday, October 16th, when seven Amherst classes held a joint dinner and reunion, following the Amherst-Columbia game. The classes were: 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, and 1906.

This dinner emphasized the great advantage there would be in having an Amherst Club in New York and it is understood the project is under serious consideration as a result. The affair was strictly informal, but was a decided success from start to finish.

E. A. Baily, '05, acted as master of ceremonies, Professor Nelligan of Amherst was the guest of honor and made a most inspiring speech. Speeches were also given by F. P. Young, '00, M. L. Farrell, '01, E. S. Wilson, '02, J. W. Park, '03, H. E. Taylor, '04, L. R. Fort, '05, E. M. Delabarre, '06, and R. M. Whitelaw, '07, from St. Louis.

Those present included: A. V. Lyal, F. P. Young, J. A. C. Jansen, 1900; L. W. Bates, M. L. Farrell, 1901; C. H. Dayton, E. S. Wilson, A. W. Dennen, C. W. Anderson, 1902; D. H. Patrick, J. M. Breed, J. W. Park, D. H. Lake, J. P. Maloney, J. A. Jones, 1903; J. F. Kane, H. E. Taylor, F. J. McCoy, S. B. Joost, C. A. Porter, 1904; A. S. Nash, F. C. Nickerson, H. L. Odell, J. B. O'Brien, E. A. Baily, L. R. Fort, W. T. Rathbun, M. A. Lynch, R. D. Wing, W. C. Moon, J. G. Anderson, J. L. Gilbert, C. T. Hopkins, F. W. Baldwin, 1905; E. K. Delabarre, R. W. Wheeler, 1906; also present were Stuart Johnston, '98; R. M. Whitelaw, '07; W. H. Little, '07; T. A. Greene, '13; A. Newbery, '13; C. M. Mills, '14; F. A. Bernero, '14. The classes of 1908 and 1911 who were holding reunions at the up-town Keene's also came down later in the evening.

J. J. Raftery has become sales manager of the Alpha Electric Co. Inc., 151-155 West 30th Street, New York City.

Rev. Edwin Hill Van Etten was the college preacher at Amherst on November 14th.

Alfred F. Noble acted as an official at several of the big football games of last fall, including the Brown-Harvard and Harvard-Virginia games, at both of which he was the referee, the Yale-Brown, Brown-Colgate, and Springfield-Brown games.

A daughter, Nancy Matthews Hayden, was born on October 8, 1920, to Mr. and Mrs. Frank S. Hayden of Wyoming, N. Y.

George Hayes has left Chicago to go to St. Louis as manager of the foreign department for the Central Bond & Mortgage Company.

1907

CHARLES P. SLOCUM, *Secretary*,
109 Harvard St., Newtonville, Mass.

Bruce Barton is the author of a volume of short essays entitled "It's a Good Old World," recently published by the Century Company, in addition to a number of magazine articles.

John H. Hubbard recently moved from Amherst to Montague, Mass., where he will manage the local factory of the Montague City Rod Company.

Chilton Powell and Harry Barlow, who are both in Amherst, are the committee in charge of our next reunion in 1921.

Wm. H. Little, Jr., is now at 165 Broadway, New York City, care of American Car and Foundry Co.

H. H. Palmer's address is now in Springfield, Mass. The secretary would like to have his street address.

J. H. Ambury is practising law in Boston in addition to his duties at the Provident Institution for Savings.

C. A. Lamb is with the Flint-Adaskin Furniture Co., Providence, R. I.

Dr. J. J. Morton, Jr., is practising in Boston at 234 Marlboro Street.

Frank Deroin, Sydney Blanchard, Eddie Mullen, Walter Price, Chilt. Powell, Harry Barlow, Bill Andrews, Bruce Barton, and the secretary were among those who helped Amherst beat Williams on November 20th.

Jesse D. Smith is now located in Chicago, at 1401 McCormick Bldg., c/o Globe Engineering Co.

1908

HARRY W. ZINSMASER, *Secretary*,
Zinsmaster Bread Co.,
Duluth, Minn.

Arthur L. Kimball, now with the General Electric Company of Schenectady, N. Y., writes: "I was sent over to England in October, 1919, by the General Electric Company of Schenectady, New York, for the specific purpose of studying a special method for the determination of stresses in engineering materials by the use of polarized light, developed by Prof. E. G. Coker, F. R. S., of University College, London. It was further understood that a set of the special apparatus required should be designed and manufactured and set up in the G. E. Research Laboratory here at Schenectady.

"I was in London most of the time from October, 1919, until June, 1920, in which time the method was studied, the apparatus designed with Dr. Coker's cooperation, manufactured, and shipped to the United States, where I arrived the middle of July, 1920. The apparatus is now set up at Schenectady,

and is being put into service, showing good possibilities.

"This work came up in connection with stress problems in the high speed rotors of steam turbines. I also spent some time with the British Thompson Houston Company at Rugby, England, which is controlled by the General Electric, the work done there being a study of steam turbine problems."

Merle D. Graves of Springfield was elected to the Massachusetts House of Representatives last November on the Republican ticket. Mrs. Graves is the Republican Women's Chairman in Springfield.

Heath E. White was in much demand last fall in Western New York as an umpire at college football games. His work was particularly pleasing to Hamilton College and he was chosen as an official for a great many of the games on the Hamilton schedule.

1909

DONALD D. MCKAY, *Secretary*,
6 Aberdeen St., Newton Highlands,
Mass.

Major Edward L. Dyer can now be reached c/o American Military Attaché, 5 Rue Chaillot, Paris, France. After his services with the American forces in France he was sent to the Near East and to Armenia, on Colonel Haskell's mission. He has now been stationed in Paris and will be glad to do anything he can for any of the Amherst men who may have lost members of their families over in France. At present, he is connected with the American Graves Registration Service.

A son, John Harding Coyle, was born on June 14, 1920, to Mr. and Mrs. Daniel J. Coyle, Jr., of Chicago, Ill.

Cyrus A. Case is with the Bashinsky Cotton Company, Birmingham, Ala.

A son, Henry Folger Cleaveland, was born on January 22, 1920, to Mr. and Mrs. Edwards L. Cleaveland, 197 Monroe Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Roscoe W. Brink is with the *Hearst Magazine*, New York City.

The following men attended the Centennial Gift reunion at Amherst, November 19th and 20th: Blackmer, Robert Chapin, Merrill Clarke, Cunningham, Eaglesfield, Fairbank, Frank,

Gilpatric, Goodnow, McKay, Main, Mayo-Smith, Michaels, Raynor, Tylee, and Vollmer.

David Thomas is with the Hood Rubber Company, Watertown, Mass.

Walter H. Whelan, D.D.S., is now located at 80 Boylston Street, Boston.

Harrison W. Mellen is with the Hallett and Davis Piano Company, Boston.

Asahel Bush, Jr., is spending this year in Paris, France.

Ernest L. Earle is in government service at the Watertown Arsenal, Watertown, Mass.

James B. Melcher is assistant-treasurer of the Newton Trust Company and manager of the Newton Center office for this bank.

1910

GEORGE B. BURNETT, *Secretary*,
Amherst, Mass.

The wedding of Bartow H. Hall and Miss Anita H. Emmet, daughter of Colonel Robert T. Emmet, took place on October 23, 1920, in Grace Church, New York City, the Rev. Dr. William G. Thayer, '85, of St. Mark's School, which Mr. Hall attended, officiating. Mr. and Mrs. Hall are making their home at 322 East Fifty-seventh Street, New York City. Mr. Hall's father is Hon. Henry C. Hall, '81, a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Miss Mary Godfrey Barr, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Edward Barr of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Weston Whitney Goodnow were married in Brooklyn on Saturday, November 27th. David Goodnow, '09, brother of the groom, acted as best man.

Rev. Mylon D. Merchant has resigned his pastorate in Ludlow, Mass., and has accepted an appointment as army chaplain. He is stationed at Fort Preble, R. I.

George B. Taylor spent last summer at Trenchera Ranch, Fort Garland, Colo., tutoring the son of Mr. Allan Pinkerton, president of the Pinkerton National Detective Agency.

The 1921 number of the *Buccaneer* has been mailed to all the class. Anyone not receiving a copy please notify the secretary.

Courtney Campbell is vice-president

and general manager of the Carolina Stock Farms, a cattle ranch and plantation of 4000 acres, at Foreston, S. C.

1911

DEXTER WHELOCK, *Secretary*,
79 Pine St., New York City

T. Leo Kane, who has been in charge of the merchandising and research department of the Class Journal Company, New York, has been appointed to the Michigan advertising territory of that company. He will have his headquarters at Detroit.

Charles B. Rugg of Worcester has been appointed United States Commissioner for the Worcester district. The appointment was made late in December. Mr. Rugg, who is a son of Chief Justice Arthur P. Rugg, '83, of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, is the junior member of the law firm of Merrick, Blackmer and Rugg. His judicial appointment is a high honor, especially for so young a man.

A son, G. Rucker Stone, was born on June 24, 1920, to Mr. and Mrs. William M. Stone of Guilford, Conn.

George L. Treadwell is the author of an article, "When You Advertise Your Goods in China," in the October issue of *Printers' Ink Monthly*.

Prof. Waldo Shumway and Miss Helen Davis of Boston were married at the Hotel Vendome, Boston, on November 20th. The bride is a graduate of Chevy Chase, Washington, D. C., and the Campbell School of Windsor, Conn. They expect to spend next summer in Europe.

Roger Keith was elected mayor of the city of Brockton, Mass., at the recent city election. He ran on the Republican ticket and won by a majority of 1040 votes. He has served the city as a member of the Common Council for four years, acting as president of the council in 1920.

1912

C. FRANCIS BEATTY, *Secretary*,
953 President St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

George W. Whitney is secretary and advertising manager of C. J. Hepe and Son of Philadelphia. He has also been elected secretary and assistant treasurer of the Hepe Piano Company.

The *Survey* for October 30th con-

tained an article by Spencer Miller, Jr., on "The Prison as an Asset."

Announcement is made of the engagement of William Siegrist, Jr., and Miss Marion Elizabeth MacFarland, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert J. MacFarland of Brooklyn, N. Y. For the past eight years Mr. Siegrist has been associated with the Brace Memorial Newsboys Home of New York as social work director. He also for several years coached the Brooklyn Poly Prep football team and nearly always turned out a champion eleven.

John H. Madden has been appointed by Mayor E. F. Leonard prosecuting attorney in the new city administration of Springfield, Mass. The appointment was made on January 4th.

The secretary wishes correct addresses for the following: Kelly, Colby, Lee, Keough, Hubbard, Mason, and Goldstein.

A. B. Peacock, who has been touring the Orient with his wife, returned to Brooklyn, N. Y. last January.

Allen Berry, who completed his course at Princeton, writes that his son will get to Amherst about 1935.

Albert V. Baumann, Jr., was a delegate from Ohio to the Democratic National Convention. After four years in office as prosecuting attorney of Sandusky County he is now preparing to retire to private practice.

H. Gordon Chasseaud is now secretary of the Animated Picture Products Corporation, New York City.

The 1921 announcement of the New School of Social Research, New York City, lists Ordway Tead as one of the teaching staff. He gives a course called Problems of Industrial Relations. A notice of his latest book, "Personnel Administration," is printed on another page of this magazine.

A second issue of the 1912 *Pepper-Box* is promised for February. Those who got a whiff of the first number know what to expect of this leader of reunion journals.

1913

LEWIS D. STILWELL, *Secretary*,
8 School St., Hanover, N. H.
T. J. Burns and Miss Loveland of

Newark, N. J., were married on Wednesday, October 27th. They are making their home on Harrison Street, East Orange, N. J.

Ralph W. Westcott of Walpole, Mass., has been elected vice-president of the Norfolk County Teacher's Association.

John H. Klingensfeld is with Murray Howe and Company, Inc., 30 East 42nd St., New York City, in charge of their direct advertising.

A daughter, Gladys, was born on October 20, 1920, to Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey C. Carter of Washington, D. C.

Dr. Charles E. Parsons is now connected with the Long Island College Hospital in Brooklyn.

1914

ROSSELL P. YOUNG, *Secretary*,
140 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.

S. D. Chamberlain is the father of a son born about December 10th.

1915

LOUIS F. EATON, *Secretary*,
210 Ash St., Brockton, Mass.

M. S. Bulger is with Bell Telephone Co., of Pittsburg, Pa. He was married on January 27, 1920, to Miss Nellie McClelland of Uniontown, Pa.

J. N. Hird, Jr. is now in Ensenada, Porto Rico, in the interests of the South Porto Rican Sugar Co.

A daughter, Carol Whitten, was born December 11, 1920, to Mr. and Mrs. Phillip F. Whitten of Waltham, Mass.

Lieut. Richard H. Bacon, F. A., U. S. A., is stationed at Camp Knox, Ky. with the 81st Field Artillery.

The class has learned with sorrow of the death of Louis T. Rivard, who was a member of 1915 freshman year. Rivard enlisted with the Canadian army from his home in Montreal, but died of the influenza at a Canadian cantonment in 1918. He is survived by a widow and small son. The information of this, the second death in the class, was given by his cousin, E. S. Rivard, of the class of 1914.

A son, Arthur Henry, Jr., was recently born to Mr. and Mrs. Arthur H. Elliot of Penang, Straits Settlements, F. M. S.

Howard D. Roelofs and Miriam Hubbard Roelofs, his wife, are jointly running the Concord Farms at East Aurora, N. Y. They are the parents of two children, Mary Moore Roelofs, born November 26, 1918, and Gerrit Hubbard Roelofs, born August 6, 1920.

Joseph N. Lincoln spent the summer in England, France, and Spain, in the latter country attending the summer session of the University of Madrid. He is now back again at the University of Michigan. Address 441 South Fourth Ave., Ann Arbor, Mich.

T. R. Jarmin is in the employ of Swift & Co., of Omaha, Neb. Address c/o Y. M. C. A.

Howard F. Reed is located in Mansfield, Ohio. Address 185 West Fourth St.

Louis C. Henin is an attorney in Springfield, Mass. Address Court Square Bldg.

Mr. and Mrs. Everett W. Fuller are the parents of a son, Everett Gladding, born December 6, 1920. They live at 26 Norfolk St., Springfield, Mass.

Arthur P. Goodwin is now with C. F. Hatch Paper Box Co. of Lowell, Mass. Address c/o Y. M. C. A.

Douglas Clapperton is studying at the University of Michigan Law School. Recently he was elected to the board of *The Michigan Law Review*.

The new address of Mr. and Mrs. John E. Lind is 2524 Eleventh St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

Homer M. Smith has moved to 12 West 66th St., New York City. Business address, 19 West 44th St.

Lawrence E. Goeller, Jr., was born on September 21, 1920, to Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence E. Goeller of Circleville, Ohio.

Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Hunneman of Philadelphia announce the birth of a daughter on November 20, 1920.

Mr. and Mrs. Oliver P. Bennett of Mapleton, Iowa, are the parents of two children, Dorothy, aged two and a half years, and James, aged ten months.

The new address of Charles H. Houston is 1556 Cambridge St., Cambridge, Mass.

William Mellema is now in Los Angeles, Cal. Address 625 Loomis St.

George C. Bratt, Jr., is teaching at the Central High School, Detroit. He was married last summer and lives at the Rex Arms Apts., 56 Davenport St., Detroit, Mich.

The new address for Henry T. Langspecht is Box 1162, Tulsa, Okla.

Walker W. Kamm's new address is 7 Russian Hill Place, San Francisco, Cal.

Phillips Tead is playing a leading part in "The Tavern" at the Geo. M. Cohan Theatre, New York.

Robert S. Moulton was married on December 28th to Miss Florence Bracq, Vassar, 1915, of Malden, Mass. They are living at 114 Oxford St., Cambridge, Mass.

Arthur P. Washburn is teaching at the Riverdale Country School, Riverdale, N. Y., while continuing his studies in philosophy at Columbia University.

Dr. Leslie T. Webster is now with the Rockefeller Institute, 66th St. and Ave. A, New York.

R. A. Robinson, 3rd, is sales promotion manager of Robinson Bros. Co., Louisville, Ky.

Mr. and Mrs. Richardson Pratt of Brooklyn, N. Y., announce the birth of a daughter, Mary Marselis Pratt, born on September 26, 1920.

A daughter was born on October 22, 1920, to Mr. and Mrs. Edward H. Konold, Mishawaka, Indiana.

Henry S. Kingman of Minneapolis, Minn., is engaged to Miss Josephine Woodward of the same city.

Horatio Wales was married to Miss Merle Owens of Freeport, Ill., on October 26, 1920. They are living at 325 Fifth St. S. E., Washington, D. C. Wales acquired the degree of M. A. in 1917, and Ph.D. in 1919, at Columbia, having specialized in chemistry; and is at present connected with the color investigation laboratory of the Bureau of Chemistry.

James N. Rawleigh is connected with Clement Curtis & Co. Address, The Rookery, Chicago.

Kenneth F. Caldwell is now with the F. S. Moseley Co., 50 Congress St., Boston.

Dr. Phillip F. Greene, now at St. Mary's Hospital for Children, New York, will leave in June for foreign work as a medical missionary.

Edward Van Valkenburg has moved to Buffalo, N. Y. Address c/o University Club.

The marriage is also announced of the Rev. Frederick C. Allen and Miss Ruth Dorchester of Bristol, Conn., daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. L. H. Dorchester and a graduate of Wellesley College, class of 1919, on December 28, 1920. Mr. Allen has become pastor of the Congregational Church in Middlebury, Conn.

Sidney R. Packard, who has been travelling in Europe on a Harvard Fellowship for the past year, has returned to complete his studies at Cambridge. He has announced his engagement to Miss Mildred Rackliffe of Brockton, Mass. Miss Rackliffe is a graduate of Mount Holyoke College in the class of 1915 and is teaching at Brockton High School.

1916

DOUGLAS D. MILNE, *Secretary*,
2454 Webb Ave., New York City

The engagement is announced of Frederick C. Bonsack and Miss Margaret Nichols, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Nichols of St. Louis, Mo.

Geoffrey Cooke Neiley and Miss Marion G. Riley of East Orange, N. J., were married in New York City on November 6, 1920, at the Church of the Transfiguration. A wedding dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria followed the ceremony. The bride is a graduate of Smith College, class of 1917.

Lieutenant Donald E. Hardy reached his home in Amherst on December 21, 1920, after having been overseas for nearly three years. He came from Warsaw, where for the past year he has been working in the interests of the American Relief Association.

Edwin H. Lutkins, who resumed his connection in the chemical industry after leaving the army, has taken a position with the New York Telephone Co. in the traffic department. His headquarters are at the Telephone Building in Walker Street, Traffic Dept., New York City.

1917

ROBERT M. FISHER, *Secretary*,
Indiana, Pa.

C. L. Bell, who left Montgomery Ward and Company some months ago, has been appointed assistant traffic manager of the Elgin district of the Chicago Telephone Company.

Paul A. Jenkins, formerly assistant editor of the *Popular Mechanics Magazine*, is now publicity manager of the investment department of the Public Utilities Corporation of Northern Illinois.

Ed. Marples, residing in Evanston, Ill., is engaged in the manufacture of wooden boxes in Chicago.

G. Irving Baily is assistant to the superintendent of merchandise at the Chicago plant of Montgomery Ward and Co.

Harold A. Smith has recently moved to Passaic, N. J., where he is engaged in laboratory work in connection with the paper industry.

The announcement has recently been received that the naval cross has been awarded to David C. Hale '17. The award was made on Armistice Day and the citation reads as follows:

"For distinguished and heroic service as an Observer of Airplanes of the Northern Bombing Troops in France, coöperating with the Allied armies on the Belgian front from June to November, 1918, in bombing raids over enemy territory and in action against enemy aircraft.

"For the President,

"JOSEPHUS DANIELS,

"Secretary of the Navy."

Robert Wiltsie Wadhams and Miss Helen Stearns Cummings, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John S. Cummings of Brooklyn, N. Y., were married in New York City on December 24, 1920.

1918

ROBERT P. KELSEY, *Secretary*,
122 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

The engagement was recently announced of Gordon Moore Curtis and Miss Evelyn Marie Stratton of Sea Gate, N. Y.

Clifford J. Young has charge of the Binghamton branch of the Union Central Life Insurance Co.

C. H. Durham is with the Stanley Works, New Britain, Conn.

M. P. Hall is attending Harvard Business School.

Malcolm P. Sharp is collaborator with Professor John R. Commons of the University of Wisconsin in an article in the *Independent* entitled, "The Shop Committee in Control."

1919

WALTER K. BELKNAP, *Secretary*,
Room 411, 425 Fifth Ave., New York
City

There have been three marriages in the class since those reported in the last issue of the QUARTERLY. In September Franklin F. Bailey and Miss Helen Smith were married in Rockford, Ill. They are now living in Montpelier, Vt., where Bailey is with the National Life Insurance Company. Early in October Walter V. Bayer and Miss Dorothy Irwin were married in Brooklyn, where they now reside while Walt works for the Weber Piano Company and studies at the Wall Street School of New York University. The third marriage was that of Marcus R. Burr and Miss Marjorie Flanagan, which took place in Brooklyn on November 10th. Burr is in the group department of the Travelers Insurance Co., and is living in Brooklyn with his bride.

Paul H. Ballou is completing his course at Yale this winter.

Morris L. Bowman is at the Harvard Medical School.

Pierre R. Bretey lives at 35 Central Ave., Ridgefield Park, N. J.

Charles B. Bull is in the bond business in New York.

Raymond M. Colton is sales manager and publicity director for Hulse and Allen, law publishers, in New York City.

W. Barton Cummings is in the Mechanics and Metals Bank in New York City.

William H. Emery is in business as an aviator with headquarters at his home in Bradford, Pa. He gives exhibition flights, instructs, and carries passengers or express as the demand may be.

Warren T. Mayers is service manager for the Southern New England Telephone Company at South Norwalk, Conn.

Lloyd W. Miller has recently returned from a trip to France during the course of which he visited the regions where the Amherst Unit saw duty.

Donald G. Mitchell is in business in New York and lives at the corner of 82 St. and West End Avenue.

Thomas P. Pitré is teaching at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

C. Scott Porter is again teaching at Worcester Polytechnic Institute and taking graduate courses at Clark University.

Benjamin F. Taber is taking a course in New York preparatory to entering the Medical School at Columbia University.

Robert C. Wilcox is in the School of Business at Harvard after a summer spent in Europe.

These notes are few and brief, because there has not been all the response to appeals for news that there might be. If you ever get any gossip, write it out on a postal and send it to the secretary. It will be appreciated all around.

The following seem to be among the missing: Barton, Cardinal, Chang, Dumm, Golomb, Hand, Hollings, Kambour, Kinney, Maloney, Mulholland, Page, Rauh, Reed, Spicer, Starkey, Sweeney, Tsaou. Let us know if you have any information about their doings or addresses.

1920

D. S. Otis, *Secretary*,
Deerfield Academy, Deerfield, Mass.

The 1920 *Cud*, "something for '20 men to chew on," has made its appearance to join its fellow alumni publications and to strengthen the link between the members of the class. The first number was originated and engineered by Rolly Wood, who will continue the good work with whatever help is offered him until the class meets at reunion and can institute a permanent organization. It is a most worthwhile undertaking and the editor deserves all the support possible. 1920 men are urged to send news (and

other support) to R. A. Wood, 235 84th Street, Brooklyn, New York.

A very enjoyable dinner and gathering of '20 men in and around New York was held at La Maisonnette, 12 West 45th Street, on the evening of December 28th. Thirty-one men assembled to sing and talk and in every way enjoy the atmosphere of Amherst. The Centennial and Commencement were the main themes of discussion. Enthusiastic support both literary and financial, was voted to the *Cud*. The party dispersed with the determination of making the pleasant occasion, an annual event. Those present were: Prof. A. H. Baxter, P. K. Phillips, A. E. Davison, E. G. Tuttle, S. W. Ayres, E. L. McKinstry, K. B. Low, A. J. Beckhard, R. A. Wood, G. D. Haskell, L. E. Crooks, F. S. Greene, H. E. Wolff, R. G. Stewart, K. M. Bouvé, F. C. Weber, E. A. Carley, J. J. Hanselman, E. L. Fisher, W. C. Allen, E. Smith, A. N. Clarke, F. H. Keusel, J. M. March, W. C. Townsend, D. S. Otis, V. G. Tooker, W. K. Allison, W. B. Brown, W. L. Voigt, G. H. Diechman.

Ralph E. Bailey is with the National Shawmut Bank, Boston.

Thomas H. McCandless is in the oil business in Inglewood, Cal. His address is 231 East Kelso Street.

Stanley W. Ayres and Kenneth M. Bouvé are with William A. Read & Co., 28 Nassau St., New York City.

Stephen P. Mizwa is a graduate student at Harvard, living at 1746 Cambridge St., Cambridge, Mass.

E. Albert Carley is a student at Bellevue Medical College. His address is 34 Linden St., Brooklyn, New York.

John M. Bell is in the accounting department of the General Electric Co., Schenectady, New York, and is living at 30 Bedford Road.

Kenneth B. Low, Howard M. Bassett, and F. A. Lyman are studying law at Columbia.

Julian F. Rowe is a builder and contractor with his office at 355 Kingston Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

E. Gerry Tuttle and Alvah E. Davison are in the advertising department

of the Erickson Co., 381 Fourth Ave., New York City.

Robert M. Keeney is teaching at the Choate School, Wallingford, Conn.

Daniel Bliss and Alexander Mossman have arrived safely in Beirut, Syria. The former is teaching English and the latter biology at the Syrian Protestant College.

Edward L. McKinstry is in the bond business in New York. His address is 1223 Pacific Street, Brooklyn.

Rufus P. Cushman is in the wool business in Boston and is living at 170 Pine Ridge Road, Waban, Mass.

Thomas H. Johnson is an instructor of mathematics at the University of Maine.

Perry B. Jenkins is with the Travelers Insurance Co., Hartford, Conn.

Paul K. Phillips is coaching athletics and teaching at Deerfield Academy.

Edward B. Wright is with the A. H. Bull Steamship Co., 17 Battery Place, New York City.

Alanson C. Davis is a student at the General Theological Seminary, 175 Ninth Ave., New York City.

Alexander L. Dade is in the oil business at 302 Insurance Building, Oklahoma City, Okla.

Horace U. Siegel is treasurer of the

Siegel Co., 228 Main St., Salt Lake City, Utah.

Raeburn H. Parker is now with the Proctor and Gamble Co., 906 Broadway, New York City.

Francis T. Cooke is a divinity student and pastor at Yale. His address is 1128 Yale Station, New Haven, Conn.

Andrew W. Jackson is a salesman, living at 139 South Main Street, Jamestown, N. Y.

Frederick S. Greene is a student at the Harvard Medical School, and is living at Wadsworth House, Cambridge, Mass.

Joshua M. Holmes is in business in Philadelphia. His address is Valley Road, Oake Lane, Philadelphia, Pa.

All '20 men who have not done so, are asked to send their addresses to D. S. Otis, Deerfield, Mass.

F. F. Davidson has entered his father's jewelry business in Boston.

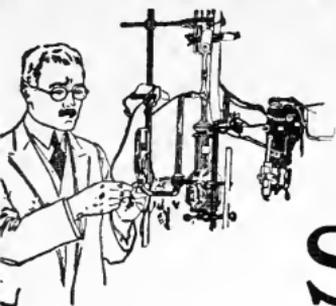
Ralph Beebe is doing graduate work in chemistry at Princeton.

J. M. March had a poem called "Autumn Prophecy" in the September number of *Poetry* and another called "The Wanderer" in the New York *Evening Post*.

William Cowles is with the Stanley Works in New Britain, Conn. His address is 18 Cedar Street.

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What Is Research?

SUPPOSE that a stove burns too much coal for the amount of heat that it radiates. The manufacturer hires a man familiar with the principles of combustion and heat radiation to make experiments which will indicate desirable changes in design. The stove selected as the most efficient is the result of research.

Suppose that you want to make a ruby in a factory—not a mere imitation, but a real ruby, indistinguishable by any chemical or physical test from the natural stone. You begin by analyzing rubies chemically and physically. Then you try to make rubies just as nature did, with the same chemicals and under similar conditions. Your rubies are the result of research—research of a different type from that required to improve the stove.

Suppose, as you melted up your chemicals to produce rubies and experimented with high temperatures, you began to wonder how hot the earth must have been millions of years ago when rubies were first crystallized, and what were the forces at play that made this planet what it is. You begin an investigation that leads you far from rubies and causes you to formulate theories to explain how the earth, and, for that matter, how the whole solar system was created. That would be research of a still different type—pioneering into the unknown to satisfy an insatiable curiosity.

Research of all three types is conducted in the Laboratories of the General Electric Company. But it is the third type of research—pioneering into the unknown—that means most, in the long run, even though it is undertaken with no practical benefit in view.

At the present time, for example, the Research Laboratories of the General Electric Company are exploring matter with X-rays in order to discover not only how the atoms in different substances are arranged but how the atoms themselves are built up. The more you know about a substance, the more you can do with it. Some day this X-ray work will enable scientists to answer more definitely than they can now the question: Why is iron magnetic? And then the electrical industry will take a great step forward, and more real progress will be made in five years than can be made in a century of experimenting with existing electrical apparatus.

You can add wings and stories to an old house. But to build a new house, you must begin with the foundation.

General Electric
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ROBERT LANSING

AMHERST

GRADUATES' QUARTERLY

VOL. X—MAY, 1921—NO. 3

“THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS: A PERSONAL SKETCH”
BY ROBERT LANSING

EDWIN A. GROSVENOR

THE long-heralded appearance of this book was awaited by the public and press with impatience. Speculation was universal and keen as to its probable contents, its manner of treatment, its temper and tone, even its every detail. Presumably it was to be the revelation, by the highest appointive official of the American Government, of the inner functioning of that international assembly, the most momentous in history, which was to affect the destinies of mankind, and in which the author, as one of the accredited Peace Commissioners of the United States, had his part. But after all how much might the book really reveal and how much leave undisclosed? What questions would it answer fully? What in part? What not at all? And the supreme question, in comparison with the poignant urgency of which all other questions were trivial as straws, Why did the Peace Conference fail? Or, less baldly, why did its results fall so far below hope and expectation?

Before entering upon the direct discussion of the book, it is well to consider its author.

Robert Lansing was Secretary of State from June 23, 1915, until February 12, 1920, that is, for more than four years and seven months. Of the forty-four secretaries of state since the adoption of the Constitution, only seven have filled that office for an equal length of time. Excepting Mr. Seward, Secretary throughout the Civil War, no one of Mr. Lansing's predecessors daily faced conditions and events so perplexing and of such moment to the Republic. His term included the racking period of suspense while the nation

seemed hanging over the brink of war, then the American participation in the World War, and finally the attempt of the victorious Allies at Paris to establish a durable peace.

The career of Mr. Lansing afforded special training for the duties of his responsible office. Profoundly versed in constitutional and international law, thoroughly acquainted with diplomatic precedent and usage, he had acted as counselor or agent of the United States in most delicate and complicated matters, such for example as The Behring Sea Arbitration, The Behring Sea Claims Commission, The Alaskan Boundary Tribunal, The North Atlantic Coast Fisheries Arbitration, The American and British Claims Commission at The Hague, and was Counselor for the Department of State when appointed by Mr. Wilson its head.

His felicitous marriage to Miss Foster, the accomplished daughter of General John W. Foster, Secretary of State in the Cabinet of President Harrison, brought him early into intimate and congenial relations with that eminent statesman and master of diplomacy.

Mr. Lansing possessed in himself qualifications, independent of training and experience, but which neither training nor experience alone could have supplied. Of deliberate judgment but able in emergency to act with instinctive, correct decision, broad-minded while tenacious of principle, conscientious to a degree rarely seen in the exigencies of public life, incapable of subterfuge or deceit, American to the core, the promotion of the national welfare his highest aim, he brought to his office sterling character and absolute devotion to the duties involved.

Although Mr. Lansing is a Democrat, his affiliation with domestic politics had been slight. It reflects credit on Mr. Wilson that he did not select for the vacant chair some person less able but more prominent through partisan service. The President was himself fortunate that in the political confusion, consequent on the sudden resignation of Mr. Bryan, there was available in the ranks of his own party a man so fit.

Certain editorial remarks, which appeared in the *Review of Reviews* immediately after the appointment, were so appropriate then and now loom so large in the light of later events, that they deserve mention here. The editor speaks of "Mr. Lansing's exceptional value and ability in the Department," adding "it would

be hard to find so suitable a Secretary as Mr. Lansing." Those expressions might be dismissed as merely the personal opinion of a high authority. But the article emphasizes three general truths, the importance of which has been verified by time. "The Secretary should be better qualified than the President." "He (the President) will make a mistake if he believes it is wise for him to be President and Secretary at the same time." "But if named, he (Mr. Lansing) should be Secretary in fact." Those significant words were printed in July, 1915, almost six years ago.

The sub-title of this book, "A Personal Narrative," is appropriate and exact. It is as frankly personal as the "Autobiography" of Benjamin Franklin or the "Confessions" of Jean Jacques Rousseau. It differs from those works in that its time limit is not years but months—the months just before and during the Peace Negotiations—and that on the personal side it concerns itself primarily with the relations or differences of two men, the President and the Secretary, both members of the Peace Commission. It is raised far above the possible pettiness of personalities by the largeness of the issues with which even its slightest reference has to deal. From personalities in the invidious sense of the word it is entirely free.

The author keeps himself under strict self-control. He is sensitive to the opinion of his fellow-citizens, desirous of their approval and shows it, but he puts forth no special pleading and is anxious only that his action be understood.

Of Mr. Wilson, both as President and individual, he speaks always with courtesy and respect. References to his (the President's) "high-mindedness and loftiness of thought" are not infrequent. More than once, after summing up the pros and cons, while disagreeing, he remarks, "There was much to be said in favor of the President's point of view," or uses other words to the same effect. The acute Secretary of analytic mind sometimes seems half dazed at the President's indifference to legal objections or to a statement of constitutional limitations, or at the President's petulant exclamation "that he did not intend to have lawyers drafting the Treaty of Peace," but the comment he makes in such case is, "He had a right to his own opinion . . . a right to act in accordance with that opinion," or some equivalent expression.

To critics who asserted that the President had exceeded his treaty-making power, he emphatically replies that "the Constitution of the United States confides to the President the absolute right of conducting the foreign relations of the Republic As to the wisdom of the way in which Mr. Wilson exercised it in directing the negotiations at Paris, individual opinions may differ, but as to the legality of his conduct there ought to be one mind. From first to last he acted entirely within his constitutional powers as President of the United States."

In calm, deliberate fashion, with no flight of rhetoric, Mr. Lansing tells a plain, straightforward story. He is too much in earnest and his subject is too grim to relieve the tension by a gleam of humor. Perhaps there is one such gleam in a paragraph of the chapter on "The System of Mandates," but so faint and shadowy that it may be only a reflection from the reader's mind.

After speaking of "how the principal European Powers appeared to be willing and even eager to become mandatories over territories possessing natural resources, which could be profitably developed, and showed an unwillingness to accept mandatories for territories which would be liabilities rather than assets," Mr. Lansing proceeds to remark, "on the other hand there was a sustained propaganda—for it amounted to that—of the Allies that the United States should assume a mandate over Armenia, which would be a constant financial burden to the Power accepting the mandate and would require the Power to furnish a military force of not less than 50,000 men to prevent the aggression of warlike neighbors and to preserve domestic order and peace." "But," he says, "never was it proposed, except by the inhabitants of the region in question, that the United States should accept a mandate for Syria or the Asiatic coast of the Ægean Sea regions rich in natural resources and their economic future bright."

Mr. Lansing sums up briefly the duties of a Commissioner fully empowered to negotiate a Treaty. These are primarily to carry out instructions received, and in addition, "two-fold, namely to advise the President during the negotiations of his (the Commissioner's) views as to the wise course to be adopted, and to prevent the President, in so far as possible, from taking any step in the proceedings which may impair the rights of his country or may be injurious to its interests." These duties are equally imperative

whether the President directs negotiations from the White House or conducts them in person. Still more compelling are they when, as in the case of Mr. Lansing, the Commissioner is at the same time Secretary of State.

To this exacting standard he conformed with almost painful fidelity. He could not keep silent when he felt he ought to speak. To one so self-centered as the President, criticism of a measure favored by him seemed impertinence, and opposition to such measure savored of disloyalty. Beginning with the determination of the President to attend the Conference, of which purpose Mr. Lansing disapproved, other matters successively came up, regarding some of which the Secretary did not consider the President's position well taken. His verbal suggestions were received with increasing disfavor. His written communications were seldom answered or acknowledged. Then he endeavored to influence the President through the intermedium of Colonel House, who seemed less distant from the President than any one else and who was at that time the President's friend.

It was an intolerable situation. A weaker man, a man less controlled by a sense of responsibility or duty, would have resigned. But the resignation, however explained, of a Secretary of State, on the eve of his departure for the Conference or later during the Peace Negotiations, would have had a decidedly injurious effect at home and abroad on the public mind. Probably—though Mr. Lansing neither says nor hints it—had he withdrawn, other American members of the Peace Commission would have done the same. There was no moment during many months when as a man of honor he could have resigned. Moreover, he seems never to have abandoned the futile hope of somehow, sometime, influencing the President. Also, by remaining he might serve American interests, to which the President, engrossed in the League of Nations, was able to give little attention. With a soldier's loyalty he continued at his post.

Into an examination of the subjects concerning which the President and the Secretary were in disagreement, we do not propose to enter. The proper discussion of any one of them would exceed our limits. All the points at issue are set forth with precision in the narrative. Probable consequences of alternative decision are summarized by the author, at times with a prescience that seems

prophetic. All, or nearly all, these differences—as, for example, regarding delay in conclusion of peace, adoption of secret diplomacy, guarantee of force, abandonment of self-determination, negation of equality of States, introduction of mandate system, disposition of Shantung—are offshoots of the proposed Covenant of the League of Nations or, rather, are connected with it.

Mr. Lansing desired a Treaty, incontestable on moral and legal grounds and acceptable to the Senate. Mr. Wilson doubtless desired the same, but with him the League of Nations, with its Covenant in the exact form acceptable to him, was the paramount consideration. Of the American Peace Commissioners, Colonel House is supposed, certainly at first, to have sided with the President, but later on seems to have somewhat modified his opinions. Apparently the other two Commissioners, Mr. White and General Bliss, shared in general the views of Mr. Lansing. Voicing the sentiment of the three, General Bliss wrote the President a scathing protest against yielding Shantung to Japan.

Mr. Lansing has been charged with inconsistency for his final action on the Treaty. He says frankly, "My own position was paradoxical. I was opposed to the Treaty but signed it and favored its ratification." Since the Armistice almost eight months had passed. The war-worn, exhausted world was hungry and clamorous for peace. The President had accomplished his threat, uttered in the Metropolitan Opera House in New York on March 4th. He there declared that, "when this Treaty comes back, gentlemen on this side will find the Covenant not only in it, but so many threads of the Treaty tied to the Covenant that you cannot dissect the Covenant from the Treaty without destroying the whole vital structure. The structure of peace will not be vital without the League of Nations." Mr. Lansing was "convinced that he (the President) would not consent to any effective reservations." "So long as the President remained inflexible and insistent, its ratification without change seemed a duty to humanity."

That Treaty involved the United States. However, the United States was powerful enough to take care of itself. But many nations and even civilization itself seemed threatened with political and economic chaos if the Treaty was not signed. A crude treaty, a bad treaty, almost any treaty conceivable, was better than no treaty at all. The overwhelming duty of the hour was to sign.

This book is the most important work that has appeared on the history of the Treaty of Versailles, of the League of Nations, and of the connection of President Wilson therewith. To an American no other can rival it in importance, unless the former President with his own pen should give the world his own personal narrative of the same events. The inestimable value of Mr. Lansing's volume will become increasingly evident with the years. Every future biographer of Mr. Wilson, every future historian of the Negotiations at Paris, must of necessity familiarize himself with its contents, and be profoundly affected thereby.

To his own fellow-countrymen Mr. Lansing has rendered a signal service. He has told them much they did not know but nothing which it is not their right to know. He has violated no confidence, transgressed no rule of official etiquette, and revealed nothing to the detriment of the public interest. Whatever association or alignment of the nations may arise in future, the Covenant of the League, in the form in which Mr. Wilson brought it back from Paris, is no longer a living issue. It is as lifeless as the famous Article X, which was its heart. The former President and the former Secretary of State are now private citizens. The lips of both are unsealed.

Unquestionably in Europe, the reputation of the United States suffered from the rejection of the Treaty. No one would willingly accuse the President of intentional duplicity, but no one can deny that his attitude as American Peace Commissioner was not ingenuous and conveyed an erroneous impression. Few foreign statesmen understand the intricacies of the American Federal system. At Paris they could not realize that the chief executive of the United States, having authority to treat, had not the power to carry into effect.

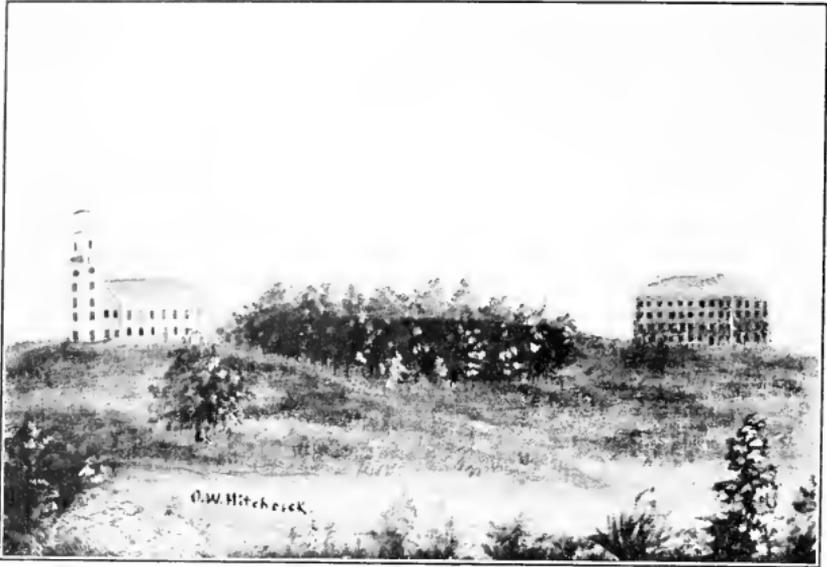
In the elections of 1918 the American people had refused him that vote of confidence he had asked. On March 3rd, two days before he sailed from New York on his second trip to Paris, thirty-seven Republican members of the incoming Senate, four more than the number requisite to defeat any treaty, had signed a resolution recommending rejection of the proposed Covenant or Constitution of the League of Nations. Other Senators sided with them though they did not sign. Notwithstanding this solemn and sufficient warning, the President bore himself in the Conference as if a

united nation was behind him. He pledged the United States to the support of the League of Nations. His action in so doing was like that of a man who signs a check far beyond the amount he has to his credit in the bank.

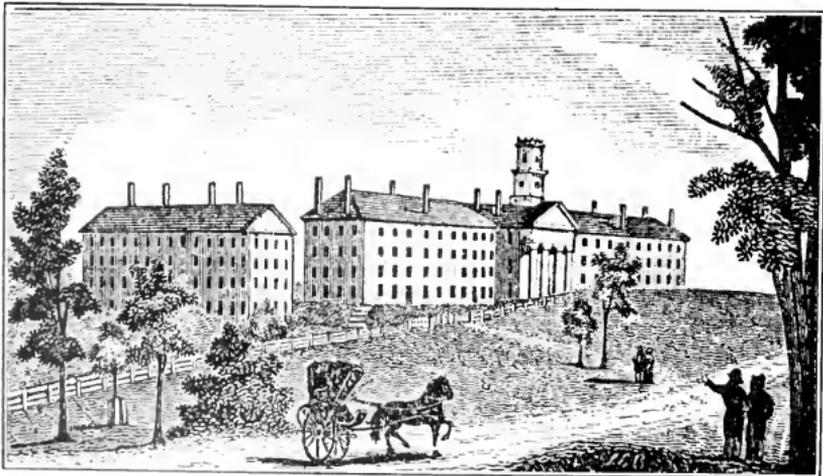
Doubtless the President believed himself capable of arousing such popular demand that he could compel a dissenting Senate to yield and coerce it into accepting an obnoxious treaty. Later, when the report spread in Europe that the Senate would reject and when it did finally reject that Treaty, to accomplish which he had bartered and surrendered so much, the surprise and consternation were indescribable. Resentment and contempt were aroused against the American people, who, as the European saw it, had violated their plighted word. The whole nation was apparently disgraced in the eyes of an indignant world. Yet the nation was in the exact position of a bank refusing to honor a check which the signer has overdrawn.

The course of action of the United States will be far better understood abroad in consequence of the revelations of this book. Moreover the foreigner will realize while he reads it, that there stood close beside the President, second only to him in official rank, a colleague whom the President ignored or treated with scant respect, but whose saner, wiser counsels, if accepted, would have enabled the President to avoid fatal mistakes and have saved him from ultimate defeat.

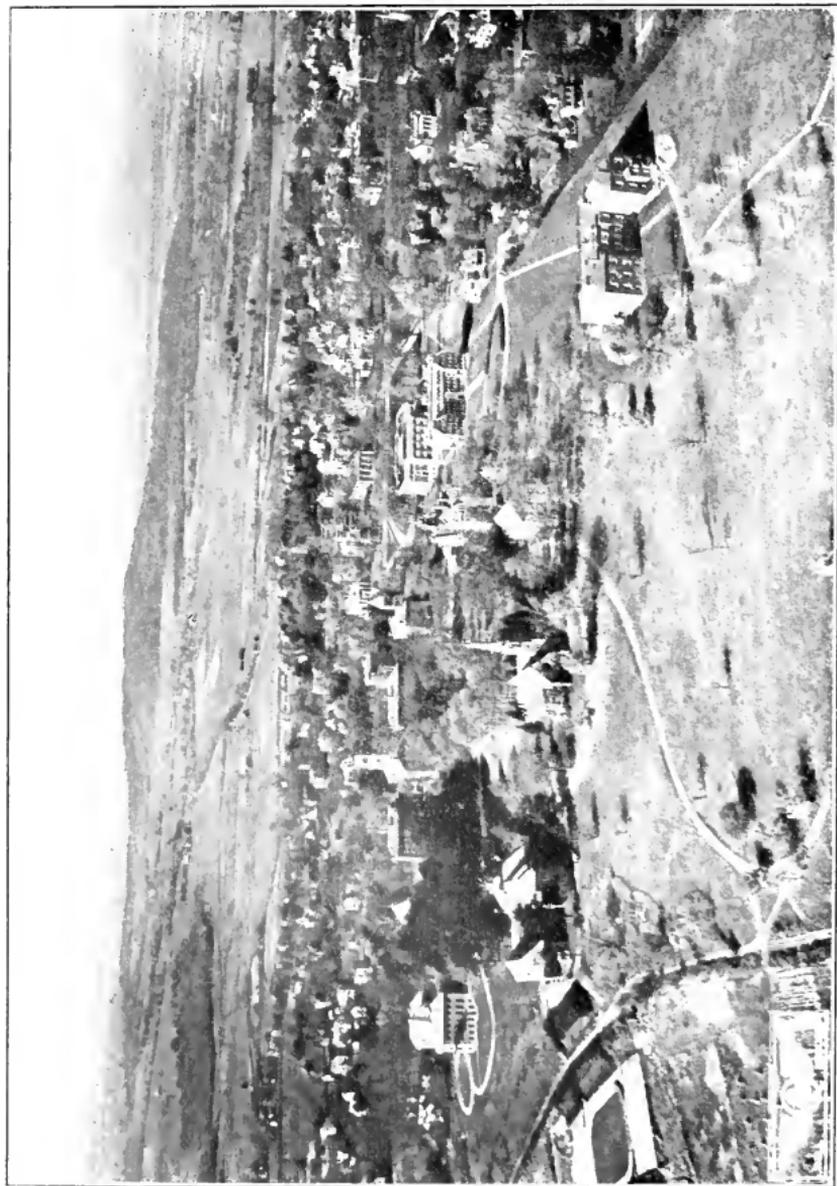
Those counsels were not accepted. "The result was that which was feared and predicted by his colleagues. The President, and the President alone, must bear the responsibility for the result."



AMHERST COLLEGE IN 1821
Drawing by O. W. Hitchcock



AMHERST COLLEGE IN 1830
From a woodcut



Aerial photograph, by permission of Bell & Knapp, Springfield.
AMHERST COLLEGE IN 1921

REUNION HYMN

WALTER A. DYER

YE CAME from the land of the sunset,
 Ye came from the South and the East,
 And I gathered you all in my bosom—
 The greatest of you and the least.
 Ye drank of the waters I gave you;
 I guided your steps with a star;
 Ye were rough, ye were rude, but I molded and hewed
 And I made you the men that ye are.

*Forget them not, oh, Amherst men,
 The paths that once ye trod—
 Paths that wandered wide, but led
 At length toward Truth and God.
 Forget them not, those youthful dreams
 Of Athens and of Rome.
 From far and near, oh, sons of mine,
 Come back to me! Come home!*

Ye sang me the songs of Old Amherst;
 I taught you the yearning for truth.
 I led you to wisdom and manhood;
 Ye brought me your friendship and youth.
 Ye swore you would ever be faithful;
 Ye were ardent; ye meant what ye swore.
 In the world's maddened lust are ye true to that trust
 As I to the sons that I bore?

Here in my mountain-girt valley
 I nurtured you, heart, limb, and brain.
 Will ye turn from your toil and your striving
 To gaze on my hilltops again?
 Here in the calm of my campus
 I wait as the years come and go,
 As a mother yearns for her sons to return
 To the blessing that mothers bestow.

EDUCATION AND ART IN CENTRAL EUROPE

OTTO MANTHEY-ZORN

[During the summer vacation and fall term of 1920 Professor Manthey-Zorn visited Berlin, Munich, Weimar, Vienna, and other cities, studying the effects of the war and the revolution on the cultural life of Germany and Austria. A series of articles on his trip appeared in the *Cleveland Plain Dealer* from January 7 to 12 inclusive. In the present paper he gathers up his conclusions on the part now being played by workmen's education associations and drama leagues in the spiritual reconstruction of the German-speaking nations.—EDITOR.]

I HAD not been in Germany very long last fall before I knew why so many Germans still talk very much as of old and still cannot be made to see how badly they are defeated. They have not enough strength or courage left to look things squarely in the face. The majority are still too weak and too confused to think of reconstruction as a problem toward the solution of which they themselves must apply thought and energy and a will to act and sacrifice. Germany was a monstrous and intricate mechanical contraption, but it has today completely gone out of joint. There are a few powerful capitalists who are trying to gather up large parts of it so as to glue them together for their own very selfish advantage, as well as a few picturesque dreamers who are constructing from the parts an overnight dream-palace. But in the main the parts lie in confusion, and no one has the courage to direct his eyes squarely upon them so as to recognize the disorder, or the insight properly to begin the work of reconstruction.

Still Germany is the country of great universities and eminent thinkers. If readjustments demand relentless analyses of old foundations and the courage to make new valuations on the basis of these analyses, such work can be done only by those who have gained the freedom a liberal education is said to give. The German universities, however, have proved themselves utterly useless in the crisis. Both faculties and students are strongly reactionary and incapable and unwilling to see things as they are. They seem to look upon the republic merely as a force which threatens the privileges they enjoyed under the old paternalistic rule. They refuse to

accept the principle that education must be a privilege extended to all irrespective of class, because this means a new and dangerous competition. They oppose all attempts at liberalizing and broadening the curriculum as though they feared that such a process might imperil the benefits they were accustomed to enjoy and thereby create new uncertainties. By their acts and their attitudes they plainly prove that their great institutions have merely given in the past a very careful and highly specialized preparation for vocations carefully organized to serve a form of government now in principle discarded. But they refuse to shoulder their part of the work of applying the new principle, apparently because of the discomfort it entails.

The result is that reactionary ignorance is being deliberately fostered by the group upon which the intellectual strength of the country is supposed to depend. Out of this ignorance misunderstandings arise which breed distrust and general chaos. For the most fundamental problem within Germany, as it strives to complete the change from a paternalistic government to a fraternalistic political unit, is the problem of creating a basis of understanding between the workers and the university men. While that problem is wilfully ignored, the country will see-saw between utopian theories of reform and a dangerous degree of retrogression, as it seemed to be doing while I was there last fall.

The universities are generally considered the centers of monarchical reaction. During the days of the revolution they remained strangely inactive. In the Constituent Assembly university teachers were among the leading spokesmen of the monarchical parties. University students in large numbers joined the army with which Ludendorf and Kapp tried to upset the republic in the early spring of last year. Even after the uprising had been put down, irregular bands of students terrorized the country by raids against the workers. During the elections of last summer the university body throughout Germany organized to defeat the workers at the polls. Their opposition is in no sense intelligent and liberal; it merely aims to protect their vested interests and therefore often expresses itself in stupid emotionalism. The Jew-baiting that sporadically upsets the peace of German cities today is generally staged by bodies of students zealous to demonstrate their love for the Fatherland by some tangible deed.

Meanwhile the German university teacher and student are suffering severely on account of the changed fortunes of the country. I found university teachers of international repute struggling along on a salary below that of the union-protected janitor who sweeps the lecture room. The majority of the students come from the homes of the professional middle class, which is hardest hit by the economic ruin of the country. Their allowances are miserably inadequate to their needs. There is no tradition of "working one's way through" in the fashion of the American college student, and so they go about it in an awkward way. They clean streets at night or drive cabs or sell second-hand books from carts at street corners. When they have a chance, however, they are hard at work at their books, for competition has never been so relentless as it is today. Every German university is crowded beyond capacity, not only by men who have had to postpone their schooling on account of the war, but also by the mass of men who would have trained for army commissions under the old régime and now must find another profession, and by those who through a sudden change of fortune or on account of the social shift conceive a desire for a higher education. There are surgical clinics in Berlin today so crowded that the students at the back of the room use field-glasses to watch the demonstrator at his work.

Such difficulties may partly make intelligible the resentful attitude of the German university body, but in spite of them such an attitude can dominate only where vocationalism has strangled liberalism. But even so, education cannot wholly be abused. While the attitude described applies to the rank and file of the German university men, individual teachers and smaller bodies of students are taking leading parts in the most important work leading to the spiritual reconstruction of the country. At most universities I found small groups of students organized in a campaign to induce their fellows to assume a more courageous attitude toward the demands of the times and persisting in this work in spite of ridicule and persecution. Within the faculties separate teachers were attempting the bold task of convincing the specialist that, if he insisted on presuming to direct national affairs, he must assume a broad and liberal view and not prefer his small interests before those of the nation at large. In Berlin I found university teachers taking a

leading part in the supreme task of bringing the brain and hand worker together.

When the revolution freed the worker from the spiritual bonds that the old régime had carefully guarded in spite of the liberal material benefits it had bestowed, and when the privileges of freedom heaped upon him many responsibilities, the more thoughtful worker felt a keen desire for a broader education to enable him to approach his tasks intelligently. Within a short time scores of workmen's educational associations were formed in Berlin. Sentimental theorists, incompetent educators, in some cases dishonest special pleaders got control of such groups and created confusion or abused an honest attitude. A few university teachers proposed that it was the duty of the university to gather together these groups and to direct the work in the spirit in which the workers had conceived it. They were met by the violent opposition of their colleagues, as though they were proposing to give valuable assistance to a dangerous enemy. But these men insisted on their point and gradually won a small number of enthusiastic supporters. They then worked out the framework of the organization which was to conduct the workmen's education and outlined the principles which were to govern its aims and methods. Through this they won the support of the city communities and of the large labor unions. Finally the Prussian Minister of Education demanded of the university that it establish an advisory council on workmen's education, and thus forced a more serious consideration upon its faculty and gave its liberal members the needed backing. To guard against the eventuality that the council assume obstructive tactics, it was further decreed that experts on education not connected with the university, as well as representatives of the Workmen's Educational Association itself, should have a voice in the council.

After this the work quickly progressed. The organization had been under way barely a year when I saw it last fall. It was then conducting 135 classes meeting for two-hour evening periods each week. These classes were being taught by 123 men, mostly university and upper-school teachers, but some few writers and artists and even workmen outside the university. The legislative body consists of fifty representatives chosen by the city which assumes the financial support of the undertaking, fifty representatives chosen by organized labor and those political parties which for-

merly conducted educational work within the party, thus securing a popular moral support, and about twenty representatives of the higher educational institutions of the city to watch over the standards of work. The students themselves also have a proportional representation in this committee. The principal executive, however, is the Business Manager, who must be a university teacher; he is chosen by the university advisory council on recommendation by the executive committee, but can be recalled if at any time he loses the confidence of the larger representative body. His powers are so liberally described that the success of the undertaking largely depends upon his personality and the clarity of his ideals. Professor Merz, the present incumbent of that position, is the originator of the organization and a man of sympathetic insight and practical idealism. The quite unusually rapid success of the undertaking is directly attributable to his personality.

Thousands of workers are attending these classes every week in Berlin. Each of them has signified his intention to continue the work for two years at least, and all have subscribed to the principle that every department of the work must be liberal and cultural and strictly non-partisan and non-vocational. In principle, at any rate, the situation is simply and squarely faced. New prerogatives, new opportunities, and new responsibilities devolve upon the worker equally with every other member of the community. He is offered every opportunity consistent with his powers to meet them by making of himself a clearly seeing, clearly thinking personality enriched by intimate contact with the great monuments of art and science and by searching the fundamental principles of human inter-relationships. I attended several faculty meetings, and had frequent talks with Professor Merz, and examined some of the work of the students, expecting to find that, after all, the grade of work would be that of the ordinary university extension or was being done in the hope of increasing the ability to demand higher income; but so far, at any rate, the work is simply an attempt to acquire a fundamental liberal culture. To be sure, the country is still in the midst of the revolution and there is a consequent strong consciousness of social shift and much interest, therefore, is centered about the study of the principles of democracy and socialism. The accent on the study of Marxism is a little out of proportion in an otherwise carefully balanced liberal program. But this is a subject con-

stantly forced upon these men outside the classes; within the class it seems to be treated dispassionately and in a thoroughly scholarly way, so that it may help to give these students the balance of liberality so much needed in Germany's present confusion of passions. The workers in these classes are serious and patient and calm and willing to open their eyes. You cannot help but feel that they are of extraordinary importance among the few who are steadily recuperating, and that they will be a decisive factor in the final recovery of the country.

There is another organization of workers in Berlin which may seem even more strange to us, but the effect of which in a more limited way is also making for liberalism. This is the People's Drama League. The aim of this body is that of making accessible to the people at large the great national expressions in the drama and of guarding them against the corruptions threatened by the degenerate political, commercial, and social passions attendant upon the present upset. The German considers his drama with an attitude quite different from that generally held here. To him it is the great instrument of national or human self-expression. He considers the characters in the dramas which he calls great the supreme synthetic picture of the powers that lie within himself. When he attends the theatre, he attends in a spirit almost religious to learn to know the best within himself, to seek faith in himself and, on the basis of this faith, the courage to live. Under the old régime he felt that the court through its monopoly of the theatre was abusing the drama to make it serve as a royal decoration, or was distorting it into a medium for selfish propaganda. Today he sees the profiteer threatening to smear it with sensationalism. So in Berlin a body of 125,000 people have organized to save the drama. Only a little over half of this number are actually workers. The rest would ordinarily be classified with the middle classes, teachers, professional men, and the like, who today are economically even below the worker, but who feel a strong relationship to him and are imparting their idealism to him. By their presence the sense of class action is also happily removed from the league. Thus constituted the drama league is organized on a democratic basis very much like that of the educational association. The sense of popular participation is strong, but the observance of artistic standards

is left to experts and a director, who are not interfered with as long as the league has confidence in their honesty.

Every member has an opportunity of visiting the theatre twelve times a year at a very low standard price of admission. At the evening of the performance he draws his ticket by lot. About a third of the seats are sold to non-members at the ordinary prices at other theatres, a precaution which is felt to guard against the danger of lowering of the standard of acting before a continuously assured audience. The Drama League of Greater Berlin owns two large theatres built almost wholly out of the savings of the members themselves. It also leases large blocks of seats throughout the year in the former royal theatres and several other houses. Of greatest importance, however, is the evident improvement in the repertory which has already been effected through the league, and the strong moral and cultural influence which the simplest folk of Germany are seeking and obtaining by means of this effort, while much of the country is staggering under blindness and confusion and greed and national chauvinism.

Similar drama leagues are in existence or are being organized in many cities of Germany. The old theatre of Weimar, through which Goethe hoped to keep before the eyes of the Germans their more lasting possessions when he began to sense that the great era of eighteenth-century idealism was being endangered by the machine Prussia was just beginning to construct, is again trying to resume that rôle under the able leadership of the dramatist, Ernst Hardt. In the more reactionary Munich the astute politicians are trying to counteract the influence of this movement by organizing counter drama leagues and are threatening to make the confused Bavarian situation more confounded. In Austria there is no league of the Berlin type, but a large popular movement by the country as a whole in the same direction is of even more astounding import.

As you probe into the conditions of the small republic of German Austria, you are tempted to draw the conclusion that, while there are plenty of men who talk and act like the Austrians of old, Austria as a country no longer exists at all. Politically, economically, the confusion is so great that all attempts to clear it up appear like useless, helpless child's play. There are parties and subdivisions of political parties galore. The monarchists divide themselves into three contending groups, each with a determined mind of its own

as to who is to occupy the throne. The more or less democratic capitalistic class and the liberals are so poorly organized that they exhaust themselves in useless theorizing. The squabbles among the various types of socialists and communists are downright ludicrous. The Catholic Church alone seems to exert some influence, in that by means of its discipline it maintains some degree of control over its members throughout all the parties.

The people seem to grow more and more dumbfounded as they realize more clearly how small a nation they now are. A feeling of helplessness weighs them down as though they had lost all power of self-control. A dollar buys nearly three hundred Austrian crowns as against five before the war. Prices for food and clothing have risen almost in the proportion that the value of the crown has dropped. A dinner at a restaurant will cost two hundred crowns, and yet the restaurants are filled with people eating well. A good many Austrians, even, seem to have grown rich on their country's misery. Meanwhile the great majority starve within their homes or live in a daze; and not a pleasant daze, but rather that of a child severely punished for some wrong which it cannot itself measure. The Austrian is like a child. He has little of the Eastern fatalism; but he is proud, and in his greatest misery he is naïvely optimistic.

If you question him regarding the political affairs of the country, he will answer you with half a smile: "I don't know what to make of it. They are mad, all of them!" The Austrians simply cannot comprehend their economic condition. They don't understand the exchange; they see in it only the result of a fatal war, and war must pass some time or other. They are a helpless lot; and yet they feel that they must do something to maintain their self-respect and win back the respect of others.

You hear them say: "But everybody loves Vienna. People from everywhere will always come to be happy and to smile in Vienna, to hear the Viennese opera and enjoy the Viennese operetta." But Vienna has suffered more than any other part of Austria. It is a city of traditions merely, and traditions to be enjoyed today in reminiscence, not in fact. Vienna is cut off from the country that fed it and supplied it with comforts for visitors. More and more, too, it is being depleted of its artists as they get a chance to work at better money and to live on better fare and to play to less starved audiences in other places.

But if the opera is gone and the concerts are gone and the high-grade theatre is gone, Austria will have nothing but what Germany can give it. Austria, no doubt, does not object to a union with Germany; but it objects violently to coming to Germany as a beggar. Then all its self-respect would go and its optimism with it, and even reminiscence would be bitter.

Therefore the Austrians are determined to save their art at least. Meanwhile it may be necessary to live on very small rations, but no outsider need be aware of that. They will tighten their belts and hide their poverty behind the walls of Vienna while they find some small pleasant town in the hills and make of it a place to exhibit their music, their opera, and their drama.

Already the plans are well developed. The place selected is the old city of Salzburg on the edge of the Tyrolean Alps, whose history dates back to Roman times, whose archbishops from the time of the Middle Ages were unusually ardent patrons of the arts, and where the German Renaissance got a peculiarly charming polish from near Italy. Churches and chapels and monasteries and palaces and fortresses and ornamented gardens are still there to tell the story. Salzburg is also the birthplace of Mozart, whose jolly music they consider expresses the very soul of Austria.

Just outside the city and adjoining the pleasure palace and gardens of Salzburg's favorite and romantic archbishop, Wolf Dietrich, on a meadow surrounded by century old pines and oaks, they plan to build a large festival playhouse. During the summer months of every year they expect to collect here all their greatest singers and actors and directors and authors for a grand solemn festival of Austrian art. Two things they seriously expect from these performances; that they will keep the Austrian spirit healthy, so that it will not lose faith in itself and turn to mad economic and political experiments, and that it will show the world that there is still something about Austria worthy of respect.

A large organization has already been built about this idea under the joint direction of Vienna and Salzburg and with branches all over the country. Of late, branches have also been formed in Scandinavia, Holland, and in some of the larger cities of Germany. Many of Austria's foremost writers and composers are devoting a very large part of their time to the realization of the scheme. Hofmannsthal, the supplest and greatest of them all; his composer,

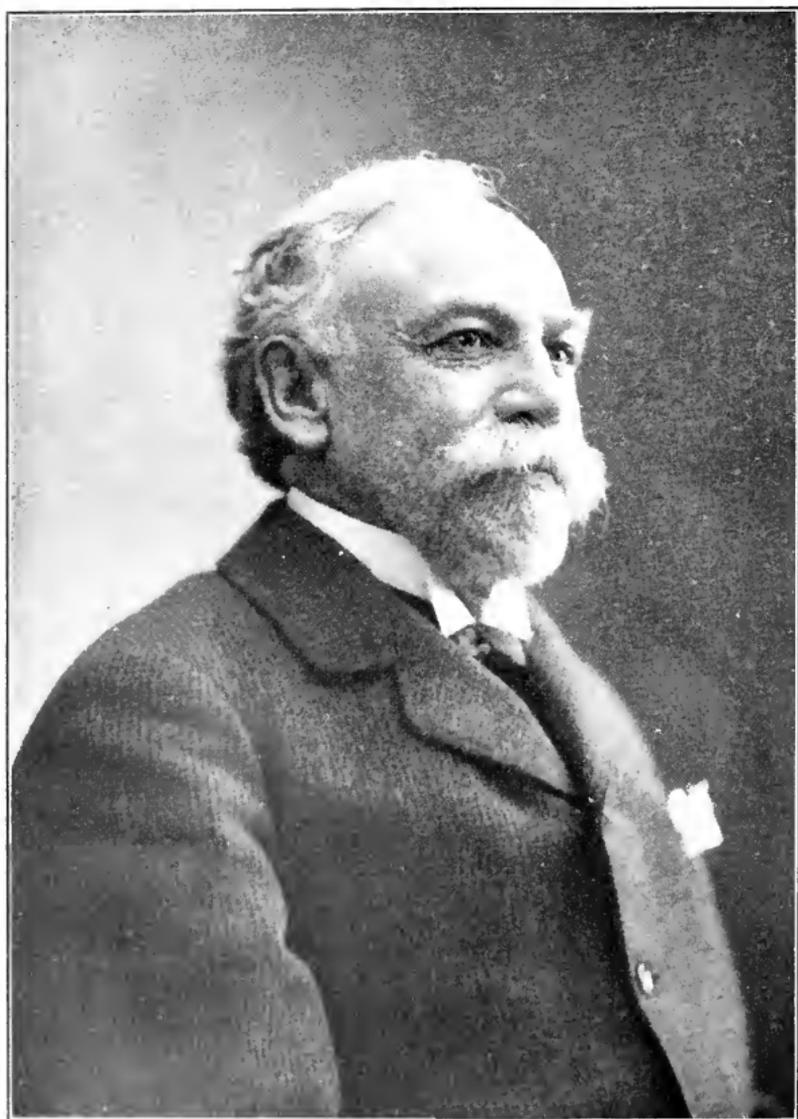
Richard Strauss; the Austrian Slavian, Hermann Bahr; Stephan Zweig, and others have settled in Salzburg and are working hard as advisory council of the organization. Max Reinhardt, Berlin's greatest stage genius and an Austrian by birth, has bought an old castle in Salzburg and expects to make his home there and devote himself largely to these national festivals. This summer he resigned from his great institutions in Berlin in order to help make of Salzburg a place where Austrian art, together with the best in art of any nation, will be presented for a few months every year "to clear itself of the commercialism of the great cities," as he put it to me.

Nor has Reinhardt the patience to wait until the festival house is actually standing. This summer he collected what he thought was the best stage talent of the kind to which idealism still appeals and gave a performance of "Everyman" in the modern Hofmans-thal version. It was given out in the square before the principal cathedral of the city, enclosed on the one side by the residence of the Lord Archbishop and by a wing of the older monastery of St. Peter on the other. The cathedral, the surrounding hills, and even the historical atmosphere of the city supplied a fitting background for the play. It was a daring undertaking, but, through Reinhardt's genius, it achieved a solemnity and impressiveness which no other arrangement of the play could have created. By thus taking the lead in characteristic fashion Reinhardt has set a standard by which all other performances will be measured.

Most impressive is the serious, almost religious attitude these men assume toward the undertaking. To them it seems a crusade or, if you will, another war of conquest; but this time there are to be no deadly weapons, nor is it a fight for a place in the sun, but simply for self-respect. It may be one of the great lessons a conquered nation has to teach. At any rate, it is a most interesting attempt at reconstruction.

One element of the scheme is amusing and wholly Austrian. While detail after detail of the idea is being perfected and its dimensions grow, the question of money is passed over with a hope and a goodly supply of smiling Austrian optimism. At the recent annual meeting of the organization Professor Poelzig, Germany's foremost architect, offered a carefully prepared plan for the festival theatre. It called for an outlay of one hundred and fifty million

crowns. The treasury showed a balance of about one hundred thousand crowns. But the enthusiasm did not lag a bit on that account. When you asked how they could expect to raise so large a sum of money, they would say to you that they needed far less than a million dollars; that there were many men with many millions in the world and among them, surely, some idealists who would gladly come forward to help an idea of greater vision than a Bayreuth or an Oberammergau.



MR. MAN. H. AMPHREY NELL.

AN AMHERST TEACHER
HEMAN HUMPHREY NEILL

A. R. N.

[Professor Neill was a member of the Amherst Faculty from 1874 to 1904, the last year as professor emeritus. With the loyal coöperation of his colleagues in the department he gave a new direction to the teaching of English, supplementing the older courses in "Rhetoric and Oratory" by pioneer courses in English literature. These later became his peculiar care. On the growth of this important phase of liberal study the published histories of Amherst College are silent. It became the duty, therefore, of one who possessed intimate and authoritative knowledge of the period to make a careful record of Professor Neill's services in his special field. This record, designed for private publication, was urgently demanded by the Editor for inclusion in the QUARTERLY, both because it recalls the personality of a sincere and devoted teacher and because it makes a valuable contribution to the history of the College.—EDITOR.]

IF THE history of the development of education in Amherst College during the past hundred years is ever to be written, it is high time to gather together all available material. There is but scant record of the growth of the English department during the last quarter of the nineteenth century. In other colleges and universities the study of the English language and literature was advancing and expanding rapidly. What was Amherst doing?

No man who helped to guide her in such work remains to tell the story of those years. It is left to one who looked on to fill in part the framework of old catalogues and class lists, and faintly to recall the work of one Amherst teacher who gave to the college of that time his devotion and his strength.

In November, 1874, Heman Humphrey Neill was elected Professor of Rhetoric, Oratory and English Literature in Amherst College. He was thirty-two years old, having been graduated in 1866 from Amherst, and from Princeton Theological Seminary in 1869. He had been ordained to the ministry and was pastor of a church when called to this new work.

In accepting the appointment he looked forward to life in a place beloved both for personal and family associations. His grandfather, Rev. Heman Humphrey, had been the second president of the college, and his mother, Lucy Humphrey, was married in the beautiful

house on the hill which is still the home of the presidents of Amherst. His father, Rev. Henry Neill, was a graduate of the class of 1836, and other names of his family dotted the pages of the early college catalogues.

The appointment placed Mr. Neill in charge of the entire English department of the college. In January, 1875, he came to Amherst and, with the help of one instructor, Mr. Joseph K. Chickering, of the class of 1869, undertook the varied and arduous duties of the chair. The two teachers were expected to train all the three hundred and twenty-five undergraduates of that time to write English clearly and correctly, to teach them the use of the voice in elocution, and to develop in them the power of extemporaneous debate. The duties of the department had also included the study of English literature, which, however, had been compressed into four hours per week during half of senior year, with a corresponding scantiness of opportunity for actual acquaintance with English authors. Such had been the scope of the department in years past.

The Amherst standard of excellence in public speaking and debate had been high. Almost all studies were required. Classes were large. Correction of compositions, preparation for written examinations, and rehearsals for declamation were time-consuming, and the rehearsals piled up before the prize speaking at the end of each year. To meet these duties and especially that of crowning the English course by any teaching of literature that was not mechanical was a problem of work, of insight, and of organization.

There were in the situation two points of peculiar difficulty. There had been a vacancy of some time in the department since Mr. Neill's predecessor, Rev. L. Clarke Seelye, had accepted the presidency of Smith College. In those days of an inelastic curriculum other teachers of the college had ardently seized any vacant hours that had once been used for English classes. Mr. Neill wrote in his first days at Amherst: "The great trouble will be to get time enough to work much in. I mean by that that the other profs have taken the time of recitation which was used for my department and have put their own lectures in it, and I shall have hard work to get enough classes and exercises in to do much work with the department at first." And again about the same time: "I have but about thirty recitations to teach them all they will learn in their course about rhetoric."

This difficulty passed away in time and Mr. Neill was not condemned to idleness even in that first half year, since his personal schedule shows twenty hours per week in contact with the students, besides the time given to that drudgery of preparation and that work in the study which has no limit in hours, and which for a new teacher is especially needful.

The second difficulty was more radical. Mr. Neill was one of the last men to be called to an important chair in Amherst College who lacked the advantage of a specialized university training for their work. His predecessors had been of the same type. But the day of the young Ph.D. had already dawned; his thesis was in his pocket, his lines already marked out. To organize and carry on an English department without such thorough preparation, a professor of the older type was usually equipped only with general literary culture and was fortunate if he had a natural gift for teaching. His ways of working had to be his own, thought out and felt out from the beginning. In training others he was training himself.

Under the influence of the new specialized training there came gradually in all our colleges a reorganization of English departments. Professor Genung in a tribute to Mr. Neill, published in the Amherst *Olio* (class of 1906), says: "The state of things in his department when he came may without exaggeration be described as chaotic; in the very mix-up of rhetoric, oratory and literature, it could hardly be otherwise. . . . Of the patience, the courage, the planning and organizing ability, the day and night industry required to mould such a department into a new order and system, none but those familiar with the inside of English work can form an adequate conception."

It seems casually to have occurred to the authorities when electing the new professor that it was desirable to clear the confused way by concentrating his attention upon fewer varieties of work. He writes in a letter (1874) before his appointment: "I am informed that it is the intention of the Faculty and Trustees hereafter to restrict it [the professorship] as much as possible to rhetoric and elocution. The 'science of expression,' the President calls it." Happily for Mr. Neill's contentment the attempt was never made to throw English literature out of his duties. To teach that with breadth and inspiration was his chief hope and aim.

His earliest care, however, was to maintain the rhetorical and elocutionary side of the department. This had held a prominent position in the college, partly because of the public prize exhibitions connected with it. The Kellogg, Hyde, and Hardy prizes, offered for excellence respectively in declamation, in oratory, and in debate, and the Bond prize, added in 1876, for the best commencement oration, have always proved a strong stimulus to Amherst students. Individual training in declamation was taken up at once by the two teachers in as full measure as possible. Each class was gathered also in the class room as in previous years for declamation or for debate, and the three upper classes met for "rhetoricals" in the chapel on Wednesday afternoon for an hour and a quarter, an occasion which was probably as irksome to the students as to the professor, shortening as it did the precious half-holiday.

The need of practice in writing English was recognized. Compositions were required during two terms of freshman, sophomore, and junior year, and were elective for a further term or two. So far as possible they were criticised with attention and often read in class. Mr. Neill soon secured classes in rhetoric for three terms during the course, supplementing the meagre textbooks of the day by lectures; and junior and senior classes each gave an hour a week for two terms to the practice of debate. Much of the work was rudimentary. The teaching of English in school and in college was "still in its youth," he writes, "and a somewhat callow youth at that."

It is not easy to measure the amount of vitality and of thought necessarily given to a work dealing so largely with individuals. Each student appeared sooner or later for a rehearsal or for criticism of written work and each student was a different man to deal with. In Mr. Neill each found a cordial greeting and a strong human interest which pierced through the routine. Mechanical treatment of a teacher's work was impossible to him. To make the study of rhetoric constructive so that a student might say best what was in him to say, to make elocution a means of equally complete self-expression in declamation and, later, in stating the student's own thought, was the end he sought. For this he patiently worked through the inevitable drills. The prizes he regarded only as a secondary stimulus, though he sympathized cordially with the joy of winning or the hardship of losing them as the experience came to individual men.

The Hardy debate then took place near the end of the winter term and therefore stood by itself as an event. Mr. Neill thought it the most interesting exhibition of the year, particularly in its early form of purely extemporaneous argument. Before he took charge of it the question had usually been given to the men only ten minutes before the debate as they sat on the platform in sight of the audience. Then and there they decided on which side they should speak, and how they should defend it. "The students strain every mental and oratorical nerve," he wrote. "The chapel is always crowded." He soon decided to lengthen the interval between the giving of the question and the opening of the debate to two hours, securing for the men a little more time for thought without destroying the extemporaneous quality of the arguments. It was so conducted as long as Mr. Neill was in charge of it.

In all these varied activities he took enjoyment. "They take hold well," he writes of his rhetoric class, and in a family letter: "They seem to take whatever I say outside of the textbook with good attention and interest. When the class was over they broke out in the college student applause." His marked frankness and his sunny humor gave him an appeal to students, and a rich voice helped to endow him for his work.

From the beginning of his life in Amherst he was studying industriously to prepare and develop a course in literature. His aim was growing clear. He wrote (March, 1875): "I am becoming more and more determined besides giving information in regard to English literature to attempt to recall the students from the weak and watery writing of the present to the powerful and pure authors of the golden age. . . . In a vain attempt to keep somewhere abreast of the publishers we give no thought or study to those kings of poetry and prose." He felt that the prevailing methods of teaching literature too often confined the student largely to facts about literature, historical and biographical, or to the ready-made acceptance of criticism upon it. Even the necessary study of its form and structure was often made purely external, and its own vivifying spring had been choked by an accumulated litter of dried and half-dead knowledge. His later papers are full of sentences conveying such ideas, some of which make his standpoint clearer. "The desire," he wrote, "to reduce all study of literature to the exigencies of an examination is the most efficient way of so teaching [it] as

to stab it to the heart. . . . It will be of no use simply to instruct students in the qualities of figurative language, in rules of metre, and in the difference between the diction of prose and that of poetry. Poetry itself . . . must be read and re-read until it comes to make its definite and peculiar appeal." "To approach any work of art we must behold it with our own eyes." Yet this did not imply in his plans for the student a limp easy-chair surrender to the charm of prose or to the added music of poetry. Quoting again: "Contact [with literature] must be accompanied by minute and faithful study of the principles upon which the best models of art are constructed,—study sometimes so similar to the lines of scientific procedure that the method has been called the scientific study of literature." Of course, he planned to teach the influences of race and nation, of climate and society, of religion and of modes of thought, as well as the far-reaching inspiration received from the genius of other races, as forces slowly shaped the channel of the ever-widening and deepening stream of literature. But the study of these and the study of form were to be used in his judgment to secure for his students the supreme "sight of the thing as it really is and in its own light."

The working out of his faith was the problem. Literature might indeed be to him a "quickenng power, revealing the heart of humanity to itself," but how was it to unfold its life to a college class in four or five hours a week during one-third of the college year? There is scant record of the work through the two years from 1875 to 1877. The course was necessarily arranged to cover much ground in its limited time and was most unsatisfactory to Mr. Neill. It was largely given in lectures and secured only such reading as the students could or would crowd in.

Still there was stimulus in the outside air. Taine's "English Literature" had been translated and published in 1874, and, in spite of much criticism, had been ardently welcomed as an eventful study of the literary genius and development of the race. The Clarendon Press and other publishers were pouring out voluminous series of small books, histories of literary periods, or selections of English classics, often edited by such men as Edward Dowden, or William Walter Skeat, scholars alive in thought and in style. In other volumes, less skillfully treated, the original matter was almost buried, Mr. Neill wrote, "in a sarcophagus of notes."

"But," he adds, "the vitality of the literature has never been so severely tested and it endures the embalming of annotation as an evidence of its immortality." Taken as a whole they were most valuable handbooks. A little later appeared Stopford Brooke's "Primer of English Literature," published in 1877. It was a study of literary history finely worked out, in tiny compass which did not exclude charm of style. Mr. Neill used it for some years as a starting point for work.

Best of all, in the college year of 1877-78, Amherst revised her curriculum and opened many courses to election, among them English literature. The fresh air of opportunity began to blow in through the open doors, stimulating the ambition of every teacher whom it touched. The former senior course was dropped into junior year, but it was at once made possible for students to elect the work for two terms, thus doubling the time previously allotted to it. It needed only patience and foresight to secure further time in the curriculum now that the iron band of the old system was removed.

Many students elected the lengthened course. It began with the study of Celtic influences, traced the history and opened the pages of literature as far as the end of the seventeenth century. Special attention was given to the study of Chaucer, Spenser, Milton, Dryden, and Shakespeare. The aim was to secure familiarity with a few writers rather than information about many. "The students are assisted to discover the peculiarities of the authors," says the catalogue, "by textbooks, by lectures, and by the discussion of the principles of literary criticism." Their work was tested by recitation and by examinations.

To certain men, as their after years showed, even this incomplete course brought strong literary impulse. It was vitalized by the enthusiasm and sympathetic appreciation of the teacher. But the large class needed sifting for further and deeper work, and the course needed extension and enriching. By the spring of 1879, Mr. Neill had made a plan and secured a place in the schedule for a senior course which should follow and continue that of junior year. To-day it would be called a "seminar" course, but it had no such lordly name at the time. It was a departure from Amherst ways and it was so far tentative that the college catalogue of 1879-80 has no mention of it, although it was working, and working well, through-

out the fall and winter terms of that year. It was limited to men who had taken the junior work in literature and only twelve men were allowed in a division. This usually meant two divisions. The class met in the little third story room in the front of Walker Hall, now Walker Hall 13, sitting informally around a table. Through the summer vacation Mr. Neill had watched with almost boyish pleasure the making of that long, plain oak table which signified to him the hope of a kind of fellowship in work with the men who were to gather about it. The only way by which he could get four hours a week for both divisions was to take two consecutive hours for two days for each division, from two to four o'clock in the sleepy time after the early dinner. This made a long session each day. Would students endure it?

The course covered the period from Dryden's time to the early nineteenth century. For some years one author was studied each week, the chief poets from Dryden to Wordsworth, or Arnold; the prose writers from Bunyan to De Quincey or Carlyle. Generous readings from the author of the week were assigned; topics for study, historical, biographical and critical were minutely worked out and distributed in advance. On these topics a thorough examination was conducted during the first two-hour meeting of the class. At the second meeting one man read an extended essay, his special work for the term, on the same author. Each man in the class was expected to follow the reading by individual criticism of the essay and the professor summed up the study of the author from his own point of view. The work was repeated in a second division (when there was a second) with different students and another essayist. The men were marked upon readings reported, upon the examination on the topics, upon their essays, and also upon their criticism on the essays of others.

The class was an immediate success. The intimacy of relation, the freedom of talk, were then novel. The men responded with an enthusiasm most stimulating to the teacher. They sometimes came from the class room wishing that a stenographer might have taken down for them Mr. Neill's own words of charm and power. The thorough work gave aim and dignity to the whole college course in literature and Mr. Neill felt, perhaps for the first time, that he was in some degree attaining his end. One student characterized the class work as "a soft (?) course in which the men worked like dogs."

Mrs. Neill remembers the pleasure with which her husband came into the house one day after meeting Professor Garman, perhaps the most honored and beloved teacher of the college. "Neill," he said, "you've got ahead of us all in your method." For years the movement of faculty meetings was occasionally interrupted by complaint from other teachers that the seniors were giving undue time to their work in literature, and the readings were later somewhat reduced solely on that account. It was characteristic of Mr. Neill that when this became necessary, he reduced the number of authors studied, rather than treat any one of them more superficially.

The next step was to provide work upon the early beginnings of English writings. Mr. Chickering (associate professor since 1877) spent the year of 1880-81 in absence preparing to offer a course in Anglo-Saxon and Early English. On his return such an elective was secured, beginning with the winter term of sophomore year, continuing for a year, and leading directly into Mr. Neill's course in literature. This gave unity and historical sequence as never before.

During Mr. Chickering's absence from college his place had been taken by Mr. Stanton Coit, of the class of 1879, and he was retained for another year after Mr. Chickering returned with the new enlargement of work. For the first time the English department had three men on its faculty, and it succeeded from that time in maintaining this number. In the autumn of 1882 Mr. Neill was fortunate enough to secure the appointment of Rev. John F. Genung (Union, 1870) as professor of English. He was to take charge of rhetoric and of much of the written work.

Professor Genung brought to the department strong reinforcement. No words are needed here to do him honor. That has already been given to him in noble measure. But it is impossible to forget the support which was given to Mr. Neill by his finely trained mind, by his working power, and by the loyal friendship which united the two men from the beginning to the end of their life together. Each appreciated the earnest and lovable nature of the other.

The new professor at once arranged his work with a master's hand. He made it constructive by giving his classes persistent practice in writing. No textbooks which he could find were satisfactory to him, and it was but a few years before his own admirable

and successful "Rhetoric" was in use in the college and in many schools all over the country. As his power developed, book after book of value dropped from his hand, and in after years he added golden literary opportunities for the students.

There was now (1882-83) a well established course in English work at Amherst. It was divided among the three teachers, but was carefully developed and progressive. It offered training in elocution, in rhetoric, in the English language, and in its literature. The entering class was required to take it up, and might continue it until the spring of senior year. A sophomore might, if he chose, begin the study of Anglo-Saxon and pass on from its scanty remains of poetry to know the minds and hearts of the great English writers through an unbroken course of more than two years. So much of organization had been achieved, part of it an inheritance from the past, but a large part due to the initiative and direction of Mr. Neill in the eight years which had passed since his appointment.

In the summer of 1885 Professor Chickering left Amherst and Rev. Henry A. Frink (Hamilton, 1870) was appointed Professor of Logic and Oratory. Under his care the scope of that side of the department was ably extended and developed, and as time went on his personality won in an unusual degree the affection of the student body.

Mr. Neill had been largely relieved from the care of elocution for some time, and on Professor Frink's coming the word "Oratory" was dropped from his official title, as later, in 1889, the word "Rhetoric" was transferred from his own to that of Professor Genung. As "Professor of English Literature" he was able to devote himself exclusively to the literary teaching which he loved. It occupied his full attention and ability. The College was growing slowly but steadily in numbers. His junior classes continued large and exacted much study and strength. There were always changes to be made, weak places to stiffen, lagging men to spur to honest endeavor. The reward came in the interest which was awakened in many men of literary aptitudes, drawing them steadily, year after year, into the inner circle of the senior elective.

From his early years in Amherst Mr. Neill devoted the summer term of about ten weeks to the study of Shakespeare. His method here was also of the intensive sort. In the class room itself but one

or two plays were studied, and a large part of the work consisted in their patient interpretation, line by line, to explain archaisms and obscurities. The origin of their plots was touched on, they were placed in their historical setting, and their dramatic construction was made clear. As the course grew in completeness, each scene was analyzed under four categories, as to (1) the central motive, (2) the dramatic purpose, (3) the development of plot, (4) the development of character.

But this partially mechanical work was not allowed to leave Shakespeare's men and women half dead upon the field. The class was kept face to face with the laughing, suffering, sinning and conquering characters of the drama. The breath of life was in them. They jested and they sorrowed along their way, revealing in unconsciousness the poet's deepest theme. Under such treatment "Macbeth" became a vision of subtle, overpowering temptation and of sin's bitter fruit; and the pages of "As You Like It" breathed the charm of human fellowship, far away from the haunts of "getting and spending," in the Forest of Arden.

To give the class a wider outlook, four other plays were studied by them independently of the teacher, and frequent examinations, demanding thought as well as memory, tested their work.

Mr. Neill was fortunate during his teaching in the steady publication in successive volumes, of the great Variorum Edition of Shakespeare by Dr. Furness, as well as in Dr. Rolfe's scholarly edition of the plays in form admirably adapted to student study. To the immense textual study of Shakespeare he gave full respect. The work of the Shakespeare Society in ascertaining the chronology of the plays through the counting of run-on lines and weak endings interested him greatly as a means of tracing the growth of the poet's power. But he felt it hardly worth while to clutter the undergraduate mind with much allusion to the philological study which might await the riper scholar.

In Mr. Neill's entire plan for his classes there was great restraint. It must be clear that a student who had taken the entire course in literature at Amherst might have been unable to talk glibly of many an English author. Good writers had been calmly left on one side for the sake of concentration upon a small number who were greater. But the Amherst student left college with a sound body of knowledge; he knew for himself the charm of good writing

and the power of great thought. He was in his measure competent to approach the new, to range the wide field, to judge or to create. An alumnus who has given eminent service in university education and in public affairs wrote to Mr. Neill of his own work in college, a score of years after graduation: "My interest in poetry and in statecraft abide. The kernel of the former I trace unhesitatingly to my study of Byron and my summer with you [in England]; that of the latter to Burke. Though I had grown up among books it was not until I took your course that I began to accumulate a library the size of which has strained the capacity of every house I could afford."

Pleasant encouragement came to Mr. Neill in 1888, through the establishment by Daniel Kent, Esq. (Amherst, 1875), of an annual prize of \$100 for the best essay on a subject drawn from English literature. It was eagerly contested by his best men.

In the years since Professor Chickering had left Amherst the courses in Anglo-Saxon and Early English had been given up. In 1898, after the death of Professor Frink, George B. Churchill (Amherst, 1889) was elected Professor of English and Public Speaking.

Professor Churchill was already recognized in Germany as having done scholarly work in Shakespeare as well as in Early and Middle English. He had previously been trained in Amherst ideals and methods, and he now brought his experience as a teacher and his acquired knowledge into ready coördination with the plans of the department. He took charge at once of the study of language and literature from Anglo-Saxon times until after Chaucer's day, as well as of public speaking. Again the unbroken English course in college ran from the beginning of freshman year until graduation, progressive and strong.

Greatly relieved by this valuable and affectionate assistance, Mr. Neill, in 1900, carried out long-desired plans, offering to the juniors a course in American literature, and another on the English drama before Shakespeare. He took them up with the enthusiasm of a young man and pressed on with his other work as usual. But near the end of the college year his health failed suddenly and seriously. In the hope of regaining it he spent nearly a year quietly resting among the beautiful English scenes which he loved. He again undertook a part of his work in the autumn of 1902 but was obliged

after a few weeks to let it finally drop from his hands into those of other men. From that time his life was one of extreme physical weakness until his death in June, 1904.

With a thoughtful kindness deeply appreciated by him, the Trustees of the College had made him Emeritus Professor of English Literature a year before his death.

Nothing has been said here of Mr. Neill as a preacher, though for years it was part of his duty to fill the pulpit of the College Church at regular intervals, and he was welcomed often in many a New England church. Nor has there been any expression of his great interest in raising the standard, and in giving life and sanity to the methods of teaching English in preparatory schools. These pages confine themselves to a brief record of his ideal and his work as a teacher.

The tangible result showed in "that development of the English department," noted by Professor Genung in the *Olio*, as so largely Mr. Neill's work, "by which it was specialized into the various branches, each having its distinctive courses and teachers."

But the supreme test of a teacher's work is not to be found in statistics of outward development. Did he approach his own ideal in his teaching? Was his work of energizing power?

Those who loved Mr. Neill most would not claim for him a universal appeal as a teacher. This was partly inherent in the nature of the subject which he taught. There are always students in college doing successful and even brilliant work in other lines to whom delicate literary discriminations are, in their own phrase, but "hot air." In a recent review Professor Brander Matthews writes: "All high school students and all college undergraduates ought to be exposed to the contagion of literature; but many of them will be immune, more or less unable to develop any keen interest in books as books." The late Professor Winchester said once: "I think, indeed, that the study of literature should always be elective, for the degree of enjoyment that must precede literary appreciation can not be required or commanded."

On the other hand, a graduate wrote of Mr. Neill, years after leaving college: "Not only his personality, but, I think, the more intimate and natural character of study in English literature, placed him in more personal relations with his students and gave him a peculiar place in the recollection and feeling of those whose

aptitudes enabled them to appreciate his teaching. [He held] a special place among my teachers."

Men who wrote of his work after it was ended spoke with singular accord of the "inspiration" which it had given them. He was, they said, "a singularly inspiring teacher." "He knew how to kindle aspiration," they wrote. "He left a touch of inspiration on many, many lives."

Whatever the source of that influence, it was not the shallow utterance of emotional rhetoric. He was an idealist by nature and his faith glowed through his thought. The felicitous or telling phrase, the shining word, came to him as the breeze comes. But those close to his daily life knew that the firm basis of his teaching was faithful, conscientious, thorough work. He was hampered by a memory that balked at dates and at quotations of other men's words, though it was keenly retentive of their organized thought. He was seriously limited at times by ill health, unwillingly confessed. But he accepted each limitation with unconquered purpose and with an almost unconquered blitheness. "When a man knows his limitations he knows his strength," was his philosophy. His preparation for classes was freshly made, so far as possible, no matter how familiar the theme of the day. He delved into the minutiae of his subject so far as they bore upon its full comprehension. Every detail about an author and his environment was material if it helped to make the background against which stood forth the man and his work. Then his critical insight and analytical power came into play. His intuitions were keen but he fortified them by strenuous study and by concentrated thought.

He despised slipshod work whether in himself or in others and his constant injunction in practical matters was "Think it through." His standards were therefore high for his classes, and it became sometimes a painful duty which he never dodged to give to some student, disappointed in his marks, a new understanding of his distance from the goal. "It is easy," he said once, "to deal with a good student or with a poor one; but to know how to treat one who is poor, but thinks he is good, is the problem." He was not unsympathetic, but he felt that he was set in his place to help a groping student to find himself.

To the men who sought his study to consult him about work which they were doing he was lavish of time and friendliness. They

have not forgotten it nor the faith and courage which he gave them. Years after graduation, one man wrote from a great university in which he still holds high position: "[A late visit to Amherst] has made me think of the many other times I have left your study with head higher, not in pride, but in buoyant hope. What would we young fellows do without such men as you to let us see now and then that there might be something in us after all? I am most thankful for it all." And later: "My intellectual debt to him I share with all his students but the debt of friendship admits no fellow in its recognition, and that debt is very great. Such a friend is the best of gifts to any man."

Only the men of his classes could estimate Mr. Neill's completed work in the college, and their words were those of deep appreciation.

A class paused in the glad days of its twentieth reunion to say of him, "He was inspired by love of literature and of young men;" and one of its honored members voiced his own feeling in the brief but pregnant message:

"He was a great teacher."

COLLEGE NOTES

WINTER ATHLETICS

THE splendid record of the swimming team furnishes consolation for an otherwise unsuccessful season of minor athletics. The basketball team won but two games out of a schedule of twelve. The hockey team was never victorious, though seldom beaten by a decisive margin. But Mr. Nelligan's swimmers have just concluded a third season without a defeat and have now fifteen consecutive victories to their credit. In addition S. B. Damon, '22, secured the New England and the national intercollegiate championships in the 50-yard dash.

The two victories in basketball were scored over M. A. C., by the close score of 22-21, and over the University of Rochester. The remaining games were easily won by Amherst's opponents. The prevailing score in the hockey matches was 2-1 with Amherst invariably on the losing end.

Amherst put out the strongest swimming team in New England with the exception of Yale. Only twice during the season, in the meets with M. I. T. and Springfield, was the result of any meet in doubt. Harvard, Lehigh, Williams, Wesleyan, Rensselaer Tech., and Syracuse were beaten by large scores. Amherst placed fourth in the New England intercollegiate meet and tied with Rutgers for second in the national intercollegiates. Damon in the dashes, Captain Whitcomb in the 220-yard swim, and Ewer in the dive were conspicuously successful throughout the season.

In intramural athletics the event of greatest interest was the boxing and wrestling tournament held in Pratt Gymnasium late in February. A large number of men contested in the various classes and as a result the finals were often hard-fought bouts. The usual interfraternity basketball series brought Delta Kappa Epsilon and Psi Upsilon to the fore, the latter winning the championship game, but only after playing an extra period. The non-fraternity relay team distanced all competitors.

FOOTBALL, 1921

Wesley Englehorn, former Dartmouth tackle and a member of Walter Camp's All-American team for 1913, has been chosen football coach for the coming season. He was the unanimous choice of the committee on athletics and the appointment has been approved by the Alumni Council. Englehorn graduated from Dartmouth in 1914, where he was for two years a varsity player and during his senior year served as an assistant coach to the team. For three years he was head coach at the Case School of Applied Science in Cleveland, and last season he worked under Frank Cavanaugh to turn out the championship eleven of Boston University.

On the schedule for 1921 appear three teams not met by Amherst during the past few years. The first game is with Springfield College at Springfield, and the first home game is with Tufts. Both of these teams from previous records should prove to be worthy opponents. M. A. C. also appears on the schedule for the first time in many years.

The complete schedule for the football season of 1921 is as follows:

- Sept. 24. Springfield, at Springfield.
- Oct. 1. Columbia, at New York City.
- Oct. 8. Tufts, at Amherst.
- Oct. 15. Union, at Schenectady.
- Oct. 22. M. A. C., at Amherst.
- Oct. 29. Hamilton, at Amherst.
- Nov. 5. Wesleyan, at Amherst.
- Nov. 12. Williams, at Williamstown.

IN BRIEF

At the close of the winter term the score in the Trophy of Trophies contest stood 6-all. Amherst had won in football (4) and swimming (2); Williams in basketball (3), hockey (2), and debating (1). The remaining sports with the points allotted to each are: baseball (4), track (4), tennis (2), and golf (1). To prevent Williams from acquiring permanent ownership of the cup Amherst must win six points more.

* * *

President Meiklejohn, much refreshed by a seven months' vacation in England and Italy, returned to Amherst for a brief visit

early in March in order to confer with members of the Faculty on questions of program and personnel affecting the next academic year. He spoke to the college body in Chapel the day after his return, taking as his text a sentence from Kant: "For it is extremely absurd to expect to be enlightened by reason, and yet prescribe to her beforehand on which side she must incline." He sailed for Italy on March 22, but will return for Commencement and the Centennial Celebration. He is scheduled to deliver the main address of Centennial Day on "Amherst's Ideals for Her Second Century."

* * *

"The Great Divide" by William Vaughn Moody was presented in College Hall on Thursday evening, March 19, before a large and appreciative audience. The performance was a joint production, the first in several years, by the Masquers of Amherst College and the Smith College Dramatics Association. In acting, the honors were evenly shared by C. S. Wilcox, '23, and Miss Marion Watts, each of whom interpreted a difficult emotional rôle with restrained power. Mr. Glass coached the play. Forthcoming attractions by the Masquers include a musical comedy called "Steady! Eddie!" by Harmon, Mackenzie, and Woodard, which will be performed during Prom. week, and a possible program of original one-act plays.

* * *

"The Life Indeed" by Prof. John Franklin Genung was published early in February. This is the second of the Amherst Books. It is based on a series of talks given before a large Bible class in the Old South Church, Boston, and its sub-title defines it as "a review, in terms of common thinking, of the Scripture history issuing in immortality." Another volume announced for speedy publication in the series is entitled "Essays in Biblical Interpretation" by Henry Preserved Smith, '69, formerly pastor of the College Church.

* * *

At the fifth Intercollegiate Singing Contest, held in the new Town Hall in New York City on February 26, the Amherst Glee Club was awarded third place. Harvard was the winner, and

Dartmouth received honorable mention. Other clubs competing were those of Columbia, New York University, Pennsylvania, Penn State, and Princeton.

* * *

A new trophy for athletic prowess has been given by Mrs. Edith Mossman in memory of her husband, Howard Hill Mossman, '98. The Mossman Cup will be presented each year to that member of the Senior Class who, in the opinion of the committee, has brought during his four years at Amherst the greatest honor in athletics to his Alma Mater. The committee on award will be composed of the president of Student Council, the head of the Physical Education department, and the chairman of the Student Activities committee.

* * *

Faculty participation in athletics was unusually keen during the winter term. A professorial basketball team challenged all comers early in the season and played a schedule of six games, winning from the Henry Ward Beecher Club, Delta Upsilon, and M. A. C. Faculty, and losing to Theta Delta Chi, M. A. C. Faculty (return game), and in a closely contested game to Scarab. Seventeen members of the Faculty also played through a round-robin squash tournament, which was won handily by Professor Baxter.

* * *

The Clyde Fitch lectures this year were delivered by President William Allan Neilson of Smith College on the subject, "Was Shakespeare a Philosopher?" Mr. George B. Parks, whose term as Kellogg Fellow expires at the end of this year, also delivered a series of four lectures on "Modern British Novelists."

* * *

"Paige's horse" is now a thing of the past. After thirty-eight years of continuous operation by members of the Paige family, the historic stable was sold at auction on March 29th.

THE

Amherst Graduates' Quarterly

Published by THE ALUMNI COUNCIL OF AMHERST COLLEGE

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Published in NOVEMBER, FEBRUARY, MAY *and* AUGUST

Address all communications to Box 607, Amherst, Mass.

Subscription, \$2.00 a year

Single copies, 50 cents

Advertising rates furnished on request

Copyright, 1921, by the Alumni Council of Amherst College

Entered as second-class matter November, 1920, at the post-office at
Springfield, Mass., under the act of March 3, 1879.

EDITORIAL NOTES

TWO friends and benefactors of the College have recently died. Edmund Cogswell Converse, donor of the Converse Memorial Library, died in Pasadena, Cal., on April 4th, aged 71 years. He was born in Boston and educated at the Boston Latin School, but did not attend college. Instead he entered immediately upon the career that was to make him for many years an important figure in Eastern banking and business circles. At the time of his death he was a director of a number of banks, railroads, and industrial corporations. In memory of his brother, James Blanchard Converse, of the class of 1867, he gave to Amherst College in 1916 the beautiful library building that bears his name. By the terms of his will \$200,000 is bequeathed to the College for the upkeep and development of the library, and Amherst is also named one of ten colleges to receive a scholarship fund of \$50,000.

E. A. Thompson died in Amherst on April 1st, aged 77 years. Mr. Thompson came to Amherst in his thirtieth year, and while busied with his mechanical work, still found time, with characteristic zeal, to take private instruction in general chemistry from

Professor Goessman of the Agricultural College, in qualitative analysis from Harris, and in mineralogy from Emerson of Amherst College. Gradually he attained to the unofficial position of mechanic for the science departments in both colleges, and was frequently employed in the repair and construction of apparatus by officers of Mount Holyoke and Smith. As his wonderful abilities became better known, he was employed by far distant institutions. Professor Todd engaged him as mechanic on two of his eclipse expeditions.

Mr. Thompson was, from its inception, a member of the Amherst Science Club. For a period he was officially engaged in the department of physics. Amherst College in 1912 bestowed upon him the honorary degree of Master of Science.

A description of his interesting every-day life, by Ray Stannard Baker, appeared in the *American Magazine* for April, 1914, and in the April, 1912, number of the *QUARTERLY* was included an appreciation of Mr. Thompson as a student and friend of the College.

His work was far removed from that of the usual mechanic, in that he was always a student of fundamental theories, not content simply to do the job well, but striving always to know the principles upon which scientific instruments were constructed. Once in possession of this knowledge, he was ready to suggest unexpected improvements and to invent novel and brilliant modifications. During the late war he was called upon to apply range-finders to officers' field-glasses. This involved constructing a pantograph of heavy form which would accurately reduce the large design to a total length of one-quarter inch; he then succeeded, after many experiments, in etching these lines upon the cover-glass with the vapor of hydrofluoric acid, so that the lines when magnified stood out clear in the field.

Like the workman of the Middle Ages, Mr. Thompson was a thorough artist. He painted scenes of the sea, near which he was brought up. He modeled statuettes of two members of the Faculty. He delighted to work in ivory and rare woods.

"Uncle Eddie," as he was affectionately called, was a good citizen of the town, in touch with men of all classes. His deeds were those of a Christian gentleman and will live after him; but his loss to the town and to the college can never be replaced.

THE photograph of Amherst College reproduced in this number of the QUARTERLY is one of three aerial views taken by Mr. Lloyd W. Bell of Springfield. These are, we believe, the only photographs yet taken that show the whole college in its setting. By way of contrast we reproduce two early portraits of Amherst College. The drawing by O. W. Hitchcock, dated 1821, shows South College on the right and the old village meeting-house on the left. Unless the grove of trees between the buildings was merely a product of the artist's fancy intended to conceal the unsightly horse-sheds behind the church, this drawing must be the earliest portrait of Amherst College in existence. In the more familiar drawing by Mary Hitchcock, also dated 1821, the grove has been thinned to one or two trees. The second view, from a woodcut of about 1830-40, shows the four buildings that then crowned College Hill: from left to right, Old North College, Middle (now North) College, the Chapel, and South College. The line of the Campus then followed the fence immediately in front of the row of buildings.

LIBRI SCRIPTI PERSONÆ

PROFESSOR EDWIN A. GROSVENOR, LL. D., L. H. D., who reviews the important narrative of the Peace Negotiations by Former Secretary Lansing, '86, needs no introduction to Amherst men.

PROFESSOR OTTO MANTHEY-ZORN has been a member of the German department since 1906.

WALTER A. DYER, '00, author and farmer, has been a frequent contributor to the QUARTERLY since its foundation, and for a number of years served as its associate editor.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

THE IMPERSONATION OF LORD JEFFERY AMHERST

So much interest has been shown in the portrayal of Lord Jeffery Amherst at the Centennial Gift Rally in Amherst last November, and also at the Lord Jeffery Amherst Dinner of the New York Alumni Association a week later, that it seems appropriate to record the origin of this feature of recent Amherst gatherings.

The idea was originated by Collin Armstrong, '77, when he was president of the Amherst Alumni Association of New York, and the first presentation was at the annual New York dinner in 1913. The impersonator of Lord Jeffery on this and later occasions was Maurice L. Farrell, '01.

The monologue of Lord Jeffery, written by Mr. Armstrong, is herewith printed for the first time, as some future Amherst gatherings may wish to reproduce this impressive dramatic feature.

(The lights go out. When they are turned on, Lord Jeffery Amherst appears in the uniform of a British major general of the eighteenth century. He speaks.)

Men of Amherst! Foster-sons of a beautiful, cherishing Alma Mater, my heart's greeting to you. For these many years, invisible to you, my eyes with growing pride have watched your endeavors and progress. Even as I, buffeting hardships, tried to blaze the way for civilization through the primeval wilder-

ness, so you have borne high aloft the banner of education and Christianity.

In a spirit of admiration and affection I have strayed through your beautiful groves and among your classic halls with those who have been your leaders in by-gone days: Hitchcock, Stearns, Seelye, Harris, and best beloved of them all, he whom you with affectionate reverence call "Old Doc." Prepared for life's struggles and achievement under their guidance, you have gone forth—I have seen you go—to impress Amherst ideals and principles upon the whole world; and my soul is full of joy over your success.

Many a time I have heard the empyrean ring with that inspiring song of contest, "Cheer for old Amherst," and those other words and strains in my honor; and I cannot tell you of the thrills they send through my ethereal being. My sons, you owe a debt of undying gratitude to your brothers who were inspired to such heights of poesy and such forceful melody.

I must detain you no longer from a feast I cannot share. Partake of it as valiant soldiers that you are, and remember always that Lord Jeffery is with you in spirit, fondly proud of you and deeply sensible of the great distinction you have brought to his name by your influence and your achievements.

—Good Night!—Farewell!

THE ASSOCIATIONS

BROOKLYN

The Brooklyn alumni held their annual spring dinner at the University Club of Brooklyn on Thursday evening, April 7th. There was a large attendance and much enthusiasm over the approaching Centennial. The speakers of the evening included Acting-President George D. Olds, William C. Breed, '93, who is president of the Amherst Association of New York, Eugene S. Wilson, '02, and Bruce Barton, '07.

BOSTON

On February 5th the Musical Clubs gave their first concert outside the vicinity of Amherst at Whitney Hall, Brookline. A good number—about 350—of the alumni and friends of Amherst were on hand to enjoy a very pleasant evening's entertainment.

For the past two months a few of the Amherst men in Boston have been for lunch every Friday at 12.30 at Frank Locke's in an informal way. One Friday in March Mr. Englehorn, who is to coach the football team next fall, was

present and outlined the situation as he saw it for next year. He called attention to the rather difficult schedule that has been arranged and the lightness of the material that would be available, but hoped that, with the support, of the alumni and students Amherst would again have a winning team.

CONNECTICUT ASSOCIATION

E. W. Pelton, '01, and F. R. Gilpatric, '09, of New Britain, Conn., have been active in a campaign for \$38,000 conducted by the New Britain United Community Corporation. This organization secures and distributes funds for carrying on the work of eight charitable organizations.

Mr. Pelton is president of the organization and chairman of the committee on lists and estimates. Mr. Gilpatric is chairman of the teams committee.

On Lord Jeffery Night last November, Albert W. Hitchcock of 133 Hawthorne Street, Hartford, Conn., was made an honorary member of the Connecticut Association of Amherst Alumni. Mr. Hitchcock is a son of "Old Doc."

SINCE THE LAST ISSUE

DIED

1862.—Washington Irving Allen, on March 17, 1918 (not previously recorded), at Newton, N. J., aged 78 years.

1871.—Rev. Edward George Stone, on January 10, 1921, at Madison, Conn., aged 75 years.

1872.—Hon. Charles Andrews Doolittle, on January 26, 1921, at Utica, N. Y., aged 71 years.

1873.—Jacob George Thompson, on January 31, 1918 (not previously recorded), at Philadelphia, Pa., aged 69 years.

1874.—George Washington Atwell, on December 14, 1920, in Lima, N. Y., aged 68 years.

1875.—James Poole Bacon, on February 6, 1921, in Boston, Mass., aged 66 years.

1876.—Edward Robinson Smith, on March 21, 1921, at Stamford, Conn., aged 67 years.

1880.—Rev. William Day Simonds, in March, 1921, in Spokane, Wash., aged 65 years.

1881.—Herbert Montague Linnell, on January 4, 1921, in New Haven, Conn., aged 60 years.

1881.—Gordon Parker, on December 13, 1920, at Dorchester, Mass., aged 61 years.

1881.—William Elias Hinchliff, on February 19, 1921, in Rockford, Ill., aged 63 years.

1886.—Rev. William Austin Trow, on February 21, 1921, in Pasadena, Cal., aged 57 years.

1887.—Julius Cecil Knowlton, on January 27, 1921, in New Haven, Conn., aged 55 years.

1897.—Edmund Mortimer Blake, on January 12, 1921, in Oakland, Cal., aged 46 years.

1898.—Henry Irving Everett, on February 15, 1921, at Foxboro, Mass., aged 43 years.

1916.—Robert M. Rising, in late fall of 1920, at Great Barrington, Mass.

MARRIED

1871.—In New York City, on January 19, 1921, William Crary Brownell and Miss Gertrude Hall.

1872.—In Knoxville, Tenn., recently, Nathan D. Barrows and Mrs. Nannie Dobson Grubbs.

1907.—At Auburn, N. Y., on April 2, 1921, Allan Wyman and Miss Nancy M. Hunt.

1912.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., on March 29, 1921, William Siegrist and Miss Marion Elizabeth MacFarland.

1913.—At Ishawa, Wyo., on March 3, 1921, Philbin R. Orr and Miss Florence Jewett.

1918.—In New York City, on January 15, 1921, Gordon M. Curtis and Miss Evelyn Marie Stratton.

1919.—In Pittsburgh, Pa., on March 1, 1921, Willis H. McAllister and Miss Helen Claudia Brosius.

1919.—In New York City, on February 19, 1921, Merrill Anderson and Miss Louise Gilman.

1920.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., on December 29, 1920, Dudley Bowers Cornell and Miss Doris Armstrong Pennington.

1920.—At Amsterdam, N. Y., on February 5, 1921, Marvin Lee Gray and Miss Kathryn E. Moyer.

BORN

1897.—Martha Cushing Esty, on February 1, 1921, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward T. Esty of Worcester Mass.

1900.—Richard Storer Ward, on October 9, 1920, son of Dr. and Mrs. Edwin St. John Ward of Beirut, Syria.

1902.—Helen Taplin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry B. Taplin of Wellesley, Mass.

1904.—Shelia Chase, on March 25, 1921, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Heman B. Chase of Westfield, Mass.

1908.—A daughter, on February 21, 1921, to Mr. and Mrs. Ned R. Powley of Los Angeles, Cal.

1913.—Bartholomew J. Connolly, 3rd, on March 6, 1921, son of Mr. and Mrs. Bartholomew J. Connolly, Jr., of Brookline, Mass.

1914.—A daughter, on November 29, 1920, to Mr. and Mrs. John T. Carpenter of New York City.

1914.—Dixon Livingstone, son of Mr. and Mrs. Colin Livingstone of Portland, Ore.

1915.—Richard Fairbanks Lyon, on January 4, 1921, son of Mr. and Mrs. Harold A. Lyon of Newton, Mass.

1916.—Edwin Mathews Boynton, on March 18, 1921, son of Mr. and Mrs. Merrill H. Boynton of Bristol, R. I.

THE CLASSES

1847

As stated briefly in the February issue of the QUARTERLY, Samuel Worcester Dana, the oldest living graduate of Amherst College, died of pneumonia at his home in New Castle, Pa., on New Year's Day.

If Mr. Dana had lived until March 14th, he would have been 93 years old, as he was born on March 14, 1828, in

Amherst, the son of Joseph and Clara (Benton) Dana. His grandfather, Amariah Dana, was a Revolutionary soldier who served at the capture of Ticonderoga and at Lexington. His father was a successful farmer in South Amherst, a soldier in the War of 1812 and a prominent abolitionist.

He prepared for college at Amherst Academy, and after graduation studied

law with P. G. Clarke of Auburn, N. Y., at the same time serving as principal of the Genoa Academy. Later he studied with Johnson and Brown of Warren, Pa., and was admitted to the bar in Warren in June, 1853. At this time he began to practise law in New Castle, where he continued in his profession for nearly seventy years. In October, 1855, he was admitted to practise before the Supreme Court of the State. In 1869 he became the partner of S. D. Long, the arrangement continuing until 1907, when Mr. Long withdrew, and Mr. Dana and his son formed a partnership which lasted until his death.

Mr. Dana was the author of a book, "Law and Letters," which is an interesting and authoritative publication, and he has also written many short pamphlets. He was the oldest attorney in point of admission to the bar in the State of Pennsylvania, was a member of the American Bar Association since 1889, and was known as the "Dean of the Association."

He married in 1853, Sarah, the daughter of Henry Falls of Northampton, who died December 11, 1916. There was one son, Richard F., who graduated from Amherst in the class of 1895.

Up to his last illness Mr. Dana, despite his great age, visited his office daily, attending to legal work entrusted to him and manifesting a great interest in the affairs of the court.

1853

The oldest living graduate of Amherst College—by class—is now the Rev. Dr. John A. Hamilton of Cambridge, who was born on December 8, 1829.

1856

While the Rev. John A. Hamilton, D.D., of Cambridge, Mass., is the oldest graduate of Amherst, being sole survivor

of the class of 1853, Josiah T. Reade of Chicago is now the oldest alumnus in years. He was born in Worcester, Mass., on August 4, 1829, and since 1870 has been engaged in business in Chicago.

1862

REV. CALVIN STEBBINS, *Secretary*,
Frammingham Center, Mass.

Washington Irving Allen, born in Richmond, Vt., September 22, 1839, died in Newton, N. J., March 17, 1918. He was educated in Woodstock, Vt., and Amherst, Mass. In the opening of his senior year, in 1861, he joined with some fellow students in raising a company of men, mostly in the vicinity of Pittsfield and Ware, in response to the calls of President Lincoln for men to enlist for the term of three years. The company joined the 31st Mass. Volunteers, and formed part of the expedition which captured New Orleans, April 27, 1862. Under General Banks, Allen took part in battles at Fort Bisland, Port Hudson, where he was wounded, and in three battles in the Red River expedition; in April, 1865, he took part in the siege of Mobile under Canby. He was mustered into service at Pittsfield, Mass., February 20, 1862, as first lieutenant; promoted to be captain, December 24, 1862; mustered out September 9, 1865, as captain and brevet lieutenant-colonel. These facts are on record in the War Department in Washington, D. C., and also in the *Massachusetts State Record of Massachusetts Volunteers*, p. 634. His different commissions were signed by Gov. John A. Andrew of Massachusetts, and by President Johnson and Edwin M. Stanton. After leaving the army Allen spent a few years as planter in Alabama, was connected with a banking company in Chetopa, Kan., was manager of the Stormont Mining Company in Silver

Reef, Utah, held an estate in Jensen, Fla., and retired from business in 1907, afterward living in Newton, N. J., to the time of his death.

The Rev. F. J. Fairbanks, who recently resigned his pastorate of the South Royalston (Mass.) Congregational Church has had a long period of service in the ministry. For nearly sixty years he has labored in this field of work, almost half of the time in the town of Royalston, first as pastor of First Church and later of the South. During his years in the latter pastorate he labored faithfully to make the one place of worship in South Royalston a true community church. Although Mr. Fairbanks has passed the eighty-fifth milestone, he is remarkably well preserved physically and is still mentally alert. With Mrs. Fairbanks he is making his home near Philadelphia, Pa., where they have two sons.

1863

HON. EDWARD W. CHAPIN, *Secretary*,
181 Elm St., Holyoke, Mass.

Governor Gardner of Missouri has appointed Edward C. Robbins of St. Louis to the Board of Supervisors of the State Confederate Soldiers' Home at Higginville, Mo.

1866

HERBERT L. BRIDGMAN, *Secretary*,
604 Carlton Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mrs. Caroline Richardson Brown, wife of Samuel Walley Brown, died at her home in Greenwich, Conn., on March 20th.

1867

PROF. EDWIN A. GROSVENOR, *Secretary*,
Amherst, Mass.

Mrs. Emily Terry, widow of the Rev. Cassius M. Terry, for twenty-five years matron of Hubbard House at Smith Col-

lege, died on February 6th at Northampton, aged 83. Her father was former President Edward Hitchcock of Amherst.

A beautiful memorial tablet has been unveiled in Central Congregational Church, Fall River, to the memory of the late Dr. Michael Burnham, who was pastor of the church from 1870 to 1882. The tablet is of Botticino marble with mosaic borders and brown lettering.

The Rev. Dr. William P. White of Philadelphia has been financial secretary of Lincoln University in Pennsylvania, the oldest institution for the higher education of the negro, for 28 years. He is also the Philadelphia news editor of the *Continent* of Chicago and New York, and vice-president of the permanent committee of home missions of the Synod of Pennsylvania. The plan under which the committee works was drawn up by him and he has never missed a meeting of the committee in 35 years. He is its only surviving original member and official.

1868

WM. A. BROWN, *Secretary*,
9 Prospect Park West, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Much to the regret of the organization, William C. Ball has resigned as president of the Terre Haute Chapter of the American Red Cross. Mr. Ball has served the organization faithfully and constantly for many years, and his retirement is a source of much regret.

1869

WM. REYNOLDS BROWN, ESQ., *Secretary*,
18 East 41st St., New York City.

The Amherst College Library has recently been presented with a collection of books from the estate of the late Rev. Albert S. Tenney

The collection consists of about two hundred books. They are miscellaneous in character and include several sets of very useful reference books. This collection was secured from his estate by a number of pupils and presented by them to the library. Mr. Tenney was an instructor at the General Theological Seminary and for 25 years was rector of Christ Church at Pelham Manor, New York.

Professor W. T. Hewett, Ph.D., formerly head of the German department of Cornell University, is now at Oxford, England, engaged in the final revision of his work on Goldwin Smith, his former colleague. He has prepared the material for a new work on Sherman's March to the Sea, in which he will discuss the burning of Columbia.

1871

PROF. HERBERT G. LORD, *Secretary*,
623 W. 113th St., New York City.

Rev. Edward George Stone died at his home in Madison, Conn., January 10, 1921, aged 75 years. He was born in Warren, Conn., August 4, 1845, the son of George W. and Emily (Lyman) Stone, and prepared for college at Monson Academy. After graduating from Andover Seminary in 1874, he held pastorates in various Congregational churches throughout New England. The last few years of his life were spent in Madison.

There is a perverse obsession among men to estimate values in terms of size. But when one stops to think that until recently much more than half of the population of the United States has been, and still almost half is, rural, and that the upholding and strengthening of the moral and spiritual life of this vast mass of humanity has been the mission of the country pastor, then the value of his work has greatness. It is

his to keep the sources of life clean and sweet. The thousands of petty streams that unite to form the mighty current of national life in no small measure get and keep their virtue from his unproclaimed labors. It was the soldier of the ranks, of unknown name, whose body was laid to rest beneath the Arc de Triumph in Paris. The victory was his. The salvation of France was his. So national welfare belongs to the many unknown. Without them the endeavors of the named great would not avail.

William Crary Brownell, author and critic, and Miss Gertrude Hall, also an author, were married on January 19th in the Church of the Ascension, New York City, by the Rev. Dr. Percy Stickney Grant. It is Mr. Brownell's second marriage, his first wife having died several years ago. Mr. Brownell has long been regarded as one of America's leading critics. The class of 1905 dedicated its *Olio* to him. Among his books are "French Traits," "French Art," "Classic and Contemporary Painting and Sculpture," "Victorian Prose Masters" and "American Prose Masters." He has been a literary adviser of Scribners' for thirty years.

Mrs. Brownell has written several volumes of verse and fiction including "Far from Today," "Allegretto," "Foam of the Sea," "April's Sowing," and "Hundred, and Other Stories."

1872

LYMAN M. PAINE, ESQ., *Secretary*,
4224 Langley Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Hon. Charles A. Doolittle, former mayor of Utica, N. Y., died at his home in that city on January 26, 1921, after a prolonged illness. His death followed that of his wife by just one month.

Mr. Doolittle was born in Utica on September 22, 1849, the son of Charles

H. Doolittle and Julia Tyler Shearman. His father was an Amherst man of the class of 1836, and at the time of his death was a Supreme Court judge. After one year at Yale the son entered Amherst as a sophomore in the class of 1872, graduating with the degree of B.A. He then studied law in Utica, N. Y., with the firm of Adams & Swan, later Doolittle & Swan, and in 1875 commenced his professional life as a member of the firm, then taking the name of Adams, Swan & Doolittle. Mr. Doolittle was appointed U. S. commissioner of jurors by Judge Blatchword. Subsequently he was elected mayor of Utica. He was director in the Oneida County Bank, of which his father for years was president, and an original director of the American District Telegraph Company. He was one of the best known men in the City of Utica.

Charles A. Doolittle married on September 2, 1875, at Newburyport, Mass., Mary Johnson, who was a granddaughter of John Quincy Adams, sixth president of the United States. Surviving him are three sons, two sisters, and one brother.

Clarence A. Burley, a lawyer of Chicago, with crockery, glassware, and banking for recreation, has demonstrated his abiding interest in Amherst College by presenting a candidate for future matriculation in the person of Clarence Burley, born May 3, 1920.

Nathan D. Barrows, a prominent elder of the Second Presbyterian Church of Knoxville, Tenn., was married a few months since to Mrs. Nannie Dobson Grubbs of the same city.

The class of 1872 has voted to hold its formal fiftieth reunion in 1922 and so avoid overcrowding the Centennial.

1873

PROF. JOHN M. TYLER, *Secretary*,
Amherst, Mass.

Dr. Talcott Williams, publicist and former head of the Columbia University School of Journalism, has been elected a member of the board of managers of the American Bible Society. His articles in the *Independent* continue to be a feature of that magazine.

The death has recently been reported of Jacob George Thompson on January 31, 1918, at Philadelphia, Pa. Mr. Thompson was born on July 20, 1848, in Washington County, Pa., prepared for college at Western Reserve, and remained in Amherst for three terms. He was a manufacturer of clothing in Philadelphia.

1874

ELIHU G. LOOMIS, Esq., *Secretary*,
15 State St., Boston, Mass.

George Washington Atwell, Esq., died on Tuesday morning, December 14, 1920, at his home in Lima, N. Y. He was one of the foremost citizens in his community and did much to further the fraternal and civic life of Lima and vicinity.

Mr. Atwell was born on February 22, 1852, on the ancestral farm south of town at Atwell's Crossing, the son of George W. and Mary Ann (Gillean) Atwell, and was the third in direct descent to bear the name of George W. Atwell, his grandfather having come to Lima from the town of Old Hadley, Mass.

He prepared for college at the Lima Seminary, and on graduating from Amherst, where he was a member of the Psi Upsilon fraternity, he studied law with the late Judge E. A. Nash in Lima. Upon being admitted to the bar in 1878 he established himself in the Nash

office, which he was destined to occupy during the entire 42 years in which he practised. Mr. Atwell was one of the best known members of the Masonic fraternity in Western New York, joining Union Lodge, No. 45, F. and A. M., in 1884, and was chosen Worshipful Master for sixteen successive years. He was a member of the Cyrene Commandery and the Rochester Consistory, and had served as District Deputy Grand Master.

At the outbreak of the war, President Wilson appointed Mr. Atwell a member of the New York State Draft Appeal Board, and he served throughout the war as its secretary. Mr. Atwell was connected with the management of Oak Ridge cemetery, serving as both trustee and secretary of the corporation. He acted in like capacity for the Lima Public Library, which will sorely miss his oversight. He was alumni trustee of the Seminary, a director in the Bank of Lima, a member of the County Historical Society, and affiliated with the following Rochester organizations: Genesee Valley Club, University Club, and Rochester Chapter, S. A. R.

Mr. Atwell is survived by his wife, Jane E. Martin Atwell, to whom he was married on September 28, 1887.

1875

PROF. ALFRED D. F. HAMLIN, *Secretary*, 105 Morningside Ave., New York City.

James Poole Bacon, dean of the shorthand reporting profession in New England, died on Sunday, February 6th, in a hospital in Boston after a surgical operation. His death came as a great surprise to his friends and associates, since he had been at his office in Barristers' Hall until the middle of the preceding week.

Mr. Bacon was born in Gloucester on June 1, 1854, the son of Jacob and

Emily (Choate) Bacon. He prepared for college at Monson Academy. He remained at Amherst for only one term of freshman year. He then became a reporter on the Boston *Advertiser*, filling also the position of editor of the weekly edition. To assist him in his reportorial work, he took up the study of shorthand and acquired a rare degree of facility in the art. Through his newspaper experience, he was frequently called upon as general reporter and in 1884 gave up his newspaper duties to become associated with J. M. W. Yerrington, then leading shorthand reporter in Massachusetts. Four years later he went into business for himself.

Mr. Bacon's experience covered the whole development of shorthand reporting. He reported the first important case in Massachusetts to be wholly transcribed on the typewriter. This was an investigation in 1880 on the discipline at the State Prison. The work for which he was most widely known was the reporting of the notable "Monday Lectures" of the Rev. Joseph Cook. Mr. Bacon was one of the few stenographers who was able to report the utterances of Phillips Brooks. He was engaged for many important criminal cases and in 1887 was appointed official stenographer of the Superior Court, holding that position for several years, when he resigned to devote himself entirely to general reporting.

He made his home in Cambridge for many years and is survived by his wife and two sons.

1876

WILLIAM M. DUCKER, *Secretary*, 299 Broadway, New York City.

Professor Frank S. Hoffman of Union College is a member of the review committee of the National Board of Review of Motion Pictures.

Edward Robinson Smith, painter and sculptor and former librarian of the Avery Library, Columbia University, died suddenly on Monday, March 21, at his home in Stamford, Conn. He was 67 years old.

He was born in Beirut, Syria, January 3, 1854, the son of Eli and Hetty (Butler) Smith, and prepared for college at Phillips Andover Academy. After graduation, he studied architecture, sculpture, and painting in Boston, Paris, Munich, and Florence.

In 1880 he became instructor in modeling and art anatomy at the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston. In the next year he came to New York, where he established himself as an artist. His connection with Columbia University began in 1894, when he became librarian of the Avery Architectural Library. In 1900 he became instructor in modeling in the architectural department of Columbia University and in the Teachers' College. He was also associated with Russell Sturgis in the preparation of the *Dictionary of Architecture*. (Macmillan.)

1878

PROF. H. NORMAN GARDINER, *Secretary*,
187 Main St., Northampton, Mass.

Frank W. Stearns was accorded the honor by the Massachusetts presidential electors of conveying the Bay State vote for Harding and Coolidge to Washington.

Frank L. Babbott was chairman of the committee in charge of the Keats Centenary Celebration in New York City on February 23.

Professor D. Herbert Colcord of Pomona College, Claremont, Cal., is planning to spend next year on his sabbatical leave of absence in the East.

About twenty men have already signified their intention of attending the class reunion in connection with the Centennial Celebration of the College. Others, who have not yet responded, will please take note and imitate their example.

1879

PROF. J. FRANKLIN JAMESON, *Secretary*,
1140 Woodward Bldg.,
Washington, D. C.

Baron Naibu Kanda, whose visits to America since his graduation have been very few, crossed the country in April from Seattle to New York to embark on the *Olympic*, April 20, for Europe, going to represent his country at an international conference to be held in May. He will return to the United States in season to attend the Amherst Centennial. His son Yasaka Takagi, professor-designate of American history and institutions in the University of Tokyo, has completed a year and a half of graduate study of American history in Harvard University, and is now in Washington, acquainting himself with the workings of our political system.

Benjamin F. Sanderson of North Tonawanda, New York, has been made editor of *Our Diocesan Fellowship*, a new periodical published by the bishop and executive council of the Episcopal diocese of Western New York.

1880

HENRY P. FIELD, ESQ., *Secretary*,
86 Main St., Northampton, Mass.

Hon. William V. Stuart of Lafayette, Ind., has resigned his position as trustee of Purdue University. The Lafayette *Journal Courier* published the following editorial on his resignation:

No history of Purdue University's progress during the past quarter of a century would be complete without

some reference to the service rendered by William V. Stuart in the upbuilding of the institution. As a trustee of the university for more than twenty years Mr. Stuart had much to do with planning the extensive building program now well advanced and he was also instrumental in widening the scope of the university's educational activities and keeping it in the front ranks of progressive technological schools.

Serving as resident trustee all of that time, he was in closer touch with the work and needs of the institution, perhaps, than any other member of the board, and President Stone has many times expressed his appreciation of Mr. Stuart's efforts in behalf of a greater Purdue.

His retirement from the board occasions regret among all friends of the university, and he will take with him their best wishes and the hope that he may find in the rest thus afforded a means of speedily restoring him to health.

Prof. J. F. McGregory has not yet entirely recovered from injuries received in a railroad accident last June. He has not yet taken up his work as head of the department of chemistry at Colgate. He is traveling in the West, but expects to be at Amherst at Commencement.

Prof. E. C. Richardson attended all the sessions of the Assembly and open committee of the League of Nations at Geneva.

Stephenson is about to change his offices in New York City. Letters at present should be sent to his home address, 409 Hillside Place, South Orange, N. J.

Rev. William Day Simonds, pastor of the Unitarian Church at Spokane, Wash., died of heart trouble in March, 1921. Simonds was at Amherst only the first term of freshman year. After leaving Amherst he was graduated from the Congregational Theological Seminary in Chicago. He was born in Winnebago County, Ill., March 31, 1855. His first

church after leaving the Seminary was at Jefferson, Ill. He then had churches at Iowa Falls, Iowa; Battle Creek, Mich.; Madison, Wis.; Seattle, Wash.; Oakland, Cal.; and Spokane. Dr Simonds was one of the leaders in the Unitarian Church. He was widely known as a lecturer and author. Two months before his death he had sent to his publishers a manuscript on Mark Twain which is to appear in book form.

"Star King of California," a biography, "The Christ of the Human Heart," "Sermons from Shakespeare," and numerous other books are from the pen of Mr. Simonds. Surviving Mr. Simonds are his widow, Mrs. Ida Simonds, two daughters and two sons.

A very unusual and unprecedented action was taken by Princeton University recently in promoting Professor E. O. Richardson to the position of "director" of the library, which corresponds to a position of librarian-emeritus. This includes an arrangement whereby Professor Richardson is free to spend half of each year in travel, research, or study, to be considered as a form of reward for his long and valuable services. He is at present in Europe.

1881

FRANK H. PARSONS, Esq., *Secretary*,
60 Wall Street, New York City.

The plans for the class reunion are progressing favorably. Eighteen men have already promised to be there and returns are just beginning to come in.

Three members of the class have recently died, making eleven since our last reunion.

Herbert Montague Linnell died of arterio-sclerosis on January 4, 1921, in his sixty-first year. He was with the class but one year, going into the class of '82 for a time and finally leaving

Amherst and beginning his business career with the Thompson-Houston Electric Company of Boston. He has been connected with electrical matters since that time, though for several years before his death he was in ill health and not actively engaged in business. He is survived by his daughters, Miss Gertrude B. Linnell of New York and Mrs. Justin P. Miner of New Haven, Conn.

Gordon Parker was with '81, for two years, leaving college to go into the drug business, in which he continued up to the time of his death, having had stores in Brockton, Woburn, Boston, and Dorchester, Mass. He was living in Dorchester at the time of his death on December 13, 1920. His wife survives him.

William E. Hinchliff died suddenly on February 19, 1921, at his home in Rockford, Ill., of paralysis. He had had an earlier attack several years ago and had not been active in business for some time. He was born in Chicago, and after his graduation was private secretary of Franklin MacVeagh of Chicago. He married Miss Harriet E. Emerson of Rockford, Ill. and thereafter went into business with Mrs. Hinchliff's father. He was president of the Burson Knitting and Burson Manufacturing Companies and made a great impression on the community in which he lived. To quote the local paper announcing his death: "Mr Hinchliff was a man with a determination to surmount obstacles no matter how difficult they might appear, and this characteristic combined with an alert mind and keen perception was reflected in his business success. He was a great reader and spent much time with books. He found recreation in motoring, golfing, and hunting big game. He had visited nearly every wild

game district in the United States in his hunting expeditions."

Mrs. Hinchliff and seven children and eight grandchildren survive him.

1882

JOHN ALBREE, ESQ., *Class Historian*,
10 State St., Boston, Mass.

Mrs. Emily Arms Burt, wife of the Rev. Enoch H. Burt of Torrington, Conn., died on January 3rd of pernicious anemia. Mrs. Burt was born in Turkey, where her parents were missionaries, and was a graduate of the Amherst High School. They were married in 1886.

Rev. Dr. Charles S. Mills was the college preacher at Harvard on January 23rd.

Dr. Richard E. Burton, head of the department of English at the University of Minnesota, delivered during the winter a series of lectures before the Columbia Institute of Arts and Sciences, New York, on "The Bible, the Book of Beauty." "It seems a special act of Providence that the King James version was given us when the English tongue was at the zenith of its glory," Dr. Burton said at his opening lecture. "Everybody then had the franchise of the marvelous Elizabethan English in its strength, simplicity, and music. We think of the great Book as a book of conduct primarily; but it holds masterpieces of all subdivisions of literature. I feel positive that the best literature of the Old Testament is the work, not of inspired amateurs, but of conscious and consummate craftsmen." (Boston *Transcript*, February 19, 1921.)

1883

WALTER T. FIELD, *Secretary*,
2301-2311 Prairie Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Hon. Henry T. Rainey, after a service of eighteen years in Congress, retired on March 4th as a result of the Republican

landslide. If he had been reelected he would have been the Democratic leader of the House. On the last few days of his service in Congress he was appointed a member of the United States Tariff Commission, the term of office of which will probably be twelve years. During the summer Mr. Rainey will give Chautauqua lectures in the principal cities of the Pacific Coast on "Federal Taxation, its Phases and Possibilities."

Theodore Graham Lewis, who has been practising law in Springfield, Mass., for some time, has entered into partnership with Mr. Irving Shaw under the firm name of Lewis and Shaw.

William Orr, who is making a tour of the war-stricken countries of Europe in the interests of the educational department of the Y. M. C. A., writes from Berlin as follows:

"I am in Berlin for a month helping to put on educational courses in the company of Russian prisoners of war and refugees. These men, some of whom have been away from home for six years, find time hangs heavily on their hands and any activities are a blessing. From here I go to Esthonia, then to Poland for similar work, and later to Roumania, and finally to Constantinople. I shall probably be away for a year at least."

Rev. David P. Hatch has during the past winter been filling the pulpit of a church at Pamona, Fla. He will return to Lancaster, Mass., about June 1st.

1884

WILLARD H. WHEELER, *Secretary*,
2 Maiden Lane, New York City.

Secretary of Commerce Herbert C. Hoover has appointed William S. Rositer as head of a committee of five which is to revise the system of commerce reports. It is Secretary Hoover's

intention to make these reports considerably more comprehensive than at present.

1885

FRANK E. WHITMAN, *Secretary*,
66 Leonard St., New York City.

The Rev. Sherrod Soule of Hartford, superintendent of the Missionary Society of Connecticut, has been elected chaplain of the Connecticut Senate. Mr. Soule is the second member of the class of 1885 to be given high honor in the new state administration, Governor Lake having appointed George C. Woodruff of Litchfield to the rank of major and aide-de-camp, as stated in the February issue of the QUARTERLY.

To Robert Erskine Ely is due largely the conception and creation of New York's latest public meeting place, the Town Hall. Mr. Ely has devoted his life to the creation of better mental contacts between men, and the Town Hall is a fitting tribute to his efforts as director of the League for Political Education, and other organizations for civic betterment.

Rev. George Loring Todd, D. D., has gone to Porto Rico under the auspices of the American Missionary Association, to have charge of all the work of the Congregational Churches in the island. Because of his familiarity with the Spanish language and his long experience in Cuba, Dr. Todd is well prepared for this work. Although greatly interested in the college in Tampa, where he has been since his return from France, he enters upon this work with great enthusiasm. Mrs. Todd follows him shortly. His new address will be, Humacao, Porto Rico.

Judge Ashley M. Gould, of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, was awarded the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws by Georgetown Univer-

sity at the 50th anniversary of the Georgetown University Law School in December. Judge Gould, who has been head of one of the departments of the Law School for many years, received a remarkable ovation from the student and alumni body when the presentation was made.

Here is the story of how George C. Woodruff saw the inauguration:

Now that George C. Woodruff of Litchfield is back home, and out of reach of the sergeant-at-arms of the House of Representatives, the story can be told.

George, who is in the baldhead club of America, came to Washington for the inauguration, leaving Jim in charge of the Litchfield paper. Tickets for the senate gallery and the east portico were scarce. One each was allotted to the members of the House and Senate. George could not secure one.

So assuming an attitude of importance (and George looks like a congressman when he is not wearing his palm beach suit) the Litchfield journalist politely informed the doorkeepers he was Congressman E. Hart Fenn. The doorkeepers were stuck. They didn't know Fenn, so they let George by.

He saw the whole show, and was right in back of Harding on the stand when the latter took the oath of office. No wonder George went home chuckling. (New York Times, March 10, 1921.)

1886

CHARLES F. MARBLE, *Secretary*,
4 Marble St., Worcester, Mass.

The Rev. William Austin Trow died on February 21st in Pasadena, Cal.

He had just resigned his pastorate in Sherburne, N. Y., on January 2, after a service of 26 years and had intended to make his home in Northampton. He went to California immediately after resigning in January in an effort to recover his health, which, had been impaired for some time.

Mr. Trow was the son of Dr. William and Thankful G. (Smith) Trow, and

was born in Haydenville, Mass., on April 25, 1863. He prepared for college at Williston Seminary, and after graduation taught for one year at Betts Academy in Stamford. He then studied at Yale Divinity School and was ordained in 1892. For two years he was pastor at Albany, Ore. In 1894 he became pastor of the church in Sherburne from which he resigned in January of this year.

Mr. Trow was active in civic improvements and his leadership gladly was followed in the community. He was president of the board of trustees of the Sherburne public library for ten years, was a member of the board of directors of the state conference and was moderator of the conference in 1919.

He is survived by his wife, who was Ellen P. Clark of Northampton and whom he married on May 26, 1896, and by one son, Prof. William A. Trow of the department of psychology in Rochester University. Another son was lost in the World War.

Robert Lansing's much-awaited volume on the Peace Negotiations was published on March 25th by Houghton, Mifflin and Co., and has attracted wide attention, as have also his recent articles in the *Saturday Evening Post*. The former Secretary of State has accepted an appointment on the executive commission of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church.

Hamlin Avery Whitney has removed his office to 212 Bank of Italy Building, Oakland, Cal.

1887

FREDERIC B. PRATT, *Secretary*,
Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y.

With the induction into office of Charles E. Hughes as Secretary of State, the law firm of Hughes, Rounds, Schurman and Dwight of New York has been

dissolved, the new firm being known as Rounds, Schurman and Dwight, with Arthur C. Rounds, as head of the firm.

At the recent Centennial Convocation of George Washington University, Mr. Rounds was awarded the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

Julius Cecil Knowlton, assistant superintendent of schools at New Haven, Conn., died suddenly at his home on January 27, 1921. His death came as a great surprise to his friends, for he was attending to his duties, visiting schools in the morning, and on returning to his home at noon, complained of feeling ill, dying soon after. It is believed that a shock was the cause of the death.

Mr. Knowlton had a nervous breakdown a year or two ago from which he never completely recovered, but he was enough better so that he resumed his duties some months ago.

He was the son of John H. and Alma (Gleason) Knowlton, was born in Medway, Mass., October 7, 1865, and was fitted for college at the Medway High School. After graduation he was principal of the Lincoln, Mass., high school, 1887-1891; district superintendent of schools, Tcwksbury, Mass., 1891-1902; principal of Ivy School, New Haven, Conn., since 1914.

He took an active part in the affairs of the city and was a member of the Chamber of Commerce and the Civic Federation and vice-president of the Park Commission. He was married on August 31, 1892, to Lillian H., daughter of John C. Chase, who survives him. There are three children, Chase, Ruth (Mrs. J. H. Johnson), and Philip.

1888

WM. B. GREENOUGH, ESQ., *Secretary*,
32 Westminister St., Providence, R. I.

Dean Herman V. Ames of the Gradu-

ate School of the University of Pennsylvania is one of the three representatives of the Association of American Universities on the American Council on Education. He is also chairman of the council's committee on international educational relations, which committee has general supervision over the exchanges of French women's scholarships, as also certain other fellowship exchanges.

Dean Ames is also a member of the administrative board of the Institute of International Education, which is concerned with international educational relations, particularly the exchange of professors.

Dean Ames has recently delivered both before the University of Pennsylvania and the Philadelphia Geographical Society, an illustrated lecture on Dalmatia and the adjacent lands of the Jugo-Slavs. This lecture was based on his travels in this region.

1889

HENRY H. BOSWORTH, *Secretary*,
387 Main St., Springfield, Mass.

Dr. Frank E. Spaulding, director of the School of Education at Yale University, is one of a reviewing committee of three appointed to review the survey being made of the schools of Baltimore, Md.

1890

GEORGE C. COIT, ESQ., *Secretary*,
6 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

Ex-Governor Charles S. Whitman has been adding new laurels to his name in his investigation of charges of corruption in the New York City government. As the QUARTERLY goes to press, Gov-

ernor Whitman has already secured several Grand Jury indictments and unearthed some sensational disclosures. He is said to be in charge of the investigation of the Elwell murder.

1891

NATHAN P. AVERY, Esq., *Secretary*,
362 Dwight St., Holyoke, Mass.

The American papers for January 22nd contained on account of a reception and dinner given in Rome by Mr. and Mrs. H. Nelson Gay, in honor of Rolandi Ricci, the newly appointed Italian ambassador to the United States, on the eve of his departure for Washington. The guests included Robert Underwood Johnson, the American ambassador, and Mrs. Johnson, the Duke and Duchess of Torlonia, the Marchioness of Doria, the Marchioness of Centurione, Senator and Mrs. Rosse, and others.

1892

DIMON ROBERTS, *Secretary*,
43 South Summit St., Ypsilanti, Mich.

Six members of the executive committee of the class of '92 held a meeting in New York City on March 5th to complete their plans for a class reunion and their part in the Centennial Celebration. Professor Thompson's house is to be the headquarters for the class, and it is quite probable that a dining tent and caterer will be arranged for to take care of the wants of the class.

1893

FREDERICK S. ALLIS, *Secretary*,
Amherst, Mass.

George D. Pratt, conservation commissioner of the State of New York, has been elected a trustee and treasurer of the National Council of the Boy Scouts of America.

The Union League Club of New York City has chosen William C. Breed as vice-president.

A Brooklyn Federation of Churches was recently organized with President Frank D. Blodgett of Adelphi College as second vice-president.

Herman Babson, who is head of the department of Modern Languages at Purdue University, is spending his sabbatical year abroad. For some months he was in Geneva, but is now in Paris where he is attending lectures in the Sorbonne. He expects to be in Paris until the summer.

The first marriage among '93's children was that of Paul Abbott to Elise Everett of New York on November 25, 1920 (Thanksgiving Day). Paul is a son of Henry Abbott of the law firm of Breed, Abbott and Morgan of New York. He was in the war, serving first in France with the American Field Service and then with the Red Cross Ambulance Service on the Italian front, and after graduating from Fontainebleau Military Academy was a sub-lieutenant in the French Army, serving in Alsace. George D. Pratt, Jr., son of George D. Pratt, of 1893, was one of the ushers.

1894

HENRY E. WHITCOMB, *Secretary*,
6 Harvard St., Worcester, Mass.

Willis D. Wood has been elected a trustee of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company of New York City.

The secretary's son, Douglas Whitcomb, acted as captain this year of Amherst's undefeated swimming team. He has been one of the team's most consistent performers during the past four years. He also has the honor of having received the highest marks of his delegation in Psi Upsilon.

On February 22nd, at the Centennial Convocation of George Washington University, Bertrand H. Snell, Representative to Congress from the 31st New

York District, was presented the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. The Amherst delegate at the Centennial was Gilbert H. Grosvenor, '97, editor-in-chief of the *National Geographic Magazine*.

1895

WILLIAM S. TYLER, Esq., *Secretary*,
30 Church St., New York City.

Ex-Mayor Walter R. Stone of Syracuse, N. Y., has entered the investment-bonds business as a member of the firm of Stone, Seymour and Co., Inc.

Rev. Jay T. Stocking has received a leave of absence from his church in Upper Montclair, N. J., in order that he may devote several months to the recovery of his health. In late February he sailed with his family for Bermuda, where he will take a complete rest. Later he plans to go to England for quiet study and leisurely travel, returning to his duties in October or November.

R. Wesley Burnham is principal of the John H. Haaren Vocational High School, which was opened in New York City in September, 1920.

1895

"A tribute to Calvin Coolidge is perhaps easy to find nowadays," writes Chester A. Andrews, '07, "but from a source quite far removed from home, I thought the enclosed very good." There follows an estimate of Mr. Coolidge from the Minneapolis *Tribune*:

Those who read Mr. Coolidge's speech on Roosevelt must have been struck by the thought that a new note has been struck in American political literature.

"Great men," said Mr. Coolidge, "are the ambassadors of Providence, sent to reveal to their fellow-men their unknown selves. There is something about them better than anything they

do or say. If measured at all, they are to be measured in the responsive action of what others do or say. They come and go, in part a mystery, in part the simplest of all experience, the compelling influence of truth. They leave no successor. The heritage of greatness descends to the people."

Were that paragraph divorced from its authorship and read aloud before a group of intelligent readers, with a query appended as to its writer, the probabilities are that the answer would be "Emerson." Like many of the Coolidge paragraphs, it has a decidedly Emersonian ring. The epigrammatic turn, the pregnancy, the terseness, as well as the abstractness, all remind one very strongly of Emerson. . . .

It is difficult to escape the feeling that somehow there is a mighty destiny ahead of our Vice-President-elect. On reflection, he grows constantly. The rigorous simplicity of his life, the robust Americanism of his philosophy, the courageous quality of his action, the distinction of his writing, the intensity of his powers of thought—all appeal strongly to the imagination. He seems the contemporary incarnation of all the best qualities which, for generations, have kept New England a dominant force in American life. In him one feels something of the rarity that one feels in such American immortals as Emerson and Lincoln.

Calvin Coolidge is unmistakably a man to be watched for evidences of greatness.

1896

HALSEY M. COLLINS, *Secretary*,
4 Charles St., Cortland, N. Y.

The Joint Securities Corporation has been formed in New York with John T. Pratt as its president. The new com-

pany deals in general securities and is located at 52 Broadway.

Rev. Herbert A. Jump is one of the founders of a Kiwanis Club recently organized in Manchester, N. H. It is the first Kiwanis Club in New Hampshire. He has been elected a district trustee of the national Kiwanis organization.

Prof. William L. Corbin of Rollins College, Winter Park, Fla., has been receiving many favorable reviews in the press of a series of university extension lectures on the modern drama which he has given before a number of different groups during the past winter.

Roberts Walker, Esq., is convalescing from a recent serious operation on the throat.

Rev. Frank A. Lombard of the Doshisha, Kyoto, Japan, has just published an edition of "The Merchant of Venice." This is the fourth volume in his Memorial Edition of Shakespeare's plays for Japanese students.

1897

DR. B. KENDALL EMERSON, *Secretary*,
56 William St., Worcester, Mass.

Edmund Mortimer Blake died of pneumonia in Oakland, Cal., January 12, 1921, after an illness of five days. He was born in Taunton, Mass., August 13, 1874, the son of Percy M. and Phebe (Sheffield) Blake, and was educated in the public schools of Hyde Park, Amherst College, and Lawrence Scientific School, Cambridge, in each case graduating with honors. His work in Amherst was characterized by versatility which gave him distinction among a large number of unusual men in college at that time. The four years of honor rating in scholarship earned him a Phi Beta Kappa key; in athletics he was class gymnasium cap-

tain and varsity pitcher; in music he was apt in compositions for special occasions, and two of his later compositions, "Campus Dreams Waltz" and the college song "The Purple and the White," became popular; in public speaking he was assistant to Professor Frink during freshman year, and in all other matters of college welfare his industry, vigor, loyalty, and achievements made him prominent.

In his vocation of engineering, he was employed in the construction of the New York subways, and in the enlargement of the Portland, Me., water supply; and in his own private practice he built the water works at Westford, Hampton Beach, Wareham, and Wrentham. In 1903, he married Clara Allen Drake of Cleveland, Ohio, who died in 1907. He then went to Idaho, where he engaged in irrigation and water supply work until 1911, when he returned to Massachusetts and was placed by the State Board of Health in charge of the improvement of the Neponset River meadows. Upon the completion of this important work, he entered the employ of Holbrook, Cabot and Rollins as superintendent of the construction of the dry dock at South Boston. From October, 1917, to July, 1918, he was manager of sub-contracts for the Aberthaw Construction Company, Boston, Mass., on the \$13,500,000 Naval Destroyer Plant at Squantum, Mass. He had complete charge of about eighteen sub-contracts on this work, including all heavy foundations, bridges, dredging, and all of the electrical, plumbing, compressed air, and fire extinguisher systems, the total cost of all this work approximating \$6,000,000. From July, 1918, to December, 1918, he was assistant manager for the Aberthaw Construction Company on the \$29,000,000 Liberty Shipyard started at Alameda,

Cal., for the Emergency Fleet Corporation. This work was abandoned by the United States Shipping Board because the large expenditure involved was not considered necessary after the close of the European War. In December, 1918, Mr. Blake became production engineer for Charles R. McCormick & Company, San Francisco, wholesale manufacturers and shippers of Douglas fir lumber, railroad cross ties, and piling. This company controls and operates three lumber mills, a shipbuilding plant, and creosoting plant on the Columbia River, terminal docks and yards at San Pedro and San Diego, Cal., and fifteen coastwise steamers. The work of the production engineer, as its name signifies, was along the lines of increasing production and output in all branches of the company. He was entrusted with all details in which the value of engineering training is important, including the negotiations with the United States Railroad Administration, United States Shipping Board, and most of the railroad corporations on the Pacific Coast. As a member of the American Wood Preservers' Association, he had taken special interest in the creosoting business in connection with the St. Helens Creosoting Co., St. Helens, Ore., and he was largely responsible for the wood-perforating machine installed by his company in St. Helens. This system is likely to be used by all other creosoting companies in this country.

In February, 1920, Mr. Blake delivered an illustrated address before the National Association of Railroad Tie Producers on "The Production of Cross Ties on the Pacific Coast," and also an address before the A. W. P. A. on "The Perforating Process and its Mechanical Application." He was honored in being asked to present this paper because of the successful negotiations he had car-

ried on during 1919 to eliminate royalty charges on a patent covering the perforating of timber before preservative treatment, a difficulty which was seriously holding up the development of the art of preserving wood. In recognition of such valuable services, he was elected president of the National Railroad Tie Producers' Association. He was preparing for the 1921 convention in San Francisco when he was taken ill. During the year he started and edited the official organ of the association, the *Cross Tie Bulletin*; and he also contributed articles to scientific magazines, delivered several addresses, and conducted conferences relating to his work.

The *American Lumberman* of January 22, 1921, says: "Mr Blake was a man of brilliant attainments. He was a successful organizer and inspired his associates to carry out ambitious plans for advancing the various industries in which he was interested."

Thomas J. McEvoy.

Memorial resolutions on the death of Edmund Mortimer Blake were adopted by the National Railroad Tie Producers' Association at its third annual meeting in San Francisco on January 28, 1921, and by the class of 1897.

Another success has been scored by William Cary Duncan, whose latest musical comedy, "The Rose Girl," came to Broadway in early February and became an instant hit. Before coming to New York the show opened at Baltimore in January. For its metropolitan appearance it was chosen to open the new Ambassador Theatre. The Shuberts are the producers. The book and lyrics are by Mr. Duncan.

Last summer's expedition of the National Geographic Society to Alaska discovered a series of large lakes in the Katmai National Monument, the larg-

est of which, 30 miles long, has been named Grosvenor Lake after Gilbert Grosvenor, '97, president and editor-in-chief of the National Geographic Society. Grosvenor served as a member of the inaugural committee for the inauguration of President Harding, and was unanimously elected vice-president of the Cosmos Club at the January meeting.

Prof. Percy H. Boynton had an article in the January *Bookman* on "The Alleged Depravity of Popular Taste."

E. D. Holt is associated with the Seven Seas Oil Corporation, Room 2536, 17 Battery Place, New York.

A daughter, Martha Cushing, was born on February 1st to Mr. and Mrs. Edward T. Esty, of Worcester. Judge Esty is a trustee of Amherst.

Austin Baxter Keep, at the request of the QUARTERLY, sends the following account of the 1897 dinner:

In enthusiastic response to the unique "Committee of One Hundred" announcement issued by James E. Downey, local secretary, 28 members of the class attended the 24th annual dinner, held at the City Club, Boston, Saturday night, January 29th. Harry W. Conant, Esq., presided as toastmaster, flanked by class officers. The chief item of business was authorizing the lease of the Walker house for the class during the period of Commencement and the Centennial Celebration at Amherst in June. The class also formally decided to hold its regular 25th reunion in June, 1922, such having been the preponderating consensus of opinion, with the expectation of mustering a large percentage as well for the Centennial.

A distinct tinge of solemnity, not to say sadness, was noticeable owing to the passing of several classmates since

the last dinner, viz., W. C. Howland, O. T. Hyde, and, latest of all, E. M. Blake. Ned Blake was often on the reunion committee, acting class secretary at the time of his death, and always one of the most loyal members of the class and alumni. His death is an irreparable and seemingly untimely loss. G. M. Butler, his college roommate for several years, spoke personally of him as an undergraduate, while the silent piano was a mute and appealing witness to his gifts of musical composition and good fellowship. He was the author of the celebrated "Campus Dreams Waltz," dedicated originally to the class of '97, of the "Smith College Two Step," and of other music in honor of Amherst.

Scarcely a letter of the many read from absent members but alluded sadly to this great general bereavement. Among them was one from the class secretary, Dr. Kendall Emerson, who has for the past two years been in active relief work with the Red Cross overseas. His letter was intensely interesting, dwelling on "the needy war orphans" in the devastated regions of Europe, and pleading for a "bridge of friendship" between America and Europe, "which politics and business have allowed to crumble."

Outstanding also among the communications was an original poem from Crete, Neb., surprisingly modern in phraseology, in the handwriting of D. G. Burrage.

Almost all the men present made brief remarks, including G. M. Converse and W. S. Ball, who hadn't attended a dinner for years, the former also bringing his eighteen-year old son. And last but not the least item to record was the presence of T. J. McEvoy, the only man who has attended every reunion of the class.

Those present were Ball, Bird, Bragg, Burnham, Butler, Campbell, Carnell, Conant, Converse, Downey, Elliot, Fay, H. G. Fletcher, R. S. Fletcher, Frisbie, C. M. Gates, A. T. Hawes, W. G. Hawes, Keep, Lane, McEvoy, McFarland, Maxwell, E. C. Morse, Obear, Patch, Rushmore, and Wilde.

Austin Baxter Keep, Class Historian.

1898

REV. CHARLES W. MERRIAM, *Secretary*,
201 College Ave., N. E.,
Grand Rapids, Mich.

Henry Irving Everett died in Foxboro, Mass., on February 15, 1921, of general paralysis. Mr. Everett was the son of Charles F. and Frances E. (Annis) Everett, and was born in Walpole, Mass., on June 17, 1877. He prepared for college at the Norwood High School, and after graduation was with the *Boston Journal* for a year or two and then became connected with the Plimpton Press at Norwood, being the manager of the printing department during the later part of his career. In 1920 he resigned because of ill health.

Mr. Everett was prominent in Y. M. C. A. and Liberty Loan drives in Norwood, was secretary of the Norwood Board of Trade, member of the Board of Governors and the Norwood School Board, assistant superintendent of the Congregational Sunday School, member of the prudential committee of the Congregational Church, and a member of the Orient Lodge A. F. and A. N.

He was married on June 8, 1911, to Miss Mabelle G., daughter of Charles W. Dadmun of Northampton, Mass., who survives him with one son, Dana W. Everett.

1899

CHARLES H. COBB, *Secretary*,
224 Albany St., Cambridge, Mass.

No formal plans have been made for a class reunion at Amherst next June, but the indications are that quite a number of the class will be back.

Woodworth is supposed to start from California in a few days and pick up Joe Barr on the way.

The secretary would appreciate advice from any who are planning to attend, so that we can make any special arrangements to harmonize with the general celebration.

F. H. Atwood has left the Millers Falls Company and his home in Greenfield, Mass., and has moved to Bethlehem, Pa., where he is general manager of a pharmaceutical house. His address is 10 Market Street.

A new play, "The Hero," which was put on at the Longacre Theatre, New York City, in March, received many favorable press notices. Alexander Woolcott in the *Times* said: "The able writer aforesaid is archly identified on the program as Gilbert Emery, but as it was someone strongly resembling Emery Pottle who yielded to the passionate demands for 'Author!' at the end of the first performance, it seems probable that there is no grim determination to keep the identity secret." The play was put on for a series of matinee performances, but it proved such a valuable theatrical property that Sam H. Harris, the producer, decided at the end of the first week to withdraw it in order to save it for a regular run next season.

1899

Mrs. Bertha Isabel Merrill, wife of Clement Fessenden Merrill, '99, Super-

intendent of the Lehigh & Hudson River Railway Company, died suddenly of embolus at their home in Warwick N. Y. on February 24th.

Mrs. Merrill was a daughter of Edward A. and Esther G. Smith, of Winchester, Mass., and was born at that place March 6, 1878. She is survived by her husband, Clement F. Merrill, and four children, William F., Esther, Clement F., Jr., and Edward Grosvenor. Also by her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edward A. Smith, of Winchester, Mass., and one brother, Lowell R. Smith, '15, of Detroit, Mich.

She was a graduate of Smith College, class of 1900, and had lived in Warwick since 1910. She was active in promoting civic welfare, served as secretary of Christ Church Guild, and during the war was untiring in her service for the Red Cross. Her interest in those in need or in trouble, her desire to help children in the community, and her personal work in the homes and in the schools, will be a beautiful memory to all those whose lives she touched.

1900

WALTER A. DYER, *Secretary*
Amherst, Mass.

Luke McLuke has discovered Walter L. Righter of Plainfield, N. J., and has nominated him for corresponding secretary of the Names Is Names Club.

Vice-President Coolidge has appointed as his private secretary, Edward T. Clark of Northampton. Mr. Clark is a former secretary of United States Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, and more recently has been with a firm of contractors in Boston.

A son, Richard Storer, was born to Dr. and Mrs. Edwin St. John Ward on October 9, 1920, in Beirut, Syria. This is their third son and fifth child.

Ernest R. Hill, one of our missing men, has been located. His address is Grand Avenue, R. F. D. No. 3, Syracuse, N. Y.

Clifford M. Crapo is with the Buick Motor Company's Baltimore branch. His address is 1024 North Charles Street, Baltimore, Md.

Our roster of missing men still includes the following: Brooks, David, E. L. Harris, Larkin, Curtis, DuVivier, Linnehan, and Peck. Anyone possessing information as to address, occupation, etc., will please communicate with the secretary.

The *Top-Notch Magazine* is publishing a series of detective stories by Walter A. Dyer, centering about the adventures of one Adaskin and his dog Ginger. These stories will probably appear later in book form.

Frederick P. Young, 1900's efficient representative on the Amherst Centennial Gift Committee, and treasurer of the Alpha Chi Corporation of Chi Psi, has changed his job again. He is now with Harris, Forbes & Co., 58 William Street, New York City.

Another classmate who has fallen for the lure of the gilt-edged bond is none other than our hitherto trustworthy treasurer, A. B. Franklin, Jr. Abe is now president of E. S. Chase & Co., Inc., bonds and investment securities, Third National Bank Building, Springfield, Mass. His residence address is 40 Eaton Street.

According to the treasurer, the class is solvent! By what powerful manipulation of high finance this extraordinary state of things was brought about is not disclosed, but those who know 1900 will doubtless suspect something miraculous in the plain statement that all bills have been paid and that \$29.31

remains in the treasury. The class has no funded debt, no mortgage, no notes. It is not free from annual tax, however. The last reunion was financed *ex post facto* in an optimistic and melodramatic, but unbusinesslike manner. The present treasurer proposes to finance the next reunion in advance and is determinedly going after annual taxes of \$5 per capita. Penalties are being arranged for failure to pay promptly. He who comes across first laughs best.

Late bulletin! A prominent and usually veracious member of the class has sent in a wireless dispatch to the effect that he has seen and held converse with Byron H. Brooks. Of this fact he is apparently certain. He maintains that he has a distinct recollection of the facial features of said Brooks and is positive it could have been no other. Of the latest chapter in Brooks's history he is inclined to be less positive, passing it on as "the latest report" without vouchers. This is to the effect that Brooks spent some three years in Russia during the revolutionary period in the service of the American International Corporation. After this country entered the war he returned to America and spent some time in charge of certain Red Cross construction work at Plattsburg. Here, it is said, he annexed a wife. Later he went to London as special assistant to Vice-President Holbrook of the American International Corporation, whose untimely death brought that connection to a close. Brooks returned to this country in search of new opportunities, leaving the aforesaid wife and two children temporarily in London, at 5 Broad Street Place. When interviewed, Brooks gave his New York address as the Hotel Biltmore. The editors hope that the next installment of this thrilling serial will be received in

time for publication in the August number.

1901

HARRY H. CLUTIA, *Secretary*,
100 William Street, New York City.

Maurice L. Farrell, of F. S. Smithers and Company, New York City, has recently been appointed a member of the publicity committee of the Investment Bankers' Association of America and also chairman of the publicity committee of the American Acceptance Council.

Dr. Preserved Smith's new book, "The Age of the Reformation," received a full page review of the more careful and scholarly sort in the *New York Times* for March 6th.

E. W. Pelton of New Britain, Conn., has been elected president of the Connecticut Association of Amherst Alumni.

1902

S. BOWLES KING, *Secretary*,
672 Maple Ave., Winnetka, Ill.

Dr. Paul W. Kimball's present address is 137 Central St., Milton, N. H.

Harry B. Taplin's family circle is larger by the addition of a daughter, Helen.

Dayton and Frank Cook have been appointed co-editors of the 1902 *Accelerator*, in place of Stiles, absent on leave. Contributions and class news should be sent them *at once*, care of C. H. Dayton, 90 West St., New York.

William H. Swift is associated with Gaston, Wigmore and Wagstaff, and has gone to China for them.

C. I. Fairbanks has recovered from an accident in his saw mill which kept him in the hospital for several weeks.

All members of the class who are planning to attend the Centennial in June, are urged so to report themselves,

not only to the committee at Amherst, but to the reunion committee, Frank A. Cook, chairman, 38 Park Row, New York City.

R. R. Lane is with the Newark *Evening News* at Newark, N. J.

Matthew Van Siclen was associated with the War Minerals Relief Commission during the war, at San Francisco. He is at present on the engineering staff of the United States Bureau of Mines, at Washington, D. C.

W. V. Trevo's present address is 47 Pierreport St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

F. L. Boyden, principal of Deerfield Academy, has had his new dormitory in use this year, and the new school commons is also an accomplished fact. The Deerfield football team defeated all comers last fall. About 50 boys are at Deerfield this year, most of whom are preparing for college. A gymnasium is the next building on the program.

1903

CLIFFORD P. WARREN, ESQ., *Secretary*,
354 Congress St., Boston, Mass.

Foster W. Stearns was nominated by President Wilson to be Secretary of Embassy, 3rd class, but in the hurry of adjournment the Senate failed to confirm the nomination. He has since been nominated to the same office by President Harding, and the nomination has been confirmed by the Senate. At the time of this writing he has not been assigned to an embassy, but is in the State Department at Washington.

Joseph W. Hayes has left the teaching profession and is one of the firm of the Scott Company, Dayton, Ohio, with offices in Chicago.

The reunion committee of the class, of which M. A. Rhodes is chairman, has engaged for the Centennial in June a house at 6 Kellogg Avenue, in Amherst.

There will be accommodations for several couples and plenty of room in the house and barn for cots to accommodate single men. Any members of the class who have not received a communication on the subject from the reunion committee, and who wish to be accommodated, should communicate with M. A. Rhodes, P. O. Box 614, Taunton, Mass.

The class will hold a dinner Monday night of Centennial Week, either in Northampton or Holyoke.

Albert W. Atwood, '03, of Princeton, N. J., spoke recently before the Men's Brotherhood of the South Congregational Church, New Britain, Conn. The title of his talk was "Retail Costs—Why They are so High and What Can Be Done About It." D. L. Bartlett, '04, is president of the club.

1904

KARL O. THOMPSON, *Secretary*,
1306 Knowlton Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.

Harry E. Taylor has been appointed a member of the Board of Education of Montclair, N. J.

F. E. Whitmore has removed from Toledo, Ohio, to New York City, where he is living at 320 West 108th St.

R. C. Amidon's address is now 255 Fourth Ave., New York City.

A daughter, Shelia, was born to Dr. and Mrs. Heman B. Chase on March 25, 1921.

1905

JOHN B. O'BRIEN, *Secretary*,
309 Washington Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

The class held its regular dinner at Keene's English Chop House in New York City on Saturday evening, February 26th. Robert W. Pease came down from Northampton for the dinner and explained the Centennial plans. Although 1905 held a large and most

successful reunion last June, it is thought that almost as many of the class will be back this year. The class dinner is to be held on Monday evening, June 20th, at the Highland Hotel in Springfield. Leslie R. Fort is chairman of the reunion committee.

During the winter, George H. B. Green, Jr., delivered a series of sixteen lectures before the Boston Chapter of the American Institute of Banking on the general subject of taxation, touching both Massachusetts and Federal, estate, income, capital stock, and excise taxes. He has been elected to the executive committee of the Boston Amherst Alumni Association.

The sympathy of the men of 1905 is extended to Octavus Knight in the loss of his youngest daughter, Margaret, last February.

Some of the "lost, strayed or stolen" have been located. Verne W. Smith has been found at 21 Park Street, Union Springs, N. Y. P. A. Smith, who had not been heard from for years, is located at 410 Fifth Street, Mandan, South Dakota. W. Wallace Wales is now at 349 Pacific Electric Building, Los Angeles, Cal.

Can anyone furnish an address for Prescott Cartier, James McPhee, or Dr. Ralph H. Hewitt? Cartier came originally from Ashfield, Mass., left college at the end of sophomore year and has never been heard from since then. McPhee was last seen in Yellowstone Park during the summer of 1907. Hewitt was in war service in France, attained the rank of captain, but since his return to the United States has dropped out of sight. Can anyone help? The secretary will greatly appreciate information.

The Rev. William Crawford has been elected chaplain of the Thistle Lodge of Masons of Yonkers, N. Y., and pastoral counsellor of the Westchester County Christian Endeavor Union.

George H. Boynton has been made manager of the safe deposit vaults of the New England Trust Company in Boston and is one of the officials of the bank. During the winter he suffered a severe fracture of his right elbow. Record should be made here of the birth of a son, David Parker Boynton, to Mr. and Mrs. Boynton on November 10, 1920.

The firm of O'Keeffe and Lynch, Inc., marine insurance, New York City, announce the election of Leslie R. Fort as treasurer of the company.

Clinton Avenue Congregational Church in Brooklyn, one of the leading churches in the country, has elected the Rev. Fritz W. Baldwin as acting pastor, to succeed the Rev. Dr. Nehemiah Boynton, '79. Mr. Baldwin took charge of the church the first Sunday after Easter. He has been assistant pastor of the church since 1918. Within the first two weeks of his pastorate he has been confronted with the most important issue the church has faced since its founding, in regard to the rebuilding of the church.

1906

ROBERT C. POWELL, *Secretary*,
Moylan, Rose Valley, Penn.

Mrs. Frederick S. Bale, wife of the president of 1906, died at her home in Englewood, N. J., on February 16th, after a long illness. During the five years she had lived in Englewood she had made a host of friends. Always interested in Amherst, and especially in the class of 1906, she will be greatly missed.

1907

CHARLES P. SLOCUM, *Secretary*,
109 Harvard St., Newtonville, Mass.

Allan Wyman was married on Saturday, April 2, at Auburn, N. Y., to Miss Nancy M. Hunt, Smith College, 1917. Ralph T. Whitelaw, '02, Sidney T. Bixby, '05, and R. Jewett Jones, '07, were members of the wedding party.

1908

HARRY W. ZINSMASER, *Secretary*,
Zinmaster Bread Co., Duluth, Minn.

Harold C. Keith has been elected president of the George B. Keith Company, manufacturers of Walk-Over shoes, to succeed his father, the late George E. Keith, who founded the business. He thus becomes one of the youngest captains of industry in the state of Massachusetts. He has been treasurer of the company for the past two years, succeeding his brother, the late Eldon B. Keith, '02. At the last election Mr. Keith was chosen presidential elector on the Republican ticket.

Mr. and Mrs. Ned R. Powley are the proud parents of a daughter, born February 21, 1921, at Los Angeles, Cal.

J. H. Callahan has disposed of his interests in Pittsfield and is now located in New York City for the time being.

Paul Welles has interested himself in the Monroe Calculating Machine Company, Orange, N. J., in the capacity of secretary of this live company.

Frank Warner reports from Shansi, China, that the Americans are doing great relief work.

The secretary would like the addresses of the following men: A. J. Lovelee, R. P. Stearns, Mike Danahey, and Lester Lewis.

The class reunion is in charge of Charles Merrill, chairman, and Fred

Smith, vice-chairman. Headquarters have been secured and arrangements made to feed and house the members and their families.

Rev. Hugh W. Hubbard has returned with his family from Pao Ting Fu, China, to remain in this country till summer. He is living with his mother at 29 Lafayette Street, White Plains, N. Y.

1909

DONALD D. MCKAY, *Secretary*,
6 Aberdeen St., Newton Highlands, Mass.

Theodore Pratt has been elected a director of the Mechanics and Metals Bank of New York, to succeed his father, Charles M. Pratt, '79.

It was the printers' fault or was it our poor handwriting? At any rate, it was John Harding Coyne, not John Harding Coyle, who began his preparation for Amherst on June 14, 1920.

F. R. Gilpatric of the Stanley Works, New Britain, Conn., is treasurer of the National Association of Office Managers.

1910

GEORGE B. BURNETT, *Secretary*,
Amherst, Mass.

Talbot F. Hamlin now plays a title role in the architectural firm of Murphy, McGill and Hamlin, formerly Murphy and Dana, 331 Madison Ave., New York City. He is also an instructor in history of ornament in the Columbia University School of Architecture.

Horace S. Cragin is practising medicine at 99 Willow Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Walter D. Draper is a bond salesman for the Northern Trust Company of Chicago. His address is 50 S. LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.

L. Arnold Eadie has been made head of the service department of the Campbell Soup Company. His new address is 532A Cooper Street, Camden, N. J.

Clarence Francis is manager of the cereal department of the Ralston Purina Company, St. Louis, Mo.

Richard S. Ould has accepted the position of associate physicist in the Bureau of Standards, Radio Section, Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Catherine Flint Bisbee, wife of Joseph B. Bisbee, Jr., died of pneumonia at her home in Michigan City, Ind., on February 9, 1921. She was the daughter of the late John Wymau Flint and Katherine McGeoch Flint, and was born at Bellows Falls, Vt., on March 16, 1892. She was married on Thanksgiving Day, November 29, 1917. Although Mrs. Bisbee had lived in Michigan City but ten months, the place that she had made for herself in the community was evidenced by the kindness and devotion of hosts of friends during her brief illness and by their deep sorrow at her death. She leaves a daughter, Barbara, born in 1919, while her husband was stationed at Camp Merritt.

A chapter on "Minor Humorists," by George F. Whicher, is included in Vol. 3 of the "Cambridge History of American Literature," published last February by G. P. Putnam's Sons and the Cambridge University Press.

1911

DEXTER WHEELOCK, *Secretary*,
79 Pine St., New York City.

Announcement is made of the engagement of Arthur S. Gornley and Miss Marguerite Fietsch of Oak Park, Ill.

Number one of the *Leavener*, "A College Bred Booster," in other words,

the mouth organ of the class of 1911, has recently made its appearance. The editor is Prentice Abbott, 92 Fourth Street, Garden City, L. I. Propaganda for the class decennial and letters from the boys fill the four sheets. The secretary will mail a copy upon demand to any member of the class who has not yet received one.

1912

C. FRANCIS BEATTY, *Secretary*,
963 President St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Beeman P. Sibley has been elected vice-president of the Autopiano Company of New York City.

Arthur B. Lyon has been appointed an instructor in medicine at Harvard Medical School.

William Siegrist, Jr., and Miss Marion Elizabeth MacFarland were married in Brooklyn on Tuesday evening, March 29th. Frank D. Mulvihill, '12, acted as best man.

George Carlin, 10 King Street, Covent Garden, London, is working for the Edward Marshall Syndicate, Foreign News Service. He writes from France, "Am in the Alpes-Maritimes, where there are no industries except the industry of making oranges blossoms into perfume and the industry of catching fish to make the Bouillabaisse for M. Carlin's dinner."

Harold W. Crandall is foreign textile buyer for Erlanger, Blumgart and Co., 254 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

Bartlett E. Cushing of Marion, Mass., graduated from Boston University Law School last June and has recently been admitted to the Massachusetts Bar.

Harlan P. Freeman is teaching physics at the Niagara Falls High School.

Claude H. Hubbard is instructor in physical education at Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio.

Daniel N. Miles of Livingston, Mont., reports that he has not seen an Amherst man for ten years, but expects to see a lot of them next June. He is general manager of A. W. Miles Co., merchants, county commissioner, president of the Park Ice and Storage Co., and director of a bank.

Alfred B. Peacock has just signed up for another year in the Orient. He is the representative of the Paige Motor Car Co. of Detroit.

President-Emeritus George Harris and Professor Walter P. Hall, now of the Princeton faculty, were elected honorary members of the class of 1912 last fall.

1913

LEWIS D. STILWELL, *Secretary*,
13 W. Wheelock St., Hanover, N. H.
H. C. Wilder is president and H. P. Swanton vice-president of a new corporation, Pioneer Products, Inc., for the manufacture of patented soles and heels, with home offices in Malone, N. Y.

Dr. Frank Babbott is now working in the Children's Dispensary at Johns Hopkins University. His home is in Roland Park, Baltimore.

Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey Benedict are now living at 361 State St., Flushing, N. Y.

J. S. Moore has moved to 132 White St., Waverly, Mass.

Patton and Robinson have gone into mercantile partnership in Medford, Ore., selling "everything for the farm."

Wayland Brown is now secretary and treasurer of the Woodrich Construction Company in Minneapolis.

M. B. Radding is practising medicine at 184 Joralemon St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Philbin R. Orr of New York City, and Miss Florence Jewett, daughter of Mr.

C. P. Jewett of Ishawa, Wyo., were married on Thursday, March 3rd.

Henry S. Loomis has become advertising manager for Cowperthwaite and Son, the oldest furniture house in New York City. He has been with the Rufus French Advertising Co.

John B. Stanchfield, Jr., has resigned as assistant district attorney in New York City to form the law firm of Stanchfield and McGuire, Edwin B. McGuire having also been an assistant district attorney. Mr. Stanchfield has been in charge of the Complaint Bureau.

A son, Bartholomew J., 3rd, was born on March 6th to Mr. and Mrs. Bartholomew J. Connolly, Jr., of Brookline, Mass.

John H. Klingefeld has been appointed advertising and sales promotion manager of the Baker Printing Company of Newark, N. J.

Bruce Stimetz is manager of the New Jersey Fire Equipment Company in Newark.

Arthur Bond is president and general manager of the Bond Construction Co., 962 Chapel St., New Haven, Conn.

Jack Farwell has been elected a director of the Land Bank of the State of New York.

Just as the QUARTERLY goes to press news is received of the death late last fall of Robert M. Rising of Great Barrington, Mass., but no details were forthcoming. A daughter was born to Mrs. Rising on February 16th.

1914

ROSSELL P. YOUNG, *Secretary*,
140 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.

Charles P. Rugg is teaching at the Shattuck School, Fairbault, Minn.

John O. Outwater is representing the United States Steel Products Company at Christiania, Norway.

Kent Curtis is teaching and "stalking alligators" at Captiva, Fla.

Ralph M. Darrin is with the General Electric Company at Pittsfield, Mass.

Marlor B. Seymour is special agent of the Aetna Fire Insurance Company with offices at 712 Union Trust Bldg., Rochester, N. Y.

George E. Washburn is with the Library Bureau in Cleveland, Ohio. Address: 1907 East 66th Street.

Charles W. Williams is with Thompson and Binger, Inc., 280 Madison Ave., New York City.

Norman W. Averill is studying at the University of Pennsylvania, School of Architecture.

"Mose" Firman is now "on his own" as president and general manager of the Continental Importing Company, Chicago.

Guy Gundaker, now firmly established as a certified public accountant, is keeping things straight in the big Hatley Warehouse in Chicago.

"Rosy" Rosenberg is president of the Standard-Cooper Varnish Company of Chicago.

Alfred Mallon is back in Minneapolis with the Pillsbury Flour Mills Company.

Mr. and Mrs. John T. Carpenter announce the birth of a daughter on November 29, 1920.

Mr. and Mrs. Colin Livingstone of Portland, Ore., announce the birth of a son, Dixon.

It will assist the reunion committee in making plans for a class dinner if all those who expect to be present during the Centennial Celebration will let the secretary know which days they intend

to be in Amherst. Because of the sexennial last June, the committee will make no elaborate arrangements unless the assured attendance of a sufficient number warrants them.

Charles H. Moulton has left the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co., Boston, to go with the Class Journal Co., 239 West 39th St., New York City. He has charge of the company's Spanish editions.

L. B. De Veau, Jr., is associated with the Lansden Company, Inc., New York City.

The New York *Times* Picture Supplement for Sunday, March 20, 1921, contained a photograph of Lieutenant Kenneth O. Shrewsbury receiving from Prince Casimar Lubomirski, ambassador from the Republic of Poland, the "Virtute Militairi" medal for valor in the Polish Aviation Service in the war with Russia.

1915

LOUIS F. EATON, *Secretary*,
210 Ash Street, Brockton, Mass.

J. Brinkerhoff Tomlinson is engaged to Miss Elizabeth Fort Barrington, Wellesley, 1918.

Wilson McDonald was advanced to the priesthood on December 23, by the Rt. Rev. Ethelbert Talbot, Bishop of Bethlehem (Pa.), in St. Thomas' Chapel. "Mac" is continuing as head master of the Choir School, and in addition has been made a vicar of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, assistant to the Dean.

Henry S. Kingman will be married on June 3rd in Minneapolis to Miss Josephine Woodward of the same city.

Hampton Bonner is connected with the American Embassy in Stockholm, Sweden.

Robert N. Rockwell, for a long time among the missing members of the class, is located at Bridgeville, Pa., with the Scott Coal Company. He says he has two fine sons for Amherst.

The class reunion committee is already laying plans for Commencement. The members of the Committee are: Louis F. Eaton, chairman, Gordon R. Hall, John J. Atwater, Gerald Keith, Paul D. Weathers, John M. Gaus.

A son, Richard Fairbanks Lyon, was born January 4, 1921, to Mr. and Mrs. Harold A. Lyon.

A good letter from Kelly Smith in Rome says he's in there for three years. He has picked up a couple more degrees, B.S. in Architecture, and M.S. in Architecture, as well as three more trick keys, among them Sigma Xi. Last year he was a junior designer in the office of McKim, Mead and White. Kelly says it's his observation that the more post-graduate schools one attends the finer the memory of Amherst becomes.

John H. MacDonald has been appointed general manager of the firm MacDonald, Rees & Co., of Cleveland, Ohio.

1916

DOUGLAS D. MILNE, *Secretary*,
195 Broadway, New York City.

The engagement of Mrs. Phyllis Powers of Los Angeles and Charles Burton Ames has recently been announced.

Mrs. Powers is the daughter of Mrs. K. G. Bleeker of Los Angeles, Cal., and her husband was an old friend of Ames at the time he attended the Thatcher School in California. Mr. Powers died several years ago. The engagement of the couple is the culmination of an acquaintance which was founded at the time Burt was an instructor in Naval

Air Service at San Diego during 1918. No definite date has been set for the wedding. Ames is at present in Ojai, Cal., but hopes to be located in San Francisco in the near future.

A son, Edwin Mathews, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Merrill H. Boynton on March 18, 1921.

Scott W. Buchanan and Miss Mildred D. Thomas, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Evan W. Thomas of Brockton, Mass., were married in February at the home of the bride's parents. Mrs. Buchanan is a graduate of Mount Holyoke College. Both Mr. and Mrs. Buchanan are at present teaching in the Amherst High School.

The engagement of W. G. Avirett to Miss Helen B. Weiser, Smith, '21, has been announced.

1917

ROBERT M. FISHER, *Secretary*,
Indiana, Pa.

G. Irving Baily has left Montgomery Ward Company and is with the Nonotuck Silk Company in the Chicago office, of which B. H. Sampson, '10, is manager.

Paul A. Jenkins has left the Public Utilities Corporation of Northern Illinois to become managing editor of the Detroit *Motor Times*, which is a new trade paper. One of the board of directors of the paper is Henry Ford.

J. J. M. Scandrett is teaching Latin at the Kiskiminetas Springs School. Rumor has it that contrary to custom the scholars rise when reciting before "Prof." Scandrett.

Lloyd M. Clark has left the H. K. McCann Co. to enter the research department of the Class Journal Co., 239 West 39th St., New York City.

1918

ROBERT P. KELSEY, *Secretary*,
122 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

The engagement of Miss Edith Tyler of Dorchester, Mass., Smith, '21, to Mr. J. P. Estey was recently announced.

Miss Evelyn Marie Stratton and Gordon M. Curtis were married in New York City on January 15, 1921.

C. H. Traver has been appointed assistant sales manager of the Parker Pen Company of Janesville, Wis.

R. F. Patton has been appointed assistant treasurer of the C. H. Simonds Company of Boston, Mass.

W. C. Robinson, Jr., is cashier of the First National Bank of Winfield, Kan.

C. G. Seamans is teaching French at the Kingswood Boys' School of Hartford, Conn.

B. E. Thomas is president of the Thomas Furniture Company of Columbus, Ohio.

P. A. Chase has been serving as secretary of the Federal Court of Vermont.

P. M. Breed is now with the New England Mutual Life Insurance Co.

C. H. Durham is now an instructor at Deerfield Academy.

J. K. Eilert is with the credit department of the Manufacturers' Trust Company of New York.

Gardner Jackson has gone into the newspaper business and is now on the staff of the *Boston Globe*.

1919

WALTER K. BELKNAP, *Secretary*,
Room 411, 425 Fifth Ave.,
New York City.

Merrill Anderson was married quietly in New York City on Saturday, February 19th, to Miss Louise Gilman of

Minneapolis. "Andy" is now with Edmund Bird Wilson, Inc., financial advertisers.

Robert W. Fairbank is doing missionary work with his father at the American Marathi Mission, Vadala, via Vambori, Bombay, India. This is a work in which his family, Amherst men of many years' standing, have been interested for a long time. He writes that the work is full of interest, and that it keeps him on the jump all the time.

Wilber E. Forbes was elected a councilman of the city of Taunton, Mass., last fall.

Perry B. Glann has an overall factory in Cortland, N. Y.

Leavitt D. Hallock is the father of a daughter born last autumn.

Willis H. McAllister was married on March 1st to Miss Helen Claudia Brosius of Pittsburgh. They are making their home at 79 Latta Avenue, Columbus, Ohio, where McAllister is with the Solar Metal Products Company.

Ernest Mutschler holds the Boudinot Fellowship in history at Princeton, where he is engaged in his second year of graduate work.

Bradbury B. Morse is with the Guaranty Trust Company in New York City.

Elhanan E. Golomb is not among the missing as recorded in our last issue. He is still at the Dropsie College of Hebrew and Cognate Languages in Philadelphia and holds a fellowship. He received his M.A. at the University of Pennsylvania last June.

Stuart P. Snelling is a sales representative for a manufacturing agent for electrical supplies in New York City.

David S. Soliday is a bond salesman for Graham, Parsons and Company in Philadelphia.

1920

D. S. OTIS, *Secretary*,
Deerfield Academy, Deerfield, Mass.

Rufus D. C. Stevens is completing his college course at Dartmouth.

John L. Briggs and Thomas H. McCandless are both engaged in the oil business in the West—the former in Haskell, Okla., and the latter in Inglewood, Cal. John's address is Upper Nyack, N. Y., and Tom's, 331 Kelso St., Inglewood, Cal.

W. Barrett Brown is a statistician with the Linde Air Products Co., 30 East 42d St., New York City.

Robert G. Stewart is in the manufacturing and importing business in New York City. His address is 240 West 104th Street.

Theodore L. Buell is a bond salesman with Paine, Webber & Co., Boston, and lives at 47 Croton St., Wellesley Hills, Mass.

Fred Kuesel is with the New York Telephone Co., and lives at 107 Decatur St., Brooklyn.

William C. McFeely's address is 4208 Massachusetts Ave., Irvington, Baltimore, Md.

Charles B. Wilbar and Ralph E. Bailey are both with the National Shawmut Bank, Boston.

J. Ronald Meikeljohn is an instructor of economics at Dartmouth.

C. Carlton Reed is in the advertising department of the Curtis Publishing Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Owen T. Reeves is a draughtsman with Reeves & Baillie, architects, Peoria, Ill.

Andrew N. Clarke is with Fuller Brothers & Co., 139 Greenwich St., New York City.

G. Prew Savoy and Joseph Karp are studying law at Harvard. The address

of the former is 1599 Massachusetts Ave., and of the latter, 1721 Cambridge St., Cambridge, Mass.

George V. D. Clarke is a salesman with the American Felt Co., Boston.

Winston T. Copeland is in the banking business and lives in Suite 3, 143 Massachusetts Ave., Boston 17.

Millard S. Darling is teaching at the Mitchell Military Boys' School, Billerica, Mass.

Arthur C. Sisson is with the firm of Cooper & Sisson, 73-81 Dyer St., Providence, R. I.

J. Hutton Hinch is studying law at Columbia. His address is 679 Tenth St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Leonard B. Hough is completing his college course at the University of Pennsylvania and is living at 132 Craig, U. of P. Dorms., Philadelphia, Pa.

E. Norton Reusswig is with the Stittville Canning Co., 41 Martin Bldg., Utica, N. Y.

Eastburn R. Smith is attending the Yale Forestry School. His address is 864 Yale Station, New Haven, Conn.

Clermont Cartwright, Jr., is with the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co., and is living at 46 Fir St., Akron, Ohio.

Burton E. Hildebrandt is with the General Motors Acceptance Corporation, Dallas, Texas.

Charles R. Lowther is in the banking business in New York City and his address is 757 West End Avenue.

Walton C. Allen is with Ginn & Co., and Porter Thompson with the American Book Co., Boston.

William K. Allison is in the advertising department of the H. K. McCann Co., 61 Broadway, New York City.

Alden M. Bartlett is an ensign, U. S. N., stationed on the U. S. S. McLanahan, San Diego, Cal.

Frederick A. Parker is an instructor of mathematics at the West Virginia Collegiate Institute, Institute, W. Va.

Daniel W. Jones is a bond salesman with Graham, Parsons & Co., Philadelphia, Pa. His address is 1335 North 12th St., Philadelphia.

Donald I. Perry is with the firm of Bliss & Perry, shoe manufacturers, Newburyport, Mass.

Dudley Bowers Cornell and Miss Doris Armstrong Pennington, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Pennington of Brooklyn, N. Y., were married in that city on December 29, 1920. M. R. Burr, '19, acted as one of the ushers.

Charles H. Durham is in the special productions department of the Stanley Works, New Britain, Conn.

William Cowles is in the steel depart-

ment of the Stanley Works, New Britain, Conn.

Marvin Lee Gray of Waverly, Va., was married to Miss Kathryn E. Moyer of Amsterdam, N. Y., on Saturday, February 5th.

William H. Farwell of Montpelier, Vt., was recently elected secretary of the Boutwell, Milne & Varnum Co., owners and operators of extensive granite quarries. He has been actively connected with this company since his graduation last June.

Alexander H. Mossman and Daniel Bliss are teaching at Beirut College, Beirut, Syria.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Gray Estey of Brattleboro, Vt., announce the birth of a daughter, Patricia Inez, on December 28, 1920.

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ALMA MATER

AMHERST

GRADUATES' QUARTERLY

VOL. X—AUGUST, 1921—NO. 4

THE FIRST HUNDRED YEARS OF AMHERST COLLEGE

JOHN MASON TYLER, '73
Professor Emeritus of Biology

AMHERST COLLEGE came "of the people, by the people, for the people." It was autochthonous, springing from the soil of the Connecticut Valley. In the little county of Hampshire today you will find more colleges of liberal education and more students than in any other area of the same size and population in America or the world: and before the coming of the colleges it was dotted with academies. But these colleges are the children not so much of the little Hampshire County of today as of Old Hampshire County, occupying the Connecticut Valley and adjoining hills from the northern to the southern boundary of the state. Berkshire County had been set off from it not long before the Revolution.

Its people were Puritans, the spirit of the Reformation incarnated in an English brain and body. They loved to think of themselves as a "chosen people," and in a sense they were "Israelites indeed." They were the most refractory, stiff-necked, rebellious stock which was ever fused and hammered and welded into the skeleton and sinews of a nation. They live in every one of you today whether you rejoice in it or deny it with an oath. They were men subject to like passions as we are.

Around Massachusetts Bay the Puritans founded settlements where they could worship God, think and do as they would, and send everybody else to Rhode Island for his health and happiness. But some, notably the congregation of Rev. Mr. Hooker, chafed under this rule, emigrated to the Connecticut Valley, and founded Hartford and Springfield. During the years between 1640 and King Philip's War in 1675, Northampton, Hadley, and Deerfield were

founded. The Valley was separated from the Bay by the wilderness incorporated as Worcester County in 1731.

Only the most daring and resourceful were willing to risk their lives in so dangerous an enterprise in the forests of the frontier of the far west. The isolated valley developed independently. Boston and the Bay, the center of trade and commerce, of wealth and refinement, of learning and government, remained more aristocratic and theological. The scattered people of the frontier valley, less polished and wealthy, but more individual, resourceful, and self-reliant, became thoroughly democratic and fairly religious.

From 1700 to 1760 they held the thin line of forts along their northern border against the French and Indians swarming in from Ticonderoga and Lake Champlain. It was a life or death struggle, lasting more than sixty years.

For the great campaign ending in 1760 Pitt recalled from the war in Germany Col. Jeffery Amherst, and made him major-general and commander-in-chief of the forces in America. Says Parkman: "He was energetic and resolute, somewhat cautious and slow, but with a bull-dog tenacity and grip." Immediately after the disastrous expedition of Abercrombie he formed the plan, bold to the verge of rashness, of bringing three separate armies hundreds of miles through the wilderness and uniting them in the face of the French army at Montreal. He was entirely successful. The French army surrendered. Canada became British, and New England was saved. Do you wonder that a little newly incorporated town in the heart of Old Hampshire County was proud to take the name of Amherst, and afterward to give it to her child, Amherst College? His representative, Viscount Holmesdale, is our honored guest today. We believe that with the family sword he has inherited the family spirit. The valley enjoyed fifteen years of peace and prosperity, and rapid growth. Then came the years of the Revolution, and of the turmoil and confusion which followed it.

Many had fallen in battle, in the long series of defeats in which they wore out their enemy. Far more had died of disease, exposure, and hardships. But even cripples and invalids returned with high hopes. Freedom had been won. They found their farms run down and buildings decayed; their families in debt; for the frontiersmen, as always, were as a class deep in debt to the more prosperous Bay. The veterans had received only part of their pay and that in worth-

less paper. Creditors were harsh and clamorous. Writs and executions fell thick and fast. The lawyers were the only people who had any money and they did a flourishing business. The courts had no mercy and justice was blind. The farmers' horses and cattle were taken to pay interest and costs of collection, for money they had none. There were no means of staying proceedings. In 1784 seven men were confined in Worcester County jail for debt; in 1785, eighty-six; in 1786, eighty. One of the most prominent leaders in the Revolution died within the precincts of the debtors' prison. The frontiersmen in the newer towns of the Connecticut Valley and elsewhere, accustomed to defend themselves and right their own wrongs, rose in their indignation to postpone the merciless action of the courts. They struck out blindly. They were in the wrong. But they have had no advocate or defender to tell their story of suffering and provocation. We may yet see a society of the Descendants of the Shaysites, fully as respectable as the Daughters of the Revolution or the Sons of Colonial Dames. It will be a select body.

The nineteenth century opened with a revival of religion and of education throughout the country, and with a swift and strong tide of prosperity. Such a change was sadly needed. During a century and a half of frontier life, they had grown coarser and ruder. Intemperance was alarmingly prevalent. Profanity and obscenity were all too common. A crude form of French infidelity was widespread and fashionable. Frontier vices had become deeply rooted. But the frontier virtues were many, exceedingly strong and virile.

The experience and lesson of Shays' Rebellion and the conditions which had produced it had not been forgotten. They taught Massachusetts and the other colonies the necessity of a strong central government and hastened the framing and adoption of the Constitution. Every thoughtful man was alarmed and aroused by the threat of barbarism and mob-rule. The people were in danger of perishing through lack of vision. They must be instructed and inspired to think and to follow wise leaders. And these wise leaders and makers of better laws must be raised up, trained, and educated. Academies began to spring up soon after the Revolution, just as later Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois were dotted with colleges as the frontier swung westward.

The academy in New Salem was incorporated in 1795. Amherst

Academy, the mother of Amherst College, was founded in 1814, flourished from the start, and soon attracted pupils from all over the state, among them Mary Lyon, founder of Mount Holyoke College. In 1817 they appointed a committee to solicit subscriptions to found and endow a professorship of languages. The plan failed entirely to excite any public interest or support. Then Esquire Fowler Dickinson said to Col. Graves: "Our plan is too small, we cannot found a single professorship: we will found a new college as good as any in New England." These two men were totally different in temperament and genius. They worked together admirably. To the two in partnership nothing was impossible. It was the time of financial depression, almost panic in New England, which followed the war of 1812. They set to work to raise \$50,000, a harder and more discouraging job than to raise \$5,000,000 today. They raised it and immediately set out to raise \$30,000 more. This was absolutely impossible; but they did it, though much of it was subscribed in single dollars or smaller sums. The subscription paper of the \$50,000 charity fund deserves study. Twenty-eight ministers enjoying an average salary of perhaps \$500 a year gave us almost \$4,000. Amherst, then a little village, gave \$8,000, Sunderland \$3,500, Conway almost \$2,000, Greenwich, Deerfield, and Granby about \$1,000 apiece. Out of its poverty the county gave magnificently. Let us not forget our debt of honor to Old Hampshire County.

They were resolved to found a college which could face and overcome the ignorance, barbarism, immorality, and irreligion which swept over the country after the Revolution. It should take the very best and strongest young men: educate, discipline, and train them; and send them out to be leaders and inspirers of the community. It must and should be the best college in New England. It was a gigantic task, but their courage and faith never wavered. It was Esquire Dickinson and Col. Graves, two old Ironsides, against all the powers of darkness. And Old Hampshire County rose up and followed them into the fight. Both leaders, having made many rich, died in poverty, having given their time, their money, their all, and themselves to the college which is their monument.

May 10, 1820, the trustees of Amherst Academy voted to raise the necessary funds and erect a suitable building, our present

South College. "The committee marked out the ground for the site of the building, and invited the people of Amherst to contribute labor and materials with provisions for the workmen." The town responded. The people turned out and worked mightily. Whatever could be contributed gratuitously was given freely without price. Donations of lime, sand, lumber, and of materials of all kinds poured in from all quarters. Pelham, always to the front, and Leverett, and a few from Belchertown helped faithfully. The title of the sermon at the laying of the cornerstone was "A Plea for a Miserable World." In May, 1821, Rev. Zephaniah Swift Moore was elected president. September 18, 1821, the new building was dedicated, the president was inaugurated; the next day the College was opened and organized with forty-seven students.

President Moore died in 1823 and was succeeded by President Humphrey. He inherited from President Moore the long, uphill, desperate fight for a charter. He fought it to a glorious finish which gained respect and friends for the College. The young college grew and waxed strong. It had 126 students in 1823; 259 in 1836, more than any other college in New England, except Yale.

The decade between 1830 and 1840 was one of the most interesting in American history. It was a time of extraordinary material development leading up to the financial craze followed by the panic of 1837. Population had increased greatly and was surging westward. An American school of literature had arisen. Contributions for missions were ten times as great as during the preceding decade. It saw the rise of total abstinence, of abolitionism, of Utopian communities; of every kind of 'ism and 'ology. President Hitchcock nearly died of his practice of "Grahamism" or some other wisely forgotten system of dietetics. They formed a Society for the Promotion of Peace, held a meeting, and chose an orator. But there was no peace for the wicked, still less for the righteous. It was the period of experiment and adventure, of faith in the perfectibility of man, and even in his desire to be reformed and perfected. It was followed by a revival of common sense and religion. May we have another!

These conditions were reflected in the College. Some of you have heard of the radicalism in our colleges now. The average college of today is a stagnant pool of conservatism and reaction compared with Amherst College in 1835. Daylight saving was practised.

In 1833 by petition of students and vote of faculty the time of morning prayers was fixed at 4.45 in summer and 5.45 in winter, and recitations followed immediately.

President Humphrey was driving a large team of very wild horses. He was the last of the Puritans, a great, rugged soul who did not easily acknowledge defeat. Possibly he used the curb a little too hard, while President Hitchcock was afterward criticised for guiding with too loose a rein. The team kicked and balked obstinately. He recognized the need of a change of policy, resigned in the middle of the year, retired silently, like the gentleman which he always was, bearing on his shoulders the reproach for ills and misfortunes which he had not caused and which no man could have averted, content if he could carry them away from the college to which he was devoted. His magnanimity was even greater than his strength. Throughout his long life he returned frequently to be welcomed, honored, and loved by all his colleagues. President Hitchcock succeeded him in 1845.

The College might have survived this turmoil. Its threatened destruction was its poverty or bankruptcy caused largely by over-rapid growth. People had become tired of the importunities of its agent. It could hardly pay the interest on its increasing debt. Many of its friends and some of its trustees were completely discouraged, and talked of changing it into a respectable academy.

President Hitchcock and his colleagues accepted "a plan by which the income of the college, administered and appropriated by the permanent officers themselves, after deducting all necessary expenses, was divided among them as their salary and means of support," with the understanding that the agency for soliciting contributions should be discontinued. In one word, they proposed to live on the income of a bankrupt concern. They cut expenses and stopped all leaks. During the collegiate year, 1846-7, the president received \$550, and each professor at the rate of \$440 a year. They all had families to support, some had houses not yet paid for. No one of these men ever left any record of the doubts, fears, trials, and hardships of these years. They always refused to talk of them. "They took their tongues between their teeth and starved," as Bishop F. D. Huntington, of the class of 1839, has said. Money began to come in, given very largely in recognition of the personal character and scientific reputation of President Hitchcock, to-

gether with his heroic labors and those of his colleagues. Before the end of two years more than \$100,000 had been contributed, and the number of students had increased noticeably. Forty thousand dollars was given by Hon. Samuel Williston, of Easthampton, out of his small working capital, who thereby saved the College from ruin, "established it for the first time on a solid and enduring foundation," and attained to the "first three" on its roll of founders and saviors. Williston Hall perpetuates his name. When it is removed, shall he too be forgotten? God forbid. We *must* have a fitting tablet commemorating the deeds and character of the founders and saviors of the College.

It is interesting to notice that at this time there were three men in Amherst College devoted to teaching science—President Hitchcock, Professors Snell and Adams, besides lectures of Professor Shepard—nearly one-half of the full professorships. The scientific collections made by these men were the finest in the country, and made with almost no help from the Corporation. The teaching of science was unsurpassed in its day or later.

In 1849, President Hitchcock urged his resignation upon the board of trustees. They refused to accept it, and sent him abroad for rest and change. He brought back a report on Schools of Agriculture in Europe which was an important factor in founding and shaping the Massachusetts Agricultural College, which has just celebrated its semi-centennial, and which has made and is making a record for public leadership and service which we must work hard to equal; and beat if we can.

These men were the opposite of narrow. They insisted upon having a college of the broadest culture and of hard training, fitting men to lead in every walk of life. They were always a little in advance of their age, never out of ear-shot of it. Their minds and vision were broad and deep. Their point of immediate attack was vital, "narrow as the front of a forlorn hope or as the sword of righteousness." One thing they did, but that was always a part of something great and fine. This spirit of high aim, unconquerable and irresistible courage and faith, bold adventure, and dour persistence, inherited from the founders, blazed up in 1845, and again in the Civil War. It inspired every one of our men in the trenches in France, turning his nerves to steel and steadying his gun. In the Civil War, 344 of the sons of Amherst entered the service.

35 of these died. During the last war 35 are known to have died in the service, and the list is probably still incomplete. "These all died in faith not having received the promises."

The ideal education is still and must ever be what Heine has called an "apostolic succession of great souls, the only people in the world who ever see anything as it really is." Such spirit and traditions cannot die or be quenched. They outlast the everlasting hills and are more infectious than the germs of health. If any timid brother fears they may disappear, let him run quickly and see if the Pelham Hills have fallen down. If one man who has not cared to come back has been immune to them or lost them, "may the Lord have mercy on his soul," if he has any. Brothers, it is an overwhelming, perilous honor and responsibility to be a son of Amherst College.

President Stearns, inaugurated in 1854, was a man of strength and wisdom whose personality radiated refinement, courtesy, and pure religion; whose shadow carried healing and saving power. This fine gentleman and genuine saint was the pioneer apostle of physical training, the need of which had long been dimly recognized. In my childhood there still lingered in the grove a few antiquated pieces of gymnastic apparatus, bars and rings, relics of a wave of enthusiasm which had spent its force and died. The physique and carriage of the average college student was anything but satisfactory. Dyspepsia was not uncommon. The finest scholars were often shallow-chested, and not a few died soon after graduation. The good old days when every student had his pile of wood behind the dormitory and plied axe and buck-saw vigorously were past and gone. President Stearns was the first to introduce in any American college a policy requiring regular stated gymnastic exercise of all students. He enlisted in its service *The Doctor*, our Doctor Hitchcock. Words fail to describe him. No one of us will ever forget him.

You can hardly imagine the battle which the Doctor had to fight and the ridicule poured upon him when he gave up the use of five and ten pound iron dumb bells in the daily exercise and replaced them by wooden ones. It was considered most effeminate. Athletic training in those days usually consisted in reducing a boy to skin and bone and numerous boils.

For a few years, around 1870, the College took up rowing, and in 1872 won the intercollegiate race at Springfield. But it never be-

came thoroughly established here. Round-ball gave place to baseball about the time of the Civil War. Football followed soon, tennis much later. Of the possibilities of a Pratt Gymnasium and a Hitchcock Field, of swimming pool and skating rink, we never dreamed.

Under the administration of President Stearns barbarism declined and finally became unfashionable in the college. But it had times of flourishing recrudescence. We, of the class of 1873, certainly lacked culture, and may, perhaps, claim to have been the last of the barbarians.

The last refuge of barbarism was East College, now departed, which stood just west of the present College Church. It had seen better days, but its hospitable doors stood open day and night. We entered with fearsome joy, not knowing what might befall us, or what solid apparitions might suddenly flit down the stairs. Its walls reëchoed with

“The song of them that triumph
The shout of them that feast.”

The feasts were very plain; “cakes and ale” were forbidden by law and far more by the slenderness of our purses. We almost equaled St. Francis of Assisi in our “gift of high poverty.” But cider and doughnuts were within our means and delectable viands. In community of goods its inhabitants rivalled the early Christians. It harbored all sorts, kinds, and conditions of saints and sinners on terms of liberty, equality, and fraternity. There was some disorder, but never anarchy. Two mighty sons of Anak ruled with a firm hand. They became later distinguished university professors. It sent out great teachers and preachers, learned judges of commanding dignity, missionaries orthodox and otherwise, and at least one Congressman. For its windows looked out on the rising sun and the everlasting hills. But it was a relief as well as a surprise to me when I first met the class of 1881 to find them gentlemen who treated me as if I were one. They were not great biologists, *mea maxima culpa*, but they sang divinely on all occasions.

The first fraternity house was purchased by Alpha Delta Phi in 1874. The other fraternities rapidly followed their good example. The refining influences and the increased responsibilities involved in possessing a home, the importance of the good name of the

house, and the higher standards of living have had a most wholesome and elevating effect on the College. The old houses have been largely replaced by new buildings of excellent architecture, an ornament to the town. I have no space to even catalogue the new buildings erected on the Campus during the last fifty years.

We may well be proud of the growth of student responsibility and self-government in our American colleges during the last fifty years. The student is on his honor, recognizes it, and acts accordingly. This results not only in self-control and self-direction, but in an "inward strength," the *ἐγκράτεια* of the wise old Greeks, whose value is inestimable. He is a gentleman by instinct and set purpose, though often a boyish one. The average student today is far cleaner, sounder, better than he used to be. The coarseness and rudeness of action, speech, and fiber which disgraced many a well-meaning student of my day has been sloughed off. If morality consists essentially in the discovery and practice of right relations between persons, of gentlemanliness and honor between man and man, then the tone of morality has improved vastly since I was in college.

There is more genuine religion in the student body than there was fifty years ago and of a better kind. It is less formal, more natural and vital, their own, not learned or borrowed. A Christian is at least expected to be a gentleman toward God and toward man.

Ask not why the former days were better than these. They were better in some respects, and much worse in others.

"The old order changeth, yielding place to new,
And God fulfills himself in many ways,
Lest one good custom should corrupt the world."

For the passing of some things we may well be grateful; I will not mention them.

The course of study in my day was admirably suited to its time. In freshman year we had Greek, Latin, and mathematics five hours every week throughout the year, with declamations and essays for "busy work." Sophomores were regarded as barbarians into whom culture was to be hammered. They certainly hammered us unmercifully for the good of our souls and minds. We had more Latin and Greek in alternate terms five or six times a week. Mathematics still persisted as calculus, a land of darkness, yea, of thick

darkness as the shadow of death. In the afternoon we were inducted into chemistry by Professor Harris. Some of you remember him. His recitations were a joy to every one except the unlucky wight who was trying to recite. In spring term the day began to dawn and hope revived. Junior year was a pleasant period of peace. Ancient languages persisted, we had some modern ones, and a very few electives, physics replaced mathematics. In senior year we studied Dr. Hickok's "Empirical Psychology," some may have attained to his "Rational Psychology." The system was interpreted to us by a great master, Professor (afterward President) Julius H. Seelye. Many aspired to be philosophers; a few arrived. Professor Garman, who gained as strong a hold and left as deep an impression on the minds and hearts of his classes as any teacher in America, was graduated in 1872. We said of him that no one knew when he lit his lamp in the early morning or turned it out at night. In President Seelye's classes even poor groveling embryo scientists had their eyes partially opened to the light and saw men as trees walking.

We had great teachers, men who were all aflame with loyalty, first to the College, then to the subject which they taught. Every one of them believed with his whole heart in the absolute necessity of a clear understanding and high appreciation of his study to the salvation of our souls. It was a part of his humanity and religion, and they were very human men. They labored with us and belabored us to make our calling and election sure. If we could not feel in our minds and hearts the beauty of the classics, the dignity of mathematics, the glory of divine philosophy, what could Heaven signify to us? We would feel more at home and less unhappy somewhere else. Three of the foundation stones of all their teaching were the infinite value of a human soul and life, the fact that man's chief end was not purely economic, and that there was an absolute standard of values by which we must reckon. On occasion and frequently they all bubbled over with keen wit and sly humor. You remember Professor Crowell, how he stood at his post in the darkness like the Roman sentinel at the gate of Pompeii. Which did he enjoy the more, a fine passage in Tacitus or a good joke? He encouraged us to joke back, and we invariably got the worst of it, and enjoyed our discomfiture. We loved these men, we could not help it.

It was a system whose disciplinary value has never been surpassed, if equalled. It was extreme and incomplete. We knew nothing of economics or sociology or of our system of government. We studied Shaw's "English Literature," read very little, and remained illiterate. The department of history was not opened until 1874. The classics dominated, elevated, and narrowed the whole curriculum. Today we are paying for our neglect of the classics by sinking and wallowing in the slough of flabby philistinism. Mathematics still retains its hold in Amherst partly because of its practical usefulness; more, in my humble opinion, because Professor Olds—Chairman, Dean, Acting-President Olds, "Our Georgie," call him whatever you like best—has always taught even more genuine biology of the best kind than of mathematics, though he obstinately denies this fact. "Too much of nothing," even of the best, is the only rule for a well-proportioned symmetrical education. But where and how are we to draw the line of compromise, for compromise we must. The system must be solidly realistic, infused and vitalized with the highest idealism. This is obvious and axiomatic, mere truism; but it does not make the solution of the problem any less difficult.

We are in danger of being buried and smothered under an avalanche of facts and learning, the rawest material of knowledge and education, tons of pitchblende containing a few grains of radium. Shall we encourage every immature boy to specialize along a narrow groove, and end as one of Zarathustra's "reversed cripples"; all eye or ear, or more probably all mouth or tongue, to the destruction of mind and heart? Amherst College will never agree to that.

The course outlined in the catalogues of 1910-1912 presents clearly what seems a very wise course somewhat as follows: Every freshman is expected to take Greek or Latin or both, mathematics, and English. Thus the solid disciplinary foundation is retained. He chooses also one science and a modern language. There is a variety. In the remaining three years he completed originally three "majors" or subjects studied for six consecutive, sometimes overlapping, semester courses. The number of majors required has been reduced now to two and the minor dropped. No course pursued less than a year counts toward a degree. This scheme seems to avoid both narrow specialization and dissipation of effort. It requires

that every student shall gain as thorough a knowledge of at least two subjects of his own choice as can be gained in three years. It has the advantages of intensive effort. Our Instruction Committee seems to me to have marked out an excellent median line of discipline and investigation along which we are still experimenting in matters of detail. We have not yet fully attained, but we press toward a wisely selected mark and, as I believe, toward a prize.

What is the best test of a system of education? Is it not the number of strong men, the man-power, which it produces? Let us apply the test. When in the struggle for truth, justice, and right an old graduate goes down in the front rank where the hardest blows are given and received, two or more young Amherst men "of a very stout countenance" leap forward to more than fill his place. We are holding our own. But it is not enough that the enemy "shall not pass." The offensive is on, outflanking every one of his salients from Verdun to the sea. The order is "Advance the whole line." The people out of their poverty founded Amherst College to furnish them leaders lest they "perish for lack of vision." We must find and train these leaders and pay our debt of honor. But idealism, courage, *élan*, and endurance are not enough for our young champions today. In our struggle with blindness of heart and mind, with materialism, philistinism, anarchy, unmorality, immorality, and irreligion, the sling stones of the most athletic David would bound like tennis balls from the heads of our political leaders and Congressmen—pardon the tautology. Our champion must be a sharpshooter armed with the best repeating rifle aimed straight at their only vital spot, their "wind."

We must train a great many more ministers and teachers, for they—not you lawyers, business men, and economists—are the real and immediate teachers and leaders of the people. They are the rock against which barbarism breaks and falls back, and against which the gates of Hell shall not prevail. They remind me of Kipling's "Sergeant Whatisname," who trained Egyptian Fellahin into a British Army.

"But he did it on the cheap and on the quiet,
And he's not allowed to forward any claim—
Though he drilled a black man white, though he made
a mummy fight,

He will still continue Sergeant Whatisname—
Private, Corporal, Colour-Sergeant, and Instructor—
But the everlasting miracle's the same!"

You business men control most of the material wealth of this country and as a rule use it wisely and generously. Every year you absorb in your offices two-thirds of all our graduates, many of whom are exactly the men whom we have selected to mould and train our youth as heads and leaders of our schools, colleges, universities, and other institutions of power. We cannot compete with you in attracting and securing their services. Yet today leaders and educators are of far greater vital importance and value to this country than the most rapid and successful exploitation of its resources or accumulation of its wealth. Is it not your duty to inspire your children and the young people of your acquaintance to become men and women of leisure in Aristotle's sense of the word, the hardest working men in the world. They are the political, social, moral, and religious leaders and commanders of the people, whose joy and enthusiasm in their grand adventure cannot be quenched by disappointment, ingratitude, or apparent failure; and who can lead this people into the full possession and wise enjoyment of the "promises sworn unto our fathers."

The presiding officers of both houses of Congress today are Amherst men. But what are two among so many? We teachers and ministers must remain mostly "Corporals and Color-Sergeants." We must have colonels, generals, and staff-officers. Where is the West Point to train them? Why not Amherst College, like "fertile Phthia, mother of heroes?" Do you say it is an impossible dream? Remember the philosophy of Esquire Dickinson, Col. Graves, and the founders: "It is impossible. No one else will do it. It must be done. We will do it."

During the past year, classes in sociology, economics, and other branches have been started among the working men and women of Springfield and Holyoke. The work is still an experiment, but the success of the first year has been sufficient to make the venture very promising. It will be improved and enlarged next year. We are making a beginning here in the Valley, to whose people our debt is so great. It is a work for which the College was founded.

May the next historian record its full success in something larger and better than we have dreamed.

We are five thousand Amherst alumni "keeping up a stout heart and trusting one another up and down our firm ranks," well organized, led by our modest, quiet, clear-headed, magnetic commander, Secretary Allis. May he live forever. In our drive and Centennial Gift of \$3,000,000, and in our percentage of givers, we have beaten the record. To us, as to our fathers, an impossibility is a challenge. In this hard, ceaseless struggle may the peace and beauty of our mother valley abide in all our souls. "Beautiful for situation, the joy of the whole earth is Amherst on the sides of the north—and the south and the east and the west—the College of the great King."

President Meiklejohn will tell you about the College of the future. I must not trespass on his field. But I cannot resist the temptation to read a few lines from his preface to our last catalogue. You must read it all. He says: "I pledge anew our loyalty to the men whose footsteps we follow. So far as we can bring it about the young people of our generation shall know themselves, shall know their fellows, shall think their way into the common life of their people, and by their thought shall illumine and direct it. If we are not pledged to that, then we have deserted the old standards; we are apostates from the faith. We pledge ourselves forever to the study of human living in order that living may be better done."

AMHERST IN PUBLIC AFFAIRS

CALVIN COOLIDGE, '95
Vice President of the United States

NO ONE can make even a casual study of Amherst College without observing at once both the convergence of influences which have come here and the divergence of influences which have gone from here. The history of the world has been the history of thought. There is necessarily represented in an institution of liberal culture the threads of human thought running back to the dawn of history. This season Amherst College celebrates an existence of one hundred years, a solid and substantial accomplishment, but by no means the main foundation for her fame, which is marked not by the days which pass away, but by adherence to the truth which remains forever.

It is not the fact that Colonel Rufus Graves and Squire Samuel Fowler Dickinson and their associates, a little more than a century ago, determined to establish an institution of learning in the Connecticut Valley that makes this occasion so significant, but rather the purpose for which they wrought, a purpose which connects their self-sacrificing effort and the institution which they founded with the earliest march of progress and the great ideals which have made civilization. The domain of Amherst College cannot be set out by metes and bounds, nor can its location be limited to buildings and equipment, nor can that which it represents be circumscribed within a century. The domain of the College is boundless, the influences which brought it into being are eternal, the purpose of its founding was to oppose evil and support righteousness.

The provision for this purpose was very broad. The founders realized that the means of accomplishing it might change. They therefore provided for amendment to their original constitution of association, keeping always in view that the dominant purpose for which they had provided was, as they stated, "not to deviate from the original object of civilizing and evangelizing the world by the classical education of indigent young men of piety and talent."



PROFESSOR JOHN M. TYLER



VICE PRESIDENT CALVIN COOLIDGE
HISTORICAL DAY

They dedicated themselves in the broadest way to a public purpose and pledged their institution to a universal public service. In their thought and action they were at once the successors and the progenitors of public men.

Not all public men have had the advantage of personal contact with higher institutions of learning. But the actions and accomplishments of those who are entitled to be called public men have everywhere and at all times been almost entirely under the influence, directly or indirectly, of the ideals which come from institutions of higher learning. To comprehend what kind of public men it was expected Amherst College might produce, it is necessary to observe the type of men who founded it. The practical and financial side of its origin resulted from the business ability of such men as Colonel Graves and Squire Dickinson, acting under the legal advice of such counsel as Jeremiah Mason and Daniel Webster. But the inspiration for the College came from the religious life of the Connecticut Valley, represented both by the clergy and the laity. They held to a literal meaning of the Scriptures, so that that portion of the community which opposed them was referred to as Sodom, while that which supported them was Mount Zion. They no doubt expected to produce the kind of public men which fill Bible history. To them Abraham and Moses and Paul were very present realities. They sought for public men who might stand where these men stood. There is a significance in this deeper than what they may have thought.

The clear and explicit object of their efforts was "civilizing and evangelizing the world." Their hope of success lay in organizing an institution which should be in harmony with those influences which have been advancing civilization throughout all the ages. It is beyond question that this is represented by what we call the civilization of the western world. It is no reflection upon others to say that in virility, in humanity, and in accomplishment this has surpassed that which has anywhere else appeared.

It is impossible to locate the beginning of civilization, or assign to it a date, but there has been a certain tendency running through western civilization which we can trace back with certainty to the Babylonian period. From this source there has come down to us a code of laws representing decisions of courts and accepted customs estimated to be more than four thousand years old. It was

from the Babylonian city of Ur that Abraham came, and scholars have pointed out the remarkable parallel between the religious ritual of Babylonia and Israel, which marks Jewish civilization as a continuation of that of ancient Babylon. So strong was this that the generations in Egypt, and the Egyptian scholarship of Moses did not change its course. To this world-old influence, monotheistic through and through, marked by a virility which has preserved it even unto this day, there was added the enlightened philosophy of the Greeks, very largely through the influence of the Apostle Paul. Characteristic of this civilization is its spiritual insight. Under its inspiration there has been produced the enlightenment of the western world.

How this differs from the standards of ancient Carthage and Egypt, where progress passed away, leaving scarcely anything which casts an influence over the life and actions of the world of the present time! These lands, once rich, with a material prosperity, carrying on a foreign commerce, maintaining fleets and armies, now make no appeal to the mind or heart of man, while the culture of Babylon, of Israel, of Greece and Rome, their literature, their teachings, enter into the daily life of a civilization which is extending itself over the earth. It was not with the material, but with the spiritual that the founders of Amherst College sought to civilize and evangelize the world. For this purpose, they have established an institution to work in harmony with those great spiritual forces which alone have created and supported an enduring form of human progress.

There is scarcely time to take up in detail the services which have been performed by public men trained in this institution, in the promotion of this great purpose. Their efforts reach into every field of public endeavor and cover every range of public activities.¹

The fundamental purpose of this institution is to teach men spiritual values. The progress of this effort measures the progress of civilization. There is no other principle that men of the present day all over the world need to keep so constantly in mind. The earth has no other reliance.

Individuals and nations are at the present time afflicted with

¹ At this point Mr. Coolidge read a list of Amherst graduates who have held important positions in public life. So many additions have since been made to the list as read that it seems wise to withhold its publication until the Record of the Alumni, now in preparation, can be completed and a definitive list of Amherst men in public affairs compiled.—EDITOR.

great burdens. As a result of the readjustment which has taken place during the last year, men find their resources very much impaired, with no corresponding reduction of their expenses. Oftentimes both capital and credit have been entirely exhausted. The nations of the earth are struggling under a great load of debt incurred and resulting from the war. The raising of sufficient revenues to meet the costs of government is not only a grievous burden, but in some cases, has not yet been found possible.

The question that confronts us on every hand, whether in the consideration of private or public interests, is how these burdens can be borne. What motive can there be for nations to meet this great cost of taxation or for individuals to discharge their great obligations? What promise, what hope can secure this end? The usual expectation of the rewards of prosperity are scarcely strong enough to meet the present requirements. The sacrifices to be made in payment of taxation and the readjustment of economic conditions are very great. It can scarcely be said that they should be borne solely in order to secure a resulting prosperity.

The world must look for something more than prosperity in the present situation. The individual must look for something more than wages and profits for his compensation. Unless this satisfaction can be found by proceeding in the way of right and truth and justice, the search for it will fail. The material things of life cannot stand alone. Unless they are sustained by the spiritual things of life, they are not sustained at all. The work of the world will not be done unless it is done from a motive of righteousness.

This brings us back squarely to the foundation of western civilization which asks not whether it will pay, but whether it is right. Throughout its existence this College has supported this principle as the "civilizing and evangelizing" influence of the world. This has been the final result of all classroom activity. The courses in history have taught it as the story of progress of the human race. The studies in the literature of ancient peoples have pointed to the same conclusion. The teachings in philosophy have demonstrated the soundness of this position viewed in the light of reason. Her public men have carried and must continue to carry it into public life. There is no other foundation for the maintenance and support of a peaceful relationship between individuals or among nations.

There has been a tendency of late years for institutions of learn-

ing to drop away from this position and set up other standards of life. There has been a tendency to teach methods of acquisition rather than methods of righteousness. There is danger that the emphasis may be put in the wrong place; that the essential may be disregarded in the pursuit of the accidental. From this has come the practice of relying too much on government action, of believing that in some way it could take over and bear the burdens of existence which rest upon the individual. It would be possible to make a privileged class of a few, but that is un-American and foreign to every instinct of our people. It is impossible to make a privileged class of everybody.

One of the results of attempting to adopt this principle has been to bring governments into contempt. It has been assumed that they could perform the impossible. In both cases when they have refused to attempt it or when they have attempted it and failed, they have been alike open to censure and condemnation. There are a few fundamental things which governments have been established to secure. They have never been better defined than in the Declaration of Independence, which alike proclaims rights and imposes obligations. The main defect of those from whose teachings our institutions are in danger, lies in the fact that they hold to the belief that rights can be preserved when obligations are disregarded. It was to combat this half-thought-out theory of human relationship that men established Amherst College and determined upon a method of securing their purpose. These men had Shays' Rebellion fresh in mind. They likewise had felt the pinch which New England had suffered during the War of 1812. They were seeking for a remedy that would relieve the disorder of the times. They sought it by providing an institution which was to send forth men bearing testimony to the truth.

We can see in retrospect how truly American this purpose was, how it runs back to the spirit of the Mayflower, how it harmonizes with the great civilizing influences of the ages. There are the influences which open lines of transportation by land and water, which establish commerce, build libraries, provide banking facilities, declare righteous laws, and set up tribunals for the administration of justice. All this, we know, has been accomplished many times and in many places through all the history that runs from Babylonia to America. But these results have been accomplished,

never by the naked assertion of rights, but ever by the courageous observation of obligations.

It is in this teaching of Amherst College that now lies the main hope of the world. Individual obligations are heavy, but they can be met; national obligations are heavy, but they too can be met. The power exists for the reestablishment of the world, but it will not be called into action by mere appeal to the desire for gain. The public men of today must make their appeal as Colonel Graves and Squire Dickinson and their associates made theirs, and as they look to this hill they will be fortified by the vision of what a hundred years have wrought, and by the knowledge that the solemn purpose which they here recognized and declared still goes on "civilizing and evangelizing the world."

AMHERST IN THE LAW

ARTHUR PRENTICE RUGG, '83

Chief Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts

THE law has been variously described as the uttered conscience of the state, as the embodiment of the moral sentiment of the people, as the transcript of the common ethical conceptions of conduct. The state of the law at any given moment establishes the standards which government as a practical matter undertakes in the statement and enforcement of duties, in the suppression of disorder, and in the settlement of controversies concerning rights and obligations. It measures the stature of the nation in the long struggle for the advancement of civilization. The law is a living thing. It throbs with the life-blood of everyday transactions. It must adapt itself to the changing necessities of the passing years, but it must conserve the gains of one period for the protection and progress of succeeding periods. It deals with the business affairs, the commercial transactions, and the family life of mankind. According to present conceptions and under our government, it protects the safety, preserves the liberty, and enjoins the social welfare of all the people. Life and property and happiness rest upon its stability and wisdom and strength. While it works constantly in harmony with morality and ethics, it cannot in the nature of things be coextensive with their domain. The human instrumentalities by which law must be enforced and justice administered are too clumsy to regulate the emotions and to control the secret springs of thought which dictate the actions of mankind. Law in the main has to do with the externals of conduct. The moral purposes and ethical aspirations of the race have a deeper root than can be reached by a science concerned in its last analysis with the application of the organized force of society to the enforcement of its judgments. The chief support of any system of jurisprudence is the general sentiment of the people in favor of legality. The compelling power of the state is one underlying element in the decision of every court. The individual, the association, the corporation, the combination must be made to yield obedience to the final mandate of the law. The end and aim of the



"LORD JEFF" GUEST OF HONOR

DEAN OLDS

VISCOUNT HOLMESDALE

PRESIDENT MEIKLEJOHN

law is the administration of justice. And justice is one of the very great interests of man on earth. It often is said to be his greatest temporal concern. All the other necessities and graces of the race rest upon its support. When it is unsteady, human affairs rock in uncertainty and tend toward dissolution. An ideal system of justice perfectly administered is the support and protection of every essential to the well-being of society. It guards the weak and restrains the strong. It nurtures the fundamental virtues. When other circumstances are favorable, it affords opportunity for the cultivation of art and science and literature. All religious sects and denominations demeaning themselves peaceably and in conformity to general laws are under its shield.

“Speaking through Law’s dispassionate voice the State
Endues her conscience with external life
And being, to preclude or quell the strife
Of individual will, to elevate
The grovelling mind, the erring to recall,
And fortify the moral strength of all.”

In the history of jurisprudence a hundred years is a brief period. Changes in the controlling principles of systems of law commonly are of slow growth. The last century has been one of such mutation in the material aspects of life that there has been a vast development in the application of fundamental principles to hitherto unknown facts and circumstances. The system of law under which we have the good fortune to live is in fact as well as in name the common law. It recognizes no special privilege of rank or station or office. Everybody alike is subject to its constraints and enjoys its benefactions. It acknowledges no peculiar immunities based on birth, possessions, achievements, territory, or residence. None are so strong as to be above its power, none so weak as to be beneath its protection. It is in truth common to all people and to all places within the jurisdiction. One of its distinguishing merits is that it is founded upon a comparatively few comprehensive principles of justice, capable of application to complicated details of affairs and of extension and adaptation to new institutions, different methods of commerce, changing conditions of business, the constantly widening domains opened to human activity by inventive genius, and undiscovered continents of knowledge constantly being re-

vealed by the manifold achievements of science in all its departments, as the advancement of civilization may require.

It would be vain to attempt to trace the progress of the law in its various branches and separate aspects during the century which we celebrate today. It can be observed graphically by comparing the volumes of reports of decisions of the United States Supreme Court or of the court of last resort in any state for 1821 with a like volume for 1921. It will be found that the subjects of litigation are vastly different. The attention of courts and lawyers now is centered chiefly upon matters unthought of or unknown then. The governing principles of the law of contracts are the same, whether applied to an agreement made face to face by word of mouth or by writing on a chip of wood or to an agreement made by wireless or cable between persons at opposite ends of the earth. The law of carriers in its fundamentals governs transportation by the steamship, the railroad, and the aeroplane, as well as by the sailing vessel, the pack mule, and the ox team. Correlative rights and duties of those living in organized society depend upon the same underlying rules, whether considered with reference to the primitive conditions under which the first president of Amherst began his work or the complexities under which his present successor labors.

There are a few outstanding matters to which reference may be made. The century now closing has witnessed a significant territorial expansion of our common law. The vast sections added to our country by the Louisiana purchase, by the cession of Florida, by the annexation of Texas, and by the treaty with Mexico, originally were subject to the civil law. Almost within the last hundred years all of that ample domain, with the single exception of Louisiana, far exceeding in area the rest of the country, has adopted the common law. Decisions of the courts of the great states within those boundaries might be cited for their persuasive common law reasoning indifferently in any of the courts of the original thirteen states, where the common law was a birthright brought to these shores by the first settlers from England. This fact speaks in no uncertain tone of the admirable adaptability of the common law to the institutions of a liberty-loving people trained in self-governing. It gives point to the suggestion sometimes made that the civil law is best designed for autocracy, the common law for democracy.

The Great War obscured by its terrible clouds the field of inter-

national law. Even during its momentous years thoughts concerning it were kept alive both by discussion and by practice within our own and among other nations. It is not to be forgotten that the two Hague conferences gave a standing and an impetus to international law which it never had before. In the perspective of history these conferences cannot fail to be regarded as epochal. The circumstance that in times of profound peace two congresses of the nations of the world should gather to deliberate upon their respective rights and duties, the rules by which their relations with each other ought to be governed, and the methods by which their differences should be composed, was itself momentous. The failures of these conferences, discouraging though they are when regarded by themselves, are quite overshadowed by their accomplishments. When these are compared with that which had gone before, a mighty advance is at once perceived.

Constitutional law as a department of jurisprudence is a glory peculiar to this country. Appreciation of its importance and its vastness is the product almost wholly of the last one hundred years. In the first two decades of the nineteenth century the great court over which Marshall presided had established some of the landmarks of the power of the federal government. It was becoming apparent that the Constitution had created a nation and not a mere confederacy. An indestructible union of indestructible states was its basic principle. It has grown to be one of the most precious among our great charter rights. The adoption of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States added a tremendous extension to the national power. It prohibited the states from making or enforcing laws in abridgment of the privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States, in deprivation of any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, and in denial to any person of the equal protection of equal laws. The guarantee of these monumental and essential rights of free men thus were placed under the aegis of the nation. The exposition of these fundamental principles of freedom and political equality has been the work of the last fifty years. It is a majestic spectacle to observe the poor and despised, whether of our own fellow-citizens or subjects of a feeble and foreign nation, asserting against the power of a sovereign state these principles of liberty and civil equality.

The legal reforms of the last century are impressive. They have mitigated the formalism and ameliorated the harshness of theory and practice accepted without question at its beginning. The whole fabric of special pleading once deemed essential to the ascertainment of the real issue between parties has been swept away. A simple statement of essential facts in plain words is the single present requirement for stating a case in court. Criminal pleading has been simplified. The drafting of an indictment does not now require the highest technical skill, and the chief hope of one charged with crime is no longer in some flaw in the form with which his offense is set forth. The administration of the criminal law has been humanized. Married women have been freed from the control of their husbands, both as to their person and property. Imprisonment for debt has been abolished. Patent and copyright law almost owe their birth as well as growth to this period. Employers' liability acts, softening the severity of rules applicable to a more primitive state of manufacture and commerce, have been widely adopted. Workmen's compensation acts, fastening upon the product of industry as a part of its cost the toll of human life and suffering involved, have become prevalent. The intricacies of real estate law have been largely abated, and the adoption of land court registration in many states renders conveyancing almost as simple as the transfers of some kinds of personal property.

No one branch of the law has invited so much legislative attention as the police power. Under this department falls the great mass of statutes designed to promote the public health, the common safety, and the general welfare. The practical operation of such laws often is to curtail individual activity or to restrict the use and enjoyment of private property, all for the benefit of the community or the wider public and without special compensation. It oftentimes appears to bear with a heavy hand upon the individual adversely affected. It is an essential attribute of the state. It sometimes has been applied unjustly in the different states, but in the main it results in wholesome and reasonable laws directed to the advancement of the prosperity of the great body of people. John Hay, while secretary of state, once said that the foreign policy of the United States might be summed up in the Golden Rule and the Monroe Doctrine. It is equally true that the ultimate aim of the humanitarian legislation enacted in the exercise of the police power

of the last hundred years has been to apply the principles inculcated by the Golden Rule in concrete form to an increasing number of the relations of life.

A dominating feature of the commercial and business life of the last century has been the great combinations of capital and of labor regarded as necessary to the conduct of the industrial and transportation systems of the country. The legal problems entailed in this connection have been numerous and perplexing; and they are not yet solved. They were never more difficult in complexity and in the clash of conflicting interests than at the present.

The concentration of population in cities has given rise to the law of municipal corporations. A hundred years ago it was in its infancy. It now bulks large in its extent and in the intimacy of its approach to the health and comfort of large numbers of people. In this connection the law of taxation has assumed a place of vast importance. The public cannot expend money except as means are first devised to collect it from the taxpayer. In order that exactions from the individual for the benefit of the public may bear with equality and without discrimination, a high degree of intelligence and wisdom as well as a clear sense of justice is demanded.

Law schools have come into being as a generally recognized feature of legal education within the last hundred years. Harvard Law School celebrated her centennial last year. With the growth of law schools has come the establishment of legal magazines and the discussion by professors of law of the troublesome problems created by the developments of modern civilization. The pressure of work upon judges and lawyers in active practice is so severe that they rarely have either time or energy for the study of anything more than the immediate task. The illumination of particular subjects by comprehensive study, with leisure for adequate investigation, with learning sufficient to proper apprehension, and with insight so keen and wise as to think constructively, is falling upon the trained professors of law. This field of usefulness, already richly cultivated, seems destined for a constantly increasing fruitage.

Upon the bench and bar of the country rests the heavy responsibility of making the law as it is administered so clearly reasonable that it will command the respect of the right-minded. The most rational system of law which can be conceived, and the most per-

fect administration of its principles of which the wise and learned are capable, will fail unless there is virility and strength of belief in law on the part of the people. Society cannot long endure if the law is not respected and obeyed. Attempts at deliberate circumvention of the law and lawless outbreaks in defiance of the law are the most disquieting symptoms of any time. There can be no appeal from the orderly processes of the law to violent outbursts or insolent resistance against its restraints without the terrible penalty of weakened confidence in government and of increase in the sentiment of force in preference to justice. No words of any contemporary can put so clearly as did Lincoln's the unyielding necessity of obedience to the law to the end that free institutions may endure. The words of no man carry such weight. This is what he said:

"Let every American, every lover of liberty, every wellwisher of his posterity swear . . . never to violate in the least particular the laws of the country, and never to tolerate their violation in others. Let every man remember that to violate the law is to trample on the blood of his fathers, and to tear the charter of his own and his children's liberty. Let reverence for the laws be breathed by every American mother to the lisping babe that prattles on her lap. Let it be taught in the schools. In short, let it become the political religion of the nation. Among free men there can be no successful appeal from the ballot to the bullet."

Lincoln was eminently practical. It was characteristic of his speech to invoke immortal principles for the solution of present problems. This utterance of his demonstrates that the spirit of violent defiance of law is not new.

This brief and imperfect survey in bare outline of legal development during Amherst's first century shows that the law has kept pace with the advance of civilization. Law implies something of stability and of restraint. With it the radical is apt to be dissatisfied because it will lag behind his aspirations. With it the conservative also is likely to be disturbed, lest it too readily adapt itself to the necessities of a changing present. In a representative republic the form and body of the law must inevitably be responsive to the matured and deliberate conviction of the majority of the people. The law for the time being in its broad aspects is the law desired by the body of the citizenship.

Amherst College was founded primarily "for the classical education of indigent young men of piety and talents for the Christian ministry." The accomplishment of this object fired the zeal of Rufus Graves and his associates in securing the initial contributions for the establishment of the College. It was their profound conviction of its necessity that imbued them with courage to embark upon such an undertaking and to carry it to a successful conclusion. The atmosphere of an educational institution thus founded and dedicated would not directly encourage students to devote themselves to the law. But nothing could be more nourishing to those elements requisite for highest achievement at the bar. The founders of our beloved institution were too wise to attempt to restrict students in the College to any particular vocation. It was open to all who were worthy upon an equal footing. The doors of Amherst have been "always open to truth and never closed to freedom." Poverty, piety, and talent are highly desirable faculties for abiding success in any occupation, especially for those intending to study law. In more modern phrase it might be said that character, strong and above reproach, the imperious incentive to unremitting industry which springs from the pinch of necessity, and intellectual ability of no mean order constitute the essential equipment for every lawyer who is to perform real service to his clients or to society. Association with students of like endowment but dedicated to the laying aside of every other ambition save alone that of following closely in the footsteps of the Savior, would be of genuine and mutual advantage. For many years the chief emphasis by the president and faculty upon student life seems to have been in the direction of the ministry. It was inevitable that this should be modified somewhat with the influx to all colleges, Amherst among the rest, of students in large numbers for cultural training, who intend not to follow any of the so-called learned professions but to engage in business, manufacture, and commerce. Amherst College will have drifted far from the chart of its founders, however, if the day ever comes when the emphasis by president and faculty is placed on triumphs of the intellect alone. At the celebration of the quarter-millennium of Harvard, it was said in an oration, still famous after three decades and a half, by one of the most brilliant and learned minds of the nation, that "nearly all the education which men get from others is moral, not intellectual." One of the

sacred trusts from the Amherst of the past is that the college of the future must radiate the influence that the true greatness of a man consists in moral elevation and ethical virility. Upon that essential, as handmaidens upon their mistress, wait science, literature, learning, and all other intellectual achievements and artistic accomplishments. These subsidiary and ancillary matters must not be permitted to obscure the main thing. It is this choicest gift of the Alma Mater to her graduates laboring in the law which has enabled Amherst men to bear their full share in the growth of the law during the last century.

It is not easy to point out the part which particular individuals have taken in the great and general development of the law for any period. The name and fame of the lawyer is proverbially ephemeral. It is written upon the sand. When his contemporaries are gone there is no permanent memorial to preserve the characteristics or to recall the special distinctions of the leaders of the bar. It is only when a Webster becomes the symbol of support to the Constitution, or a Choate seizes the popular imagination as the type of advocacy, that there is enduring remembrance. Legislators who have the good fortune to link their names with some measures of lasting merit alone survive in memory among the great body of law-givers. The names of judges, although in their day wise and learned and of insight and force, are speedily forgotten. To unfold the symmetrical strength of the Constitution, to shape the history of a nation, was the matchless achievement of Marshall. To illumine almost every branch of juridical science by gathering scattered grains of learning from ungarnered fields into treasuries of brilliant exposition and orderly expression, was the incomparable accomplishment of Story and makes him still unrivalled as an author of legal literature. To expand and apply the principles of the common law, developed under the primitive conditions of agriculture, to the complex life of the manufacture, industry, and commerce born of the steam-engine, water-power, the railroad, and the telegraph, was the peerless distinction of Shaw. Such exceptional instances of resplendent fame serve to make manifest the darkness which speedily enshrouds the names of most of those brilliant in contemporary annals of the bar.

It would be vain on this occasion to attempt to catalogue the names of all graduates of Amherst who have followed the profes-

sion of the law, and who, as practitioners, as legislators, or as judges have contributed to the visible fabric of the law. It would be ungracious to endeavor to appraise their several achievements and to state their rank or order. To enumerate the living of high station would be superfluous. One has but to look about him to see some at least of "the powerful of earth." In point of numbers the men of Amherst who have devoted themselves to the law has not been unusual. Statistics are not at hand to permit a full discussion of this theme. Including those of the present Commencement, there have been 5992 graduates of Amherst in this her first century. Among these the total number of lawyers is 425, a trifle more than 7 percent. Hope rather than finished achievement is of course the portion of the graduates of recent years. During this hundred years Amherst from her lawyer sons has furnished great states with governors and attorneys general, and presidents with cabinet ministers and diplomats. Twice have our graduates been speakers of the national House of Representatives. Great prizes in the beaten path of the profession have been bestowed upon some. Graduates of Amherst have sat upon the court of last resort in Alabama, Connecticut, Indiana, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, New York, Utah, Virginia, Vermont, and Washington, and have occupied judicial positions of high responsibility in Greece and Egypt. Your attention is invited to a few instances among lawyers, legislators, teachers of law, and judges, as illustrations of the Amherst spirit in the profession of the law.

The first of our graduates to pursue the study of law exemplified at the cost of no small personal sacrifice the conscientious devotion to a high principle which Amherst always has inculcated. Lincoln Clark, '25, born in Conway, whose spire may be seen across the river from the Chapel tower, before he was twenty years at the bar, had been the attorney general and a circuit court judge in Alabama. A warm political disciple of Jefferson, he felt so profoundly the wrong of slavery that in 1846 he freed his own slaves and a year later removed to Dubuque, Iowa, where in 1852 he was elected to Congress. Afterwards he practised in Chicago and there held important federal legal office. He was active in church affairs and in educational interests and held in those relations influential positions of trust. Finally he returned to his native town to spend the few last years of a life prolonged almost to four score and ten years.

We salute his memory today as the worthy pioneer of the fraternity of Amherst lawyers.

Otis P. Lord, '32, is a name long famous in the annals of this Commonwealth. After a distinguished career at the bar and on the superior court, he added to the lustre of the highest court by a service of ten years as an associate justice. Endowed with a powerful intellect, by nature an orator, with a genius for public affairs, he commonly has been regarded as one of the commanding figures of his day and generation in this state.

The class of '36 was distinguished by Alexander H. Bullock. Governor, proffered the post of minister to the Court of St. James, eloquent in speech, he was enabled by fine scholarship and power of leadership to create intelligent public opinion and direct it to the accomplishment of wise ends. His published addresses attest the enduring quality of his renown as an orator.

Horace Maynard, '38, was prominent in the public life of the country for a quarter of a century. Born in Massachusetts and making his home in Tennessee, he was a potent influence in preserving his adopted state to the Union during the Civil War. For fifteen years he was a member of Congress. He was also attorney general of his state, minister to Turkey, and postmaster general in the cabinet of President Hayes. His strong personality, his vigorous patriotism, and his service to his country in positions of high responsibility and in times of public peril have shed distinction upon the College.

This Connecticut Valley, in the person of William Allen, '42, furnished another member of the Massachusetts supreme judicial court, whose personal appearance, strength of character, and intellectual accomplishments made him a close approach to the ideal magistrate. Mr. Justice Holmes has said of him that he was one of the rare men "whose imagination was educated to aspire beyond money and the immediate forms of power" to a remote, meditated, and impersonal command through the wide prevalence of truth and right.

Among numerous members of Congress and of legislatures, the name of Galusha A. Grow, '44, is conspicuous. Elected first at the age of twenty-seven to the national House of Representatives, and serving then for six consecutive terms, more than forty years later he was again four times elected to the same body by a majority

evincing extraordinary popularity. He was Speaker of the national House in the critical first two years of Lincoln's administration. He was the father of the homestead law, of which he was a zealous advocate for ten years until its enactment in 1862. The opening of the vast national domain to settlement and its purchase and occupation by actual tillers of the soil upon a rational basis was the fruit of his efforts. His name thus is identified with one of the most important statutes in national history.

William Gardiner Hammond, '49, was teacher of law, chancellor of the law department of Iowa State University, and dean of St. Louis Law School, lecturer at the Law Schools of the University of Michigan and of Boston University. He was an author of distinction concerning both the civil and the common law, founder and chief editor of the *Western Jurist*, and a liberal contributor to periodical publications. "He fashioned a school and founded a cult which attracted students from the widest range and compelled attention from abroad." He is said to have ranked among the foremost teachers of law in the country.

Reuben M. Benjamin, '53, was a pioneer in the field of rate regulation. In the constitutional convention of Illinois he expounded with great thoroughness and ability the doctrine of governmental power in this particular, along lines subsequently followed by the United States supreme court. Legal author, teacher, practitioner, and judge of the trial court, in all positions he was worthy of his fellowship in Amherst.

Elbert Eli Farnam, '55, occupied unique positions of distinction and influence in Egypt. After having been a prosecuting attorney in New York, he was diplomatic representative of the United States in Egypt during the most interesting and critical period of its modern history. He was one of the judges of the international tribunal of Egypt, established for the trial and adjudication of controversies between those not citizens of that country, one of a commission to revise its judicial codes, and member of an international body to determine damages arising from bombardment and pillage in Alexandria. The gift of the obelisk, commonly known as Cleopatra's Needle, to the city of New York, attests the esteem in which he was held in the country of the Pharaohs, for it was made in appreciation of his efforts.

Another native of this valley, Charles B. Andrews, '58, after

winning at the bar the rewards of industry and talent and serving in the Legislature, enjoyed the preëminence of being governor of Connecticut for two terms, chief justice of her highest court for twelve years, and president of her second constitutional convention. It was his unique distinction, by reason of his vigorous mind and practical efficiency, to leave his strong impress upon the executive, legislative, and judicial departments of our neighboring state.

The promise of one of the brilliant students of the College was fulfilled in unexpected ways. John W. Simpson, '71, having displayed unusual gifts of public speech in undergraduate days, in mature years was unsurpassed in the endowment of an intuitive legal mind, enriched by ripe scholarship which grasped the fundamental legal aspects of the vast enterprises of modern business. He combined learning and practical sagacity to a rare degree. He saw clearly himself and was able to persuade others. His sparkling wit and genius for social intercourse made him beloved as well as respected. He gave generously of his power for usefulness in long service as one of the trustees of Amherst.

Others of distinction press to our attention. Lyman Gibbons, '32, a trial judge and an associate justice of the highest court of Alabama; Jonathan C. Perkins of the same class, editor of many books on various branches of the law, and also trial judge; Loyal C. Kellogg, '36, eminent citizen of Vermont and long a member of her supreme court; Henry W. Williams, '37, a much esteemed jurist of Pennsylvania and for nine years on her supreme court bench; William W. Goodrich, '52, author of a leading work on admiralty and long an appellate court judge in New York; William Z. Stewart, '33, judge of the supreme court of Indiana and distinguished as a railroad lawyer; Edward B. Gillett, '39, an eminent lawyer of this immediate neighborhood, useful citizen, for many years a trustee of the College, and father of distinguished sons; Henry M. Spofford, '40, active in public affairs in Louisiana and justice of her supreme court. Francis A. March, '45, preëminent in philology and literature, ought not to be forgotten as a member of the bar, an author of valuable legal essays, and an illuminating lecturer in various branches of law. Mason W. Tyler, '62, valiant son of a father dear to all Amherst men, was soldier and colonel in the war in defense of the Union and leading lawyer in New York. Henry Morris, '32, was member of Congress and judge of the court of common pleas in

Massachusetts for many years. John E. Sanford, '51, was eminent as a legislator, chairman of the Massachusetts board of railroad commissioners, and president of the board of trustees of the College. The winsome personality and highly creditable and prolonged career in Congress of George P. Lawrence, '80, made him beloved by a large circle and conferred renown upon the College. Among the judges should be mentioned Elliot Sanford, '61, leading lawyer in New York and chief justice of Utah; Isaac H. Maynard, '62, judge of the New York court of appeals; Orloff M. Dorman, '31, judge of the supreme court of Virginia; and Charles H. Doolittle, '33, of the supreme court of New York. Henry D. Hyde, '61, and M. F. Dickinson, '62, each achieved distinction at the bar as trial lawyers and were active and loyal friends of the College through their long lives. The former has connected his name indissolubly with Amherst by the establishment of the prize which bears his name.

Conventional proprieties forbid extended mention of the eminent living. In high station they are bearing the heat and burden of the day, acquitting themselves worthily of their lofty heritage as Amherst men, and adding a new lustre to the glory of their Alma Mater. They will be accorded adequate meed of honor on the celebration one hundred years hence. In less striking places many of us are striving to use all our talents, be they one or more, for making the law a more fit instrument to meet the needs of the nation and better adapted for doing justice among mankind. As judges on state and federal bench, as district attorneys, city solicitors and holders of municipal and state office of varying degree, and as members of Congress during this century, Amherst lawyers have aided to establish and maintain a government worthy of the exalted principles on which the Republic was founded.

To select any by name seems invidious to those who are omitted. Many Amherst men have achieved distinction and won responsible places, for whom the limits of this hour deny especial recognition. Many more in the beaten path of the profession and in the public affairs of their neighborhood and state have been fine examples of the spirit of Amherst, have supported the right in their day and generation, and have contributed their part in making life sweeter and more wholesome and the world a better place for those who come after.

Those who have labored in obscure places or forgotten fields have done their full share. The life well spent is the chief end of man. The nameless poilu of France and the unknown soldier of England each has received honor surpassing that of any field marshal. The most exalted burial places of earth have been theirs. There is a common feeling that the more conspicuous are merely more fortunate. The humble practitioner in the law, upholding the ideals of our profession without achieving the laureled wreath, has smoothed the pathway of the unfortunate, helped those in distress or misfortune, made the law respected, and aided justice to prevail. For all these equally with those here mentioned Amherst on her anniversary festival expresses her appreciation for faithful service and filial loyalty. All together have striven to fulfill the mission of the College in maintaining through the century law and order worthy of a free and intelligent people, and in ministering to one of the deepest needs of the Republic.



CENTENNIAL PROCESSIONS

AMHERST IN EDUCATION

FREDERICK J. E. WOODBRIDGE, '89

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A NUMBER of years ago, a college president asked the question: What does college do for a man? The question was prompted by considerable popular discussion at the time about the value of a college course. Doubts of its value had been raised. The discussion seemed to put the colleges on the defensive. This president of one of them thought to end the controversy once for all by finding out precisely what the colleges had really done for their graduates. He was not content with arguments; he wanted facts. So he sent broadcast over the land to thousands of college men the question: What did your college do for you? The answers were interesting and instructive, but of them all one remains in my memory with notable emphasis. It was that of President Eliot of Harvard. He said: "What Harvard did for me was to educate me." It was a beautiful answer, obvious and subtle, perhaps a little malicious. It was also profound, plumbing the meaning of education to the depths. For students go to college for an education and with an education they leave. The one they take away may not be the one for which they came, but there has been an education none the less. He who could adequately analyze it would be counted master among the pedagogues. So President Eliot answered for all the thousands whose own answers differed in words but not in meaning. Even he who affirmed that his college had ruined him, confessed his education. For college is a matter of give and take, a chance offered and a chance accepted or rejected. In other words, it is an education which a college gives and it is an education which its graduates take.

A college as a force in education is, consequently, really a composition of forces, of that which the college supplies and of that which the students bring. Both these forces are variable, but that represented by the students is naturally much more variable than that represented by the college. It is much more variable in respect to such things as numbers, natural endowment, industry, learning,

wisdom, and morals. In respect to these things, the force represented by the college is relatively constant. Furthermore, on the side of the students, that which they take away, although a significant part of their total education, is far from that total. With what they eventually become, the college, as a matter of fact, may have had very little to do. Consequently, to measure the force of a college in education in terms of the careers of its graduates is very faulty. A college may point with pride to her distinguished sons, but she can rarely claim with justice that she produced their distinction. She was their alma mater, and although she may glory in those of them who have become great, sigh for those who have become little, and weep for those who have become disgraced, her own proper glory rests solely in the kind of mother she was, in the way she cherished her sons. To measure that, if possible, is to measure much more adequately her force.

Yet it is natural, perhaps, that the theme of Amherst in education should suggest first of all a consideration of those graduates who have made teaching a profession and particularly those who have been distinguished in it. The number is large and the record splendid. There prevails, too, in academic circles, the opinion that in proportion to the size of the College, Amherst graduates have been notably conspicuous as teachers. They are found as college and university presidents, deans of various schools, professors and heads of departments, head masters of secondary schools, and teachers in many lines, in a number much larger than a calculus of probabilities would lead one to expect. Yet, I confess, that as I have examined the record of class after class, and studied the history of the College, I have become less and less impressed with the achievements of her graduates, and more and more impressed with her own character as the mother of them all; so that what Amherst has been in education has come to mean her spirit as alma mater rather than her graduates as teachers. Statistics have become a little hateful in the presence of something so much finer. A divinity has made here a shrine and asked for worship. Without these, the record would be little more than a succession of individual biographies. With them, the record may be read with pride while still keeping its subordinate place. Let us look at it, and then pass on to Amherst herself.

The number of first century graduates of Amherst who have been

teachers is large, but the precise number is difficult to fix. Five hundred would be too small and five thousand too large. So much depends on what we mean by a teacher. If we adopt the standard of the average census taker, at least two out of every ten graduates would be counted as belonging to the teaching profession. But such a count presupposes the century ended, the count then taken, and the classification made in terms of careers as then defined. Many who have taught for months or years would not be included in the enumeration, because when the census taker knocked at their doors they would have professed some other calling. The number of those who have begun to teach and later left the profession is larger than the number of those who have left other professions for it. This is natural, for teaching has been the immediate opportunity open to the graduate which he has been led often temporarily to embrace. The number of graduates who have taught is, therefore, much higher than two in ten. It is nearer five in ten. So that, if the census taker should time his call appropriately, nearly one-half of Amherst graduates could reply "teacher" to his question.

Yet this of itself can hardly be regarded as very significant for education, although as one follows the record class by class a vision grows of Amherst enlarged. The walls of her class-rooms move outward, their doors open into strange lands and admit strange faces. One can see the countries of the world from the windows and the races of the world in the students' seats. To follow the spatial distribution of these teachers from Amherst is to acquire a thorough knowledge of geography. In foreign lands we should have to stop long in certain places, in the Hawaiian Islands, in Japan, in Constantinople, in Beirût, for in these places colleges are to be found which are almost of Amherst's own making, so much has their development been shaped by Amherst men. Robert College in Constantinople, the Doshisha in Kyoto, the Syrian Protestant College in Beirût, and Oahu College in Honolulu, largely belong to Amherst's history. Her sons have shaped their policies and been their presidents. They stand out as shining examples of the wise and liberal extension of western education to the peoples of the East.

When we turn to our own land, it is impossible to deal justly with the distribution of Amherst teachers without getting deeply involved in comparisons with other institutions. It is true that there is not a university, or college, or school of first importance where

Amherst men have not taught. But this is probably true also of most colleges in the country whose histories are long and distinguished. Yet this can be said: With the record of the alumni in our hands we can readily be led to believe that among those colleges whose teachers have most significantly influenced American education, Amherst must be given a high place. Among her graduates can be found at least thirty-five presidents of colleges or universities, three hundred professors, and about an equal number of tutors and instructors. Of the great preparatory schools of our own day, at least six are under the direction of Amherst men. Indeed, with the record in our hands, the conviction is forced upon us that Amherst has been preëminently a teaching college, and teaching through the length and breadth of the land.

If the subjects taught are considered, it is easy to count in the professorial grades alone at least thirty-five teachers of the classics, twenty-five of English, twenty-five of history and the social sciences, twenty-five of physics and chemistry, twenty of philosophy and psychology, fifteen of modern languages, fifteen of mathematics, fifteen in theological seminaries, ten of the biological sciences, ten of geology, six of engineering, four of education, four of music, two of business, and one of architecture, to which should be added a number in medicine and surgery—two exceptionally distinguished—which the statistics do not yet enumerate. Such a count is more illustrative than exhaustive. The largest number of teachers is in the classics, but as the list of subjects is reviewed, one can not fail to be impressed with the fact that a college committed to the classical education of its students should have among its graduates so many teachers of science. Indeed if we do not divide the sciences into several branches, the number of teachers of science will lead all the others.

Shall we now praise famous men? The temptation to do so is strong because there are famous men to praise. Permit me, however, to continue to be impersonal. That is both safer and wiser; safer, because to choose is also to leave unchosen; and wiser, because it is the College we would exalt. On several branches of learning the College, often very directly, has had a profound influence. Geology may be put first because it was first historically and has no superior in distinction. It is a modest science to which the public pays little attention. But in this country, Amherst very

nearly created it. She was a pioneer and her influence has spread through several generations and into every important center of geological study the country over. Four exceptionally great teachers are to be counted among her sons and these teachers have in their turn stimulated others, so that geologically speaking, the Amherst strata can be found outcropping almost anywhere where there is any geology at all. Like the "bird tracks" which President Hitchcock discovered, the College has left an imperishable record in the history of geological science.

Side by side with geology, are history and political science with a hand outstretched toward the law. Amherst herself has taught history superbly. That has been much. But it was a graduate of the College who gathered about him a group of Amherst men and founded at Columbia the Faculty of Political Science and the *Political Science Quarterly*. In this school, a pioneer in its field, history, economics, public law, Roman law and comparative jurisprudence were all taught by Amherst men. It afforded for the country the first important seat of graduate study in these subjects. Its students have outnumbered those of all similar schools in the land combined. Its distinction has been recognized the world over, and six Amherst men made there a reputation which put them in the number of the leading scholars of their day. The school has been noted not only for its scholarship but also for its organization. It has been a powerful influence in creating in the general scheme of education a fitting place for the social sciences and it has also excited a broadening influence on the study of the law. By a happy coincidence the Faculty of Political Science and the Faculty of Law are housed together in Columbia University, and the dean of each of these faculties is an Amherst man.

A third branch of learning which Amherst has greatly influenced is philosophy. She did not have the greatest philosopher America has produced, but she did have the greatest teacher of philosophy. Her influence in this branch of learning has been more intensive than extensive. It is the intensity that is worthy of remark. In the space of a decade she graduated in proportion to her numbers, more students destined to hold important college and university positions in philosophy and psychology than any other institution in the land. But her influence is not adequately measured in terms of teachers of philosophy and psychology. For the teaching of philos-

ophy at Amherst was not a technical matter. It was liberal and humane, an education in itself which tended to make the mind alert, confident, and free. It made the teaching profession attractive to students who otherwise would probably not have thought of it.

Finally, there is physical education, which Amherst first of all the colleges of the country, I believe, introduced into the curriculum of undergraduate studies. It was first proposed by President Stearns in his inaugural address in 1854 and urged repeatedly in his annual reports. A gymnasium was built in 1860 and a department established in the same year. The claims of the sound body for the sound mind were recognized. From Amherst the movement spread to other colleges until today no college is judged to be equipped if it has not a gymnasium and does not give sound instruction in the care of the body. Here was another of Amherst's gifts to education, a gift which still today receives hearty recognition wherever teachers of hygiene and physical culture are met together. But Amherst could not give to others the best that was in this movement, for that best was a man who loved Amherst College and her boys with a homely, shrewd, and beautiful wisdom. His home was in Amherst, he was a professor on the faculty, but he lived in the hearts of youth. He was baptized Edward Hitchcock, Jr., but his name was Old Doc.

The selection of these four departments of learning for special emphasis is based on what other than Amherst men say about the College. It represents the general academic opinion of those respects in which Amherst men have been peculiarly strong. But if we turn once more to the record of her alumni, we should be impressed not so much by the prominence of these three subjects as by the general level of attainment in the principal fields of knowledge. We discover a sustained reputation. Whether on the whole graduates of Amherst have done more or less, better or worse in education than the graduates of other colleges, is a question without dignity. It is enough to know what they have done and that, so generally, they have done it well.

Perhaps we ought not to leave the record with only the incidental mention hitherto made of administrative officers, such as presidents, deans, directors, and heads of departments. Belonging myself to their number, I would not belittle their importance, but I

must confess that in the matter of education I must yield the greater honor to the men they administer. Their position is high and responsible, but usually it is not learning that has placed them there, nor any exceptional gift as educators. It is rather their usefulness. A goodly number of Amherst men have been found to be useful in this way, thirty-five presidents at least, as I have said, and I know not how many deans, directors, and heads of departments. There are conspicuous examples both in the past and the present. Yale has a provost and a director of education; Johns Hopkins and Rochester, presidents; Pennsylvania a dean of the graduate school; Chicago and Columbia several deans; and there are heads of departments in almost every subject of instruction. From the past and the too recent past let me mention outside of Amherst herself but one, the president of the Syrian Protestant College, so lately taken from us, so dearly loved, so greatly rising in the great emergency into which the war plunged him. And lastly Amherst has given to herself two presidents and made her own by every tie of affection *the Dean*.

Thus we may glean from the record something of what Amherst has been in education when we have her graduates in mind. But what of Amherst herself? That is a question of quite different import. Let us be proud of the record of alumni, but let us also frankly admit that much besides Amherst went into their composition. That there is a connection between her instruction and their achievements, few will deny, but the connection is far from always determinable. As a force in education, she is to be measured in other terms than those defined by the careers of the men she has sent into the world. She is to be measured in terms of what she conceived herself to be and the place and character she fashioned for herself.

The College was founded for "the classical education of indigent young men of piety and talents for the Christian Ministry." So her purpose was expressed in the original "Constitution and System of By-Laws," that document which President Hitchcock liked to call "the first corner-stone" of the College. After one hundred years, young men of talents still come here, but they would scarcely be described as either indigent or pious. Very few of them will ever know what a classical education is. Still fewer of them enter the Christian ministry. As the years have passed the College has be-

come less and less the kind of thing she set out to be. Changes began early; changes in indigence and piety, changes in the course of study, changes in equipment, changes in the outlook upon life. President Hitchcock himself noted their beginnings and was much disturbed about them. He feared they were the deteriorating effects of prosperity. "I have watched these changes," he says, "with painful solicitude, and with some sense of responsibility; for it is in part the fruit of my own efforts to obtain funds for placing the institution on the high level it now occupies." The changes which disturbed him are significant. Yet they are not significant for what Amherst has been in education. They formulate no standard by which she should be judged. They afford no glimpse of that divinity which has shaped her ends. There is nothing local and nothing hinting the genius of the place in the changes which have come about in her constitution as a college or in the character and careers of her students. These changes belong to the history of the times much more than to the history of Amherst. The good president watched them with painful solicitude. That is more important than the fact that they occurred, for it is quite clear that his solicitude was for the character of the place and the kind of life it fostered. The College was founded to educate men for the Christian ministry, but the significant thing in her education was what she demanded from them and what she wanted the place to be.

This is admirably illustrated in her attitude toward the young men who came in response to the opening of her doors. They came ostensibly to prepare for the ministry. But the College apparently did not receive them with much confidence that the manifolding of their talents through a classical education would make of them Christian ministers touched with the divine fire. She gave them an education as good as was to be had anywhere in the land. She gave it, too, with a liberalism which is little short of amazing in the face of the stern Puritanism of her early days. Yet it would seem as if she had very little confidence in the course of study however industriously pursued. Her confidence was placed in something which had first to happen in the heart. She expected these intending ministers to become converted to the religion they professed. She asked that they experience repeatedly the revival of the love of God in their souls. She said in effect to them: Unless these deep things happen to you again and again, the education you receive here will

profit you little; you must be converted to your profession before you can be educated for it. And old Professor Tyler—old only to distinguish him affectionately from a son who with equal affection will be young forever—old Professor Tyler did say: “Classes come and leave every year. Why should they not be converted every year? Why should not this be distinctly contemplated, expressly aimed at, and specially provided for, like all other exercises and arrangements of the institution? This would not be inconsistent with the design of such institutions, or conflict with the studies or literary attainments of the students. On the contrary, it would harmonize with that design . . . for colleges in their original plan and intention were meant to be religious institutions. And it would greatly further the advancement of students in learning; for the principles and spirit of true religion are the surest guide, the strongest stimulus to the right use of time, to the best improvement of talents and opportunities, and to the successful prosecution of all useful knowledge; insomuch that not only theologians and reformers, but philosophers and scholars have endorsed the maxim: ‘*Bene orasse est bene studuisse*’; to have prayed well is to have studied well.”

Let us not be deceived by the language. It is evangelical and Puritan. It reflects the religious spirit of the days in which it was written. It is not the language used by educators in the twentieth century. Yet it expresses what Amherst has been in education, it expresses a principle that was wrought into character and teaching. Lifted out of its original setting and translated into current speech, the principle loses all exclusive application to ministers to be. In the business jargon of the day, it would read: You must be sold to your job before you can learn it. *Bene orasse est bene studuisse*. President Hitchcock would doubtless have been shocked if told that a speaker at Amherst's Centennial would venture to say that the President's love of God was hardly distinguishable from his love of rocks, quoting these concluding words of the President's “Reminiscences” to prove it: “I testify at the age of three score and ten, that though I find the powers of life giving way, and a growing indifference to the works of Man, my attachment to the works of Nature has all the ardor and enthusiasm of youth. . . . And why should it not be so with the Christian forever! for though the first and the sweetest song of Heaven is, *Worthy is*

the Lamb that was slain, yet the second sounds from the same golden harps, with a rapture scarcely less. GREAT AND MARVELOUS ARE THY WORKS, LORD GOD, ALMIGHTY!" It is worthy of remark that the first song is printed in italics and the second in capitals.

Why should not classes be converted every year? It would be a pity if the words provoked no more than a twentieth-century smile. To be converted to geology at three score and ten, to experience at that advanced age with all the ardor and enthusiasm of youth a revival of the love of nature, exposes Amherst's greatness in geology far better than does the record of her graduates. Conversion and revival—the language of Amherst was Puritan and evangelical, but the spirit back of it leapt beyond the limits of any narrow faith to something universal. It gave character and atmosphere to the place, made the ground holy, so that the unconverted and the unrevived felt that they must look to their shoes. Get converted to chemistry, growled Professor Harris over his table, for soon the harvest will be past and the summer ended, and you will not be saved. It is commonly reported that Professor Genung never failed a student. It is not commonly known that he religiously kept in his study a card catalogue of the damned, reviewing it week by week for evidence of possible conversion. Failure, you see, merited contempt rather than a grade in the registrar's books. So quite generally there prevailed a subordination of the curriculum to life, to the spirit of the place. So all the great teachers of Amherst, the Hitchcocks, the Tylers, Seelye, Esty, Morse, Garman, Emerson, Neill, Crowell, all the great teachers of Amherst loved their subjects too much to allow them to degenerate into disciplinary exercises of the class-room. They loved the place too much ever to allow themselves to deny or let their students deny the spirit that dwelt there, the spirit which said: You must be converted to knowledge if you would have it; you must experience repeatedly a revival of the love of the truth, if you would keep it; you must pray well, if you would study well. So Amherst offered to her students an education which was not a preparation for life, but a life indeed. That once begun, she was content to let the future take care of itself. It really made little difference then whether the earth should become populated with ministers or with geologists.

The spirit which pervaded the teaching was the spirit of the place,

the divinity which had made in these hills her shrine. Men raised a fund and started a college, but something else happened. Alma Mater came. Massachusetts apparently did not want her, but she insisted on staying. Students dwindled away, the treasury was empty, there was no money to pay debts, the trustees were discouraged and ready to give up a college which had been a failure, and make an academy which might be a success. Then she performed her miracle. She told the president and faculty to starve in order that she might live. They obeyed. They had no salaries. The pitifully small sum which came in from students' fees was proportioned among them. The little incomes they were used to were cut in half. They starved. Then the gift-bearers began to come to the shrine, the treasury was filled, professorships were endowed, new students came, prosperity lifted the head, and after two years—on June 28, 1848—there was a festival at Amherst to celebrate the miracle. Alma Mater lived.

Let not the beauty of the miracle be spoiled by any attempt to rationalize or explain it. It is enough to know that it symbolizes whatever secret Amherst may have had in education. It illuminates the emphasis on conversion and revival. It discovers why science, literature, history, and philosophy have flourished here, not as lessons to be learned, but as loves to be embraced. It defines the force which the College contributed to that composition of forces which makes up the education of her sons. It changed the place into a person, translating into life and character the maxim: *Bene orasse est bene studuisse.*

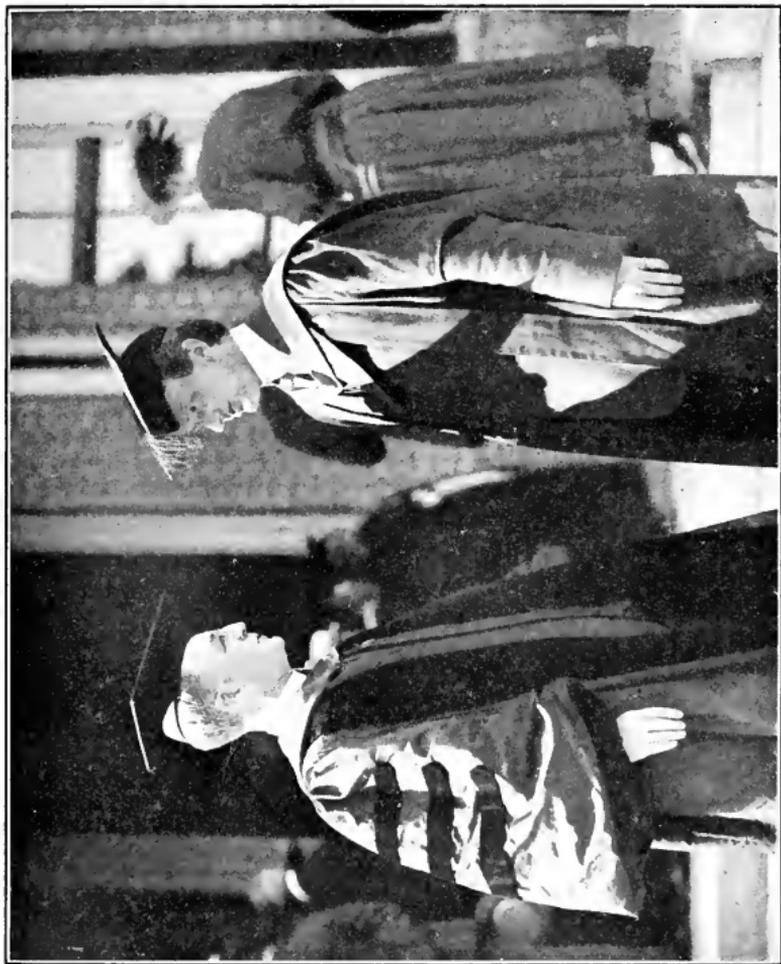
AMHERST IN SCIENCE

JAMES FURMAN KEMP, '81

Professor of Geology in Columbia University

IF WITH sympathetic understanding we follow the history of science in Amherst College, we need at the start to forget the conditions of today and to picture to ourselves those of a century ago. In 1821 there were a few more than half a million people in Massachusetts, from whose youth Amherst and the two older colleges necessarily drew the chief portion of their students. For the would-be student, whether from Massachusetts or from neighboring or remoter states, the stage coach was the sole means of travel. The journey to college from a distance of one to two hundred miles became in consequence a serious and lengthy undertaking. Not until eight years later was the first steam locomotive used on an American railway, and then as had been the case a few years earlier in England, it replaced horses in the haulage of coal from the mines to water. The vast field of employment for mathematically trained men, which was opened by the construction of railways, only appeared ten years after Amherst College was founded.

If we turn to different fields of employment, which call for preparation in other lines of science than mathematics, the same general conditions prevailed. The fundamental industries of mining and metallurgy with their insistent need of geology and mineralogy were in a very youthful stage. The little enterprises for the extraction of ores and the production of metals were conducted on the rule of thumb basis, and made no such demands as we now know for men trained in the two sciences mentioned or in chemistry and physics. The mining of coal, our great source of power and light, was hardly begun. The first serious shipment of Pennsylvania anthracite reached Philadelphia in 1820. The bituminous coal-fields, farther west, which give us now half a billion tons annually, were practically untouched, so that coal as a source of power under the boilers of steam engines was almost unknown. The small and now abandoned soft-coal basin near Richmond, Virginia, and the



CENTENNIAL GIFT AND CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

Dwight W. Morrow

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almost incombustible anthracite of Rhode Island alone had attracted much attention. Thus a great field of employment for scientifically trained men awaited later years, and much time passed before its insistent call led to the impressive development which we see today. A century ago, manufacturing was largely confined to the textile arts and to wood-working. Its motive power was the old-fashioned water-wheel. We may smile, therefore, at the beginnings of science in Amherst College, but should remember that we are treating of the days when contributions of money from Belchertown and Pelham kept the institution alive.

The oldest of the sciences is mathematics. Far back in the early history of our race the conceptions of number, of length, breadth, surface, and volume were gained by our forefathers. While doubtless based on experience with the material world, they could and did become largely subjective conceptions, not associated with any particular material body. Once embarked on this uncharted sea, we can easily imagine the joy of the ancient masters as they discovered in geometrical figures and volumes one striking relationship after another. The properties and areas of triangles, parallelograms, and more complicated polygons became known to them. They solved the ratio of the circle to the enclosing square or other polygon. They learned that the circle, the ellipse, the parabola, and the hyperbola were all yielded by intersecting a cone with planes passing through it in various directions. They were aware of the five possible volumes which can be enclosed by regular polygons. All this ancient mathematical lore, so fascinating a theme for a reader today, was ready at the command of student and professor when Amherst College was founded. The conceptions of concrete numbers had been brought together as arithmetic; the generalized conceptions of mathematical quantities had given algebra; the measurers of the earth, the geometers, had developed their conception of points, lines, surfaces, and volumes. Mathematics, as a branch of intellectual activity, is own brother to philosophy, and therefore was inevitably the first subject in science to be remembered and taught as intellectual discipline in the infant college of 1821. It came into its right and proper place in the trinity of subjects, Greek, Latin, and mathematics, constituting the essentials of collegiate training a century and even less than half a century ago. As long as the subsequent careers of gradu-

ates lay in the learned professions of the ministry, the law, and medicine, of all the sciences mathematics came first. Thus we observe that after President Moore was called and accepted, the next professorship was that of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, with the Rev. Gamaliel S. Olds as the first incumbent.

From the beginning to the present, mathematics has held its place. Taught by Professor Gamaliel Olds in 1821, it is taught, we rejoice to say, by Professor George D. Olds today.

In the first chair, mathematics was combined with natural philosophy. You will observe that in 1821 and for half a century later, natural philosophy or the study of the world of Nature was contrasted sharply and somewhat unfavorably with moral and intellectual philosophy, which concerned itself with the mind of man. Not entirely from the speech of the time had the old latent prejudice against the study of the material universe disappeared. The word physics connotes no such implication, and in many institutions for about a half a century, and especially with the growth of chemistry, has replaced the name natural philosophy. In our review we cannot well separate mathematics and natural philosophy or physics. Even the trustees of the College kept them linked in the name of the professorship or lectureship for seventy years. In 1891 the word physics first appears attached to a teaching position in Amherst College.

As we run over the names of the men who have expounded mathematics and natural philosophy, we find Professor Gamaliel Olds succeeded in 1824 by the Rev. Jacob Abbott. Jacob Abbott taught for five years and then turned to other fields, so that we have from him, instead of contributions on heat, light, and electricity, the Rollo Books, in whose perusal we gray-beards of today passed our childhood. In their reading, I think I am safe in saying that what our beloved Dr. Hitchcock used to call "our pure minds" were never in any way contaminated.

In 1829 Professor Ebenezer Strong Snell succeeded Dr. Abbott and was for forty-seven years in active teaching. Professor Snell was the first student to be matriculated in the College and graduated in its first class, 1822. He was an expositor of mathematics and natural philosophy of unusual clearness, and as a skilful and ingenious experimenter before a class he was exceptional. Even in my own student days in 1879, when browsing around the labora-

tory as one of a little squad which had elected advanced physics under Professor Elihu Root, I recall finding a strip of glass, sprung into a bent position by thumb-screws, and with an explanatory label, which recorded that E. S. Snell had so placed it thirty or forty years before, so as to determine experimentally whether it would take a permanent set.

Professor Snell was succeeded by Professor Elihu Root in 1876. Elihu Root had just returned from five years of university study in Germany, and with his doctor's degree from Berlin. He was filled with the investigator's spirit and with the independent attitude in research which university life inculcates. While it must be admitted, as was usually the case with Doctors of Philosophy returning from Germany in the old days, physics looked a good deal easier to him than it did to the restless juniors who sat in his lecture room, yet when reviewed in its entirety the year's course was one of remarkable thoroughness and comprehensiveness. The eight or ten of my own class who pursued elective or advanced physics, floundered a bit because unaccustomed to courses and methods of such maturity, yet we gradually caught the individual point of view, the way of working out one's own conclusions and results, the habits of independent thinking and reading, as contrasted with set lessons and reciting back to an instructor what he had handed out before. I can still see my old partner of those days, the late Starr J. Murphy and myself, designing, building, and operating an apparatus on our own original lines to determine the value of "g," the acceleration of a falling body from the attraction of gravity. Every one of those who took "optional physics" in the three or four years in which it was offered probably were helped in their future careers in a truly remarkable way. In December of my senior year Elihu Root passed away and his pall-bearers were his little group of advanced students from my class.

After the interim occupation of the chair by Dr. Henshaw with the title of Lecturer, physics became differentiated from mathematics under Professor Kimball in 1891, and is today a strong and well-equipped department with two professors and an instructor. Mathematics meantime has grown to a department of four professors and an instructor.

No review, however brief, of the teachers of mathematics and natural philosophy would be complete without a tribute to Pro-

fessor William Cole Esty, under whose clear and analytical mind so many classes came, to their intense benefit. Of extraordinary poise, he was also of equal kindness of heart, and many others beside myself, will recall instructive hours in small classes held in the library of his home. The beauty of clear, concise, and logical demonstration was brought out by him with singular success. The great conceptions of mathematics mean far more than restless young people often realize, and many a student of their pages, lost in the contemplation of the infinities, has forgotten the pain, the grief, and the disappointments of life.

From the ranks of the students of old we may select at least one other name of more than ordinary distinction. James C. Coffin, of the class of 1828, became one of the strong men among the mathematicians of the country. At first tutor at Williams, he was later and for many years professor in Lafayette. In 1869 he was elected a member of the National Academy of Sciences, the body created by Congress in 1863 to be the scientific advisers of the United States Government, membership in which is the crowning honor of an American scientific man's career.

In the first eighty or ninety years of the College's history, of which we have the available records, its graduates furnished to institutions of collegiate rank, somewhat over twenty teachers of mathematics, and twelve or fifteen teachers of physics. Among them Lucien Ira Blake, '77, professor in the University of Kansas, was a man of marked ability in research. His investigations in submarine telephonic transmission were of great aid in developing the listening devices, whereby the submarine menace was overcome in the recent war.

Twin sister of mathematics as a branch of ancient learning is astronomy. It had its rise in the mysterious desert lands of Egypt and Mesopotamia, where in each case the supply of water, brought by great rivers from far distant mountains, made existence possible. The extraordinary clearness of the atmosphere also made the study of the heavens the natural occupation of contemplative minds. Any American who has ever camped in the deserts of Arizona and New Mexico, as have I, and who has lain on his blankets and looked at the sky blazing with constellations of a brilliancy unknown in our moisture-laden atmosphere, will understand why those other desert lands of the Near East were the cradle of astronomy.

A quarter of a century passed before this subject appeared in Amherst's professorial titles, and then it was combined with zoölogy in a strange pair of yoke-fellows. In 1865 William C. Esty was appointed Walker Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy, and in 1882 David Todd became associate-professor of Astronomy alone. Ten years later a professorship of Astronomy and Navigation was created and Professor Todd was its first incumbent. I presume that the navigation taught in a fresh-water college would find its natural applications on the Great Lakes. With the Lawrence Observatory in the Octagon and the later and more elaborate equipment, Amherst has been well supplied with apparatus wherewith to foster interest in this subject.

Even in the very early years, and with the larger part of the graduates finding their careers in the pulpit, Amherst College could not well exist without giving attention to the fundamental subject of chemistry. And so we find a chair of Chemistry and Natural History established in 1825, and in the chair Edward Hitchcock, the most distinguished of Amherst's scientific men in the first fifty years of its history. The chemistry which we know now was then in its infancy, as one illustration will show. Only two years before the chair was established was the element silicon separated and recognized as such. And yet we are now well aware that silicon constitutes about one-quarter of the outer ten miles of the earth, and that after oxygen it is the most abundant of all the elements. The number of elements to be learned by the student in 1825 was less than half of those expounded today; and the facilities for analytical work were scarcely developed. In the years before 1800 and for a long time thereafter, Philadelphia was the center of scientific activity and instruction in the United States. Active minds ran less to theological disputations in the more southern cities than they did in New England. To Philadelphia most of the students of science resorted, and, as I mean to emphasize later, they chiefly collected around the medical schools. But the advent of the elder Benjamin Silliman at Yale in the first decade of the last century gave enormous impetus to chemistry. He was a most interesting lecturer, a brilliant experimenter, and a man of both American and European training. To his class-room naturally gravitated almost all the teachers of chemistry in the colleges seventy-five to a hundred years ago. Although professor of chemis-

try, the special field of Edward Hitchcock was geology, and under it he must receive more extended mention; but for twenty years he taught chemistry and was then succeeded by Charles Upham Shepard, of the class of 1824, one of Benjamin Silliman's graduate students. Professor Shepard is better known as an early mineralogist than as a chemist, and must be reserved for a word of tribute under this subject. From '52 to '68, except for an interval of two years, chemistry was taught by William S. Clark, '48, best known as the president of the Massachusetts Agricultural College in later years. In 1868 Professor E. P. Harris, nine years out of the laboratories of the famous old University of Göttingen, took up the instruction, and began that incisive search, which he continued for nearly forty years, to see if anywhere in the serried ranks of animated skulls which filled his class-room there was concealed a "mind." At least forty classes will remember the mingled terror and awe with which they marched four or five times a week to lectures, and the searching inquisition which they met regarding reactions in the laboratory. In the end we almost worked our heads off before becoming grounded in the fundamentals. The discipline was severe but extraordinarily beneficial, and the truth of this statement is attested by the fact that under Professor Harris something like thirty-five subsequent professors of chemistry were started on their careers, and of them thirteen followed in his footsteps to take their doctorates at Göttingen.

Göttingen was the favorite European university with young Americans in the past century. So far as I can discover, the first foreign degree taken by an Amherst man was in 1852 at this ancient seat of learning, and was in chemistry by Hubert P. Herrick, '48. A procession was thus started which in the end numbered over twenty, all but two or three in chemistry. While the available data for the last twenty years are scanty, yet I am safe in saying that from the chemical lecture rooms and laboratories of Amherst College over fifty students have gone forth to be teachers of chemistry. One of these, Harmon N. Morse, '73, long associated with Professor Remsen at Johns Hopkins, was elected to the National Academy of Sciences in 1907. Only the lack of time prevents me citing others who have been notable figures in American education in this branch. We alumni felicitate ourselves that under Professor Hopkins and his associates the traditions are being main-

tained, and that as of old we find the due proportion of Amherst graduates following up chemistry as a career.

Aside from becoming instructors in it, the call for chemists and chemical engineers in our manufacturing and metallurgical establishments is insistent and widespread. A group of Amherst graduates have followed these lines of work in the past and are scattered throughout the industries of the country. No thoroughly trained and qualified man need fail in the long run of opportunities for great and needed usefulness. In fact, as my colleague the past year at Columbia, Professor Slosson, has been sounding in the ears of his countrymen, the future success of our industries in world competition very largely turns on technical chemistry. While the interest and the broadening influence of foreign residence and study are not to be decried, yet the excursion to Europe is no longer necessary, since our own universities and technical schools supply quite as good facilities and instruction.

From the sciences which deal more particularly with inorganic Nature, we pass through the connecting medium of geology to those which deal with problems of life. Mineralogy links geology with chemistry. Paleontology is its bond with zoölogy and botany. In taking up geology we deal with that branch which Edward Hitchcock the elder made peculiarly Amherst's own. Geology is in many respects the youngest of the major sciences, and it happened that, when Amherst College was founded, this subject in the United States was an infant just getting on its feet to walk alone. William Maclure, the father of American geology, had been working for ten or fifteen years, and of his efforts we find a fascinating story under the name of Seth Way, in the historical novel prepared with singular insight and literary grasp by Caroline Dale Snedeker, the wife of the Rev. Charles H. Snedeker, of the class of '80. Somewhat later, 1816 to be exact, Amos Eaton, forty years of age and a practising lawyer, gave up the law in order to study with Benjamin Silliman, and then to become a sort of missionary of geology by going about New England and New York as a peripatetic lecturer. Between stations he tramped as often as rode, and he expounded the young science at the lyceums of the day, which were then the chief means of general popular education. When in his travels he reached Deerfield, the lovely little village a few miles northwest of us, he found the Rev. Edward Hitchcock in charge of the local

church. The mind of Edward Hitchcock proved to be fertile soil in which to sow the geological seed. Dr. George P. Merrill of the United States National Museum, the historian of American Geology, thus records the incident. The year 1818, he tells us "witnessed the first appearance in geological science of Edward Hitchcock, then a young theological student of twenty-five, but who was destined to become one of the most prominent figures of his time."

In 1825, as earlier stated, Edward Hitchcock was called to be Professor of Chemistry and Natural History in Amherst College. He held this chair until 1845, when he became Professor of Natural Theology and Geology, a double title, very characteristic of the times. He occupied this chair until his retirement in 1864. For nine years from 1845 he was President of the College. Edward Hitchcock was the first State Geologist of Massachusetts and brought out in 1832 the first of the really serious reports from any state. Nearly twenty years later he was also State Geologist of Vermont, and with his assistants, among them his two sons, he issued two large volumes on the Green Mountain State. He was also an organizer of the early scientific societies; one of the founders of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and a charter member of the National Academy of Sciences in 1863.

In the early years of the College there are other notable names. Charles Upham Shepard, of the class of 1824, studied for a time with Benjamin Silliman at Yale, and prepared an official State Report on the Mineralogy and Geology of Connecticut. Dr. Shepard succeeded Edward Hitchcock in 1845 as Professor of Chemistry and Natural History. Seven years later Chemistry was dropped from his title and he remained as professor of Natural History until he retired in 1877. Even in my own student days, which began in the fall of that year, he came for an occasional lecture. Professor Shepard was one of the early collectors and keen students of minerals in this country. The foundation of the College's mineral cabinet was gathered by him, and although much injured by the burning of Walker Hall in 1882, its rare specimens assembled from the virgin localities of early days are still largely in the cases. Professor Shepard was a prolific writer on mineralogy and played an important part in the development of this branch of science.

Another name is Charles Baker, of the class of 1834, who while

professor in Middlebury College was the first State Geologist of Vermont. We owe to him the widely used name "Azoic" for the ancient crystalline rocks, but he is better known as a conchologist than as a geologist. It may be a matter of surprise to many graduates to learn that Edward Hitchcock, Jr., our beloved "Doc Hitchcock," of the class of '49, worked as a geologist in his early years and only later settled down in the gymnasium. His younger brother Charles, of the class of '56, after trying his hand at theology at Yale and Andover, ultimately became Professor of Geology at Dartmouth, State Geologist of New Hampshire, and a man of distinction in his chosen branch of science.

In 1870 the return trail from the University of Göttingen brought back to Amherst Benjamin Kendall Emerson, to whom we young fellows, who have been graduated anywhere from ten to fifty years, are delighted to take off our hats today in affectionate respect. Few teachers of science have been more inspiring. From his classroom have gone ten or fifteen professors of the subject, two state geologists, several on the United States Geological Survey, four members of the National Academy of Sciences; and three of his old students have followed him in the presidency of the Geological Society of America. There might easily have been more to mention in connection with these rewards, had not death untimely cut off in full career George Huntington Williams, '78, professor in Johns Hopkins, to whom more than to any other one teacher we owe the great spread of the microscopic study of rocks in America; and William Bullock Clark, '84, the successor of Professor Williams at Johns Hopkins, State Geologist of Maryland, and one of the ablest administrators of a scientific organization in recent times.

At Washington, in the United States Geological Survey, Whitman Cross, '75, dean of the petrologists of America and veteran expositor of Rocky Mountain Geology, pushes the boundaries of our knowledge farther and farther into the unknown; while at Albany, in the State Geologist's chair, the mantle of the great paleontologist of the past century, James Hall, has fallen on the shoulders of John Mason Clarke, '77, even as in the days of old the mantle of the prophet Elijah fell from the chariot of fire to the younger Elisha.

From the pen of Professor Emerson has come a long line of monographs and important scientific papers dealing with the difficult

problems of New England geology. In the lecture room and laboratory of the College today the lines of research have shifted from the inorganic to the organic world, but they are being maintained, and we wish Professor Loomis all success both in his own investigations and in maintaining the continuing line of earnest young workers in the subject which Edward Hitchcock, Sr., founded at Amherst so many years ago.

Closely akin to geology and specifically much older in the lists of the sciences, is geography. In recent years the two have drawn closer together, and under the name physiography we have their especial connecting link. But after all, geography treats of man's relations to the face of the earth, to its seas, rivers, plains and mountains, and by these physical features, political divisions, migrations of races, great battlefields, and, in large part, the development of humanity have been determined. While Amherst seems not to have made definite provision for the particular branch of geography in its curriculum, yet this record would be incomplete without reference to the work of one alumnus, Gilbert Grosvenor, '97, who has been Editor of the *National Geographic Magazine* and Director of the National Geographic Society since 1899. Taking charge of the magazine when the Society had but nine hundred members, he has seen its numbers increase to seven hundred thousand. The magazine has become a most important aid to teachers of geography; and the Society has been enabled to support expeditions in the Arctic, in Peru, and recently in the Katmai region of Alaska, the "Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes." By its good offices under the presidency of Dr. Grosvenor, three square miles of the big trees of California have been added to the Sequoia National Park, so that now, practically all these priceless relics of the geological and botanical past are brought within the reservation.

Zoölogy and botany were embraced in the early years of the College under the general name of natural history. We first find the former in the title of Charles Baker Adams, as Professor of Zoölogy and Astronomy in 1847, certainly a peculiar combination of unrelated subjects, unless the stars exercised upon living things the mysterious influences which astrologers attributed to them. Professor Adams, as earlier remarked, was a notable student and describer of the mollusca, and his early death at the age of thirty-nine cut him off when just in his prime. In the class of '53 was Sanborn Tenney, long professor at Williams, and one of the best

known zoölogists of his day. Altogether ten or more professors of zoölogy have come from Amherst, but the greatest debt of the College in connection with this branch is due to theological teachings. In my student days we were credibly informed that the sad post-mortem fate of Socrates, as outlined by the professors of theology in the Union Seminary, New York, had turned John Mason Tyler from theology to the biological sciences. After writing with rare diplomatic tact to his father, who was a profound student of the Greek philosopher, that, if what he was taught at Union was true, then Socrates was in hell, the Professor Emeritus of Biology today took his way to Europe without any parental objections. In the fall of 1879 he returned to Amherst and immediately proceeded to acquire much valuable experience and training in the art of teaching from my class. We are proud to present to the world today as our own particular product one of the most useful and inspiring professors that Amherst has ever had.

Botany first escaped from the inclusive name of natural history in 1858, in which year Edward Tuckerman, for three years previously Professor of History, became Professor of Botany, a chair which he held for the following twenty-eight years. Professor Tuckerman was a botanist of distinction, and in his day the chief American authority on the lichens. His work was recognized by his election to the National Academy of Sciences in 1868. Professor Tuckerman had his own ideas on non-interference with the orderly course of Nature. In my student days, his colleague in botany at Dartmouth, when on a visit to Amherst, brought him a carefully potted specimen of some rare plant recently discovered near Hanover, and with the thought that he might like to set it out near Amherst. Failing to find Professor Tuckerman at home, the visitor left the potted plant with a note of explanation. Imagine this would-be benefactor's surprise the following day on receiving the plant back with a letter expressing in vigorous language Professor Tuckerman's opinion of a man who would interfere with any plant's natural habitat, and insisting on the return of the specimen to the place where it originally grew.

Amherst has graduated between five and ten botanists, so far as I can learn, and in the number may well be proud to include the name of George Lincoln Goodale, of the class of '60, Professor of Botany in Harvard University, Director of the Harvard Botani-

cal Garden, and elected to membership in the National Academy of Sciences in 1890.

During the colonial period and in the early decades of our independent national existence almost all the scientific life of the country centered about the profession of medicine. Nearly every one of our earlier scientists, whatever branch he cultivated, was trained in the medical schools, and from those schools derived his intellectual stimulus. Into the practice of medicine Amherst has sent a large proportion of its graduates, and of this number over fifty have become teachers in the medical schools of the country. Some leaders of national and international fame are numbered among them. Hasket Derby, of the class of '55, was one of the earliest American specialists in the treatment of the eye. Walter Wyman, '70, became surgeon-general in the Marine Hospital Service, under the federal government, and served as president of one or more international sanitary conventions. In more recent years Dr. Walter W. Palmer, of the class of 1905, after a fine record at the Rockefeller Institute and at Johns Hopkins, is to hold the chair of Medicine in the far-reaching new developments planned for instruction and research by Columbia University and the Presbyterian Hospital in New York.

But the great peculiar service rendered by Amherst in connection with medical science is the establishment of the pioneer gymnasium and the pioneer work in physical culture, among all the institutions of the land. In 1860 the start was made under John Worthington Hooker, M. D., but his incumbency lasted only a year and then Edward Hitchcock, Jr., came into his own. For fifty years Dr. Hitchcock made a healthful recreation out of what was elsewhere too often a tedious grind. Into the hearts of students for these fifty years the keen and kindly eye of "Old Doc" bored a way and the smack of his roll-book beating time for the gymnasium drill, will reëcho in cherished memories for many a long year yet. Dr. Hitchcock established the series of physical measurements and vital statistics which are prized the world over. The good work goes on under Dr. Phillips and his efficient assistants, with increased and improved facilities, with broadened out-door methods, and in hands which maintain the old traditions.

In the professions represented by the various branches of engineering Amherst graduates have not failed to enter through the

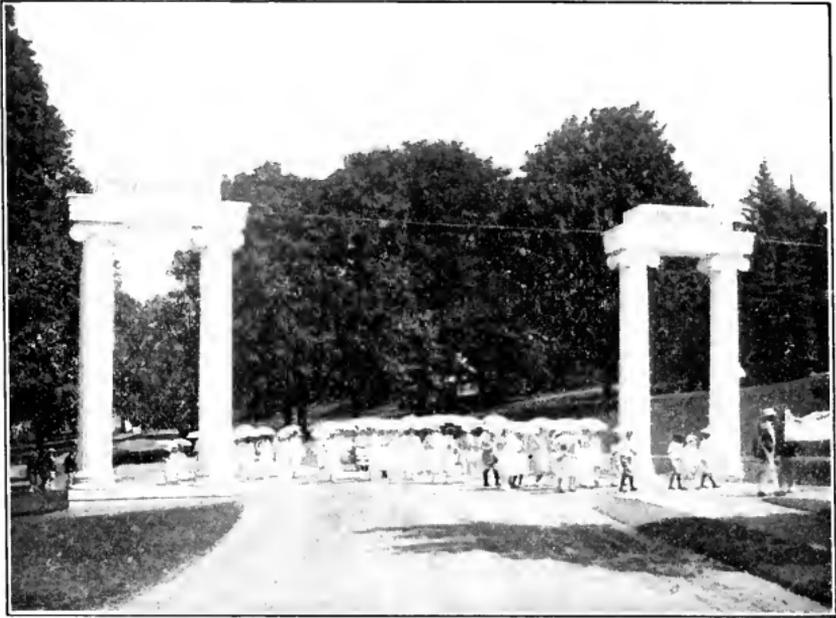
doorway of additional preparation in the technical schools of the country. Having had a liberal education with which to begin their special professional studies, they have left excellent records behind them in the schools, as I well know after over thirty years' experience in teaching students in engineering. In mining, civil, mechanical, and electrical engineering they are scattered over the country. Twenty years ago at the annual dinner of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, held that year in Richmond, Virginia, I chanced to sit next to George S. Morison, known throughout the United States as our foremost bridge builder, and especially for his skill with the difficult silt rivers of the Great Plains. We fell into conversation on technical education, and he said, "I know that the technical schools are thorough and that they turn out well-prepared young men; but, curiously enough, the best assistant I ever had in my office came from a little college up in New England named Amherst." I do not know who the young man was, but with fine perception he understood and foresaw, without being told, the needs of one of our greatest engineers.

In architecture, which connects engineering with the fine arts and lies on the border where science stops, I cannot forbear to remind you that the alumni list contains some notable names. For years the president of the New York Alumni Association was William R. Mead, '67, of McKim, Mead and White, whose beautiful creations adorn the entire country. One can hardly resist the conclusion that the lore of antiquity and the teachings of today have thereby found their expression in imperishable stone.

In conclusion, we must feel that the first hundred years of Amherst College have been fruitful ones in science. The record is one to inspire and to stimulate the young men who will make up the student body in the next and succeeding centuries. We expect their work in science to show the insight and breadth which is to be gained by study and reading during the college years in the inheritance which we have received from the great minds of all periods of the world's history. Furnished in this way with vision, Amherst in the past was often in advance of its time in its encouragement of new views, and especially in the part which it gave to the sciences in its curriculum. To use the favorite and expressive figure often employed by President Seelye in his classes, like some projecting peak it caught first the rays of the rising sun and stood

out like a beacon, while all around was still the darkness. Illumined by this radiance its students have gone out into the world in unusual proportions as teachers and investigators. At the end of the first century, we, who are passing, hand the heritage and experience of these years to the men of the next century, just as one runner at the end of a relay gives the baton to him who will speed along the track in the next stage of the race.





1901



ASSEMBLY ON THE COMMON
THE ALUMNI PARADE

AMHERST IN COMMERCIAL PURSUITS

ALEXANDER DANA NOYES, '83

Financial Editor of the New York Times

IN HIS book of Oxford's distinguished alumni, bearing the formidable title "Athenæ Oxonienses," Anthony á Wood explains that he is sketching the lives of those who during four hundred years had been the "honour and glory" of the University. He then makes the casual remark that his list of Oxford's great alumni consists wholly of "the writers and the bishops thereof." A list of the Athenæ Amherstienses could hardly have had such a limitation, even fifty years ago. Possibly Wood himself was influenced by the ideas of his day as to what sort of public distinction was appropriate for university alumni and deserved to be commemorated by the university.

If he had selected his Oxford immortals in the latter part of the nineteenth century, he could not have passed over the great lawyers, orators, and statesmen who held the Oxonian diploma. Nevertheless, the tradition that certain kinds of celebrity were the natural product of college education and that the other kinds, when achieved by college alumni, were an accident, had long persistence both in England and America. One may fairly doubt whether even Amherst would have thought, until a very little while ago, of discussing the achievements of her graduates in practical business affairs.

When I was asked to speak on this occasion of the achievement of Amherst alumni in the field of practical business affairs, I must confess to having been a bit nonplussed. The achievement of Amherst men in some of the highest places of present-day finance and industry is known to everybody; the list would number the leading figures in four or five of the greatest institutions or business houses of the United States. But a survey of contemporary achievement is not exactly, or at any rate not exclusively, what we mean when we speak of the influence of Amherst on the career of her alumni during her century of history.

We measure the impression made by Amherst on education, on

jurisprudence, on public affairs, on religious thought and activities, by calling to mind the series of eminent men who have taken their degree on College Hill during all the past hundred years and have then made their mark in their profession. Nothing of the sort will usually occur to mind, in regard to the longer list of our alumni and the field of practical business affairs. On the contrary, it is the rather common belief that, until a very few decades ago, Amherst graduates did not, as the expression is, go into business at all. It would probably be said offhand by most people that they became teachers, lawyers, ministers, missionaries. Many of us are accustomed to thinking of Amherst before the seventies as a preparatory institution for the ministry, or at most a training-school for the learned professions.

Perhaps it will be well first to test the facts as to this popular belief; I think we shall find them interesting. The tradition is probably stronger here than with most other colleges; it certainly gets some color from the avowed purpose of those, who, as Professor Tyler tells us in his history, founded Amherst College "expressly for the education of ministers." But it is not confined to Amherst. The "Memorials of Eminent Yale Men," for instance, published in 1914 by the Secretary of the University and surveying the whole of the institution's history, divides the distinguished Yale alumni into the nine exclusive classes of divines, authors, statesmen, educational leaders, scholars, men of science, inventors and artists, lawyers and jurists, patriots and soldiers. Not one of the names on the list will qualify strictly as a "business man." The nearest approach to such qualification is in the case of Eli Whitney and Samuel F. B. Morse, and everyone knows that the inventor of the cotton gin studied law and that the inventor of the telegraph planned to be a painter.

The conclusion might seem to follow, not only that college alumni of the longer past did not achieve distinction in practical business affairs, but that men with the instinct of business did not go to college. The statistics have been compiled, however, and they do not bear out the second inference. From Harvard's compilations we shall find, to be sure, that in the university's very earliest years, 70 per cent of the graduates were ministers; but even as long ago as the first half of the nineteenth century the list allots to "commercial pursuits" 9 per cent on the average of the graduates, with

the remark that "since 1880 this has been the dominant profession."

Perhaps this might be supposed to be a consequence of the commercial traditions and commercial aristocracy peculiar to the Boston of other days. One may turn, then, to another compilation in which the textbook of educational statistics combines the graduate record of thirty-seven representative American colleges. Alumni engaged in commercial pursuits numbered 6 per cent on this list during the first half of the nineteenth century, but rose to 20 per cent before its close, being exceeded then among the professions only by teaching.

This of itself does not prove parallel results with Amherst; but the record which the college authorities have been good enough to draw up for me is such as to shake most preconceived ideas. It is true that four business men among the graduates of a class was the maximum in Amherst's first twenty years of history, but that was no mean proportion of the classes of that day, and except for the first two or three years of all, there was no class, even in that period, without at least one business man among its graduates. In Amherst's first half-century, 11 per cent of its graduates engaged in commercial pursuits; apparently more than the average of the thirty-seven colleges. In its second half-century, the astonishing fact is shown that 48 per cent of Amherst graduates went into what are classified as business occupations.

For the whole alumni roll the footing shows the men of affairs so far to overtop numerically any other profession, that their sum total falls only about 100 short of equaling that of the ministers and the lawyers combined. Knowing this, and recognizing the tendencies of the present day, no one need be surprised at the much-heralded fact that the graduating class of 1921 is sending 54 men into business, as against 27 into all the professions and only one into the ministry.

The topic entrusted to me raises two somewhat separate questions—the achievement of Amherst men in the field of business and the influence of the College on their business lives. We have lately had the testimony of Mr. Edison that college graduates do not measure up to his tests of efficiency and intelligence; that they are "surprisingly ignorant;" that "they don't seem to know anything." The test questions submitted by him to applicants for employment,

and on the answers or failures to answer which his judgment of the applicants is supposed to have been largely based, are undoubtedly interesting. Along with other more familiar inquiries, chiefly in history and geography, the incomplete published list includes such questions as "How far is it from New York to Buffalo?" "Who invented the modern paper-making machine?" "What is the weight of air in a room 20 by 30 by 10?" "Who is called the 'father of railways' in the United States?" "Where is Kenosha?" "What city in the United States leads in making laundry machines?" "From where do we get our domestic sardines?"

Now we have not been informed who and what kind of college men failed in their answers. But I suppose we should have to admit the high improbability that any college graduate could answer the questions offhand. What species of non-graduate could be depended on to answer them all is perhaps another matter. But even in Mr. Edison's less recondite questions, such as "What is the Sargasso Sea?" and "What large river in the United States flows from south to north?" the principal collegiate association will be with the agonies of the old-time entrance examination, and we all know to what extent, after having laboriously crammed our memory with out-of-the-way information which was likely to be called for on that occasion, even the best of us would dismiss it instantaneously from mind when the papers had been handed in. Those of us who in the seventies and the eighties used to set down with such accuracy, in our entrance tests, the number and character of all the South American rivers, the divisions of the Arctic continent, or the boundaries of Thibet, are aware exactly how much and how little of the achievement we could have repeated at Commencement.

The answer to Mr. Edison's challenge is perfectly familiar; it is that the value of the college course consists far less in accumulating facts than in acquiring the ability to obtain such knowledge quickly whenever needed, and in training the mind to use efficiently the knowledge thus acquired. I suppose there is no dispute as to the value of this training in the case of what we call professional men. In the question, what its value is and has been to men engaged in business pursuits, is involved the larger question of the influence of Amherst on what we have seen to be numerically the largest group of Amherst alumni. There is undoubtedly a strong body of

opinion, of which Mr. Edison and Mr. Carnegie have not been the only exponents, which holds that a college course is a hindrance rather than a help to success in business life. The question would be partly settled if one could appraise the actual achievement of all the 1,734 Amherst graduates who have engaged in such pursuits. I have examined the names of such graduates in the first half-century of the college's history, and can frankly say that I recognized few whose achievement in business life would nowadays be recalled and none which has impressed itself deeply on the country's financial or industrial history.

Yet I wonder if a very different result would be obtained from examination of the record of any other college except perhaps a purely technical institution of instruction. It is quite true that the conspicuous figures, the legendary names, of American finance, commerce, and industry in the past fifty years, have not in a very great number of cases been those of college graduates. There are such instances, even in the older list of eminent bankers, financiers, merchants, and manufacturers, and they are notable ones; Mr. Pierpont Morgan with his course at Göttingen, Mr. John Crosby Brown, valedictorian at Columbia in 1859, and Mr. Hugh McCulloch, Bowdoin graduate, western banker and Secretary of the Treasury under President Lincoln, will perhaps especially occur to mind. Yet they are undoubtedly the exceptions.

How are we to explain this fact? Some men who do not believe in college training will reply that high success in business life requires that the years which a college course requires from a young man's life should be applied to mastering the details of his business; in other words, that the four most useful years of direct commercial training will otherwise have been wasted, with a resultant fatal handicap to business achievement. Others will tell you that the college course actually unfits young men for intensive achievement in such pursuits. In the first explanation there is a modicum of truth, but it is going pretty far to assume that the successful careers in financial and commercial life, even in those earlier days, were made possible through the devoting to actual business instead of to higher education the years from seventeen to twenty-one. We should first have to ask something about these distinguished careers themselves—what they really were, how they were achieved, what made them conspicuous in American history.

What we shall find, I think, is that nation-wide reputation of the sort was extremely rare in the country's business record before the seventies. Very few business men of the period could qualify as celebrities. We should have to know also what is to be the test of such distinction. Even today, the inclusion of a name in "Who's Who" will hardly serve to classify even a lawyer or public man as eminent in his profession. Three or four famous bankers and merchants of rugged personality and picturesque achievement, Girard and Astor among them, half a dozen railway builders, and a group of speculative rather than constructive financiers in the later sixties, would make up most of the list of men in such callings who were known to every one in their own older generation and are remembered in ours. One may almost count on his ten fingers the names which the country would recognize today as those of famous American business men during Amherst's first half-century of history.

Celebrity, in other words, was far rarer in the commercial and financial careers of that earlier American period than in any other calling, and it was certainly not guaranteed by the giving up to business of the four years which a college course would have required. If it be true that the absence of college graduates in some fields of high industrial achievement in the older period is explained by the fact that men of inborn genius for finance and industry were impatient of delay in getting down to practical work, it must be equally admitted that the business men who dispensed with a college course and still remained mediocrities in their vocation were in numbers vastly out of proportion to the men who began as they did and achieved spectacular success.

Furthermore, it will not do to overlook the long list of useful business lives of men who at least won what we call personal success in their vocation and local if not national eminence. In such a list we shall find the college graduate and the Amherst alumnus, back even to the early days of Amherst history. The question then arises, Did Amherst's training, the culture, the spirit, the acquaintance with those things of human life and thought which are above and beyond the consideration of commercial profits, mean anything to these men who did not achieve the highest place in the walks of industry?

One answer to this question will be found in a remarkable fact

of Amherst's history. I mean the very numerous and striking instances in which men of distinction and success in the field of finance and industry, themselves not graduates of any college, have seen fit in the past thirty or forty years to send to Amherst the sons whom they expected to take into business with themselves, and have shown their approval of the results by the personal loyalty with which subsequently they have themselves, without diploma or degree, become identified with the fortunes of the college.

There can, I think, be little doubt that these men who made sure that the sons should get the kind of education of which the fathers had been deprived, were far-seeing readers of the future. In particular, they correctly understood the usefulness of the training in general culture and modern thought, without the diffusion of energy into a hundred by-paths of special instruction, which is and always has been the basis of the Amherst curriculum. Sir Walter Scott's old Edinburgh advocate who declared that "the lawyer who is without history and literature is a mechanic, a mere working mason," but that "if he be acquainted with them he may venture to call himself an architect," was laying down a general principle which is as true of practical business affairs today as it was of the law in Sir Walter Scott's day. The conspicuously successful business career of today calls for a good deal more than was required half a century, even a quarter of a century, ago.

It is not an accident that the rise of the United States, especially since the beginning of the present century, to financial and industrial prestige never previously achieved, has been exactly coincident with the notable increase in the number of young men who have taken the college course before engaging in business pursuits. It is nothing illogical that the number of our own graduates who have achieved distinction in commercial life has been far greater in the last fifteen or twenty years than in the entire previous history of the College. In the new social and economic era in which we are living, new views are coming to prevail in regard to the necessary qualifications of the distinguished man of affairs. The question nowadays is not so much what college training can do to ensure a notable business career as what such a career exacts in the way of culture, power of thought and expression, familiarity with the past as well as knowledge of the present and judgment of the future.

The man of affairs who wins real distinction in these later days has to be something more than a successful organizer or a successful money-maker. Society holds him to account as a thinker on social and economic problems, a student of public events, often as a public speaker who is expected to defend or criticize existing institutions. The power to do these things has no doubt been gained in many instances without college training, just as high capacity in the law has sometimes been acquired without a law-school education. But the handicap is recognized in both professions.

With the merchant or banker or manufacturer, the tables are turned when he is confronted with the new responsibilities of achieved success, as compared with the situation which seems to exist when the college graduate, beginning his practical work, measures his experience and aptitude against that of other men who have applied to business routine the years which might have been given up in exchange for a broad academic training. If the past three or four decades are an indication, we are only at the beginning of this new view of the responsibilities of business life and of the part which college training is destined to play in those responsibilities.

That training does not consist of technical education. It does not even restrict itself to education in the science which governs and the principles which underlie practical business affairs. It is not merely political economy and the theory of finance. It consists, rather, unless I very much mistake the tendency of the day, of instilling into the young man's mind that broad culture, that acquaintance with history, literature, ancient and modern thought, that power of going to original sources for necessary information, which ought to mark the Amherst graduate who made the right use of his opportunities. It is a notable indication of the spirit of the day that a period, characterized as no previous period in history has been, by great achievement in the field of commercial pursuits, should be characterized also by recourse to college training, on a hitherto unexampled scale, on the part of young men preparing to enter such pursuits and by a constantly increasing proportion of college graduates who are attaining eminence in them.

To my mind, the most significant phenomenon of all is the fact that this period is even more strikingly characterized among the

colleges themselves by insistence on or reversion to that broad academic education which has always and distinctly marked the Amherst college course. Amherst has never failed to make her deep impression in the fields of divinity, of education, of law, of literature when those were the vocations of primary importance in guiding the social and political forces of the day. But we also know from the achievement of our alumni in present-day finance and industry, and we are likely to realize it still more fully as the country's new problems unfold in the new economic era, which will follow the Great War as it has followed all other great wars, that in this direction also Amherst is not failing of her high responsibilities.

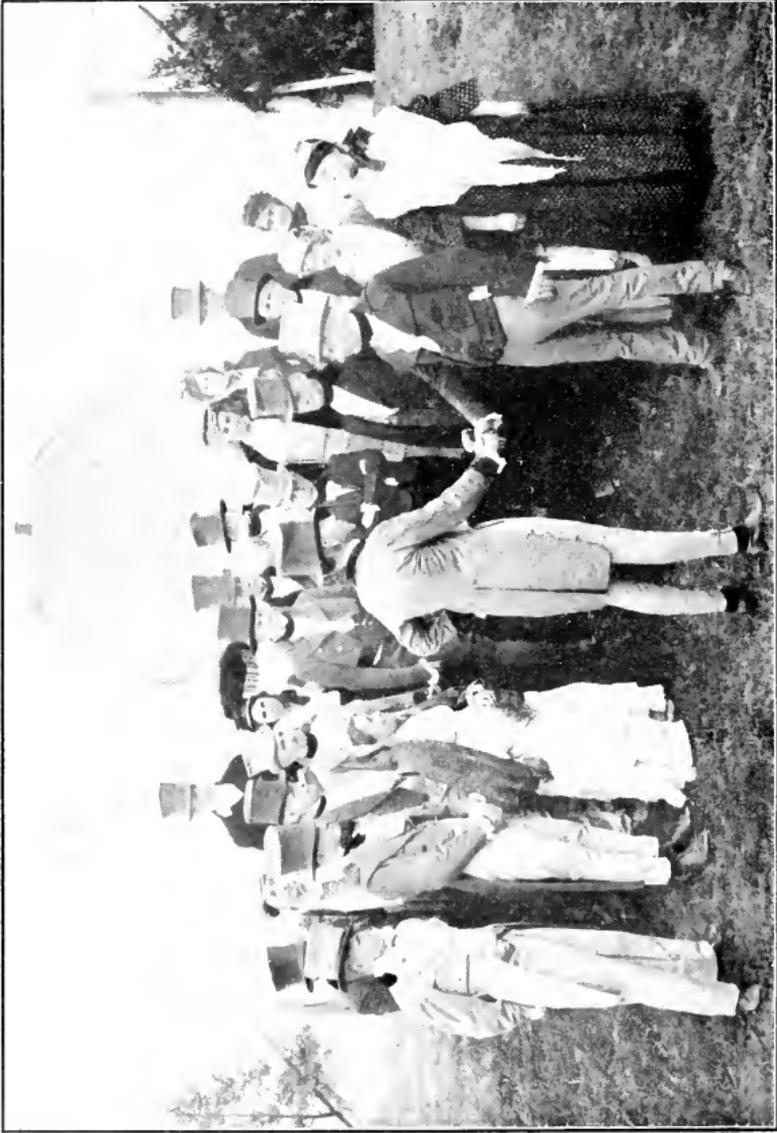
AMHERST IN THE MINISTRY

NEHEMIAH BOYNTON, '79

THE record of any cheerful yesterday and the always meagre biographies of men who were giants in the earth in those days—for “great men have always short biographies”—unfailingly bring to grateful recognition the gracious and significant influence of the negligible, and invest with the crown of essential importance the trivial, inconsequential, and even the *outré*. Nobody ever accused George Whitefield of elevated scholarship, yet the flaming passion of his crude, but religion-conquered spirit made him a “pioneer of a great improvement in the literature of England and America,” quickened minds greatly superior to his own, and was the efficient cause of institutions he could never have founded, and of insistencies to which he could never have been cordial.

“If Whitefield,” so an acute observer declares, “had never been at Northampton, Exeter, and Newburyport, the Andover Theological Seminary might never have existed.” His influence has been recently traced, percolating through various agents until it reached the men who started that institution. Whether the background of the founders of Amherst reaches through Northampton to George Whitefield,—or was it Jonathan Edwards?—may be an investigation to be awaited by future historians of the beginnings of the College, but one certain fact is that beneath the impulse of some religious influence the people of Hampshire County had become possessed of ideals and aspirations which could not be fed from the nether springs of zeal, of fervor, and of perspiration, but which required, in proper proportion, intelligence, reason, and the persuasion of orderly thoughts with at least some reference to the accumulations of the centuries in the storehouse of the human mind.

“No county in the state has uniformly discovered so firm an adherence to good order and good government, or a higher regard to learning, morals, and religion.” It was this elevated sense of the higher values of life, and the determination that these should not



"AMHERST MILESTONES"

CITIZENS OF AMHERST RESOLVE TO FOUND THE COLLEGE

be lost out of the lives of coming generations, which brought Amherst College to birth. Eagerness for a culture domesticated in character, for a range of life-interest embedded in religion, suggested the thought and cherished the ideal of a college in which should be secured "the classical education of indigent young men of piety and talents for the Christian ministry." They were not indifferent to the benefit of a liberal education as an adequate foundation for *any* life calling, but their dominant sense of the absolute need of it was in relation to the ministry. Dr. Humphrey, the second president of the College, was spokesman for the deep conviction of the founders when he said: "Without the fear of God, nothing can be secure for one moment. Without the control of moral and religious principles, education is a drawn and polished sword in the hands of a gigantic maniac." Unwilling to sink to the level of "the finished and finite clod, untroubled by a spark," these brave adventures looked to an educated ministry to conserve the sacred fire and to fan the quivering, lambent flame of their expectant loyalties.

Pause we then, at the very outset, to pay our reverent respect to the indomitable faith and courageous adventure which, while expecting great things from God, did not shrink—or shirk—in attempting great things for God.

The redoubtable Colonel Graves, whose passion in his quest for \$15,000 as the foundation of the Charity Fund, unquenched and undefeated by failure of realization, was rejuvenated by the espousal of a bolder and more adventurous, as well as comprehensive purpose to raise \$50,000, which was accomplished: Colonel Graves, whose sanity was questioned because of the tenacity of his great-hearted loyalty—"It seems to me," said Squire Strong, "he is deranged; he talks and thinks about nothing but Amherst College:" Colonel Graves, who returning from an unsuccessful effort, answered the question of the chairman of his board, "Well, Deacon Graves, what success?" with the laconic reply, "Not one cent. Brethren, let us pray:" Colonel Graves, whose "this one thing I do" spirit made Amherst College possible, and gave nearly 1500 ministers and missionaries the opportunity to become possessed of the Amherst spirit; surely to *his* memory is due the profound acknowledgment of appreciative gratitude.

Nor should we entirely forget in these days of the recognition of our little brothers, the animals, the services of his faithful and oft-times overworked horse, which became so accustomed to its patient and repetitive task that, when sold, the animal insisted, much to his master's discomfiture, upon drawing up in every doorway which had witnessed the eager solicitations of his former owner!

In our appreciation of gifts of splendid dimensions, let us not forget our obligation to the faith, the sacrifice, and the vision of the noble company of women and children whose beneficence ranged from one dollar for the women to five cents from the eager, confident children. Of this spirit we have all received: it is Amherst's first oblation to every son of hers who has become a priest of the living God.

Another quiet but pervasive spirit, a mighty inspirer of Amherst ministers, has been the picturesque beauty of her natural situation. Ole Bull was once asked how he became possessed of that rich, delicate, and haunting quality which characterized his music. "From a boy," said he, "I have always been a devotee of my native land: her legends, her myths, and her fables have been my delight: her sighing winds, her roaring, rushing streams, her mountains and valleys, her waking sunrise and lingering golden sunset, these are in the warp and woof of my very soul. And these," said he, "have made my music!" Many an Amherst minister shares in the dear confession, for the influence of his surroundings upon his character and life are seldom in more explicit evidence than in this favored region, where

"Fair Amherst sits

Crowned with her many windowed colleges."

It is more than eighty years ago since three world characters stood upon the tower of the old Chapel. They were Professor Edwards A. Park, Mr. George Bancroft, and Miss Harriet Martineau. Professor Park describes the incident: "That lady, admiring the graceful curvature of the distant hills, the romantic form of the nearer mountains, the beautiful valley through which is the river, winding at its own sweet will, exclaimed, 'This is a school of the Fine Arts.'"

Miss Martineau, as she surveyed the grounds nearest the Chapel, remarked that time would be necessary to give them the grace

and finish which belong to Oxford, Cambridge, and other English schools. But that time is coming. The men who will stand here at the next Semi-Centennial will see velvet lawns and serpentine walks around these buildings; and it will be said of Amherst as it has been said of Addison's walk in Oxford: "No one treading these grounds can avoid being a poet."

Oxford with her Addison walk, not unfamiliar to many of us, has no monopoly of those

"Truths that wake,
To perish never;
Which neither listlessness, nor mad endeavour
Nor Man nor Boy,
Nor all that is at enmity with joy,
Can utterly abolish or destroy!"

For even if "our velvet lawns and serpentine walks" must still yield the palm to Oxford, still the silent majesty of Mts. Holyoke and Tom, the grace of the Connecticut, woven like a silver thread into the engaging landscape, and the golden glory of the Pelham Hills when the evening sun is kissing them, are still, and always have been, reinvigorating and regenerative influences which have nursed growing ideals and have disciplined faltering or hesitant courage. The Amherst influence, of mountain and stream, of wild flowers and of Pisgah sights, has wrought mightily with her preachers, enriching their spirits as the spirit of his homeland gave Ole Bull his music or the Addison walk wakened the soul of the poet!

The contagion of character is a subtle, yet sinewy influence, the pervasion of which not only shapes, but dominates the great processions of life. The presidents and professors of Amherst College have quite generally been ministers who have expressed themselves through teaching. They have been replicas of Browning's "Old Grammarian." Like him they have determined that "before living they'd learn how to live;" their philosophy has been like *his*, distinctly not opportunist but determinative, not for the day but for the ages.

"Others mistrust and say, 'But time escapes.

Live now or never!

He said, 'What's time? Leave Now for dogs and apes!

Man has Forever.'
 Oh, if we draw a circle premature,
 Heedless of far gain,
 Greedy for quick returns of profit, sure
 Bad is our bargain!
 That low man seeks a little thing to do,
 Sees it and does it:
 This high man, with a great thing to pursue,
 Dies ere he knows it.
 That, has the world here—should he need the next,
 Let the world mind him!
 This, throws himself on God, and unperplexed
 Seeking shall find Him."

These men, with Pestalozzi's motto, "for himself nothing, for others all," have throughout the century builded better than they knew in making the *souls* of Amherst ministers. Some of them are remembered by those who are present at this Centennial Celebration. Stearns, a true "pastor pastorum," the tender eagerness of whose addresses always barbed the arrow of his truth. Seelye, whose majestic utterances had the authority of a prophet, and whose favorite theme, "Where shall Wisdom be found?" was always presented from a new angle and with a striking significance. Tyler, with didactic, pungent style, dry wit, uncompromising straight-forwardness! And his unique and oft-requested sermon from the text, "And he pitched his tent toward Sodom." Mather, whose diction was polished like a Doric shaft, and whose graceful sentences were the poetry of motion, but whose soul was a flame, and whose greatest sermon by far was entitled, "A Plea for my Master." Neill, eloquent, modern, forceful, and Crowell, honest, biblical, appealing! These are but types of men, revealing the same essential quality which many a student, perhaps dimly and gradually, but nevertheless actually, aspired to become possessed of himself, because it was a living truth regarding each of them that

"First he wrought
 And afterward he taught
 The word of life he from the Gospel brought."

It is because of these stalwart characters as the depositories of living truth that multitudes of men, battling in maturity coura-

geously and conqueringly with the principalities and powers of the world, look fondly back to Amherst and proudly confess, "This man was born there." The Amherst spirit, frankly religious, and explicitly Christian, manifested itself in an insistent demand for *genuineness*.

When Charles Kingsley was in the midst of the heat of his great battles for righteousness and saw around him clergy whose ministrations were purely formal and mechanical, he exclaimed in a moment of disgust, "I begin to hate those young-lady preachers like the devil!" The "young-lady preacher" has no standing in Amherst's ministry, because the very foundation of it is built upon a quality of wholesomeness which denies the jurisdiction of lesser breeds of character and aspiration. None of your "God made him, let him pass for a man" shibboleths, but the real stuff of single motived genuineness—"a man though in the germ."

Nor must we forget a second basic quality of this spirit we are defining, namely, comprehensiveness. Goethe once said that the greatest compliment ever bestowed upon him was that of being a "circumambient" man. Low horizons, meagre boundaries, and smug confidences which make petty spirits and rest in entire and eclipsed satisfaction that

"The cackle of their burgh
Is the murmur of the world,"

are no ingredients of the Amherst spirit.

"Oh, my brave soul,
Oh, farther, farther sail,"

is rather her constant and inspiring summons. It is a cherished memory that the library of Amherst College was founded by her ministers, who out of their scant literary possessions, chose, with quiet, but heroic sacrifice, their choicest volumes and assembled them here, that the life-blood of at least a few master spirits, coursing through the student mind, might have their part in quickening the educational aspiration of being at home in the world. Amherst College was indeed domiciled in a country town, but in her eagerness to build broad upon the roots of things, she never lost her sense of proportion, or slackened her endeavor to imbue her students with a spirit of comprehensiveness which enabled them to realize the distinct and imperative benefit of being according to ability, like Goethe, "circumambient" men. In later

years it was President Seelye who told us, not once or twice, that a lily could strike its roots into the carrion and still be pure, lovely, beautiful! It was the same wide-eyed philosopher who, with unforgettable impressiveness, oft-times exclaimed, "Young gentlemen, no man *can* lift himself by his bootstraps!"

Assuredly the third dominant expression of this spirit was devotion. No student ever dreamed that Amherst presented simply an opportunity to "go to college:" from the first freshman chapel to the Baccalaureate Sermon at graduation, as constant and as clarion as the college bell, was the unquivering expectancy, as well as the ringing appeal, that the students would discern the secret of a conquering life, not in "being ministered unto but in ministering." Service has ever been the heart of the College, and the motive of her greater purposes—making Christian men, whose genuineness, comprehensiveness, and devotion, commanding their own lives, should equip them for leadership in whatever relationship to the waiting world.

Such an atmosphere would of a certainty be peculiarly stimulating to students anticipating the ministry as a life profession. Nor can Amherst look with greater satisfaction upon her service to America and to the world than to the record and achievement of her ministers. One of them, perhaps her most distinguished ministerial alumnus, gives his testimony to the value of the spirit of Amherst exemplified through her teachers. He spoke for many as he paid his tribute at the Semi-Centennial to President Humphrey: "I learned much of Dr. Humphrey," said Beecher, "*for I saw a man*, and, after all, the sight of manhood wrought out is better than any theory in a book. His shadow fell upon me and I have been a braver and a more patient man ever since."

Equipped with this spirit for life, the Amherst ministers, more than a thousand of them, have ventured forth to work and save the world. They have founded colleges and have built churches all over the world, so that names like Barnum, Riggs, Washburn, and Bliss will live in the Christian history of developing nations; they have occupied positions of great influence and importance in professorial and teaching relations, quite reversing Carlyle's caustic remark that history has no place, even upon the margin of the page, for ministers and school teachers; they have filled editorial chairs with distinction and wide-spreading influence; in these and

other ways the Amherst spirit has found worthy expression in spheres of service closely allied to the ministerial office.

But by far the larger number of our Amherst ministers have served the church, as priest or bishop, or pastor, and have found alike their joy and opportunity in what was classically termed "the sacred calling." They have influenced the life of our great cities; they have moulded the young manhood and womanhood of countless towns and villages; they have been a source of power and of strength, the value of which in our nation-building cannot be overestimated. Men internationally honored like Beecher and Storrs, Patton, Hitchcock, Cushing, and Huntington are but cosmopolitan exhibits of power and influence which in unheralded fidelity and explicit consecration labored in town and village for the growing Kingdom. Accepting cordially the limitations of financial recompense, as well as of personal comfort, which are the inevitable attendants of their profession, they have been requited with the respect and oft-times the appreciation of the churches and have created and maintained the choicest, most peaceful, and joyous homes of which Christianity can boast.

If the ministry were to be judged solely by the families it has trained and sent into the world, its service would by no means be insignificant. If it should be declared that this is mostly due to the ministers' wives, the soft impeachment would be most graciously allowed. But the minister's first line of defence would be that it was the spirit he received from his college which gave him the power to discover the graces which attracted him to his elect lady; and the recognition of such a spirit which inclined her to accept him. So that in either event the college spirit is honored!

At the present hour there appears to be an uneasy apprehension regarding the ministry, and a suspicion that its appeal is no longer as compelling as formerly. We are told that 35,000 ministers are needed in our country today and that they are not in sight. More ministers retire and die each year than are recruited from our seminaries. The outlook for the profession is, in the judgment of some, rather dubious. That "things are in the saddle and ride mankind" is a confessed characteristic of our generation. A spirit other than that we have described is impudently in evidence. Whether it is a reaction from the crowned and shining ideals which were in explicit evidence during the war, or whether it is a swift

reversal and rejection of the ancient spirit and a frank acceptance of the philosophy of dirt, and therefore a permanent recession, is a question of fact and of judgment. Men are indeed busy "dusting the flaunting carpets of the world for kings to walk on," but it has been historically true, in similar situations, that when the prophet has cried aloud,

"This word is being said in heaven!

Here's God upon you. What are you about?"

that the workers look up and around and feel a moment's space that

"Carpet dusting, though a pretty trade,
Is not the imperative labor after all."

The world is never satisfied for long with the husks that the swine did eat. Henry James wrote to an intimate friend, "Live by your soul, for life on any other theory turns out to be a sell." And Henry James *knew* what he was saying!

Whatever influence of restriction the present age may have upon the larger exercise of the ministerial opportunity, and consequent attractiveness, something beside raw materialism is responsible for the present situation. In a hundred years there have arisen in our American life more than a hundred sects, which when not spending valuable strength in opposing each other, have failed in accentuating their united strength in the interest of the Kingdom of God. The growing divisions in the household of faith have beyond question greatly weakened the incentives to the ministry on the part of "indigent young men of piety and talents." Eager for the chance to serve with sacrifice, they grow more and more cautious about a life investment which is likely to yield large returns in sacrifice and very little ones in range of service.

If the church of the living God will quit pummeling a materialistic age and set her own house in order; if she will have courage to relieve herself of those pitiable weaknesses which are the attendants of schism; if she will make actual her professed belief in the brotherhood of all believers; if she will declare war against the spirit of waste, which overstocks with religious opportunity some sections of great cities and leaves others as bleak and barren as a Sahara; if she will have an eye single to fundamental and essential faith and be a bit blind to unessentials and inconsequential; if

she will offer to ministers a chance to invest a whole life in a great, strong, free way for the weal of the world, holding them in worthy respect, giving them modest but adequate stipends for their efforts, with provision for their life's evening, such as is made for veterans in other public service; she will find the spirit, which can never be quenched, again expressing itself with refreshing eagerness and with compelling enthusiasm. What men want to-day is the chance to address their whole selves to a whole task, and becoming priest to a fraction of the faith is no longer an appealing summons. Bushnell's great confession, "No other calling would permit me sufficiently to be," was conclusive testimony to the adequacy of the ministry; and it was our own Beecher who defined a real call to the ministry, "Young men, when you hear a voice saying to you, 'Quarter of a man, come forth,' that is no call to the ministry—or 'Half a man, come forth,' or 'Three-quarters of a man, come forth!' But when the voice says, 'Whole man, come forth,' that is a call to the ministry!" You cannot attract whole men with fractured or spavined opportunities! "Will a Courser of the Sun," exclaims the pithy, point-scoring Carlyle, "work softly in the harness of a dray horse? His hoofs are of fire and his path is through the heavens, bringing light to all lands. Will he lumber on mud highways, dragging ale for earthly appetites from door to door?" Once let the church of the living God, which in our generation is too complacently overcrowding the detours, find the Highway of the Lord, once let the Christ passion of a united church grip the souls of believers, once let the great movements which are already initiated for the reunion of Christendom advance with stately, confident, and unflinching step, and it is at least sunrise of the day of the Lord!

The Amherst spirit will as of old predominantly function in the breasts of young men of piety and talents, summoning their consciences and kindling their idealism, as the radiant opportunity presents itself of devoting their lives to the service of the church of God, which is in valorous process of adjusting itself to the new heavens and the new earth. They will become the exponents and defenders of the spiritual characteristics of the new age; for our young men will surely see visions and, not the least, the glory of a minister's opportunity—a minister being recognized again as one

“Whose least distinguished day
Shines with some portion of that heavenly radiance
Which makes the blessed angels envious,
Pitying human cares.”



JAPAN



TURKEY

THE NEAR AND THE FAR EAST

AMHERST IN MISSIONS, OLD AND NEW

ROBERT ARCHEY WOODS, '86

Head of the South End House, Boston

EVERY advance both of religion and humanitarianism in the English-speaking world of the last century had its source in the evangelical revival of the eighteenth, led by Wesley in England, Edwards in America, and Whitefield in both countries. After the Napoleonic wars, there came a period, not unlike the present, when in an elemental recoil from vast military aggression, but taking the measure of its vastness, men began to aspire with almost inexpressible longing toward some better way of life for the world.

Noah Webster was the statesmanlike leader among the group of men in this river valley who turned in hope to the fuller opportunity and development of education charged with that evangelical ardor which was indeed a local tradition referring back to the great revival under Edwards at Northampton.

The intensity of Christian devotion, along with the world-view of the publicist who was also the scholar and the traveler, as illustrated in Webster, was feeling out after other and higher avenues of communication through which the people of a country favored with rich promise might still enter deeply into helpful relations with other peoples less favored. The spirit of the founders was decisively expressed in the insignia on the seal of the newly opened college,—the sun and the Bible, in a field which is the world, with the exhortation "Terras Irradiant." To Amherst College, from the beginning, the whole world was not only its subject but its object.

The dominant concern in the life of the College was in the religious impulse; and it was in the intensity of the sense of the divine presence and summons that men felt themselves called to carry the gospel to the ends of the earth. In the midst of a natural environment and an atmosphere of fellowship, both conducive to the high resolves of youth, for the first forty-five years of the history of the College, no class passed through its course without being affected by a profound religious awakening, directed and followed up by such large-minded personalities as have always made up the cen-

tral nucleus of the Amherst faculty. A list of the strongest men—running into the hundreds—on the roll of the alumni of the College came into the fulness of the Christian life in this way, including great preachers and theological professors,—men who were to create the necessary home background for foreign missions. And most conspicuous in the fruitage of these seasons of special inspiration are several of the greatest names on our missionary roll.

Out of the early enthusiasm of the new center of the higher light and life—and to realize the vigor that was in it we must remember that there were two years when Amherst had more students than Harvard—what so natural but that men should go out under the combined motives of culture and religion to the help of Greece as she had won her independence from the Turks? Jonas King, professor of Oriental Literature, took up, first temporarily, and a few years later permanently, a career of remarkable vicissitudes during more than forty years “as the heroic, astute, and unconquerable pioneer of the American Board’s missions in the Levant.” Next came Elias Riggs, ’29, who went originally to Greece, and then passed over into Turkey. He was the first Amherst graduate to go to the foreign field. When he came to the end of sixty-seven years’ work in the Near East, he could have much of the Apostles’ joy and confidence as he saw the recovery of their ancient footholds. He was, without doubt, preëminent among the Christian missionaries of history, not only in the length of his service but in the scholarly work of breaking down the barrier of languages between the peoples and the full Christian message. But his greatest power lay in the humility and magnanimity of his character.

In 1828 Robert Morrison, the first English missionary in China, called for help from America. Elijah C. Bridgman, ’26, in response to this appeal, became the pioneer of American missionaries in the North of Asia. He was joined a few years later by Peter Parker, ’31, three years at Amherst, who was the first English-speaking medical missionary. At the end of thirty years, Bridgman was able to say, “The first fruits of a great and glorious harvest begin to appear.” The marvelous present-day spread of the influence of Christianity in China is not merely a fulfillment of the hopes of these two men, but it is in no slight degree the direct outcome of their lifetime of prodigious pioneer achievement.

The administrations of Presidents Hitchcock and Stearns greatly broadened and solidified the intellectual position and power of the College. It may be doubted whether the Puritan conception of the divine commonwealth, expanded and actualized in modern terms, has attracted and formed any nobler minds and spirits than some of these sent out over the world by Amherst College during this period.

With no chilling of the religious motive, in its application to the world-wide need and appeal, there came a more advanced conception that the challenge could be met only by the complete ministry of all that the College embodied and all the gifts of the good and beautiful life that it had to bestow.

Two Amherst graduates in particular, Daniel Bliss, '52, and George Washburn, '55, going to the Near East into the new background set by the Crimean War, entered upon careers which, in the light of the present situation and impending events, may not improbably shine even brighter at the two hundredth anniversary of Amherst College than they do today. This statement would certainly not be questioned by any high-minded British statesman who has been concerned with the problems of the Near East. It would be sustained by Henry Morgenthau, a Jew, recent American minister to Turkey.

Robert College in Constantinople and the Syrian Protestant College, now the American University, at Beirut were both established in 1864. These were the first centres of instruction in the higher learning in all Asia. Disregarding the then official opposition of the mission boards, they opened the way to the whole program of college education in connection with mission work, which holds today immeasurable promise of the spread of Christianity and the better influences of western civilization throughout the Orient; and has meanwhile played a great role in stimulating government educational policy in all Asiatic countries.

Dr. Bliss had in his mind and heart the conception of Amherst College as representing the range and potency of the Christian life; except that he wisely undertook to make the Syrian College carry its students through a complete course of training for useful vocations. For nearly forty years he developed his great argument as president of the college, which graduated its teachers, doctors, pharmacists, dentists, nurses, providing also the general prepara-

tion through which men could become ministers, on the one hand, or leaders in public administration, on the other. Lord Cromer, the great English proconsul, said that his work in Egypt would have been impossible without the help of the young men from Beirût.

Dr. Washburn was not one of the founders of Robert College, but he became its professor of philosophy in 1869, and he was its president during its period of greatest development and influence from 1877 to 1903. The chief service of the college has consisted in training the men who have built up the Bulgarian nation, a result whose value has been temporarily somewhat clouded by the events of the war, but will regain its meaning. The significance of its permeating influence through the Balkans and in all the northern half of what was Asiatic Turkey is universally recognized.

Within ten years, the American Board began to establish colleges in the Turkish Empire, in which other Amherst men were concerned. Others still filled some of the most important posts under the board in the administration of the general missionary services from Constantinople. At one time one-fourth of the whole American missionary staff in Turkey were graduates of Amherst. A number of them were included in the group of which Lord Shaftesbury said: "I do not believe in the history of diplomacy, or in the history of any negotiations carried on between man and man, we can find anything equal to the wisdom, the soundness, and the pure evangelical truth of the body of men who constitute this mission."

Meanwhile, Amherst men going to India at a somewhat later stage than to other mission fields, had at different points begun to lay the foundation for strongholds of evangelism, medical care, and education which have been capably and even powerfully reënforced from among our alumni. The decoration by the British government of the Rev. Marcus M. Carleton, '52, gives a suggestion of the public value of the work of a number of them.

At the time of the fiftieth anniversary of the College, ninety-two men had been sent out to the mission field. Some of these were no doubt of that restricted range which persons intelligent in other directions like to consider characteristic of all missionaries; but the great majority of them were men whom Amherst College could salute with intense gratitude and pride. There were scholars, statesmen, martyrs on the roll; but not less important to the ulti-

mate victory was the detailed, humble, local life-work, under the fine standards of their training, of those less known.

Now there came a quite new appeal from another quarter of the globe—not less suggestive of the transforming possibilities of a cultural Christianity,—and the appeal came in an entirely new way. Amherst found a gentle but insistent postulant, all the way from Japan and out of the depths of its ancestral traditions, knocking at the college gate.

The story of Joseph Neesima, '70, will long remain one of the romances of internationalism, one of the parables that will be repeated to refresh the higher sense of the oneness of the human family as the children of God. President Seelye arranged his studies for him and supervised his course with fatherly care. When he was ready to return, he went to the annual meeting of the American Board, and, abashed though audacious, set forth his dream of another Amherst for Japan. The Doshisha is now the foremost Christian university in Japan, sending its men out with attitudes toward life and motives for service whose surpassing value is today openly recognized by the enlightened leaders of the Liberal cabinet. Otis Cary, '72, was its professor of practical sociology for many years. It was not accidental that seven members of Neesima's class beside himself went to the foreign field.

The next distinctive service that Amherst was to render to Japan came about also through Japanese solicitation. President William S. Clark, of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst, '48, and former professor in our College, went to Japan for a year to establish a centre of training in scientific agriculture. Today at Sapporo, the seat of the Imperial Agricultural College, Christianity has one of its strongest footholds in Japan, and throughout Japan few American names are held in more lively respect than his.

Here the narrative must turn aside for the moment from its main current to note three other aspects of the general missionary motive, two of them quite incidental, so far as Amherst is concerned, but the third, representing a moral incentive that has increasingly seemed not less urgent than that of foreign missions themselves.

In the work of home missions, Amherst has not been largely influential. It provided three of the ten members of the famous Iowa Band, who became builders and patriarchs of that distinc-

tively American commonwealth. Dr. Joseph B. Clark, '58, was for many years the able executive leader of the national Congregational Home Missionary Society, and a fair quota of Amherst men have been represented in the task of shaping the higher life of western local communities.

In the field of city missions, we have an honored name in Augustine Francis Hewit, '39, who went the way of Cardinal Newman from evangelical to Roman Catholic, and gave a long lifetime to the work of the Paulist order. Father Hewit was made a Doctor of Divinity by Amherst in 1877.

The third development rests back upon the powerful and highly distinctive influence of Julius H. Seelye, '49, upon the individuality, indeed, which he gave to Amherst College. President Seelye was deeply convinced and convicted of the necessity of the work of the foreign missionary, not less to those who sent him than to those to whom he came. No one in the history of the College has set forth more decisively the logic of the gospel as the indispensable life force of every civilization. In the course of a memorable journey, he strongly urged this conviction upon influential groups of the intellectual leaders of the Orient. But following the vastest civil war in history, the dangers of the antagonisms of class and race began to be widely threatening. In one of his most solemn utterances, President Seelye declared that no career could be of higher service to the nation than that of the educated man who should go among the people and in largeness of mind and heart join with them in working out the labor problem. This was but one suggestion of the far-seeing, statesmanlike outlook of a man who, as a member of Congress, had the choice of distinguished prospects of public service, as against becoming president of the College. It was largely under such influence that the sense for moral adventure turned in a direction which has given the College one of its chief marks of distinction for the second half century. I refer to the services of Amherst graduates as teachers and field workers in the present-day domain of social reconstruction.

In various academical departments of economics, sociology, philosophy, history, and literature, in editorial chairs, on the public platform, and most of all in the pulpit, a long list of graduates of Amherst have continued to express the essence of its Christian teaching, in its bearing upon the new issues of social well-being and progress.

The secret of the special initiative of the College in this field lay in its philosophy of life, as expressed first by President Seelye, and then by the greatest of his disciples, Charles E. Garman, '72. The old-time revivals had passed away; but the latter part of Garman's course was like a series of protracted meetings in the full light of modern day, in which every student, by means of modern instances and in terms of the present crisis, was brought face to face with the issues of God and humanity, of freedom and immortality. Who can forget the heavenly light on his face, as not sparing his students the rigors and dangers of the path, he patiently disclosed the way first up on to the heights of faith, and then onward into the valley of decision?

It was in a special sense the emancipating influence of Professor Garman, in line with the Amherst tradition of going all the way to the point of need and making common cause with those involved in it, that in due time projected a considerable and continuing succession of men into what later began to be called social work. Social work found its original characteristic expression in the institutional church and the settlement house. The first book published in this country on the English institutional churches was written by one Amherst man; and the first book on the English settlement houses by another. Meanwhile, the creative pioneer of settlement work in the United States, Stanton Coit, '79, had in 1886 established the Neighborhood Guild, now the University Settlement, in New York, the first of more than five hundred such agencies since established in American cities. Dr. Coit's little book on "Neighborhood Guilds," published in 1890, laid down the lines which have continued to represent the progressive outlook for such work from that day to this. Many Amherst men have followed him in the settlement houses of the country. Social work, in general, as a career, or as a field of volunteer service, has attracted a list of our men so considerable that it may be doubted whether any other college of similar size has even approximated its contribution.

Such interests called Amherst men across the Atlantic to the help of peoples overwhelmed by the calamities of the Great War,—such as Dr. George H. Washburn, '82, one of the leaders in the Near East Relief, and Dr. Kendall Emerson, '97, who, after several years of duty in various countries, rose to be the second officer of the

American Red Cross in Europe. And are we not confident that every Amherst man who went into the fighting ranks had in his heart the central spirit and purpose of his college toward the nations of the world?

Within the administration of industry, commerce, and finance, we have our builders of the better order who are working fundamentally for the service of the community and the exaltation of human life. Amherst has provided some of the foremost exponents of the human cause in this field which gathers up the overwhelming energy and purpose of the nation. And where it is noted, with a certain inevitable regret, that Amherst is not, at the present moment, sending out ministers and missionaries, but business men, take this consoling reflection to heart: Amherst College continues to infect the minds of all its students with essentially the same incurable spirit of Christian idealism. If we look ahead fifty years, is it open to doubt that this spirit carried into the actual operations of business will be one of the nation's chiefest hopes amid the life-and-death issues of advancing democracy?

Meanwhile, the new humanitarianism, which may to some extent have drawn off from the current of the foreign missionary motive, seemed a little later on, even to reënforce it. The student volunteer movement, with its new and broader vision of the Kingdom of God, had its profound effects at Amherst, beginning particularly with the new century. But anticipating that movement, there began one of the rarest careers in the whole history of missions, gathering up the finest of the earlier traditions of missionary educational aims, embodying much of the best of the Seelye and Garman influence, and carrying into the mission field the highest inspiration of enlightened social service. Howard Bliss, '82, was the son of Daniel Bliss, born and reared amid Oriental scenes. After leaving Amherst, he studied at Union Theological Seminary, and was awarded there a foreign fellowship. While in Europe in pursuit of graduate theological studies, he spent some time as a resident at Toynbee Hall, being the first American to join this rare group of English university men in their historic venture. He became a lifelong friend of Canon Barnett. It was Howard Bliss who told Stanton Coit about Toynbee Hall.

It is enough to say that, succeeding his father as president of the American College at Beirut, he not only maintained but

actually advanced the best traditions of Amherst initiative in the education of leaders for the New Asia. In combined power of versatility and transparent sincerity, touched always with poetic insight, he stands out alone. No more knightly spirit ever went into the very scenes of the "good wars" of the Crusaders.

For the latest phase, much has depended on far-sighted, young-spirited leadership in the organization of missionary endeavor. For a considerable period, Dr. E. K. Alden, '44, as home secretary of the American Board, by his intractable attitude toward theological freedom had repressed the kind of spiritual venture that Amherst was above all encouraging. Cornelius H. Patton, '84, succeeding to the home secretaryship, has created a new outlook worthy of the broadest and fullest present-day possibilities of the new missionary cause, as well as of the vastly impressive rôle which the board has filled.

During the past twenty-five years, it has been sufficiently clear that the incentive of the modern apostle has not passed from among us. Within that period a total of twenty-two Amherst men have been sent out by the American Board, a number exceeded only by Oberlin among the colleges upon which the board relies. Several have gone out under other auspices. The total number of Amherst men who have gone into foreign missionary service is about 1600. To any who doubt that the College has still been sending some of her best, one may mention: Frank A. Lombard, '96, professor in the Doshisha, through whom Amherst is honoring herself in establishing a fellowship in that university; Edward S. Cobb, '00, of the same faculty; Alden Clark, '00, son of Professor J. B. Clark, lately returned from India to be an assistant secretary of the American Board; Sam Higginbotham, '03, shared with Princeton, a man who as a missionary, is leading a marvelously potential movement for agricultural progress in India; and, more recently, three worthy inheritors of illustrious names—Laurens Seelye, '11, and Seelye Bixler, '16, both members of the faculty at Beirut; and just now, William S. Clark, 2d, '21, who is going to Japan to work in the very scene of his grandfather's services at Sapporo.

At the end of a hundred years of leadership, in the forefront of the missionary cause, the College sends these men out to find that a marvelous change has been wrought in the attitude of the Orient to what they bring. They are sustained by an equally remarkable

development in public sentiment at home with regard to the historic value of their work. These tides of welcoming and reënforging sympathy are to be traced above all to the rise and dominance of the educational motive in missionary work. Amherst College has established its case for the Christian enthusiasm in a world-enterprise of enlightenment.

Someone has lately been considering "The Lost Radiance of Christianity." That radiance in and for which Amherst College was founded has not been lost by it, and will not be. As the wider prospect opens, at home and abroad, with the infinite appeal of its opportunities, there will be new and even richer meanings to the pledge to which the College continually commits itself and its alumni when its seal is impressed on each degree that it awards. We are assured that, through it, God will raise up his witnesses from among those coming after us, who will, in the new terms of coming days, go forth as moral and spiritual adventurers, among them that are far off as well as among them that are nigh, to the end that each nation, and all nations together, may grow into a holy temple in the Lord.



EUROPE



AMERICA
THE CENTENNIAL PAGEANT

THE PROBLEM OF EDUCATION IN ENGLAND TODAY

JOHN HOLLAND ROSE

Vere-Harmsworth Professor of Naval History, Cambridge University

I FEEL somewhat nervous about entering on the theme of education in the British Isles because it has evoked floods of talk and no corresponding amount of practice. Now, it is rather demoralizing to add to the sum total of a force which is not fully operative. There is a vast amount of theorizing on the subject; enthusiasts fight over their rival systems of improving the people's mind. Huge sums of money are being spent by the nation in order to raise the standard of training in elementary and secondary schools; a large and generally devoted body of teachers is trying to carry out one or more of these systems or theories, to instill the required *pabulum* into millions of children's brains. But what is the outcome of all the theorizing, the enthusiasm, the governmental drilling?

It must be confessed that, having regard to the immensity of the effort, the results are somewhat disappointing. By this I mean that there are few signs of improvement in the general intelligence and public spirit of the community. Sometimes we are apt to think that there has been no advance but rather a falling off in those respects.

Now, it is very difficult to form a correct judgment on this question. Only those who are advanced in years have had the necessary experience; and they are apt to be *laudatores temporis acti*. It is not easy to keep up a fresh and lively sympathy with the new age, especially when that age is rather pert and cocksure, and erects its juvenile nose high in air against nineteenth century thought and customs. This inner contrariety between the fondness of the middle-aged for the days of their youth and the pride of the present youth in their up-to-date ways, renders it difficult for the most careful judge to weigh with accuracy the results that have been achieved by half a century of popular education. It is just about fifty years since Mr. Forster's Education Act began to operate in the United Kingdom; and half a

century is a brief space in the age-long process of nation building. We must beware of expecting too much even in fifty years; for the development of man is a very slow process. Darwinism has taught us that. It has taught us that progress is very slow but that it is steady. *Ohne Hast und ohne Rast* is the motto for man's journey.

All this we may admit. Yet, even so, there is some room for disappointment that progress in popular intelligence, in the civic sense, has not been more marked. Why is it? Has the World War set us back? In some respects it has. The long strain of anxiety, of hope deferred during four years, of overwork that had to be done on war-bread and margarine, produced a nervousness and irritability which told against steady work in all directions. The human body was underfed; the human mind was over-excited. The psychological result was not unlike that which was wittily described by a photographer at an evening reception. Chancing to observe a lady who displayed a considerable expanse of osseous formation, he thus passed judgment—"Under-developed and over-exposed." That was the state, both in body and mind, of Western and Central Europe during the war. Necessarily, it left behind a profound *malaise*, a restlessness that tends in certain quarters to make of life a perpetual jazz and jigg, gyrating towards the music hall, the dancing room, and the movies. All these tendencies tell disastrously against true education: for they infect all classes and all ages; they upset that balance of man's nature which is the first condition of healthy progress.

It is true that, early in the war, much curiosity was aroused in the direction of modern history, geography, and economics. People wanted to know how it was that this horror of war had come upon us, where the fighting was going on, and what might be the upshot of it all. Europe was thrown into the melting-pot, and people wanted to know why, and what sort of a world would emerge. That curiosity was very laudable. It prevailed among our fighting men in France, on the seas, and in the East. And for a time they felt an eager interest in the hoped-for new world.

To try to satisfy that curiosity became one of my duties during the war; and until near the end, the interest and curiosity were well maintained. But during the year 1918 war-weariness began to prevail; and only the most up-to-date topics like the League

of Nations, or the terms of peace, could stir up an audience. The one topic that filled all minds was—"When is this bloody war going to end?" And no small part of the audience seemed to be mainly concerned with picking up tips that might bring off successfully bets on that topic.

Now, if we remember that about 5,000,000 British troops and seamen were a prey to war-weariness, we shall understand post-war mentality. It is not unlike that which prevailed after Waterloo. Earlier in the great war with France there had appeared signs of unusual interest in education. The great efforts of Dr. Bell and Lancaster, and of Robert Owen, belong to the decades 1790-1810; so also those of Pestalozzi and, a little later, of Froebel, in Switzerland and Germany. In Prussia the reforms of the *Gymnasien* and the establishment of the profoundly national Universities, Berlin and Breslau, formed a part of the great patriotic movement for the ultimate expulsion of the French.

It would appear, then, that the outbreak of a world war, threatening the very existence of a nation, arouses a keen interest in education, and tends to popularize it in a way otherwise impossible. But the educational impulse soon flags under the exhaustion which war brings in its train; and if exhaustion be accompanied by disillusionment or despair, a sharp reaction is likely to set in, tending to enervate all constructional efforts. Such was the case both a century ago and now.

In other respects war has complicated the problem of education in the United Kingdom. It brought wealth to large classes which had not enjoyed it before, and which will not enjoy it *to the same extent* much longer. During this brief heyday they sent their sons and daughters to expensive schools, or to the universities, and those youths and maidens, superficially educated and trained in extravagant habits, are a problem.¹ They will have to work; and to work, in many cases, they are ashamed. They will reinforce the crowd of restless, discontented persons who will rail at everything that prevents them "having a good time." They will scoff at their upbringing, and with some justice. The result will probably be a reaction against university training; and it would not be surprising if, in the near future, there were a sharp drop

¹ The numbers at the universities of the United Kingdom, exclusive of Oxford, Cambridge, and Trinity Coll., Dublin, are 36,426 in 1919-20, as against 22,234 in 1913-14.

in the entries at the universities and the more expensive schools. Or, if the numbers hold good, it will be owing to an increase on the vocational side. Such an increase in the practical subjects, and such a decline in the non-vocational subjects, is, I think, highly desirable. For at present the universities and colleges are crowded with young men and women who have no very definite aims in life; and the country simply cannot afford to see them become genteel idlers. A hard time is ahead of the Old World; and its resources in brain and muscle must be utilized to the utmost if we are to win through. The universities ought to inscribe over their portals—"No flowers by request."

Much the same will probably happen at the schools. At present they are over-crowded, largely by the children of *les nouveaux riches*. In many cases doubtless these will have to go, or will have to turn to means of earning a living. In short, the present boom in schools and colleges will pass, and we shall settle down again to something like pre-war conditions, but only after much grumbling and some real hardship.

Not very different is the problem of elementary education. There a splendid program has been outlined by Mr. Fisher. Probably of all the men brought to the front by the war, Mr. Fisher has won the most solid reputation as a thinker and organizer. Everyone who knew his power, both as writer and speaker, augured for him a successful career in politics; but his success has transcended the hopes of his friends and baffled the efforts of his opponents. These last are ranged at the two extreme wings. The one set desire a far more ambitious scheme of national education; the others wish to cut it down below pre-war standards. The former are impracticable idealists; the latter, podgy reactionaries. The former seem to credit the United Kingdom with unlimited resources and limitless love of learning; the reactionaries dwell on the poverty of John Bull and his inner contempt for book learning.

Now, much as I sympathize with the idealists, much as I long to see Mr. Fisher's generous scheme of Continuation Schools carried into effect, I confess that I do not see how it can materialize while the finances of Great Britain are in the present desperate straits. As regards elementary and secondary education, the whole problem turns essentially on finance. You cannot carry through

a greatly enlarged system of national education without a great increase of expenditure on teachers, buildings, plant, libraries, workshops. And how this increased expenditure is to be raised, is a mystery. Teachers want higher salaries, and everything costs far more than in 1914. Bricklayers, however, decline to lay more than 350 bricks a day (though they could well do 1000) from an odd notion that this will prevent slack times in the future. So long as everybody wants more pay, and so long as builders do less work, Mr. Fisher's fine scheme will remain an exasperating void. The whole thing depends on whether the British people undergoes a conversion to the old-fashioned Victorian custom of doing an honest day's work for a fair wage. If not, then the less we talk about educational progress the better; for there will be no real educational progress apart from moral reform, and moral reform implies a return to old-fashioned habits of honesty and thoroughness in work.

There is, of course, another side to this financial problem, viz., that, if all the Great Powers insist on keeping up large armaments, they may as well scrap all their fine educational reforms. Large armies and fleets of super-dreadnoughts will eat up more than all the money that is needed to educate the children of the United States and the United Kingdom. If these powers and Japan begin a policy of competition in armaments, then let us face the issue honestly. In such a case, to talk about educational reform will be mere hypocrisy. The two lines of advance are absolutely incompatible. To spend ever-increasing sums on engines of destruction (and such sums tend inevitably to increase) must atrophy all the efforts at educational construction. Probably not even the vast wealth of the United States would suffice to keep you absolutely supreme on both the Atlantic and Pacific, and also to build, endow, and develop all the colleges and schools that are needed. I repeat—let us face the issue fairly and squarely—this exhausted world cannot go in for large armies and navies and also carry through a generous system of national education. Bloated armaments mean starved schools and colleges.

Thus, Mr. Fisher's scheme of Continuation Schools depends on factors which are beyond his control. It depends on the conversion to common sense of the leading governments of the world. Unless there be a belated access of sanity in those quarters, all

our talk about educational progress is absolutely futile. We may as well resign ourselves at once to the prospect of seeing even the present educational program cut down and revert to what it was ten or twenty years ago. The problem is interesting; for it reminds us that the progress of mankind in this matter of training the young depends on the good sense of mankind, even (we may say) on the foreign policy of the leading states. Napoleon the Great outlined a fine educational scheme, but at the base (*i. e.* in regard to elementary education) it remained little more than a paper scheme because of his warlike policy. *Absit omen!* May the nations learn to tread a different path. May it lead us to Parnassus, not to Leipzig and Waterloo!

The mention of Parnassus reminds us that the claims of the old learning are now being sharply questioned. There are those who bid us quit classical learning as an arid and useless field and turn towards more practical and immediately fruitful domains. The attack on the old learning comes from two quarters: from (1) practical men, (2) men of science. Practical men, so called, often complain that a classical or literary training makes a youth bookish, and unfits him for business life. They demand that, from early years, he shall turn his thoughts towards his future calling so as to become expert in it so soon as he enters the bank, factory, or store. This demand is very insistent just now and naturally so; for when times are hard, fathers want to see their money back quickly. The typical father of this kind always has at his fingers' ends numbers of cases of successful business men who left school at fourteen and went straight to the store, and by hard work and native shrewdness soon made their pile. So that, to hear them talk, one would infer that the size of the pile depended on the ignorance or unpreparedness of the youth who set about amassing it. Now there is something in this claim. A canny boy who knows himself to be ill prepared will probably throw himself into work with all the more zest so as to beat those who are better equipped at the start, just as, in a race, a runner who is handicapped will do more than his best so as to beat competitors who have what he considers an unfair start. Very much depends on energy and determination; and even the best education will not make up for the lack of these qualities. But this does not prove that a youth who has a well-balanced, well-trained mind will not ordinarily beat an

ill-trained youth. Given equality of will power, tact, and opportunity, he will beat him; for he has a wider outlook, a better stored mind; and these mental advantages ought to enable him to deal successfully with unexpected difficulties as they arise. In addition to this, the well-trained youth ought to make the better citizen because his thoughts do not run wholly in the business groove. Further, at the end of his life he will not be that pathetic figure, the retired business man who does not know what to do with himself, because he has no interests outside his business. That done, he is a mere marionette, not a man. No! At every point in life, the well-educated youth ought to beat the ill-educated youth, last but not least, in that serene, well-balanced, and cultured maturity which ought to be the goal of all individual effort; for, as Edgar says in "King Lear:"

"We must endure
Our going hence ev'n as our coming hither,
Ripeness is all."

But what shall we say to our men of science who claim that natural science affords the best basis for education? Their claim is urged with reason and force. Further, no one would deny that, up to a recent time, the natural sciences did not enjoy their proper sphere in education. I can remember the period, away back in the '70's, at Cambridge, when they had to fight hard for recognition; when the Natural Science Tripos was one of the smallest; and when Charles Darwin, on receiving his honorary degree of D.Sc., had a rather mixed reception. Well! All that is changed now. The Natural Science Tripos list is by far the largest of all. History until very recently came second; but engineering and agriculture promise to dethrone history. As for pure mathematics and classics (formerly supreme) they are almost in the second rank as regards numbers, though their prestige is still very high. The turnover towards practical and scientific subjects has been very marked, and the process still continues. On the other hand, modern languages and English literature attract large numbers of students. So that, on the banks of the Cam, even the *Humanities* appear in modern garb—no longer in majestic toga or stole, but short-coated, ready for tennis or golf.

This trend towards modern subjects is, I think, as sensible as

it is inevitable. Culture can be assured quite as much by the study of Shakespeare and Corneille as of Aeschylus and Sophocles. Philosophy will probably be mastered better by absorbing the thoughts of Spinoza, Descartes, Kant, and Hegel than from a study of the sages of ancient Greece. At least, if the student has not time for both the ancients and the moderns, I would vote for the moderns, as being in far closer relation to the thought of our age. And I partly sympathize with Mr. H. G. Wells when he claims that it is not necessary for the average student to hunt out the message of the "still modern immortals" of ancient Greece in their original language. Advanced students should of course do so, if possible, in the Greek language. But I think that defenders of the Humanities should not claim the impossible. To do so is to court defeat in the sharp conflict that is ahead of us. Let us concentrate on maintaining the essentials of a literary education. Let us welcome the addition of English, French, and German literatures or languages, as alternatives to the strictly classical education of former days. For, after all, it is the study of some great literature, as literature, of some great philosophy, as philosophy, of great history, as history, which cultivates and enriches the human intelligence and adds to the grace and beauty of life. But, while I agree with Mr. Wells that it is not necessary, or even desirable, to compel students to approach Greek philosophy and literature through the medium of that difficult language, I differ from him entirely when he demands the substitution of natural science for literature as the general basis of education. He claims that biology should be the backbone of the college course, which should concern itself largely with "thrashing out the burning questions of the day." It is difficult to take Mr. Wells quite seriously on this topic. Indeed, I venture to think that he need not be taken too literally when he protests against the antiquated curriculum and donnish teaching of Cambridge, Oxford, Harvard, and Yale. During many years he has been girding at us dons for our dullness, but just recently he sent his son to Trinity College, Cambridge!

Now, the University of Cambridge still demands from all who enter it a knowledge of Latin; and I, for one, hope that it will continue to demand a knowledge of Latin as the basis of a liberal education. I cannot conceive of any system of advanced training which would dispense with Latin; for the learning of Latin is not

only a fine mental training in itself, but it furnishes the key to the due understanding of French, Italian, Spanish, and nearly half the words now in use in the English language. A man who does not know Latin has a very imperfect knowledge of his own tongue, in which the sonorous Latin terms tend to oust the simpler Saxon terms. (I notice that you always say "elevator," never "lift," and "president" of a college, never "master.") The importance of knowing Vergil, Horace, and the best works of Cicero in the original is also immense, for they are the fountain of so much that is best in modern literature. I therefore trust that we shall fight hard and triumphantly, on both sides of the Atlantic, to maintain a study of Latin as necessary to the equipment of every educated man and woman.

Let us also hold fast to the study of English literature both in elementary and secondary education. To store up in the mind of the young a knowledge of, say, the noblest of the Psalms and other Biblical masterpieces, together with choice passages from Shakespeare, Milton, Addison, Johnson, Wordsworth, Tennyson, and Browning is to purify the soul and fortify the mind against the many vulgarizing tendencies of this sensational age. Such a training is morally uplifting, and that surely is the chief aim in education. It will also keep pure and undefiled that choicest heritage from the past, the English language (now in danger of contamination by slang), and will enable our public men to avoid slipshod chatter and to speak with dignity.

I would also plead for a study of history, provided that it be set about in a reasonable way. By this I mean that students should not be compelled to memorize lists of facts and dates, but should be guided to a due understanding both of the life and of the vital factors in the development of the chief peoples of the world. For the young, the personal and pictorial side of history should be set forth vividly; while the older students should be encouraged to trace out for themselves the great movements—national, constitutional, religious, and economic—which have made the world what it now is. Such a program implies the shearing away of the medieval and old world lumber which still crowds our histories. It must go, that is if history is to keep its place as a first-class instrument of civic training. Such it can be; such it ought to be. In this connection I wish to commend the program

of Mr. H. G. Wells' recent history; but I must add, that I wish the performance were worthy of the program; for I find on inquiry that specialists in every period praise only those parts of that history with which they are least acquainted. The program, however, is good, and it points out many ways in which our teaching of history should be reformed. History shows man in action; it traces the lines of human progress; it reveals the motives that sway the masses and build up the structure of civilization; it therefore is the handmaid to economics, sociology, and the science of politics. Let us reform historical teaching on those lines; but let us insist that it is more important even than biology; for it reveals man, not as a scientific unit, not as a sex-problem, but as a member of human society, both of the past and of the present.

Thus, while giving due emphasis to the natural sciences, especially for those students who incline towards them, let us hold fast to the Humanities, pruned of their less important elements, but vitalized by reform and by tactful and sympathetic presentation. That is the chief cultural problem ahead both in the United States and in the United Kingdom. May we join hands in the effort to enhance the value of the Humanities to an age which more than ever needs their uplifting influence.

THE PROBLEM OF EDUCATION IN FRANCE TODAY

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IT IS a great and high privilege to have been called upon to discuss with you the problem of education in France today. Indeed, the ideal which has guided your choice of the question you have set before me, is not only one of friendship and of loyalty to our common memories and to those days when we put our shoulders to the door and slammed it in the face of an insolent nation; your ideal is truly the university ideal inasmuch as it is one of foresight, prudence, and faith; it points to your profound realization of that truth, so often forgotten, that tomorrow will be what we choose to make it today. It bears witness to your conviction that the young generation, as well as the years to come, will and shall be better or worse, obscure or enlightened, in the measure in which university men in America, England, and France have resolved to guard man's mind from the evils which have been scattered on the path leading from the infinitely small to the infinitely great. Foresight, prudence, faith, a wise sense of continuity in human affairs, such have been your motives in inviting the British and the French universities to confer with you on this memorable day and to join you in making this celebration what it should be, that is, a harmonious expression comprehending a humble and respectful homage to the past, a cheerful assurance of our understanding of the needs of the present, and a stern and firm promise that our efforts are and will be so conceived and directed that those that come after us will not charge us with selfishness and lack of spiritual vision. Let us accept this threefold symbol in all confidence.

Has France taken good care of her heritage? Have the French universities, in one of the most painful periods of their long history, kept true to their traditions? Has the vital problem of education been faced with courage, and, above all, if solutions have been suggested and given, are those solutions likely to prove interesting to the educational world in this country? Out of the

complex issues which the French universities have had to consider, some are essentially French, that is, local and provincial; it is obvious for instance that French secondary education, determined as it is by racial demands and linguistic features, does not come within the scope of our quest. It is with the French universities properly so-called, and other institutions of higher learning, in other words, with the highest expression of the intellectual life of the country, that we are primarily concerned today. Even then, many accidental details will be neglected, as it appears desirable to apply to this discussion the formula of French classical art, according to which particular details, incidents, and accidents due to race and place are of little value. As an illustration, if a botanist wishes to establish comparisons and classify flowers, he will study flowers as general types, and his attitude in doing so will not be that of a dilettante counting the streaks of the tulip. We shall not count the streaks of the tulip, but I shall endeavor, as much as I can do so, to underline the salient features of that French university ideal which, strengthened by the war and formulated during the war, has been officially recognized and transferred with success from the realm of speculation to the field of action.

Like all fertile reforms, the present movement has been prepared long and carefully. As a matter of fact, it is safe to assert that the war has not revealed any new truths or emphasized forgotten ones; there has been no sudden change about the French university mind; the process which has brought matters to a head has been materially helped and hastened by the war which has acted as a useful incentive. The war has also made solutions more easily accessible in practice; it has curtailed that long period of thoughtful hesitation and doubt which must always come as a preface to whatever new chapters will be added to the history of higher education. The war has also caused French university men to realize, in an unprecedented way, the presence of a brotherhood of intellectual workers, whether those workers are specialists in primary, secondary, or university education. Far be it from me to say that there was no unity of purpose among university men in France before the war; that unity was felt and found its expression in many ways, particularly in the enunciation of working methods, but it remains that the University of France, insofar as it consists of students, teachers, instructors, professors of all

grades and all kinds, had seldom resorted to collective action in order to arrive at a collective consciousness of its responsibility in educational affairs. A striking example of how university men organized themselves during the war will be found in the way in which a small group of university men succeeded in launching the society of the *Compagnons*. Sometime in the summer of 1917 several French officers, all university men and professional teachers, met at the headquarters of the French army; questions were asked and discussed, problems were examined, if not under a new light yet with more courage and, above all, a keener sense of social necessities and a desire for immediate action. Articles outlining a whole program of reforms were published in the French press; two volumes entitled "The New University" came out in the early part of 1919. A new spiritual order had arisen in the face of material destruction. The very term *compagnons* carries a lesson. *Compagnons*, indeed, not companions, comrades, or friends in the English sense of the term, but skilled workmen and craftsmen, members of a guild, of the guild of university men,—call them also builders, as builders the French *Compagnons* are in the same way as these were also builders who heard the people's prayer and raised Gothic cathedrals.

Forty-five at the start, in 1917, the *Compagnons* are thousands today; they have met in congress; their official journal is called *Solidarité*. The most illustrious names in the University of France will be found along with those of country schoolmasters, and that is a cheerful sign. From all sides, the *Compagnons* have been the object of intelligent curiosity. Are they theoreticians, and is their creed doomed to remain fair and attractive, but futile and inefficient?

Generally speaking, the *Compagnons* have done little else than apply to the problem of education the only essential lesson emphasized by the war; it will be their lasting merit to have picked it out of a confusing mass of conflicting elements. The one principle that ensured cohesion and unity of action among the branches of the French army, as well as of any other army, is a social principle which, easily understood and accepted, is exceedingly difficult to put into practice. I am referring to the principle of "liaison" which claims that, in a community, whatever be the nature of that community, nothing can be done with any measure of success,

unless the component members of that collective body are sufficiently well trained to coöperate towards one common end, within the limits of their means and abilities. In other terms, men are interdependent in an infinity of ways; of course, Aristotle said no more when he defined Man as a πολιτικὸν ζῶον, that is, as a being essentially made for society and by society. "As educators," the *Compagnons* declare, "we wish to develop and increase the social value of every Frenchman; up to the present, our education has tended mainly to encourage his intellectual development." It follows that the educational system of a country should ignore those artificial and obsolete distinctions which have led to the establishment of water-tight compartments; it should also ignore class distinctions: when a child begins to learn he is a child; let him be taken as such, and if he proves his fitness, let us lead him gradually and without any brutal jerks or transitions to the very summit. Democratic education is a pyramid whose basis covers the entirety of the social body, and whose apex is accessible only to the members of that intellectual élite which is the modern form of aristocracy. A severe process of elimination shall keep poorly qualified candidates away from superior grades, the rule being that a modern democracy should place its pride in quality and not in quantity. In the same way as there is liaison running from the bottom to the top layers of this educational pyramid, there is also intimate, living, and flexible union between that all-comprehending school, on one hand, and the public mind, on the other. French universities must be made to match the geographical and economic features of their own location. To intellectual leaders it belongs to interpret the most recent results of human work and expound the necessary evolution of modern societies. To each university it also belongs to mould itself on its mother province; and it is well known that French provinces vary, from north to south and east to west, as widely and happily as the golden sands of the Loire and the Celtic of Brittany differ from the iron mines of Lorraine and the coal districts of the North.

Such is the ideal of the *Compagnons*. Incomplete as I have made it, this account will show that the French university leaders were ready and glad to shoulder the burden of reconstruction on the day of the armistice. Whilst the *Compagnons* were busy in creating a favorable atmosphere—they could hardly do more, seeing

that they had no other authority than that which their competence and good faith had conferred upon them—the French Ministry of Education was losing no time. The issues that the war had forced up to the surface were met as early as July and September, 1920. Decrees were submitted to the Superior Council on Education, and it was felt that the French Ministry was holding on many points the same views as the *Compagnons*, and that, better still, those views were justified not so much by temporary needs as by the necessities of logical progress and natural growth. Several reforms have just been enacted; principles have been asserted in forcible language and with them a handful of ideas has been thrown into the university world. The first decree of July, 1920, has broken down the barriers of centralized administration. In granting to the seventeen French universities the right to expand and to gather into themselves all other institutions of higher learning, whether scientific or literary, whether public, municipal, or private, the French educational authorities have held that a university should be the translation into terms of culture and knowledge of the characteristics and tendencies of the geographical unit where the university has planted its home. That is not all; if, as the French reformers have put it, it is necessary that a modern university “should breathe the breath of life,” it is advisable to bring academic minds into close touch with minds of different but not inferior types. Indeed, it is possible that in prescribing the election, as members of the University Council, of approved representatives of local, municipal, and industrial interests, the French reformers have wished to make it plain that culture rests upon life; it is conceivable that they have sensed a possible danger in pure speculation and aloofness. The decree of July, 1920, contains another and very serious warning which is that a university should not try to be either a “universality” or an encyclopedia, and that a few strong and well equipped departments or highly specialized institutes will render greater service than general mediocrity.

The *Compagnons* have placed their faith in democracy; the French Ministry has gone as far as the *Compagnons* themselves. A unique opportunity was offered to do so when the régime of the Faculty of Letters came up before the reformers in September last year. From the knowledge that the leaders of French thought often rose in the past from the people and from those silent and

obscure toilers whose faith in life and work saved the nation during the war, the French reformers have inferred a new definition of democratic education. It may be contended that a university is democratic as long as its tuition fees are within the resources of the average student. Such has always been the case with the French universities which, maintained by the state, are obliged to cut their charges down to a negligible minimum; yet, however liberal, a university may close its doors to many willing and able students who for some reason or other—bad luck or lack of advantages in early life—do not possess preliminary qualifications. Then, democratic education becomes a lure; it belies its own definition if it insists upon entrance requirements and conditions of admission; it degenerates into bigoted administration. It is only fair to say that public courses have always been regularly given in every French Faculty of Letters; a sop had been thrown to the hungry public, a poor gift, indeed, as it came from the only non-professional faculty, from the guardian of that knowledge which is man's mind itself instead of its application. The decree of September, 1920, will remain as an instance of intellectual boldness. The only modern and democratic course consists in admitting all students to higher literary studies and in brushing aside the antiquated notion of preliminary entrance requirements. This is an accomplished fact today. "A better understood social solidarity will call up to the surface the deepest layers of the French people; the gaps in the line will be filled in; more and finer opportunities will unite in the carrying out of the common task all those who wish to obtain a place in the band of literary workers." It is in this spirit that the newly established certificates of higher literary studies have been thrown open to all comers. In such a system, for which there is no precedent, there exists also absolute freedom of election of courses and subjects; in the total absence of anything savoring of compulsory attendance and of work done against time, by tape and rule, care must be taken that liberty—liberty of accession as well as discrimination—does not run into caprice. The question of ultimate success or failure will be referred to the student in person, but standards of excellence must be maintained at all costs. If many are called, if anybody may be called, it does not follow that everybody will succeed. Equality of opportunities in a democratic nation does not mean or imply equality of success.

Searching examinations and tests, both written and oral, will cause a percentage of failures which, according to the French practice, will seldom be less than 40 per cent and has been known to reach 80 per cent. Perfection of form, artistic presentation, and, above all, the ability to reason correctly have been emphasized once more as the only qualities likely to evince the texture of the student's mind. Memorized knowledge will be of no avail. Absence of judgment and surfeit of knowledge are father and son; they are equally undesirable.

The problem of French education has been considered so far from both the social and the national standpoints. Once accepted, the quickening principle of liaison will make other claims that cannot be denied. There are imperative reasons as well as sentimental motives that demand that the French university of today should be as well informed of the efforts of foreign educators as it is generous in its treatment of such students as may wish to benefit by French training and methods. "We have made room," the French reformers declare, "for the students of the nations that were with us in victory." International coöperation in intellectual matters has come in the wake of national union. It was a foregone conclusion. Even today, agreements and conventions are being drafted between the University of France and the universities and colleges of this country. The highest French doctorate degrees have been made accessible to American graduates; the grading of French students in American institutions of higher learning and other delicate questions of academic equivalence have been examined in a spirit of good-will and coöperation. Whether we will it or not, it is obvious that something has been changed in the university world. Would it be that the coming generation will consider the present period as one of honest and farseeing constructive efforts? Would it be that our recent and common protest against a malignant, tortuous, and savage conception of knowledge has caused us to pause and look into our own selves? Would it be that, after all, we have succeeded in picking the thread of disinterested and unselfish international culture?

My conclusion will be brief. France lost over ten thousand teachers, instructors, and professors during the war. It is a great privilege—it is the saddest privilege a country has ever had to bow to and accept. The dead did their work and carried their

task to the bitter end; those who have been spared have done and are doing their work with renewed activity. As university men, as colleagues, and as friends, I beg to leave it to you to draw your own conclusions and to decide whether the present study of the problem of education in France today justifies our most cherished hope of reëstablishing, among friendly nations, that brotherhood of university men and intellectual workers who thought and worked in common in the far-off days when Abélard was discoursing on the Nature of Things.



ALMA MATER, THE JESTER AND THE ATHLETE

WHAT DOES THE COLLEGE HOPE TO BE DURING THE NEXT HUNDRED YEARS?

ALEXANDER MEIKLEJOHN

President of Amherst College

MY FIRST words will seem, I fear, somewhat ungracious to you who come to listen to them. For I am planning to speak, not to you who are here but to others who are not here—persons who are far away, in time if not in space. And further (it must be said) this preference of hearers is dictated, in part at least, by the craving of a speaker for an audience which is interested, which will listen eagerly to what he has to say. "But surely," you will protest, "our presence here is proof enough of interest; why do you pass us by in favor of some other men who have not come?" And I must answer for my chosen hearers, "They would have liked to come but could not get away in time." And if you then demand to know who they may be and why, if so much interested, they could not come when others could, I will explain. There are two groups of them. Each would have had to travel a hundred years to be in time today. But even that, I am sure, they would gladly have done had time allowed. The men I have in mind are, first, those who discussed our theme one hundred years ago when Amherst was established and, second, those who, one hundred years from now, will talk upon the theme again when next we have Centennial celebrations. Can you not see them there on either hand, the spokesmen of the founders, the spokesmen of the century after this? Would they not like to come to match their speech with ours? Would we not like to have them here? I wish they might appear in very person that we might really be acquainted with them. But failing that, I try to send my words across the years to them. And you may listen as I speak for you to them. And while we celebrate, on either side these friendly judges of our thought shall stand, two groups two hundred years apart, the spokesmen of the past, the spokesmen of the future.

I have a special personal reason for craving the presence here

of Noah Webster and Aaron Leland and Zephaniah Swift Moore and Messrs. X and Y and Z of 2021. Facing today the task which those have faced one hundred years ago and these must face one hundred years from now, I feel their kinship and I give them mine. The founders had ideals. For the sake of these they even tried to tear old Williams from the rocky hills which held her fast. And when they could not break her bonds they tore a rib from out her side and brought it here—I will not press the figure further. What were the fundamental yearnings of the soul that drove them on to violence such as this? That was the question which Webster, Leland, and Moore were called upon to answer. And Messrs. X, Y, Z must try to state ideals, too. A place without such things is not a college. And they, like us, will tumble out in 2021 the dusty pages of the past, will look to see what words were said two hundred years, one hundred years before. I doubt not we shall have for them the same quaint, far-off quality that Aaron, Noah, and Zephaniah have for us. I doubt not they will smile when names and phrases common to us strike oddly on their modern ears. And yet I know that they will come to us and to our predecessors before they state their modern purposes. They dare not frame a guiding purpose for the College which is not in some fundamental sense our own. Nor may we in these earlier days so form our thought that it shall not be true for them in differing circumstance. We speakers have a common cause to serve, a single truth to follow throughout these centuries. And so we stand together in a fellowship. Alike we shake and tremble before the awful task; with equal pain we know how little of the truth our words can tell; and hence, with friendly smile at one another, we put ourselves aside, and fix our eyes upon the common goal. Here, then, we talk together, Centennial Speakers. And you, who are in present human form the cause for which we speak, shall listen and judge. You shall judge us who try to say in words the truth by which you too are judged as well as we.

Such is the audience. What of the theme? It asks, "What does the College hope to be in this next century?" It is not strange that one should hesitate before a theme like this. I feel inclined to say to those who ask the question, "I'll answer you this if you'll answer another." Will some one kindly tell me just what some other things will be in this next century? What will the world be like, and what

America, and what New England, and what our students, and what we? Do men say Peace or War, do they say Hope or Fear, do they say Beauty or Ugliness as they survey the coming years? What will that world be like for which we give our education? It makes a difference to our purpose. I cannot tell you what Amherst hopes to be unless I know what are the greater hopes of which ours are a little part, to which our purposes must be conformed. One cannot talk of education unless one knows the human spirit and its world. To teach young people is to make them ready for the world in which they are to live. Here is a constant task which runs, in changing form, through all the centuries—the task of Webster, Moore, and Leland, the task of X, Y, Z, our task as well. We are and were and are to be a liberal college. But in what world and for what spirits? Are they the same as they have been before or do they differ? According as they change so liberal training changes; as they are constant, so liberal teaching is the same. But will this coming century differ from the past or will it be the same? Our theme requires that we should know what things will be, will come to pass in this next century. It does not tell us where such information may be found.

So much for hearers and for theme! What of the speaker's part? I am to tell you what I can about the world and men, and hence of education, in this next century—their constant meanings and their changing forms. Over against the thrilling story of the past I must attempt to sketch the uncertain future. And as I give this prophecy I do not hope for your agreement, nor even for my own. Prophets, men say, are seldom honored near their homes. But may I ask you to take note that he who makes a prophesy is even nearer to his home than are his critics. To prophesy is not to know. Our prophecies are hopes and wills, desires and yearnings for the common weal in coming days. The prophet says, "Is not this good?" stating in words the values which we all accept. And when we answer "Yes," he says, "Then this must follow; this shall the future be." But round the corner someone else has drawn another vision from the same accepted truth. "No, no," he says, "the future shall be that." And while they clash, the sober unprophetic men, who do find honor near their homes—the nearer the home, the greater the honor—these shake their dubious heads and go to work again. That is their prophecy. And so, I say, I do not ask for your agree-

ment. Prophets do not agree. I simply try to see and state my hopes of what a world may be, my pride in what a college might achieve. And you and you and you, out of our common cause, make different hopes and different expectations. By difference such as this we rightly plan together for a common end. But while we plan and differ as we may I still can count in special ways upon my special hearers, on Webster, Moore, and Leland, on X and Y and Z. They cheer me on to play the game. Those say, "We guessed and missed and hit—and so will you." And these, when their turn comes, will read the words and say, "Such was his guess, and theirs;" and then will take their turn and guess again.

But here today, they stand on either hand, my kinsmen. And we who speak for Amherst as she is will face with level eye the men whom Amherst was, the men whom Amherst is to be.

I.

The prophecy which I am about to make falls into two parts, the first telling what the world is to be in the next century, the second deducing from this the future history of education. In each of these fields I have one and only one general observation to make. I shall try to make one prophecy about the world and then to derive from this one prophecy about the college. But under each of these two general principles you will find three minor principles, in each case the remarks on education being derived from the corresponding remarks upon the nature of the world.

You will note at once that in spite of the brave words of my introduction I am not planning to tell you all that will happen in the world in the next century. I am concerned simply with one feature of the world which is of special interest to a college, to this College. We must begin, therefore, by stripping our theme.

And first, since our location is now quite definitely fixed, we find in space a very obvious principle of limitation. We are American. We are not essentially of this Town, or of this State, nor even of New England. And only in rather scattered ways does our immediate influence go to other countries. We are primarily of this country and not of any part of it. This is an American college.

And, second, we are also a liberal college. As such our interest has to do only with central and essential things. We are concerned primarily with what men call, for lack of better terms, a country's

culture. By this we mean that mingling of feeling, belief, purpose, expression, action, in which a nation's spirit finds itself revealed. A liberal college tries to learn and teach that culture.

What, then, in this next century, will be the culture of America? And in its making what part will liberal colleges, this liberal College, play? This is the theme on which today we speakers speak together.

My general prophecy as to America has to do with National Independence. It is this. We, thus far, have been in cultural ways a dependent people. The time has come when we must win our independence. Thus far, I think it may be said, we have been busy giving to an old culture a new home. The home we have been making and we have made it big. The culture we have received from others; we have not made it for ourselves. But now the time has come when we must win our freedom, must be ourselves, must master our spirit—when feelings, beliefs, and actions must be our own as they have never been before. We are, I think, in this next century destined to make a culture and to cease from merely taking one which others made.

May I explain by illustration? We have believed in freedom of individual life. Our fathers took this as a guiding principle. They found it in their blood; they took its formula from France and England. And we have kept it on our books and in our minds. But do we now believe it when time of heavy pressure comes? We are not sure. Our action is uncertain. And why is this? It does not mean that we are fickle stock. When once our will is fixed by clear, deliberate choice, that choice will stand the strain of bitter obstacles. But as to freedom our will is not yet fixed by clear, deliberate choice. The times have changed since first our fathers put the word upon the books. And we have never really questioned whether with changing times freedom itself should change. We have the word which others gave and yet we have not made it ours; we do not know its present meaning. Our home we have made; we have not made our spirit.

If I may change the figure, I should say that in cultural ways we have been playing schoolboy in face of older men, our teachers. And while like schoolboys, we have learned our lessons, we have, like them, been growing up in strength and power of body. What I am saying does not mean that we as individual men are children and schoolboys; it does not mean that leaders among us are not

wise and keen. It does mean that we, a people, have not yet willed what we shall be, have not yet made our spirit by a choice which understands itself. No better illustration could be found than what we did and failed to do in the Great War. We went in mighty strength and grew in strength by using it. We went with courage and resolve, for we had found something to do that seemed worth doing. We put our purpose into words, clear-cut and ringing words that stirred men's hearts. And now we are not sure just what they were about. The victory is won, and we are puzzled. And Europe smiles; it cannot help but smile. We had such splendid power, such eager spirit to play our part, and yet we do not seem to have brought about just what our spoken words had seemed to mean we were determined should be brought about. And older peoples look at us in envy of our youth and strength, in admiration of our generous courage, and yet in somewhat friendly, somewhat bitter amusement at our futility. We did not understand the part we rushed to play.

But now the time has come for leaving school. The baffled, awkward schoolboy learns by sharp experience such as we have had; he learns by feeling of his strength at work. "They care what I can do," he says, "but do they care for my opinion? They like to have me on their side, but do they really care what I may think about the point at issue?" And then the questioning, once begun, goes on. "What do I think; what have I thought; who really has decided all these things that I have done, or tried to do, or thought that I was doing? It seems to me I'd better look around and see just where I am." That time of questioning has come, I think, for us. In all the arts of peace as well as those of war we must put on the garments of a man. We can no longer merely learn what others have to teach. We must be independent, must be masters of our spirit, must make a culture of our own.

What will this independence mean for us? Many a boy mistakes the meaning of his manhood when it comes. And so may we. What does it mean?

It does not mean that we shall change our point of view, our values, or our standards, that we shall make a culture different from the one we had. Nor does it mean that we shall keep them as they were. It simply means that we shall choose whether or not to keep them as they were. When freedom comes a son may choose

the way his father trod or just as freely he may choose some other way. The son who must discard his father in order to feel himself a man is still a boy; he has another choice to make when he becomes a man. The son who dare not tread a way his father has not smoothed and marked for him had better stay at home and keep his father on the watch for fear some bogey catch him. And both these types of fear are now aroused among us as we approach our manhood. Men fear that we shall leave the old, established ways, shall lose the spirit of Old New England, of Old Virginia, shall cease to think the thoughts our fathers made. And others, just as timid in their braggadocio, fear we may keep the old, established ways, fear we may fail in being different from the past, fear lest the past may have the strength of youth still in its veins. These fears of either type do not express our independence. They are our tremblings at the brink, our first quick timorous shrinkings from the facts which we must face. They must be put aside as we go forward on our way.

And as men fear to be or not to be the past, so do they fear to be or not to be their neighbors. Our independence does not mean that we must take some foreign culture as our own. Nor does it mean that we must hate all foreign cultures, that we must fashion for ourselves some mode of life of which no other race has ever dreamed. But here again already men are raising frightened voices in angry warfare of conflicting views. "Shall foreign tastes and standards come across the seas to scoff at ours?" Or, on the other hand, "Shall we be mere provincials, rude, untutored folk who fail to eat and dress and talk and think as foreign peoples do?" These are the words of children aping at manhood. Freedom does not consist in likeness to other men nor yet in difference from them. Freedom is choice. And choice is Independence.

And so I dare to guess that in this coming century America will choose her way of life, will make a culture of her own. And when she does she will not act from fear or hate or prejudice or spite. Rather, in mere objective ways, her fate will come upon her and she will see and take it gladly. One hundred million people here, linked by a common fate, must find, will find a way of life. And these first years of strong and youthful manhood will flush with glory of the new-found aims and new-found independence. These will be days in which to live. I know that often we shall trip and

stumble. I know that very slowly will the nation as a whole be brought to tread a common way. And yet there is a way that we shall tread, a call that we shall answer. It calls us on from youth to manhood, from tutelage to self-direction, from strength to wisdom in the use of strength. And we will answer to the call. Those who have known our youth have little doubt of that.

But what will be the call? What culture shall we make? There are three phases of our life, our growth, concerning which I dare to guess our choice. The first concerns a racial aristocracy. The second has to do with what we call Idealism. The third deals with our Faith.

1.

And first I wish to speak of Anglo-Saxons and of aristocracy. We are in our beginnings the sons of Britain. Hers are our language, our literature, our law. Hers is the culture from which our culture springs. In all essential things we spring from Britain.

In still another more immediate sense we are of British stock. Her task is ours. Britain has gathered up the peoples of the earth and made them one—one commonwealth or empire. And so have we. To us they come from North and South, from East and West, and we must make them one—one single nation with a single life. And as we face her task again we well may try to learn what Britain has to teach, may look to see what she has tried to do, where she has failed, what ends she has achieved.

If we may separate England abroad from England at home, I think that one may fairly say that England's way of dealing with this task perforce is one of Aristocracy. She governs other races and yet she keeps herself apart; they are not of her kind, her class. Peoples of many creeds, of many colors, many grades of culture, she holds together for some common ends. And yet so far as foreign races are concerned, it is not fellowship that welds the empire, but common ends, external interests. And through it all, Britain is leader; she stands above, apart.

What I have tried to say just now may be attempted in another way. Britain has shown the modern world how one people may take control of other peoples, may lead them in coöperation. In doing this Britain has faced the facts—and so must we. For certain ends it was and is desirable that races join together in external

ways, that they coöperate. Who should take charge of this co-operation? They who in wisdom and in strength could do it best. And Britain has rightly claimed her place. No other power in modern times has shown such wisdom and such strength for just this task. And yet for Britain it has ever been a task external to herself, an outside thing that needed to be done.

I press this externality because it marks so clearly the difference of the forms in which the common task appears. We, too, have many races, peoples, creeds, who must have government. But Britain's foreign peoples are, for the most part, outside her borders. Her subject races stretch around the globe, far from the little isle that sits so tight just off the coast of Western Europe. Our foreign peoples, on the other hand, are here within our borders; they are our neighbors, soon our fellow-citizens; our friends or not our friends; they are Americans. And so to Britain's son there comes again the task of Britain, but in a very different way.

And we must understand how different is the way. We cannot simply follow Britain's lead as if the situations were the same. Britain has many lands to govern. To each with her experienced eye she measures the closeness of the touch, the tightness of the bond. And so she has learned the lesson of taking charge of those who are not one's associates. That is Aristocracy. Is that the way for us? It cannot be. We have no power to choose how close shall be the touch, how tight the bonds that bind us all together. Here we are, say what we will, a single people in a single land. If Britain's strains should prove too great she might again send off a separate people into independence. And neither of the two would suffer vital hurt. But we are one in many; we cannot, will not let a separate race, a separate part, a separate faction go. We may not separate. How shall we live together?

Here is, it seems to me, the urgent question for our Anglo-Saxon stock. Shall we again attempt an Anglo-Saxon aristocracy in this new world? Already in a sense it is established here without our will. We were the first to come; ours are the greater numbers still; ours are the language, literature, and law; we hold in greater part the places of influence and control; we have the education largely in our hands. We are predominant. And this has come not by our choice but by the mere blind play of fact. But now the time of choosing is at hand. Do we intend to make our dominance secure?

Are we determined to exalt our culture, to make it sovereign over others, to keep them down, to have them in control? Or will we let our culture take its chance on equal terms, without advantage, taking its own in the free play of a great people's fusing life? Which shall it be—an Anglo-Saxon aristocracy of culture or a Democracy?

It is not easy for a stock like ours to make the latter choice, and yet I think we will. We have two sets of impulses at war within us. We have a love of independence for ourselves; perhaps a habit of ruling others. But there is still another stronger side. I mean the willingness to take a fair and honest chance, to play the game according to the rules and let the end be what it will. And now the question is, which side will have its way with us.

There are some obvious facts which might direct our choice. We have already here one people whom we rule, with whom we do not genuinely associate. How many more such subject races would we like to have? And England at home gives further evidence. Norman and Saxon, Dane and Celt, have made a single people. England did not fight Scotland down, nor did she make much of it when she tried. But they have fused together, and now are one. And who controls their common life, a Scotsman's modesty forbids my saying. But just across the channel is another people who have not fused, who fear their culture may be lost, who dread and hate the threat of domination. England and Ireland are not so happy as are the other pair.

Which shall it be with us? I hope that we shall ask no special favors for our thoughts, nor take such special favors as our power and influence might win were we to use them. Ours is the creed which says that every creed must take its chance with every other on equal footing. I hope that we shall value its being true more than we value its being ours. But many I know will bitterly object. "What will you have," they say, "shall we give up our culture; shall we desert beliefs and attitudes and purposes by which we live; shall we set these aside in favor of some sentimental common thing which men may all accept because no one of them accepts it?" "No, no," they say, "this truth is mine; it shall prevail if I have power to make it." And other men, whose truths are beaten down, are saying in their turn, "This is not fair; wait till I get my chance; and then we'll see whose truth shall win." And victories are won

on fields like these, poor, silly, hollow, lying victories in which both sides are beaten. We do not want, we dare not have such victories in America.

And so I cast my Anglo-Saxon vote for Pure Democracy. We Anglo-Saxons have the upper hand. How shall we use it? According to the principles on which the country's life by us was founded. We dare to say that even those principles must take their chance. He has deserted them who will not let them face the test. Here in America the peoples of the earth are working out a common destiny in which each group must share, share as it may according to the strength and virtue that its spirit has. And we like all the rest shall lose our separate life in this great venture, shall lose it in trying to find, to make a common life more fair, more free, more true than men have ever seen before. It is a dangerous game to play; but yet one dare not miss the chance of playing it.

2.

My second guess as to our forming culture concerns Idealism. The term is not exact but it will do.

To many who watch us from outside, America presents a curious contrast in which again perhaps our sonship to the older Anglo-Saxon country is revealed. To quote a vulgar phrase, one hears men say of us, "You seek the good, and get the goods." They mean that we express ideals and achieve success. And underneath the formula there lurks a query, "Which are you really? If one were seeking for your soul, should he dig down where words crop out or where the actions are? Which are you—devotees of Mammon or of Righteousness?"

It will not do to meet this question with too clear an answer. We are like other men; and other men, like us, are made of strangely mingled and conflicting elements. Men are of general stuff in special mixtures. What is with us the special kind of mixture?

Our fathers came across the sea with mingled motives. They sought a place of freedom and a means of livelihood. They wanted both, but in unusual degree they wanted freedom. And for the sake of this they risked the livelihood, took chances with it. And then the venture turned out well; from risky living fortune came; and then, great wealth. Such is our early history. And for the later immigrants the record is the same. They too have come in search

of freedom and in hope of wealth. And here they have found a fertile continent ready to be their home, to give a lavish livelihood. But they have also found a people ready to risk its home, its wealth, if need be for a cause. And sometimes need has come; and we have taken the risk; and it has turned out well; we have been fortunate. The Lucky Idealists, I think we may be called.

Such is the record of our youth. What will it be when schoolboy days are past? The cynic tells of boys who dream great dreams when they are young, who love their fellows more than they love themselves. And cynics say of such a boy, "His father spoils him, lets him dream nonsense. Wait till his father stands aside, wait till he faces the cares that men must bear; those things will knock the nonsense out of his head." And cynics say the same of us. We have had lavish, easy, wealthy youth. And our Idealism, except in times of special crisis, has not had heavy strain to bear. What will become of it when easy youth is past, when we must face the cares of men? Will it go up like smoke, like idle dream? No, it will not. Youth is not always silly nor cynics always right. In easy youth, free from the pull of special interest, boys learn objective truth, and if they have in them the stuff of which a man is made, they do not turn their backs and run when danger comes. And we, in times of coming strain, will not desert our colors, but seeing the threat against them, will gather round them once again and risk our all for them again, and win again for them—and for ourselves if we are fortunate.

But someone, future, past, or present, will ask, "What is this something which you call Idealism? What does it mean?" It has been put in many forms in many times and countries. With us it means something like this: Each man, each woman, each child shall have a chance at life; they shall not be denied the full and free and rich expression of themselves if we can help them to attain it. Men's lives are thwarted, stunted, twisted, throttled, killed by circumstance of every sort. That is our failure, even more than theirs. We will not have it so. Each life shall be what it might be, what may be made of it, what under favoring circumstances, it may become. Such is our aim. What can we do? We cannot be the life, we cannot live for others in that sense. But we can shape the circumstance. That we will do. Wherever in the world we find men, women, children, weak in life, sickening in spirit because of

circumstance that starves or beats them down, there we will fight the circumstance and break it. Wherever in the world the sun shines on the human spirit, there we will take our friends that they may bask and grow and be themselves. Lives shall be made successful; each one shall have as good a chance at being itself as we can make this hard old world provide. We are responsible. That is, it seems to me, Idealism as we have seen it.

How shall we see it in the coming century as we go out from youth to manhood? Simply with better understanding, as befits a man. Thus far our thoughts are chiefly negative. We have said, "All men are equal in our eyes; all men have equal rights before the laws which limit them; no man shall interfere with others; this is the land of opportunity." That is the creed as boys perceive it. But now we need a version for a man. There is not one among us whose thought and action do not take him far beyond this point. "People must have an equal chance," we say. But, more than that, each one must have some chance of taking the chances which he has. We know that rich men's sons often have little chance of taking what life presents them; they are too dulled by lavish circumstance. And we resent the horror of it. So too with others. If children cannot walk, little is gained by them from public running tracks; if children do not feel what reading is, they are not helped by libraries; if children live in degradation until their souls are stupefied, one does not say much when one talks of opportunity. What does it mean to give to men a chance? Is it to stand aside; is it to say that they are free to roam when all men know that chains have bound them fast? No, it is more than that. It means that men shall not be bound by chains, whether their own or forged by other men. It means that every man shall have a genuine chance at taking the ways of life that lie before him. It means that life shall be; that men shall really live; life shall not be denied. We take responsibility.

And so I think that in the coming century, Idealism will mean, not simply letting others be themselves, but acting that each shall be himself. I am not speaking here for any special scheme of social betterment. I do not know what can be done by way of helping older people. The Puritan believes two doctrines at this point, first that his duty is to help his fellow-men, and second, that to help another man destroys his character—and that is sin. Between two

sins like these, one's action lags. And I am much a Puritan. But Puritan or not, I know one field in which Idealism may have its way without the fear of sin. Young people may be, must be helped to grow into their strength. Young lives shall not be stunted and deformed. In youth we have the human being in our hands to make it ready for its life, ready in every phase and aspect of its being. This is the time for making sure that lives succeed, by care and nurture as they grow; all children, every child must be so trained and disciplined, so nourished and protected, so strengthened and refined, so guided and informed that richness of life shall open up before it and it shall see and take what life affords. This is the task of Education in the broader sense. In face of it our present schemes of schools and training are petty, trivial things. No other task which men attempt compares with it in grandeur or in scope. Here in the care of youth, in this next century, American Idealism will find its richest play.

3.

My last prophecy as to America's culture in this next century has to do with Faith. A century ago, when Amherst was established, men spoke much of their faith. Today, men on the whole speak little of it. What they will do one hundred years from now, who knows? And yet the change, whatever it may be, is not essential. Men do not really change in things so deep as this. What is that constant Faith which men have had or failed to have, which they will have or fail to have in this next century?

My friends who study our national life tell me that a century ago America was much as she is now. The world had been at war in long and bitter conflict. And we had our share of it. And there had come upon the people the degradation which follows after struggle. Fibre had slackened; standards were broken down; customs were insecure; men seemed to have lost their grip upon the world and on themselves. Against this degradation leaders of men were lashing out with eager words. Among the cries there rose the words of those who founded Amherst College. They saw and felt the need of strength and virtue in the common life. They called for men to bring them back again. And chiefly in their time they called for ministers to preach. "A Plea for a Miserable World"—that was the sermon delivered by Daniel Clark when the building of the

Charity Institution was begun in August, 1820. It was the call of Noah Webster who, on the same occasion, summoned men out from the "barbarous works of war" into the establishment of the "empire of truth." To these men and to their fellows it seemed that the wisdom of this world had turned to folly and to shame. Over against it they preached another wisdom by which the loss might be regained.

No man among us, I suppose, would use today the words and phrases which were used one hundred years ago. Nor do we think the thoughts in just the forms which then seemed true. And yet the essential cleavage which they knew is with us still. There are two ways of facing life, two kinds of wisdom for mankind. One is the way of dread, the other the way of confidence. One rests on fear and cunning; the other on hope and faith. One is for man, the beast; the other, for man the spirit.

And as between these two, the issue is a very simple one, no matter what the terms in which it may be put. The question is, Do we rely upon the world to be with men as they pursue the good? Is good supported and sustained outside ourselves, or do we fight alone in desperate singlehandedness? That is the ancient modern query that cuts in two our ways of life, that cuts each man in two, that cuts the groups of men apart.

And by men's actions are they judged in this respect. The men who fight for justice, as they say, and yet who fight unjustly, do not believe in justice. They dare not let it have its way, care for itself. They think themselves and their injustice greater in power to serve its ends than justice is. The men who fight for truth with lies strike at the very heart of truth. One sees men fighting, as they think, upon the side of God, who fight as if the world were ruled by devils. They fear, resort to subterfuge, seek favor, give way to hate, and so despair that every breath they draw denies the faith for which they fight. They have not genuine faith; they live in cautious fear.

This lack of faith appears today most clearly in our cleverness. We have become too shrewd in recent years. We trust too much in management, in propaganda, in administration. We moderns threaten to become past-masters in the art of telling truthful lies, of doing deeds of justice by which our pockets shall be filled. We know too well the tricks of using for our ends both men and truth.

We know just what to say and when, to whom and in what form. And every one to whom we speak must ask, "Who pays to have that said; why does he say just that; what is he holding back?" We do not trust our world; and hence we dare not trust each other. But what we need to learn again is what the faithful men have known through all the centuries. The truth suppressed will out; truth cannot be denied. And he whose pockets overflow with money gained by craft is poorer for the having. An end achieved by guile is lost. This world is such that craft and guile are bad; it has no love for folly, and yet it loves an honest fool more than a clever knave. Such faith as this we need again to save us from our trust in cleverness.

Shall we regain our faith in this next century? I hope we shall; I think we will. Just now we are bewildered by the many novel things with which we have to deal. Change after change has come so fast that we have lost our bearings. We have not made a code to fit the changing scheme; we still are lost within a whirl that leaves us dizzy as it rushes past. But we shall find our bearings, shall get our grip anew upon the world. And we will fashion principles which need not be denied when put in practice. The world is such that we have right to faith. And as a hundred years ago, men claimed that right and sought again their faith, so now we will again make good our claim. Without it life is for most of us a hollow mockery. We are too fond of life to let it go like that. America, I think, will live again by faith.

II.

Such is my prophecy about the world, about America, in this next century. If it were true, what would it mean for education, for liberal education, for education here in Amherst?

I have said that in this next century America will pass from youth to manhood, will try to make a culture of its own. And further, out of the mingling of the peoples of the earth, a greater people will be fashioned here. And we will care for individual human beings, will make the individual lives of men the ends we serve. And we will serve these ends without denying them, will keep the faith that they have rightness in themselves. If such should be the process of our country's life, what will it mean for liberal colleges; what will it mean for us? The college is a place

where men and boys are sensitive to human life, are set apart to share by vision and by understanding in the world of men. What will the vision be in this next century? How shall we understand? Let us attempt to answer point by point according to the prophecy.

And first, the major prophecy. If we, the country, go from youth to manhood, so will the college. It too has been thus far a formless place of vagueness and of irresponsibility. America has dallied at the door of manhood, and so have we. Our colleges have failed for lack of conscious purpose in their teaching. And young Americans are hard to teach because neither to them nor to their friends has come the sense of tasks that must be done. Our talk of personal opportunity is far too pale, too negative a thing to claim the generous and adventurous mind. And so those minds are taken, not by us, but by a hundred petty, trivial things, each for its passing moment. But now the time has come when we must claim those minds as ours, to serve our purposes and theirs. I do not mean that we must find sham causes to allure our youth, invent high purposes to tempt them on to lessons, like donkeys straining for a tuft of fragrant grass. But this I mean. If we have purposes to serve, if we have manhood's obligations to fulfill, the college, first of all, must catch the sense of what they are. Here boys and men must feel and know and share their people's life. Here, if our people strive, the sense of striving must be strong and deep. Here, if our people fail, whether in virtue or in skill, the sense of shame must sting and throb until the failure is redeemed. Here, if we win, the joy of winning must explode in riotous delight. Here, as our people seek to find their way, we must be seeking too and help to find the way.

Our people go to find their destiny. What will the college do? It too will go to find its fate with free and honest purpose. There will be many days of doubt and danger, of strain and sad confusion. But through it all we shall go out as boys from their Commencement, from eager youth to eager, sober manhood. This is the time when purpose forms because great things are seen. Life will have zest and power. There are no days in life like those in which the man breaks out into himself. And boys, whose strongest craving is to be like men, will rush to share that zest. Amherst and Williams, Harvard and Yale will live again, as in the earlier days when they were first established, to be the nervous centers of a growing life.

It will be good to try to see and tell the way our people ought to choose to go.

What will the college see in this next century? Out of the nation's life its purposes will come. What will they be? I have three minor prophecies to make.

1.

First—If we are not to have a racial aristocracy, democracy must have a dwelling place within our colleges. If here where thought is free and men are young, we dare not let our Anglo-Saxon culture take its chance, no other men or institutions will take the risk. We are an Anglo-Saxon college; and so in greater part we must remain. And yet we are American. We may not keep ourselves apart either from persons or from cultures not our own. We dare not shut our gates to fellow-citizens nor to their influence. So we must welcome boys of other stocks. And if they do not come, we must go out and bring them in. Our undergraduate life must represent the country which it serves; students must keep it free from any taint of caste or aristocracy. And teachers, too, must keep our teaching free, open to all the riches which our people have to bring. We shall not lose our Shakespeare by learning Dante's world; nor is one false to Poe because one follows Dostoevsky. Our mother England gave us much; and yet she has not all that men may have. Peoples who rule tend to know more of ruling life than living it. And we, our mother's very eager sons, are much excited by the rattle of machinery. We need the wealth of spirit which the other peoples have to give. And they need us. Here in the American college that fusion must be made, our people must be formed and shaped into the rounded wholeness of a single life. This is a splendid college task. We are and must be genuinely American.

2.

And second, if in this coming century our people are to care for individual lives, the college has a heavy part to play. The college is the topmost round of general education. Here taste for what is best must find its best expression. Hence wisdom must be found as nowhere else, wisdom about the ways and means of making lives successful. But more specifically there is an urgent task which colleges have much neglected in the past. We must have conscious

part in general national education. I do not know whether or not within one hundred years the State will take us as her own. I dare not prophesy on matters such as that. But I do know that in all genuine meanings of the term, we are a people's college, and shall continue so to be. And we must share more deeply in the broader work of making younger people ready for their living. The Greeks have said how hard it is for a democracy to keep in touch with excellence. And popular education, popular training of our youth tends ever downwards in a democratic people's life. Shall we have shoddy training for our youth? We have it now in large degree. And out of shoddy training shoddy people come. But as, of old, men called for ministers to preach and lead, so we today must call for ministers and teachers of every sort who shall take charge of education, shall give it excellence from which to draw its strength. To bring the best we have of taste and insight into the making of our youth—that is a splendid task which liberal colleges must face. I do not mean that colleges should be made normal schools for teachers, I do not mean that we should cease from sending graduates to law, to business, to medicine, to all the various arts of human life. But I do mean that in some deeper sense, our colleges which have in charge the best that human life affords must make the best effective in the care of all our youth.

We must send forth more ministers and teachers. And we must make them ready for their work. We cannot cultivate our youth unless their teachers have themselves been cultivated in taste and insight. Here is the essential weakness of our national scheme of teaching. It is not based on genuine education of those who do the teaching. Only an educated people can, in the last resort, give education to its children. And we are vainly trying to pay for education rather than to give it. But we, the colleges, must work for general education for young and old, must set the standard high, must make it gleam before the people's eyes, must lead them into the love of truth, into the search for wisdom in the ways of life. For this was Amherst College founded; by this it is and must be justified.

3.

And lastly, what of faith? Our country seeks to find its bearings, to get a grip again upon some fundamental things in which it

may have confidence. What will the college do to help? It must keep faith itself. Life is secure. Beneath the strife of men there are the common things for which both parties, with their partial wisdom, partial blindness, strive. The college must keep in closer touch with these than with the parties which by different ways are striving toward them. Amidst their doubts and differences men need today the sense of their agreements lying deep within themselves and in their world. Serenity and humor, good will and confidence, these are the qualities which colleges must keep in charge to serve their people. Men lose their poise in days like these, grow frightened by events which they themselves cannot control, take desperate means to save the situation by a single stroke; are willing just this once to put their faith aside, to save it for all future time. And colleges must tell them, what the ages have to tell, that single strokes do not save worlds, except for single moments. And if the faith is sacrificed today, it will cost more to win it back tomorrow. Here is, it seems to me, the deepest task of liberal colleges—to put the parties in their proper place and keep them there. We must have parties, and yet we need to smile at parties—I do not mean to laugh at them. We need to see each partial good as good in part, and yet as just a part. We need to smile and keep our faith in men and in their world. With all its doubts and fears, with all its conflict and confusion, the world of men moves onward toward its goal. And they who doubt the goal are doubting toward it; and they who find it here will some day learn that there as well it has been found by other men. It leads us on whether we will or not. It does not fear our doubts; nor does it value quite as highly as we sometimes do our approbations. It is the faith of men in Man and in the world. The colleges must keep, will keep that faith in this next century.

III.

And now, one closing word! I know that some of you who listen to our conversation have said, "All this is very general, very remote, not very helpful for the special tasks which wait the College in these coming years." You ask, "What is to be the course of study, what will you teach and how? Is wisdom gained from Greek or science, art or statistics? Are we to have a junior-senior college plan? Shall senior majors live or be forgotten?"

And here again, I cannot tell you what will come to pass. Nor do I care to try. These things, important as they are, are not essential. They must be passed upon as current questions according as the spirit leads. Two things I know concerning them. First, we will keep in mind the stipulations made by Zephaniah Moore when he accepted office as president of Amherst College. He required assurance, first, that "the classical education should be thorough," and second, that "the course of study should not be inferior to that in the colleges of New England." In both these ways the College pledged itself to him; and it has tried to keep, will try to keep, that pledge. But further I am sure of one thing else. The course of study and the ways of teaching must be determined by the teachers, must be for them expressions of themselves. Nothing is gained by imposition from without. Trustees and president and graduates may make their plans, but they will fail unless they are as well the plans of those who do the teaching. Here is a truth which we must never lose from mind. Nine years ago I said, in an Inaugural Address, and now I say again, "It is, I believe, the function of the teacher to stand before his pupils and before the community at large as the intellectual leader of his time. If he is not able to take that leadership, he is not worthy of his calling. If the leadership is taken from him and given to others, then the very foundations of the scheme of instruction are shaken." We shall not lose these principles in these next years. A great college with great teachers, that is our dream for Amherst. A great college is great teachers—that is the principle by which our dream comes true.

And so I say to Amherst men of every century, "We have a right today to faith in this old College, faith in the country which the College serves, faith in the work the College has to do, faith in its willingness and power to do that work. And we must keep the faith and do the work with joy and exultation." Listen, you men of Amherst's present day, listen and you will hear the cheers that come to urge us on. They come from out the past, one hundred years ago; they ring from out the future, from centuries still to come. They are the cries of those who, after searching, try to speak the spirit of Amherst College. Listen to Webster, Moore and Leland; listen to X and Y and Z. They shout from out the years to us, their fellows, "The College lives, long live the College!"

THE STORY OF THE CENTENNIAL

The year in which Amherst graduates were brought closer to the College than ever before by the giving of three million dollars to their Alma Mater received its fitting close and crown in the observance of the one hundredth Commencement and Centennial Celebration on June 18-22. Nearly one half of the living alumni came to honor the birthday of the College and to take part in the elaborate program prepared for the occasion. They were housed, fed, and cared for as well as the strained resources of the town would permit, and not a single hitch interrupted the carefully planned exercises. Five days of perfect weather helped to make the celebration the most momentous and enjoyable in the history of the College. We may say of the Centennial, as Professor W. S. Tyler said of the Semi-Centennial in 1871, "The alumni came from every part of our own country and from every quarter of the globe. . . . They seem to have gone away pleased with themselves and each other, proud of their mother, loving their brothers, feeling that they had a good time."

PRELIMINARIES

Early in the summer of 1920 the trustees decided to hold the Centennial at the time of Amherst's one hundredth Commencement, instead of during the fall of 1921, on a date as nearly as possible the exact anniversary of the opening of the College. A committee was formed of trustees, faculty, and alumni, with Arthur Curtiss James, '89, chairman, and William Jesse Newlin, '99, executive secretary, to organize the celebration. This committee with its

sub-committees was active for many months before the actual event, preparing to receive the alumni and guests of the College. The results of their long labors were evident in the flawless running of the exercises. "The chief reaction which I had as an observer," writes one who was there, "was the wonderment that such a piece of work, involving so much executive ability and so much detail, could be carried out practically through the efforts of men identified with the faculty, who are so frequently charged with a lack of the very thing which this successful Centennial has proven that they have—executive ability and a grasp of practical affairs." Among so many, both faculty and alumni, who contributed ably and loyally to the success of the undertaking, it would be invidious to particularize, but all who were in any capacity behind the scenes at the Centennial felt the magnetic presence of the Executive Secretary planning and coördinating its many details. To his untiring efforts is due a major share of the credit for the successful achievement of the celebration.

Some idea of the preliminary work may be given by describing what the alumni found when they reached the scene. If they came in automobiles, they were directed by successive traffic cops from College Hall corner through the triumphal arch formed of the pillars of old Hitchcock Hall to the Converse Library, beyond which was a parking space, under guard, for motors. The delivery room of the Library they found transformed into a regis-

tration office, where they were directed to the rooms in dormitories and private houses provided by the Housing Committee, supplied with tickets, bulletins of information, programs, and the Guide Book prepared by the Exhibits Committee, and equipped with identification badges bearing a Centennial medal. Guests, wives, children, and sometimes dogs, were given ribbon badges in purple and white. The registration office also furnished information on trains and trolleys, ran a lost and found bureau, and secured Pullman reservations. On the second floor of the Library were arranged a number of special exhibits of interest to returning alumni. The Campus was dotted with headquarters tents assigned to various classes, a huge auditorium tent was pitched between the Gymnasium and the Geological Laboratory, and on the east side of the Gymnasium was the out-door stage for the pageant. The Gymnasium itself was transformed into a cafeteria, capable of seating over 500 people at one time, where three meals a day were available at moderate prices. Temporary drinking fountains were installed at the College Well and at several other convenient points about the Campus. The lower floor of Williston Hall was transformed into a ladies' rest room, first aid station, and nursery where small children might be "parked" in charge of a nurse. And the capacity of the dormitories was enlarged several times by the introduction of extra cots and toilet facilities. These were a few of the external signs of the work of the various committees in charge of the celebration, whose tasks were facilitated by the cordial assistance of individuals and institutions in no way connected with Amherst. The Massachusetts Agricultural College and

Smith College permitted their dormitories to be used by the Housing Committee, and several of the fraternity houses of the former college were also available. The town of Amherst, through the Merchants' Association, was brilliantly decorated in honor of the occasion.

PROGRAM

The following program for the one hundredth Commencement and Centennial Celebration, after its approval by the Executive Committee, was carried into effect by committees of the faculty:

COMMENCEMENT

CLASS DAY, SATURDAY, JUNE 18

- 9-30 A. M. Ivy Oration and Poem at College Church
- 10-00 A. M. Meeting of the Trustees in Walker Hall
- 10-30 A. M. Class Oration and Poem in College Hall
- 2-00 P. M. Meeting of the Overseers of the Charitable Fund in Walker Hall
- 2-30 P. M. Grove Oration and Poem in College Grove
- 4-00 P. M. Reception at the President's House to the graduating class and their friends
- 7-30 P. M. Hyde Prize Orations in College Hall
- 8-00 P. M. Alumni Parade
- 9-00 P. M. Concert by the Musical Clubs in College Hall

BACCALAUREATE SUNDAY, JUNE 19

- 10-45 A. M. Baccalaureate Sermon in College Church by Professor Albert Parker Fitch, A.M., D.D.
- 2-30 P. M. Concert in the Auditorium Tent
Haydn: The Seasons, first part; Hadley: Excerpts from The New Earth; Busch: Brown Heather. Chorus, Soloists and Orchestra. Professor William Pingry Bigelow, '89, Director
- 8-00 P. M. Senior Service on the Campus

COMMENCEMENT DAY, MONDAY, JUNE 20

- 8-30 A. M. Annual Meeting of Massachusetts Beta of Phi Beta

- Kappa in the Society's Rooms, Morris Pratt Memorial Dormitory
- 9-30 A. M. Commencement Procession, Marshal: Halsey M. Collins, '96
- 10-00 A. M. The One Hundredth Commencement in College Hall
Bond Prize Orations
Conferring of Degrees
Presentation of Portraits
- 7-45 P. M. Kellogg Prize Speaking in College Hall
Announcement of prizes for the College year

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

HISTORICAL DAY, MONDAY, JUNE 20

- 2-00 P. M. Historical Exercises in the Auditorium Tent
Presiding Officer: Arthur Curtiss James, Class of '89, Chairman of the Centennial Celebration Committee
Invocation: The Reverend John Brittan Clark, Class of '86
Address of Welcome: George Arthur Plimpton, Class of '76, President of the Corporation
One Hundred Years of Amherst: John Mason Tyler, Class of '73, Professor Emeritus of Biology
Amherst in Public Affairs: The Honorable Calvin Coolidge, Class of '95, Vice President of the United States
Presentation of Mementoes of Henry Ward Beecher: Lawrence Fraser Abbott, Class of '81, Editor of *The Outlook*
Presentation of the Moore-Humphrey Letters and Documents: William Jacob Holland, Class of '69, Director of the Carnegie Museum
- 4-15 P. M. (College Hall) Amherst in the Law and Education
Presiding Officer: The Honorable Robert Lansing, Class of '86
Amherst in the Law: The Honorable Arthur Prentice Rugg, Class of '83, Chief Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts
Amherst in Education: Frederick J. E. Woodbridge, Class of '89, Johnsonian Professor of Philosophy and Dean of the Faculties of Political Science, Philosophy and Pure Science, Columbia University
- 4-15 P. M. (Johnson Chapel) Amherst in Science and Industry
Presiding Officer: John Bates Clark, Class of '72, Professor of Political Economy, Columbia University
Amherst in Science: James Furman Kemp, Class of '81,

- Professor of Geology, Columbia University
Amherst in Industry: Alexander Dana Noyes, Class of '83, Financial Editor of *The New York Times*
- 4-15 P. M. (College Church) Amherst in the Ministry and Missions
Presiding Officer: The Reverend Rush Rhees, Class of '83, President of the University of Rochester
Amherst in the Ministry: The Reverend Nehemiah Boynton, Class of '79
Amherst in Missions, Old and New: Robert Archey Woods, Class of '86, Head of The South End House, Boston
- 6-00 P. M. Alumni Class Dinners
- 6-45 P. M. Dinner for guests and delegates in the Trophy Room of the Gymnasium
- 9-00 P. M. Alumni Open-Air Smoker in the Auditorium Tent

EDUCATIONAL DAY, TUESDAY, JUNE 21

- 10-00 A. M. The Problem of Education
Presiding Officer: Alexander Meiklejohn, President of the College and Professor of Logic and Metaphysics
The Problem of Education in England Today: John Holland Rose, Litt. D., Vere-Harmsworth Professor of Naval History, Cambridge University; formerly Fellow of Christ's College
The Problem of Education in France Today: Julien Jacques Champenois, M. A., Litt. B., *Chevalier de la Legion d'Honneur, Croix de guerre*, Director in the United States of the National Bureau of French Universities
- 2-30 P. M. Alumni Parade to Pratt Field
- 3-00 P. M. Amherst-Wesleyan Baseball Game
- 5-00 P. M. Reception at the President's House to guests, delegates, and alumni
- 8-00 P. M. Lawn Fête and Band Concert on the Campus
- 9-00 P. M. Pageant, "Amherst Milestones"
- 10-15 P. M. Dancing on Hitchcock Field
- CENTENNIAL DAY, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22
- 9-00 A. M. Assembly
- 9-30 A. M. Centennial Procession
Marshal: Clarence Willis Eastman, Professor of the German Language and Literature
- 10-00 A. M. Centennial Anniversary Exercises
Presiding Officer: George Arthur Plimpton, Class of '76, President of the Corporation

Invocation: The Reverend William Horace Day, Class of '89

Amherst's Ideals for its Second Century: Alexander Meiklejohn, President of the College and Professor of Logic and Metaphysics
Conferring of Honorary Degrees

Benediction: The Reverend Calvin Stebbins, Class of '62

12-30 P. M. **Centennial Dinner**

Toastmaster: The Honorable Frederick Huntington Gillett, Class of '74, Speaker of the House of Representatives
Speakers:

His Excellency Jules Jusserand, French Ambassador to the United States

Baron Naibu Kanda, Class of '79

Jeffery John Archer Amherst, Viscount Holmesdale

EXHIBITS

To fill in chinks in the program the collections of the College were thrown open and a special series of exhibits arranged on the second floor of Converse Library. The permanent collections, in which Amherst is unusually rich, included the fossil reptile tracks secured by President Hitchcock, the Shepard meteorites, the historical geology collection, the evolution of vertebrates collection representing the findings of Professor Loomis's expeditions for the past twenty years and including a perfect series illustrating the development of the horse through five stages, the Audubon birds and other unique and interesting biological specimens, the Gilbert Museum of Indian Relics cherished for many years by "Old Doc," the Mather Art Museum, the collection of Roman antiquities in the Latin Room, and the replica of Clyde Fitch's study in the Library. Most of these collections were of double interest to returning alumni because of their association with great teachers in Amherst's history who made the collecting of valuable specimens for the College a life-work and a master-passion.

In the seminar rooms on the second floor of the Converse Library were arranged a series of exhibits relating to the history of the College and of the region. First in order was the Rare Book Room in which the librarian displayed some of the treasures of the College Library, including a number of incunabula and examples of early and fine printing, books autographed by Cotton Mather, Jonathan Edwards, and Samuel Hopkins, and photographs illustrating the growth of the library. The Art Seminar was given over to a display of the College Memorabilia and a partial collection of the publications of Amherst alumni. One wall was covered with pictures of the College and its various buildings, from the painting by Mrs. Hitchcock in 1821 to the airplane photographs of the Campus taken one hundred years later. The opposite wall was covered with portraits of Amherst presidents and professors. Among the interesting relics contained in this room were the sheriff's staff used to keep back the crowds at early commencements and the conch shell used to summon the inhabitants of Amherst to church service. The manuscript of Professor Genung's last book, "The Life Indeed," which was recently published as the second of the Amherst Books, was displayed along with many manuscript lectures written by professors in the early days of the College. A large drawing made by Professor E. S. Snell, one of a series used to illustrate his lectures on architecture in the days before stereopticons were available, hung opposite geological charts and surveys made by President Hitchcock. There was also the bulky roll of the Antivenenean Society and the petition handed in by the students during the

famous "Gorham Rebellion" of 1837. The cases contained the constitutions and badges of Amherst's literary and secret societies, portraits and memorials of presidents and founders, and many other documents and relics of historic interest. The albums and other class books published by the various classes for more than seventy years were exhibited on shelves at one end of the room.

The next room was given over to photographs of Amherst in the Great War. One wall displayed various views of the College during the R. O. T. C. and S. A. T. C. periods, when Amherst was practically transformed into an army post. The portraits of the Amherst men who lost their lives in the war covered the opposite wall, and the publications of Amherst men in relation to the war were displayed on the table. The most interesting of these was the complete record of the Amherst Ambulance Corps, whose flags are permanently installed in Johnson Chapel.

The Sprague-Smith Room, next in order, was devoted to memorials of Amherst's famous alumnus, Henry Ward Beecher. The interesting collection of original manuscripts and portraits was loaned by Miss Annie Beecher Scoville of Stamford, Conn., who kindly visited Amherst to arrange it for exhibition. The arrangement emphasized the important periods of Beecher's career: his birth and boyhood at Litchfield, Conn., his undergraduate days at Amherst, his ten years as a pioneer preacher at Indianapolis, his part in the anti-slavery agitation, his great success in 1863 as a spokesman of the Union in England, his later days as the venerated pastor of Plymouth Church. A special section was devoted to his novel, "Norwood," of which

the scene was in part laid at Amherst and of which he characteristically remarked, "People used to say that I had had a hand in the writing of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,' but when 'Norwood' was published I heard no more talk of this kind." The series of portraits of Beecher began with a miniature, painted while he was an undergraduate and included a photogravure of the Conant painting recently destroyed in the fire at Plymouth Church, besides many photographs and daguerreotypes taken at various periods in his career. Among the manuscripts exhibited were original letters, addresses, and sermons illustrating every period of Beecher's public life. There were the originals of his first three anti-slavery sermons preached in Indianapolis which resulted in his call to Plymouth Church, a letter to the Frémont Club of Springfield, Ill., accepting membership during the political excitement of 1856, and the manuscript of the address spoken at Fort Sumter when the Union flag was raised there after the capture of Charleston. The diary which Mr. Beecher kept during his mission to England was one of the most interesting features of the exhibit. It contains a record of his speech to a large and unruly audience in London, with the additional comment, "Another triumph over the Devil." Another relic of the Civil War was the telegram from Secretary of War Stanton announcing the surrounding of Lee's army, which Mr. Beecher read from the pulpit of Plymouth Church the moment it was handed to him. Altogether this collection was the most complete and interesting assemblage of Beecher memorials that has ever been exhibited. With the pulpit, communion table, and chair used by Mr. Beecher in Plymouth Church

during the Civil War, which have been presented to the College by the Misses Ella and Violet Beach of Peekskill, N. Y., and which were placed on exhibition in the corridor of the Library; these relics vividly recalled the memory of Amherst's great alumnus.

In the French seminar were shown a number of original documents and pictures illustrating the French and Indian War, and especially the part taken in it by Lord Jeffery Amherst. Three autograph letters by Lord Jeff and a number of contemporary engravings of the popular general were included in the collection, which further contained the original declarations of war on both the French and the English sides, a broadside from Gov. Shirley of Massachusetts calling for volunteers, bills for food and camp supplies requisitioned by the troops, lottery tickets issued to pay for the expedition to Canada, and pictures of Crown Point, Montreal, Quebec, and other famous scenes of the war. The collection was loaned by Mr. George A. Plimpton of New York.

The English seminar held a collection of textbooks used in the first decade of the College, also loaned by Mr. Plimpton, and a complete file of the publications of the College from the first literary magazine, *The Shrike* of 1832, to the present news, literary, and humorous papers issued by the undergraduates. Around the walls were arranged photographs of the musical and dramatic clubs, the pictures of athletic teams being exhibited in the Trophy Room of the Gymnasium.

CLASS DAY

The usual functions of Class Day were transferred to Saturday, June 18th, in order to leave the following week

free for the Centennial Celebration. The senior class in cap and gown, led by Class Marshal Waldo E. Palmer and Class President Remington A. Clark, planted their ivy under the walls of the College Church where for nearly half a century each Amherst class has left a living memorial of its graduation. The Ivy Oration was delivered by William S. Clark, 2nd, and the Ivy Poem by Edward A. Richards. At the Class Exercises immediately following in College Hall Clarence E. Nelson was orator and John E. Mitchell poet. The afternoon program began with the Grove Exercises, at which Dennison B. Cowles, Grove Orator, and E. Willard Harmon, Grove Poet, acquitted themselves with unusual poise. Later in the afternoon the seniors attended the President's Reception to meet President Meiklejohn, Acting President and Mrs. Olds, and Viscount Holmesdale. The Hyde orations were spoken in the evening.

More electrifying to the returned alumni, of whom nearly one thousand were on hand, was the evening parade scheduled to start at eight o'clock. A brief and harmless shower, the only occurrence of the kind during five days of glorious weather, deferred the procession for a few moments, but by 8.30 over forty classes were in line and, headed by 1911, encircled the Common. Purple and white predominated in the costumes of the marchers, 1912 being especially remarked for their baseball suits of purple velvet coats and white knee-breeches. Other classes lent various tints to the riot of color, the red and gold Turkish regalia of 1911 and the blue and scarlet artist costumes of 1913 showing to particular advantage in the illumination of red lights and sparklers. At the end of the line the

Amherst Ambulance Corps assembled in a black-cat uniform emblematic of their symbol.

The line of march led around the Common and onto the Campus. At Walker Hall the huge crowd stopped to cheer for Professors Olds, Grosvenor, and Cowles, whom they placed in line and escorted to the Biology Laboratory, where a similar pause was made in order to gather in Professors Tyler and Emerson. With the five professors the parade proceeded to the steps of Johnson Chapel. There the veterans of Amherst's faculty were given an ovation that drowned out their words of thanks. In front of the President's House the alumni called for "Lord Jeff" and when the great-great-grand-nephew of Lord Amherst appeared, the crowd sang the song that has made his ancestor famous and cheered to the echo. The marchers then dispersed to attend the Musical Clubs concert or to gather in groups in the brightly lighted reunion tents. So ended the first day of the celebration.

BACCALAUREATE SUNDAY

The outstanding features of Sunday, June 19th, were the traditional observances of a Sunday in Commencement week, the Baccalaureate Sermon, Oratorio, and Senior Service. Professor Albert Parker Fitch delivered the Baccalaureate Sermon to the class of 1921. College Church was filled to overflowing by alumni and visitors, notwithstanding the fact that many were drawn to hear Rev. Nehemiah Boynton, '79, who preached at the same time in the First Congregational Church. Professor Fitch was accompanied in the pulpit by Acting President Olds, and music was furnished by the College Choir.

At 2.30 in the afternoon a large crowd packed the auditorium tent on the south brow of the Campus to hear the Oratorio conducted by Professor William Pingry Bigelow. The program, which consisted of the first part of Haydn's "The Seasons," excerpts from Hadley's "The New Earth," and Busch's "Brown Heather," was chosen with especial reference to Amherst's history and the celebration of its Centennial. "If the successive texts are read symbolically rather than literally," said Professor Bigelow, "such sentiments as gratitude to God, love of country, loyalty and devotion to Alma Mater, must be dominant in the mind of the listener." The College Chorus and Orchestra were supplemented by 100 voices from Amherst, twelve singers from the Orpheus Club of Springfield, and thirty players from Boston Festival Orchestra. The soloists were Miss Anna Wollmann and Walter B. Marsh of Springfield, and George H. Boynton, '05, of Boston. Miss Laura Kidder was at the piano.

The Senior Service, a recent and impressive tradition of Commencement, was held in the College Grove at twilight. The audience was seated in the form of a hollow square, into which the seniors in cap and gown marched in double column, singing the "Senior Song." They were headed by President Meiklejohn with Class President R. A. Clark, who carried the class loving-cup, and Acting President Olds with Class Marshal W. E. Palmer. Viscount Holmesdale also walked at the front of the column. As the procession reached the square, it divided, the class officers and their guests remaining in the center, while the rest of the seniors formed a circle facing them. The cup was then passed around the circle, after which

the president and acting president shook hands with each of the graduating class. The singing of "To the Fairest College" and "Lord Jeffery Amherst" concluded the service.

"Tradition and the Liberal College" was the subject of the Baccalaureate Sermon by Professor Fitch, preached in the centennial year at Amherst College.

THE BACCALAUREATE SERMON

Exodus 15:2. "He is my fathers' God and I will exhalt Him."

Here is a sincere and spontaneous expression of the traditionary instinct. The writer of the impassioned song has no argument to present for the existence of an Infinite Being. What is more significant, he evidently feels the need of none. Belief in God is the common possession of his race; it is unnecessary to argue about it. His faith has been handed down out of an immemorial antiquity. He rests upon that rich experience of the ages, consciously relinquishing himself to the convictions into which that experience has gradually crystalized. Belief in God is a high tradition and as such it has authority and value in his eyes.

Nor is our ancient writer either perverse or credulous in so thinking. The perception of the indispensable value of tradition, in all the important affairs of life, is a self-verifying one. The important things for human beings have to do with the inner life. Our character is our fate; what we know and are, not what we do, makes destiny for us. But there can be no rich inner life without a background, some screen against which to dispose and measure the content of swift passing days. This screen is composed of a small but precious number of general axioms—certain perceptions and ideas long since

taken for granted. They are not much spoken of; they are not displayed upon the five-cent counter of the mind to be pawed about by the naively ignorant. Being the fruit of long and considered experience, they are not exposed but cherished; they are tested by nurture rather than by dissection. But it is they which impart color, interest, and significance to our external life. This is true of all the arts of human living. They are produced by and set up against a world of accumulated associations, rich memories, cultivated imaginations. It is this background which gives to works of art their most precious—that is to say, their suggestive—quality.

Now of no art is this more true than of religion. The personal religious life cannot be had to order; it is not produced by dialectics, nor classroom discussions, nor clever exposition. It cannot be depicted in thumb-nail sketches nor praised nor blamed by snap judgments. It is far too real a thing for that. Personal religion is the slow-maturing flower which grows from roots buried deep in the soil of ages. The sources of a good and holy life, the springs of inward freedom and faith and serenity are found in that vast complex of sentiments, beliefs, and practices, regarding the origin, meaning, and destiny of human life, which has been slowly accumulating ever since men first became self-conscious beings. No reputable religion has ever claimed to have a single and a simple source, comprehended in one generation or centered in one personality. Religious leaders have never, unless they were impostors or demented, conceived of themselves as founding a new faith. "I came not to destroy but to fulfill," said the greatest of them.

Obviously then this complex, which is profoundly affecting the history of the race and is a prime factor in our sense of the worth and the dignity of mankind, could only have been produced through countless years and by innumerable peoples. Religious belief represents an attitude towards life, a way of living it, which has been gradually discovered through many generations. The only man who could divorce religion from tradition would be that impossible being who could experience within the limits of his own spirit and utter within the boundaries of his own time the entire experience of the race. Even the most brash and the most expansive among us would hardly undertake that task!

Indeed it is abundantly evident that there is nothing of prime importance to mankind in which tradition does not play an essential part. Our age is indeed distinguished by a large accession of new facts and by the new forms which they give to human problems. But the problems are not new and the facts are not important until they have been brought to the bar of principles where we may interpret them and to standards where we may order them in their relative values. But principles and standards are, in their essence, old; they are produced by time; they are not discovered full-fledged; their knowledge grows. Thus the old perpetually disciplines the new; the past whips the present into shape to make it serviceable.

It is of course a daring man who will talk to the youth of this moment about the days that are gone by. Nevertheless it remains true that this discipline by inherited notions and values is necessary to all important undertakings. Beauty, for instance, is the result of

endless high experiments. We prize all ancient memorials of form and color and sound because they register past achievements and thus indicate the way to new ones. In the world of beauty it is only the Philistine who is scornful of the treasures which we have inherited. And so in the larger world of religion and morals and politics, it is only those twin brothers, the sentimentalist and the vulgarian, who think that the world can be begun *de novo*. It is, then, tradition which in every one of the arts of human life informs ignorance, tempers extravagant enthusiasm, subdues crude originality. Hence beauty is secured by restraint, art is produced in bondage. It is traditions which refine the untutored spirit; by restraint feeling is concentrated, labor is made agonizing, and creative work is made possible. There are some new things like steam transit and industrial machinery and electric communications and mechanical piano-players. But the things which are beautiful, the things which are honorable, the things which are just, pure, lovely—the precious goods of mankind—these are every one of them traditions. They have been handed down, the choice residuum of the painful experience, the high perceptions, the slow-bought wisdom of the past. If the human race should lose today its traditions of beauty, of justice, of God, nearly all that makes life civilized and tolerable would be swept away and not one age, nor many ages, could hope to restore it.

Now this is not a grateful doctrine for this time nor in this place. Few, I fancy, of the graduating class would agree with it. This is partly due to the blessed accident of youth. Nearly all alert but inexperienced minds underestimate and misunderstand the an-

tique. A just discovered intelligence can most easily assert itself by putting the past on the defensive, and often thereby it performs a valuable office. But hence, to the half-sophisticated, the "different" and the "preferable" are presumably one, and the traditional and the discredited easily synonymous.

But it is significant, if surprising, that many of us who are not undergraduates take the same attitude. One of the most obvious features of our common life, within and without the college, is a diffused iconoclastic zest. Standards in manners, in conduct, in dress, in belief and speech, have for the moment disappeared. Conventions are despised as such without reference to their intrinsic worth or lack of it; accepted view-points, irrespective of inherent excellence, are regarded as contemptible or tyrannous. Hence the new cult of protest regards itself as self-authenticated, needing no outward sanctions whatsoever. It is amusing to see it thus permeated with the worst of the aristocratic vices—arrogance, intolerance, obscurantism.

It is a curious world, therefore, in which the college finds itself for the moment, and although the situation is explicable, it is hardly defensible. Doubtless we owe it partly to the breakdown of civilization in the war. We cannot teach men the arts of destruction today and expect them to be sensitive and reflective tomorrow. Partly it is due to the revival of a base traditionalism sedulously fostered in this and other lands. There is a movement of mean and hateful conservatism which proposes to guard the past, not for its truth but for its perquisites, not for its common values but for its special privileges. It is not concerned in preserving a rich intellectual

and spiritual tradition, but rather in fixing the often degraded forms by which that tradition is obscured. The hampering of free speech, the arbitrary curtailment of the rights of political protestants, in the name of the great tradition of law and order, offers a case in point. The increasing substitution of propaganda for news in the daily prints and in many textbooks, in the name of the great tradition of patriotism, is another. The appeal of this base traditionalism is not to a rich treasury of intellectual and spiritual values as the material and guide for progress, but to prudence, to prejudice, to self-interest. It proposes not to foster the slow growth of faith and wisdom and love, but to entrench special privilege in their names, to disguise with their mantles the class emoluments of an established society.

There are so many "safe and sound" theologians, professors, business men, politicians who are such, not because they revere the truth which the ages have carved out of stubborn rock and trodden out of briar and wilderness, but because they cling to that particular interpretation of the truth which will secure their place, aggrandize their institution, maintain their case, or line their pocket. Nothing more indeed is needed to show the value of tradition than the long history of its abuse. It is natural that such abuse sickens honorable and intelligent men; but it is disquieting, especially among the trained minds of a college, if it keeps them from discriminating between a virtue and its defects, excellence and its perversion.

But it must be admitted that there are others who have become iconoclasts for more superficial and somewhat depressing reasons. It is true, as we

have said, that we live in a new age in the important sense that new interpretations of old truths, new applications of old laws, new experiments with the same old human nature are going on about us; and, that we may not make a partial statement, it is true to a limited degree that we are making new formulations of principles. Now one of the classic accompaniments of such a period of readjustment is bohemian living, extravagant self-assertion, the cultivation of that ineffable smartness which will sacrifice a conviction to a bonmot, an ideal to an epigram. Such things have ever made the sensible and judicious grieve, yet they are inevitable evils of the moment, by-products of something that is more sincere and deeper. But there are always those who regard these things as ends in themselves; people who give a naive envy to Greenwich Village, who think it a cause, not a symptom. And it is really disconcerting at times, at once perplexing and amusing, to see middle-aged men and women, fathers and mothers of families, bobbing about like frayed corks on a dance floor, flaunting an aggressive and too easy skepticism, cultivating an informality which verges on the disorderly, afraid not to scoff at almost everything which sober men hold dear. Violating precedent is only significant when it is occasional. If it becomes a habit it becomes absurd. The sentimentalism and superficiality of such an attitude toward human effort and achievement is an unhappy sign of our times. It makes unconventionality into a new and most barren convention, it cultivates the form of formlessness. So it issues in a yet more sterile and unsympathetic obscurantism. There is, I think, nothing more dangerous in a place of learning than to teach young

men that facile impressionism is a sign of genius, that freedom is obstreperousness, and that self-expression is to be found by abjuring self-control. Thus we victimize our youth, do them the great injustice without a qualm.

The perpetual setting up of standards is, then, the precise office of the liberal college. The university may largely concern itself with scientific investigation, factual truth. The vocational school must deal with practical affairs, the learning that has immediate utility and monetary value. But we must keep on affirming, as our chief office, the intangible and imaginative aspects of truth. The ability to make money for oneself by being useful to others is by no means a despicable faculty, but the ability to make a right use of one's life is better. It is to fit them for this less specific and more difficult task that the liberal college turns its students to the past, bidding them ponder on how men have toiled and what men have suffered, and find their own inner life where stridency and clamor are forgotten in the ancient stillness. It is not our task to instruct boys as to how to build houses, ours is to show them how to make a home. It is rather appalling to test ourselves and our teaching by that standard. Hence, here we turn aside from statistics and methods and meditate on the visions and convictions of men. The liberal college opens the gateway into the world where the strong iron is long since rusted and the rock of granite broken into dust, but where the great and tender and beloved and tragic things of the human spirit still shine like stars pointing man's way through the wilderness of this world. Sometimes our youth cry out for a school of business administration or an employment

bureau or a personnel secretary. But no; our task here is not to make bankers and brokers and manufacturers as such, but to produce the men who have been fitted to add to the happiness of mankind.

With so precious and so hard a task it is impossible for the college chiefly to occupy itself with immediate matters. The kind of teaching most needed and least easily procurable for this generation is not found in a vocational school, nor in economic research, nor discovered in the test-tubes and cultures of the laboratory. It is the kind of teaching the philosopher, the historian, the poet, the mystic, and the saint alone can give. Such teaching can guard youth from that complacency into which the externally trained mind so often passes when it leaves credulity. Such teaching makes impossible the self-sufficient spirit lording it over the ignorant, and makes men self-critical, humbling themselves before the truth of the mysteries of human life. Such teaching must deal with what has been, for the life of the spirit cannot be studied in space, but only in time, and time has but one dimension. So the liberal college still turns men to those high, clear voices which indeed do sound as though they came from very far away. It bids them look across the chasm of the centuries to the old things that our dead leaders and forefathers loved, "Living still and more beautiful because of our desire."

How clearly then do both the occasion and the time bid us turn back today to contemplate our fathers' God. What do the minds of that older time, the voices of Moore and Humphrey and Hitchcock tell us as to the nature of Infinite Being? They found Him a majestic and infinitely potent spirit. They believed in a sovereign God. He was the

only and true king by divine right, and His sovereignty extended over all persons and events from eternity to eternity. His will was the sole ground of all that exists; His glory, the sole source of every good thing; in obedience to Him alone is individual action or human society rightly ordered. He is beyond and above our world, the one absolute and universal Object. To know Him is the supreme end of human attainment.

Does any one doubt that there is essential food for the human spirit in this tradition? We, in discarding it, have lost the vision of transcendence, that upper half of cosmic truth. To us, God has become the Eternal Ourselves, not the Eternal Not Ourselves. Our subjective philosophy is a sublime egotism. We build our deity not on high speculations as to the nature of the absolute within himself, but out of projections of the individual and communal life of our little race and time. Hence, especially in letters and in art, we sometimes make our devil into our deity. Hence, we have domesticated God, sentimentalized his love, blurred his moral absoluteness. We talk loosely of a democratic deity as though the Infinite could be elected by a majority vote! We make God understandable by making Him imperfect, a growing God, a sort of Miltonic lion, his nether parts still struggling in inchaotic matter, the foreparts pawing to get free.

It is difficult to believe that this Gargantuan egotism, softened and disguised by pleasant feeling, given apparent dignity by abstruse theory, will ever replace the steady stream of the traditional belief in a God who is not as we are, whose ways are not our ways, nor whose thoughts our thoughts. Again, to human consciousness He will

be the one who seeth the end from the beginning, who regardeth not iniquity, before whom man is as the wild ass's colt. Life is so obviously not worth its brevity, its suffering, its withheld conclusions, its relative insignificance, if it must thus stand alone, its God fashioned out of the mired clay, the twisted, crooked stuff of the human mind and spirit. All that can save man's world, preserve to it worth and dignity, is the valuing of humanity as the object to the love and interest of a Being infinitely beyond and above itself.

Indeed, there is something grimly humorous, seeing what the concept "God" has meant in human history and what human beings mean to themselves, in postulating, not indeed that we are like God, but that He forsooth is like ourselves. I suppose an unimaginative or unreflective man could accept such a notion indifferently, but the valuable, the highly personalized people, the saints and sinners, will always deny it and they would experience the final bitterness of despair if they thought that it was true. When either saint or sinner is told to believe in the Eternal Ourselves as the end and aim of existence, they experience the final insult and they know within themselves that such awful irreverence cannot be true.

And the effects of it are already apparent. The imagination is no longer nourished by reflection upon what speculation has vainly tried to solve. Nothing is more characteristic of the religious life than the sentiment of awe; but awe has practically disappeared from a traditionless generation. Outside the ranges of immediate perceptions the young modern disports himself in all the relaxation of an ignorant irresponsibility. He loves the pride of life

and he is intoxicated, as he has not been for many a year before, with the various sensations of the flesh. And why? Because he does not know what it means to say: "I will stand in awe and sin not. For Thou, God, seest me. I will commune with my own heart upon my bed and be still."

Now, because our forebears believed in the sovereignty of God they therefore believed in the dignity of man. To be sure, they thought man inherently sinful, the inheritor of sin, inclined unto evil and that continually, "totally corrupt," as Jonathan Edwards says, "in all his faculties and in all the principles of his nature." But these men also believed that man was the object of the sovereign God's supreme concern. To quote from Macaulay's essay on Milton: "The very meanest of men was a being to whose fate a mysterious and terrible importance belonged, on whose slightest action the spirits of light and darkness looked with anxious interest, who had been destined before heaven and earth were created to enjoy a felicity which should continue when heaven and earth should have passed away He had been wrested by no common deliverer from the grasp of no common foe. He had been ransomed by the sweat of no vulgar agony, by the blood of no earthly sacrifice. It was for him that the sun had been darkened, the dead had arisen, and that all nature had shuddered at the sufferings of her expiring God." Is it any wonder that our founders, whose spirits were fed on such food as this, abased themselves before their maker and did not fear the face of man.

But we, to quote Professor Tyler, have lost the fear of God and appear to have acquired the fear of most everything else. For man's dignity perishes



THE INDIANS



THE FIRST SETTLERS

"AMHERST MILESTONES"

with man's awe. A self-regardful generation, like a self-regardful person, presents a mediocre spectacle. Nothing is more interesting in this generation than the high value it sets on second-rate achievements. One sees among our youth today so many egotists and so few personalities. We pursue many frivolous things seriously and take sublime arts frivolously. We think highly of ourselves and we do ourselves uncommonly well, but we do not take ourselves seriously. Our almost uninterrupted levity bears witness to that. For most of that laughter is not Homeric, it is more like the crackling of dry thorns under the pot. If youth is to regain its dignity, it must be nourished on the old traditions of a world of man valued, not for what it does and is, but for the wonder of its origin and the fateful issue of its destiny. Today, having lost our standard, we are aimless folk and we graduate from college not knowing who we are, perplexed as to what we want to do. We cannot walk at liberty for we do not run in the way of His commandments.

Meanwhile, even as we speak, the lofty palace crumbles. The busy city is mute. The ships of Tarshish speed away nor do their sails ever whiten on the long-watched horizon of return. Old loves die, old friendships chill, wife and child alike pass on into death's dateless night. We shall go to them, they shall not return to us. But still stand the ancient words of life. God is from everlasting to everlasting and of His years there shall be no end. He hath been our dwelling place in all generations. Before the mountains were brought forth or ever He had formed the earth and the world, even from everlasting to everlasting He is God. He is our father's God and we

will exalt Him. For He hath made us for Himself, and our hearts are restless till they rest in Him.

THE ONE HUNDREDTH COMMENCEMENT

On Monday morning Amherst graduated its one hundredth class. The academic procession, marshaled by Halsey M. Collins, '96, and including trustees, faculty, graduating class, guests, and older alumni, formed in front of the Converse Library and marched to College Hall for the exercises. Vice President Coolidge and Former Secretary Lansing, upon whom honorary membership in Phi Beta Kappa had been conferred at the annual meeting of the Amherst chapter earlier in the morning, were in the procession, as was also Viscount Holmesdale.

The Commencement exercises were opened with prayer by Rev. Charles S. Mills, '82. The Bond orations were then delivered by members of the graduating class: C. E. Nelson, W. W. Riefler, C. S. Heard, and W. S. Clark, 2nd. Acting President Olds spoke briefly to the senior class and presented the diplomas in course and *honoris causa*, each senior crossing the platform to receive his degree. Edward Scribner Cobb, '00, of the Doshisha University, was given the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity, *in absentia*.

Three portraits were next presented to the College. The first was a portrait of the late John W. Simpson, '71, a member of the board of trustees who accomplished much for the College. The presentation was arranged by Dwight W. Morrow, '95, who also made the presentation speech. A portrait of the Rev. David Parsons, first chairman of the trustees of Amherst Academy and one of the founders of Amherst College, was presented by his great-

grandson, William Ives Washburn, '76. The final presentation was of a copy of the portrait of Lord Jeffery Amherst by Joseph Blackburn. The original, which is owned by Herbert L. Pratt, '95, was painted in 1758 and shows the famous British warrior at the height of his career. The painting was given to the College by the class of '95, Charles A. Andrews making the presentation speech in the name of the class. The full text of the presentations is given herewith.

PRESENTATION OF PORTRAITS

Dwight W. Morrow, '95

Mr. President; Friends of Amherst College:

It had been expected that Mr. W. C. Brownell of the class of '71 would be here this morning and say the few words that are customary upon the presentation of portraits to the College, but Mr. Brownell has unavoidably been kept away, and it falls to my lot to say just a word or two about the man with whom it was my good fortune to be associated for many years.

Fifty years ago John W. Simpson was graduated from this College. Mr. Brownell, who is not a careless critic, has set out in words in the *AMHERST QUARTERLY* how vivid an impression Mr. Simpson made upon his contemporaries, and the traditions that clustered about his work, and his ability as an orator and scholar when he was leaving this College.

He went from Amherst to the Law School of Columbia University. He was graduated from that Law School with high honors. He entered the great law office of Alexander & Green, and at the end of a decade he had made an enviable reputation in that city where competition is always keen, but despite

all that has been said about it, a city that holds its hands out to those who have talent and welcomes those who are able to serve.

For almost fifty years Mr. Simpson worked at the bar of New York and he left a record of constructive work that members of the bar will tell you was surpassed by few. It is not as a lawyer but as a man he is known. Men followed him not because of what he said, not because of what he did, but because of what he was. He was one of those rare men who thrill other men. He was one of those men who might be characterized by that fine sentence of Stevenson's: "When he entered a room, it was as though another candle had been lighted."

And he loved this College. He gave it during the last years, when he was not well, the best that he had in advice and in service, and when we think of his long life, of his cheerfulness during his illness, of the many different phases of life that he touched, of his broad tolerance, of his clean mirth and humor, of his interest in books and in pictures and sculpture, if they were good, of his interest in men, whether they were good or bad, and his ability to find some good in any man and put it to use, we appreciate that although his name got very little into the capital letters in the newspapers, he led a singularly full and useful life.

He carried with him always the teachings of this College, and looking at that half century since he left here with the class of '71, and at all of the parts of life that he loved and so well used, I think it might be said of him as it was said of a fine Englishman:

"He warmed both hands before the fire of life."

Sir, because of our affection and love for this College, and because of our love and affection for this son of the College who left here fifty years ago with five talents, and in those fifty years made those five talents ten talents, and was therefore a good servant, we give you this portrait of John W. Simpson of the class of '71.

WILLIAM I. WASHBURN, '76.

*Ladies and Gentlemen; Fellow Alumni;
You who have recently become such:*

The preceding speaker had a somewhat easier task to perform than I have, for he spoke to you about one of the sons of Amherst whom many of us knew and loved. My task is to speak to you of one of the fathers of Amherst, a man who passed away nearly one hundred years ago, and therefore it is with extraordinary difficulty that I can find something to speak about.

But Dr. Parsons was no ordinary man. He was a graduate of Harvard and succeeded to his father's pastorate. His father was forty years in the pastorate and he himself was pastor of the church in Amherst for thirty-seven years. Dr. Parsons was not only a man of great erudition, but he was a man with a great deal of humor, and he may have created somewhat of an atmosphere. Possibly I might give you some illustration of the man's humor. He was aware of it himself. Even on the most solemn occasions an element of humor would creep in. On one occasion one of his friends remonstrated with him. He said, "You must restrain this humor which you exhibit even on solemn occasions, because it is unfortunate; it does you harm." Dr. Parsons' reply was, "I know it all, brother, and it has been my burden through life, but I suppose after all that grace does not cure squint eyes."

He was sound on the temperance question, as we understand it, and yet he could not withhold a sort of humorous way of expressing it. It was the custom of the ministerial associations, as they met together at that time, to have supplies of stimulants of which they freely partook. On the occasion of the association meeting at his house, he said, "Brethren, I do not like to seem inhospitable. You know I am not myself a total abstainer. The community, however, has a great deal of drunkenness, and I think that in our official gatherings as ministers we should no longer continue this custom. Therefore I move that we take one good drink all round, and stop." And it is a fact that never afterwards in any such gathering were the ministers intoxicated.

His theology was of the strict Calvinistic variety, and yet in that even he showed his humor. In his old age he went down to visit a daughter in Salem. He had a classmate in college, a very dear friend, who was unfortunately a Unitarian. One morning while he was visiting his daughter, he said to her, "Now, I am going to take a nap, and if the Apostle Paul should come, I won't see him." Shortly after, this old friend came to the door and asked for him, and his daughter Mary said to him, "You can't see him. He is taking a nap, and he said that even if the Apostle Paul came he wouldn't see him." His friend said, "That is all very well. I will go up and see him. I will go right up. Don't trouble yourself." He went up and found the old gentleman on the sofa with a bandanna handkerchief over his face. He awoke and greeted his friend cordially and said, "Why, I am so glad to see you. I am glad you came." "Why," his friend said, "Brother Parsons, Mary

told me you wouldn't see the Apostle Paul." "Yes, brother, but you and I will never meet after we leave this earth, but I expect to spend the blessed eternity with the Apostle Paul."

Now, Dr. Parsons was a man who was deeply interested in educational matters, so much so that when the Amherst Academy was started, long prior to the College, he gave the land on which the Academy was erected. In my boyhood the building still stood on the site back of the Amherst House, the site of the present grammar school. That academy had a bright career. Mary Lyon, the founder of Mount Holyoke College, received her education in that school. The academy had a course of education practically similar to high school education, and the Franklin County Association of Ministers, at a meeting which they held, said there should be a higher institution of learning in Amherst. It was the vote of the association, and they finally decided to inaugurate such an institution. It was called, in the habit of that day, the Charitable Institution at Amherst for the Education of Poor, Pious Young Men for the Gospel of the Ministry. It does not seem now to be functioning along those lines. The institute struggled along for a while. It had no charter, and it became evident that the students were not satisfied because it was an institution which could not confer degrees. An effort was made for the charter. Dr. Parsons at that time was the chairman, or the president, as we call it, of the board of trustees of the academy. This institution was under the board of trustees of the academy, which administered the functions of the trustees of the College for the first four years of its existence. The records of the academy are the records of the College for

the first four years of its existence.

Before the College could procure a charter, the legislature required that it have a \$50,000 fund. You must recollect that at that time they had no alumni to call upon; the population surrounding the town was poor, mostly a farming community, and to raise \$50,000 in those days possibly required more strain and more effort than our fund which we have completed today. Dr. Parsons was so interested that with two or three others he guaranteed \$15,000, and himself contributed \$5,000 for the fund of the College.

He continued to act as chairman of the board of trustees until the cornerstone of one of the buildings was laid, and then he resigned. He died in 1823.

Such a man, it seems to me, is worthy to be remembered, and it is eminently fitting, as it appeared to the trustees, that his portrait should be among those of the founders of the College; and certainly, the portrait of the first president of the board of trustees should be one of the cherished memorials of the College. I therefore take great pleasure in presenting to the College the portrait of my great-grandfather, Rev. David Parsons, D.D.

CHARLES A. ANDREWS, '95.

Mr. President; Fellow Alumni; Ladies and Gentlemen:

In 1758 the ministry of the Empire appointed with the somewhat reluctant consent of the king, as the commander-in-chief of the king's forces in America, a colonel of the British army, who up to that time was apparently unknown outside of military circles. Colonel Jeffery Amherst came to America, under instructions which, extended from time to time, laid upon him the

duty of securing for the British Empire the whole of the settled part of this continent. First by the capture of Louisburg, which had theretofore been impossible, and afterwards by the conquest of Ticonderoga and the Lake Champlain territory, Oswego, Detroit, and Fort Duquesne, he pushed back the advancing line of the French and assured for British institutions and British social development the whole of the St. Lawrence valley and the whole of the continent. He was a world-builder, the one English soldier between Marlborough and Wellington who accomplished great things for the extension of the Empire the world around.

I presume it is true to say that the colonists did not know all of that. It has taken a wider perspective in order that we may see his accomplishment in its true light. To the colonists he was a deliverer from the rapine and massacres of the Indians. It was he who pushed back their enemies and assisted in finally ending the practices of a century which we dread to read about even now. To this valley, to all the country from Maine to Detroit, he brought comparative safety; slowly, to be sure; not the ease and the delight which we have now, but comparative safety from those things which had distressed and destroyed; and the colonists could not overstate their appreciation.

Their appreciation took all sorts of forms. The preceding speaker has by implication undertaken to show, I think, that the precursor of the 18th Amendment was the subject of whom he spoke. I think we can go a little farther back than he did, because Jeffery Amherst, after a month's experience in the city of Boston when the city and the colony had undertaken to celebrate

his capture of Louisburg, issued an order that no Medford rum or other spirits or molasses should be served his troops. Evidently he had the honor of being the precursor of the 18th Amendment.

One event, designed alike to express thanks and honor to Jeffery Amherst, was a petition from the inhabitants of this valley for the establishment of a town and for the naming of it Amherst. It was the first Amherst named on this continent. Thus our beloved Amherst town was named by the Great and General Court of Massachusetts for him who had brought safety and assurance to the sparsely-settled communities of the northern colonies. And thus his name, the name of the founder of an empire, has come to the College, honoring the College, and I think receiving honor from the College and its history.

But he did more. He established in all the St. Lawrence valley a civil administration which was wonderfully successful in that it preserved to the inhabitants the dearest of their traditions and their customs, and yet by establishing there British civil institutions, assured Anglo-Saxon civilization to the whole continent. It was indeed a world-builder for whom this part of our valley was named and whose name has thus come to the College.

We are very fortunate that this portrait is presented to the College today in the presence of a relative and descendant of Lord Jeffery Amherst.

On behalf of my classmates, sir, I take great pleasure in presenting to the College the portrait of Lord Jeffery Amherst, and I cannot quite resist the opportunity to say, sir, that our reason for giving it is not primarily that there may be another portrait in Amherst

College; rather, it is our great hope that succeeding generations of boys who come here may by this portrait be led to study a career which in five years made out of a colonel in the British army the saviour of a people and the builder of an empire.

HISTORICAL EXERCISES

The opening event of the Centennial Celebration proper was the historical exercises held in the auditorium tent at 2.30 Monday. Mr Arthur Curtiss James, the presiding officer, first called upon the Rev. John Brittan Clark, '86, to pronounce the invocation.

MR CLARK: Almighty God, who doth in infinite grace permit us to call Thee our Father, we render unto Thee our grateful acknowledgment of all Thy blessings in the past, and humbly pray that Thy presence may be manifest to every one of us now gathered here. O, grant unto us that the fruitage of the past may be but a prophecy of the future, and that our College, Thy College, may in all its coming history center in its thought and administration and teaching, whatever branch this may take, around Thee, to honor Thee, to glorify Thee and to make Thee supreme in the hearts of men and in our country. To the Glory of Christ. Amen.

MR. JAMES: The day has come. The day toward which every Amherst man has been looking forward for months, Amherst's first century of service is complete. The book is closed. Before turning the page and taking up the never ending work of making Amherst's second century the fulfillment of the prophecies of the first, it is well for us to pause for a moment on this threshold and study the lessons from the first century, fully believing that on the firm foundations laid by our fathers a

stronger, nobler, more useful Amherst College will celebrate one hundred years from today the ending of its second century of service. The first speaker on this historical occasion is the honored President of our Board of Trustees, George A. Plimpton, '76.

MR. PLIMPTON: Sons of Amherst, coming as you do from every clime, and representing as you do nearly every race upon the earth, your Alma Mater welcomes you. For one hundred years Amherst College has been sending forth her sons to serve the world as public officers,—today the Vice President of the United States and the Speaker of the House, and the Chief Justice of Massachusetts are Amherst men,—as ministers, as lawyers, as teachers, as business men, as soldiers of liberty, past and present, loyal citizens all, and she is proud of your service, of what you have accomplished for the good of mankind.

A century ago,—let our thoughts and our imaginations go back, and picture the world as it was then. Founded in the midst of religious controversy, this College was dedicated to the making of Christian men. "Terras irradiant," the Bible enlightening the world. Her creed was simple: first, character, character based upon religion; second, education. Firm believers, these builders of Amherst were, that an education without religion, and a religion without education were equally dangerous to the welfare of mankind. Notwithstanding the emphasis of religious values, the charter of Amherst was most liberal in its provisions, eliminating sectarian teaching, and having as its ideal the search after truth.

Others will tell you how well this little New England college succeeded in her high endeavors and her noble mis-

sion. As I have read her history and pondered over her early struggles, I have wondered at the courage of her founders. How limited were her means! How self-sacrificing were those early trustees! How unselfish and devoted those early teachers! When one thinks of those humble beginnings, one cannot fail to marvel at the widespread influence of Amherst College. Is there any country, is there any nation that has not been made better by Amherst men? Who can measure their accomplishment? This is the high-water mark of a hundred years for our Alma Mater,—standing at the end of her first century, prepared by your loyal labors and your generous gifts for even greater service in the centuries to come.

With such a history, surely we should have the courage and the strength to hold fast to those foundation principles which have been tested by Amherst College in her hundred years of struggle and achievement and to apply them in the solution of all these perplexing problems which confront us. The greatest need in the world today, a need greater than it has been in all the past, is strong, resolute Christian men, educated as Amherst educates for character based on religion.

Let us, Sons of Amherst, one and all, pledge ourselves, here and now, to hold fast and to press on.

MR. JAMES: Fifty years ago today there stood in this place a man of ripe experience, sound judgment, a leader of men, a master mind of his generation. Many of us who are here today remember him with reverent affection. To those of us who knew him in our college days his presence was an inspiration, and his influence on our young lives will go with us to the end. Today his

son is to stand on the same platform and interpret for us as did his father fifty years ago, what the history of Amherst College for the last one hundred years has meant and is to mean to the manhood of America. A whole century of progress represented in the lives of father and son,—a worthy son of a worthy father, honored and respected by his fellow-citizens and deeply beloved by every Amherst man, John Mason Tyler, '73.

Professor Tyler then delivered the address on "One Hundred Years of Amherst" which is printed earlier in this magazine.

MR. JAMES: The next speaker is the type of man every Amherst graduate and every red-blooded American citizen delights to honor. We delight to honor him as a man. We delight to honor him as a loyal son of Amherst. We delight to honor him in his high office—the Honorable Calvin Coolidge, '95, Vice President of the United States.

Mr Coolidge then read his address on "Amherst in Public Affairs."

MR. JAMES: Amherst College has had its outstanding leaders in every department of human progress, but few men even in the history of the world have taken as prominent a place in as many different lines of leadership as did Henry Ward Beecher. Religion, politics, the dark days of the Civil War, and international relations *all* found in him a leader. We are most fortunate to have with us today an Amherst man who knew him well and worked with him. The speaker whom I am about to introduce to you is himself an outstanding leader,—perhaps *the* outstanding leader today in the journalistic world—Dr. Talcott Williams, '73.

PRESENTATION OF MEMENTOS OF HENRY

WARD BEECHER

TALCOTT WILLIAMS, '73

Mr. President, my Fellow Graduates of Amherst College:

I regret greatly that the illness of Lawrence Abbott, who could more fitly discharge the duty which has fallen to me, brings me before you after a notice of two or three days.

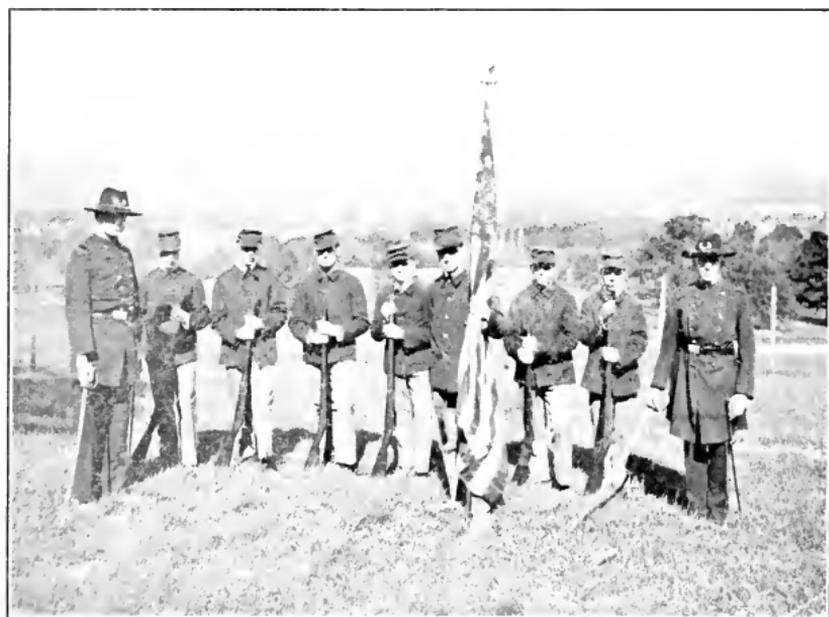
I would like to test the extent to which the great figure and national leader of whom I am about to speak is still held in memory by the sons of men now living, though thirty-four years have elapsed since his death. At the Semi-Centennial fifty years ago today, upon this spot, Henry Ward Beecher spoke. To link this Centennial with the Semi-Centennial of the College, I will ask those who are before me who were present at the Semi-Centennial of the College to raise their hands. (Hands raised.) Those who were present at the Semi-Centennial will please rise. (Twenty men rise.) A score, added to by two men on this platform, constitute the narrow link between the utterance of Henry Ward Beecher in the plenitude of his powers at the Semi-Centennial of Amherst and those who gather today at the Centennial of the institution to hear for a moment fond memory, recollection, affection and profound admiration for all that he did, as there pass into the hands of the College from those who owned them, the Misses Beach, who received them from their father, Moses Beach, the memorials, of whose gift and for whose givers I have the honor to speak, the pulpit from which he spoke from 1858 to 1868, the little table by which he delivered his great war discourses, and the chair in which he sat—they come to us as the

memorial of the man who, more than any other man in the hundred years of Amherst has represented alike its principle and its inspiration.

Those of you who heard him at the Semi-Centennial at Amherst will remember that he began his speech by saying that he had heard much said of the beauties of the sunset to be seen from the College Tower but that he found that no men had spoken of the sunrises that were to be seen from the College Tower. He told his audience that there was not a single term of his study in Amherst in which he did not see the sunrise from the Tower of Amherst. He knew these hills; their trackless paths he knew, and his education was the education of the fields and the hills and the mountains which enshrine Amherst. He was himself a man of the sunrise. He represented the breaking light of day upon the nation. In the great communion to which he belonged, which had been held to its conservative landmarks by his father, Lyman Beecher, in the great struggle between Unitarian and Trinitarian, he was the first in the more orthodox fraction of that communion to break from the past and to launch the entire church of Christ in the United States on the open field of a belief in the love rather than the punishment of God, in the perfectability of humanity rather than in its fall, in its redemption rather than in its sin. He was the first of the great clergy men of his period who, having Darwin before him, was courageous enough to prefer the evolution of man to his damnation, to look forward instead of backward, and to believe that the highest hope of man lies in the circumstance that his whole ascent had been from step to step toward the rising stars, like all the animate crea-



THE FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR



THE CIVIL WAR

"AMHERST MILESTONES"

tion. When other men hesitated, when heresy was charged against those who departed from the ancient faith, he led the demand for the liberal interpretation of the Holy Scriptures. It is not too much to say that, for the general reader, he recast the entire interpretation of the inspired word of God. He did all these things under constant calumny. He was charged with destroying the best of the past, when in reality he was laying the foundation of the best of the future.

In earlier years and in those in which he preached from the pulpit, which is to become alike our treasured possession and the treasured memory of his service between 1858 and 1868, when other clergymen were hesitating, when great divines were taking the "safe" view of slavery, when the American Board itself was willing to take money gained by the sale of slaves and use it, when its secretaries maintained they could not ask whence tainted money came—there came to him a great opportunity. He lived in that great struggle, and while he occupied this pulpit he preached the great sermon, the first of American sermons to declare for the right and in favor of the election of Abraham Lincoln. From that pulpit he preached his great war sermon on the text, "And the Lord spake unto the children of Israel that they go forward." He ends the last sentence with that clause. He called us also through his memory to go forward through the red tide of war. This vision of duty, if he had been living, would have been spoken also to this generation, when the Lord spake unto the nation once more to go through the red tide of war to victory for Freedom.

Out great Sister Nation in the struggle he shared had, for an instant, in its ruling classes, forgotten its devotion to liberty, and its government had arrayed

itself on the side of the slave-holder. It made a pact with that champion of evil, Napoleon III, that the Confederacy should be recognized, when Henry Ward Beecher, a graduate of this College, landed unknown at Liverpool and became in a month the best known orator in the English-speaking race, known in England as well as in the United States. For the first time, the great laboring classes in England, which had starved in silence sooner than sympathize with slavery, came to have voice and being. He faced mob, he faced threat, he faced violence itself, and he changed the policy of the English nation. He led those who directed the English nation, and he prevented, and, God willing, he prevented for all time, the possibility of a rupture between the two great branches of the English-speaking race.

He had voiced at the very opening of the war what Abraham Lincoln called the trumpet call of the day in a sermon at Plymouth Church preached on presenting its colors to the regiment which he had raised, from the text, "Thou hast given a banner to them that fear Thee."

That sermon was circulated by the hundred thousand over the United States, read from countless pulpits. When there fell to Abraham Lincoln the choice of the orator who should speak when the Stars and Stripes were hoisted again on Fort Sumter, he selected Henry Ward Beecher, a graduate of this College. He was the first representative of the Abolition Movement who was permitted to speak in the South, and his capture of Richmond, when on a lecture tour after the war, was not the least triumph of his great career.

I am glad that in this College to this day his speeches are used in our courses in public speaking, though I regret to say of the volumes of his sermons which the library carries—I found that nobody had apparently read them in the last forty-odd years. But for the man who stands on the platform—for the speaker—the day is everywhere always short, and for no man shorter than for the preacher, for the more completely, like Henry Ward Beecher, he enters into the consideration and the duties of moving the current of his day, the more completely the men who follow him will seek other tides and other currents in their day. As for the young men who are here today, I beseech them, if they are present at the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of this College, to remember that on this day we cherished the memory of Henry Ward Beecher.

And now to you, Mr. President, to you, Mr. Chairman of the Board of Trustees, to the Corporation, and the College alike, I have the honor on behalf of these two women who have so long cherished these memorials of the past, to give the pulpit, the table and the chair of Henry Ward Beecher, and if during the hundred years to come this College sends out a single man who stands by great causes, who frees the church of Christ from the bondage of the past, who aids in keeping the two great English-speaking nations side by side in their advance to liberty, it will fulfill its mission. For I do not agree that these are days of doubt and alarm. Never has the sunrise of which Beecher spoke been brighter in the east; never has the prospect of liberty and self-government been so far advanced; never has there been a time when the material progress of the world was so marked with justice and righteousness. It is

because two-thirds of our graduates go into business that the tides of business have risen to a newer sense of responsibility in the last twenty-five years. And last, I hope—rather I feel certain—that, when the hour strikes, this College will have another leader of men ready to call the Republic to new heights, ready to take the leadership in every good cause of life, such as Henry Ward Beecher showed, displayed and triumphed in.

MR. JAMES: The last feature on the program has to do with the very beginning of the existence of Amherst College. Through the gift of Mrs. Mellon, who is the great-granddaughter of President Humphrey, the College is to receive letters and documents of surpassing historical interest, and it is a great pleasure to introduce to you the Director of the Carnegie Museum who will present these documents to the College—Dr. William Jacob Holland, '69.

PRESENTATION OF THE
MOORE-HUMPHREY LETTERS
WILLIAM JACOB HOLLAND, '69

Ladies and Gentlemen, Fellow Alumni:

I find myself in a somewhat embarrassed position being called upon to act as spokesman for two dear friends of mine, who are here present, and either or both of whom, I feel, could say what ought to be said as well as I can. I have, however, yielded to their insistence, and so on behalf of Mr. Edward P. Mellon, and of his charming wife, the latter a great-granddaughter of President Heman Humphrey, the second president of Amherst College, I have the honor of presenting to the College this case which I hold in my hands, which contains a number of early documents and a large number of letters relating to the early days of Am-

herst College. I have gone over these papers with intense interest myself and they throw a flood of light upon many things in the early history of the institution.

I may say that there seems to be propriety that the presentation of these papers should immediately follow the presentation of the memorials of Henry Ward Beecher, the king of American pulpit orators. I find among these papers among other things a pledge not to use alcoholic liquors or tobacco during their stay in college signed by a number of students, one of whom was Henry Ward Beecher, whose signature is attached to the pledge. I daresay he kept the pledge, but if I have read aright a volume of reminiscences which has recently appeared from the pen of Edward W. Bok, there came a time in the experience of the great pulpit orator when he regarded it as no longer binding and indulged at his own table in refreshing drinks, which in these arid times are prohibited to the nation.

I cannot take time to attempt to describe the contents of this box of treasures, but I may point out that among other things it contains a number of original documents bearing upon the formation in Amherst of an anti-slavery society long before the outbreak of the Civil War, shortly after the College was established, and to call attention to the fact that the conservative authorities of the institution did not entirely regard with favor the formation of this body, and in fact prohibited it, which led to a very indignant protest on the part of certain of the students, some of whom subsequently rose to very great eminence. There are a number of memoranda relating to commencement occasions and from one of these I discover the fact which has

been hitherto overlooked in the alumni records of the College, that in the year 1839 William Cullen Bryant was made an honorary alumnus, receiving at Commencement the degree of Master of Arts.

This collection of interesting papers came into the possession of a friend of mine who has been a devoted student of American history. He showed them to me last fall. I suggested to him that he present them to the College on the occasion of its Centennial. He explained to me he would love to make the gift, but that his circumstances were such that he could not well afford to do so, that the papers have, from the standpoint of a collector of autographs, a very great value, and that he had paid a considerable sum for them. I then proposed to my dear friends who are here present, that they acquire them at the price which he had mentioned, and they cheerfully fell in with the proposal, and speaking on their behalf, therefore, I now hand them over to the College, joining in the pride they feel in being permitted to restore to this institution this body of documents and correspondence which is fragrant with the aroma of the historic past. Their perusal cannot fail to excite at once in those who are familiar with the story of our Alma Mater emotions of gratitude for the self-denying labors of the past and at times emotions of mirth. They shed light upon events and incidents some of which took place nearly one hundred years ago. They reveal not only how trying were the circumstances under which this institution came into being, but also show that it was true a century ago, as it is true now, that "boys will be boys." A number of those papers contain the minutes of cases of college discipline in which occur the

names of men to whom I, as an undergraduate, looked up with reverential awe, but who perhaps were none the worse because they occasionally indulged in infractions of the rather stern discipline which prevailed in the early days.

MR. PLIMPTON: In behalf of Amherst College we accept the gift of the pulpit and the chair and the table from the Misses Beach; and, Mr. Mellon and Mrs. Mellon, it is with great pleasure that the Trustees of the College accept this gift of the documents that formerly belonged to your great-grandfather, Heman Humphrey.

At the conclusion of the general meeting the concourse divided to attend the several simultaneous addresses on the achievement of Amherst men in various professions. In College Hall, Chief Justice Rugg and Dean Woodbridge spoke, respectively, on Amherst in the Law and in Education, the presiding officer being Hon. Robert Lansing, '86. Amherst in Science and in Commercial Pursuits was presented by Professor Kemp and Mr. Noyes in the Chapel, Professor John Bates Clark, '72, presiding. President Rhees, '83, presided at the meeting in College Church, where Dr. Boynton and Mr. Woods spoke on Amherst in the Ministry and in Missions Old and New. The addresses delivered on these occasions will be found in the first part of the QUARTERLY. The remarks of the presiding officers are given below.

AMHERST IN THE LAW AND EDUCATION

MR. LANSING: The closing years of Amherst's first century have been momentous ones in this world. We have passed through the most tremendous war of all history and Amherst has done her part. Amherst men have shared in

the victory. As we enter upon our new century for the College, we also enter upon a new era for the world. We do not have new problems to face; they are the age-old problems that we have to face. There is an idea that everything must be new. We must have novelty in thought, novelty in education, novelty in law. It is not true. We must go back to the foundations, to the fundamental principles which have not changed during the ages. That is the duty, it seems to me, of the college today, and for that reason we should avoid all these new cures and nostrums that are being offered to us, the new theories and the new doctrines, and we should study the old.

It is peculiarly true in the fields of law and education that this newness of thought has taken form. It is, therefore, well for us to look back and see what Amherst has done in the past in these things and to find there the anchorage that we have held, to test out by the past what our duty is for the future.

I have the privilege of introducing to you two of Amherst's distinguished sons. One has become distinguished in the field of law, the other in the field of education, and it is a peculiar, and to me, an interesting coincidence that I, of the class of '86, introduce Chief Justice Rugg of the class of '83, a senior when I was a freshman, and Professor Woodbridge, of the class of '89, who was a freshman when I was a senior. I am therefore the connecting link between these two speakers. It would be superfluous to say anything to an Amherst audience of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of this Commonwealth, who will now address you.

At the conclusion of Chief Justice Rugg's address Mr. Lansing in a few

words presented Dean Woodbridge, whose speech on "Amherst in Education" brought this part of the exercises to a close.

AMHERST IN SCIENCE AND
COMMERCIAL PURSUITS

MR. CLARK: Very early in the history of our College and at a time when, more nearly than at any later time, it suggested President Garfield's definition of an ideal school—the "log with a student sitting on one end and Mark Hopkins on the other"—it made a magnificent beginning in scientific research. I well remember the impression made on me many years ago by hearing Henry Drummond say, at a Commencement Dinner, "I regard my journey from England to Amherst as a pilgrimage to a shrine which, during most of my life, I have wished to visit—the shrine of the geologist Hitchcock." That great early president of the College made discoveries which shed not a flickering candlelight, but the full beam of an arc lamp on an obscure region of thought concerning animal life on our planet. How superbly, under Professor Emerson, this standard has been maintained no Amherst man needs to be told. By work done here and by work done elsewhere by men trained here, the inspiration received from President Hitchcock and his successor has been extended in ever widening circles.

My honored colleague at Columbia, Professor Kemp, will not say one thing which the occasion calls for, speaking of work in other schools by men who got their inspiration originally here, he will not say, with the frank Trojan Aeneas, *pars magna fui*, though the full fact would require such a statement. Putting the sentence into the third person, I will say that, in this work, *pars magna fuit Kemp*, whom I have the

honor and personal pleasure of presenting as the speaker on "Amherst in Science."

At the conclusion of Professor Kemp's address Mr. Clark introduced the second speaker.

MR. CLARK: In an essay published many years ago Edward Atkinson said—I quote from memory—"It is the business man, the somewhat ignoble person, able only with extreme difficulty to enter the kingdom of heaven, who, in every age, has fed the hungry, clothed the naked, carried civilization to barbarous regions and, in a thousand ways, builded better than he knew." A type of business man normally imbued with the spirit of a college like ours does, indeed, accomplish these things more surely than do others, and, for lack of that element in their character, some men of affairs build very ill; but their class in its entirety acts beneficently, and that too quite apart from what they do in a spirit of conscious altruism. Seeking their personal ends and following the paths that lead to them, men of affairs the world over, are an incomparably great civilizing force. Through them in times of peace the world perfects itself in the art of living, and, in its present disjointed and half paralyzed condition, it is struggling to resume its course. It is just now that they can render a service which quite outclasses all others. What it is we shall see if we call to mind three contradictory opinions which most men now seem to hold at one and the same time.

The first of these convictions is a general optimistic faith in the future. All healthy minds are confident that there is a good time coming and no disaster has ever unseated that innate belief.

The second is that the recent war was the most destructive one in human history and that it would have been indefinitely more destructive still if, at the beginning, the fighting forces had possessed and used such diabolical instruments of butchery as they had at the end.

The third is that another such war is far from improbable. The incentives for it are greater than ever before and sheer exhaustion is the chief reason why they do not do their work. To many minds it appears that "the next war" is a foregone conclusion, although the date is uncertain. According to Sir Philip Gibbs a mother today knows that her infant boy will probably die in the trenches if he lives to the military age. The war will begin with killing appliances perfect enough practically to annihilate every army and much of every civil population engaged in it. If these are the facts, what becomes of our optimism? Behind the smoke of such a coming war, where are our "Detectable Mountains?" If we see them at all, it is only as a rift may occasionally disclose a peak, but it can give no slightest glimpse of a route leading to it. I would like to point out such a route. The mountains are there and there is a broad highway leading to them.

The great natural preserver of peace is *international economic life*. A practical economic interdependence of nations is something that evolves automatically and binds the world in a single organism. Coöperative action in gaining a living is the basic fact in the life of the world. In peace we send our own products to the ends of the earth and draw from every quarter things which we consume. We build mills, railroads, and shops outside of our political boundaries as well as within them. Consolidated com-

panies operate in a world-wide way; war has not destroyed the incentives for this operation, and it is struggling to recommence. International financing is a powerful general bond and, acting together with commerce, free migration of peoples, and coöperation in a thousand economic ways, has bound mankind in one real and all embracing organism through which runs a current of common and healthy economic life. It strenuously resists disruption, and except where savagery of a seemingly unbelievable kind has a chance to assert itself, it is an assured guaranty of general peace.

We have not to wait for a moral utopia in order to be confident of lasting peace, but only for a sane international mind, a renewal of the combining habit and so much moral energy as civilized peoples already possess. The economic restoration of the world will do more than put obstacles in the way of warfare; it will enormously reduce the incentive for it. From the beginning of human life local difficulty in gaining a living has impelled tribes and states to seize each other's territories. Growing population in a fixed area—such has been the fateful conjunction that has led to innumerable local wars, and a like motive was, at bottom, the cause of the recent general one—the violent attempt by an ambitious state to seize a great area for expansion. For the first time we have a glimpse of an entire world beginning to feel contracted in proportion to the population that may soon inhabit it, and the point I wish to make in alluding to this great fact is that there are only two modes of relieving the pressure which, if realized, it necessarily causes. One is the "positive check" on population described by Malthus and illustrated by an exter-

minating war. The other is increasing production which can be gained most certainly by universal coöperation in securing it. Stunned and enfeebled as the world organism now is, it can be brought to life and to vigorous action. The breath of life is in it and can be strengthened by sane public policy. The sanest of such policies is that which would *reënforce the tendency to an economic coöperation of the nations by every human institution that will contribute to this end.*

The subject, "Amherst in Commercial Pursuits," will be discussed by the foremost authority on that subject, Mr. Alexander D. Noyes of the New York *Times*.

AMHERST IN THE MINISTRY AND IN MISSIONS

MR. RHEES: The topic that we have gathered to consider deals with the very heart of Amherst's life in her first century.

Other conferences like this will recount her services to the law, to other professions, and to the world of business. Amherst has given great men to all these. But for those who first laid the foundations of this College on this hill of learning—those men and women of great faith and indomitable purpose and sacrificing generosity—the supreme object of all their toil and sacrifice was the training of young men for the ministry of the Church of Jesus Christ.

What our Alma Mater has done in this field will be told you by the special speakers whom you have gathered to hear. But before introducing them I crave the privilege of declaring my faith that in her new century Amherst can cherish no higher purpose than to be still the mother of prophets of spiritual truth in a world that loses all too easily

the grasp of things unseen and eternal.

Many are deeply concerned today by the falling numbers of candidates for the ministry. Thank God our gifted youth have not lost their eagerness to dedicate their lives to high things. But just now high service seems to open for them in many other fields than Christian pulpits. And we do well to be concerned, for religion without some vigorous organization is likely to become self-contented and sterile. But our concern needs to look nearer home than the college halls whence we hope for new recruits for our Christian pulpits. Churches are primarily companies of laymen and laywomen who believe that Jesus Christ is Lord and Master, and are ready to follow his bidding. If his leadership is not commanding the allegiance of young men ready to serve him in our churches, it behooves us to inquire wherein we are failing to make our faith in Him compelling. Are we sometimes hiding Him behind outworn phrases or venerable customs, so that our youth do not clearly hear his voice calling them? Let us see to it that from our homes men are sent to college who know our faith by our works and have taken knowledge of us that—like them of old—we have been with Jesus.

The first speaker on our program is the Rev. Nehemiah Boynton, Doctor of Divinity, minister at large in the Congregational Church, a graduate of the class of 1879. His topic is "Amherst in the Ministry."

The next speaker is Robert A. Woods, Master of Arts, head of the South End House, Boston, a graduate of the class of 1886. By study and by the work of many years of devoted service he is qualified to tell us about Amherst's contribution to the work of missions in varied forms throughout the world.

THE ALUMNI SMOKER

At the close of the historical exercises the alumni departed to various parts of Amherst and the neighboring towns where the several reunion chairmen had appointed class suppers. These were jolly and protracted affairs. By nine o'clock, however, the auditorium tent was comfortably filled with an expectant crowd awaiting the events of the informal smoker. The class of 1912 was massed well to the fore and contributed materially to the noise and liveliness of the occasion. Other classes dropped in from time to time until the huge tent was packed.

After a number or two from the Greenfield band, E. S. Wilson, '02, in charge of the ceremonies, called for the oldest alumnus present and for the alumnus who had come the greatest distance to attend the Centennial. J. T. Reade, '56, and F. S. Pease, '12, of Japan, took the platform on these two counts. The 1912 jazz orchestra played numerous, and the remainder of the class performed a snake-dance. The main feature of the evening was a series of stereopticon slides illustrating the athletic development of Amherst, from the early days, when sawing wood was the only major sport, to the present. These were prepared and explained by Dr. Paul C. Phillips, '88. The most thrilling picture of the series was the movie of the Amherst victory over Williams last fall. Between the sections of the pictures the Glee Club quartet and the '96 quartet sang, and "Lord Jeff" Holmesdale, Dean Olds, and others made brief speeches. The crowd sang and cheered as only an Amherst crowd can when it is thoroughly enjoying itself. About midnight the smoker broke up.

EDUCATIONAL DAY

The meeting of Tuesday morning, June 21, was devoted to the presentation of the problem of education in England and France at the present time. The speakers were Professor John Holland Rose, of Cambridge University, and Professor Julien Jacques Champenois, director in the United States of the national bureau of French universities. President Meiklejohn, the presiding officer, introduced the two speakers in these words:

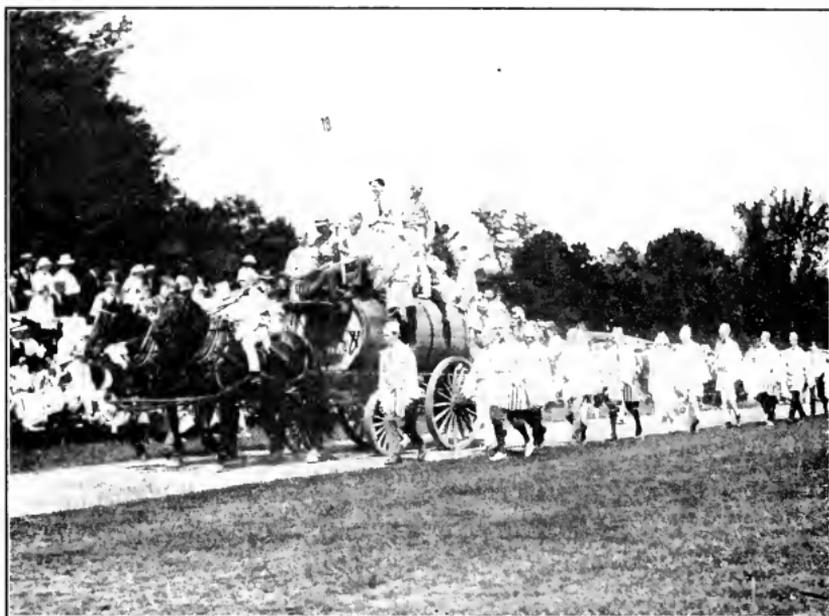
MR. MEIKLEJOHN: A very short time ago three nations represented here today were fighting side by side in a desperate conflict. They found the fellowship that came from such a conflict and they won through that fellowship. Today they fight side by side in an even greater conflict, which was before the other and is today and will go on for many a day, the conflict against ignorance and littleness of soul. In the fellowship of that conflict, in our mutual driving to win victory there, a victory never won but always leading us on in fellowship, in that fellowship, today we welcome the men from these, our friendly countries, and we pledge them that we will fight with them side by side as we have done before.

For you I welcome them today as honored guests, and we will listen as they tell to us how the battle goes in England and in France.

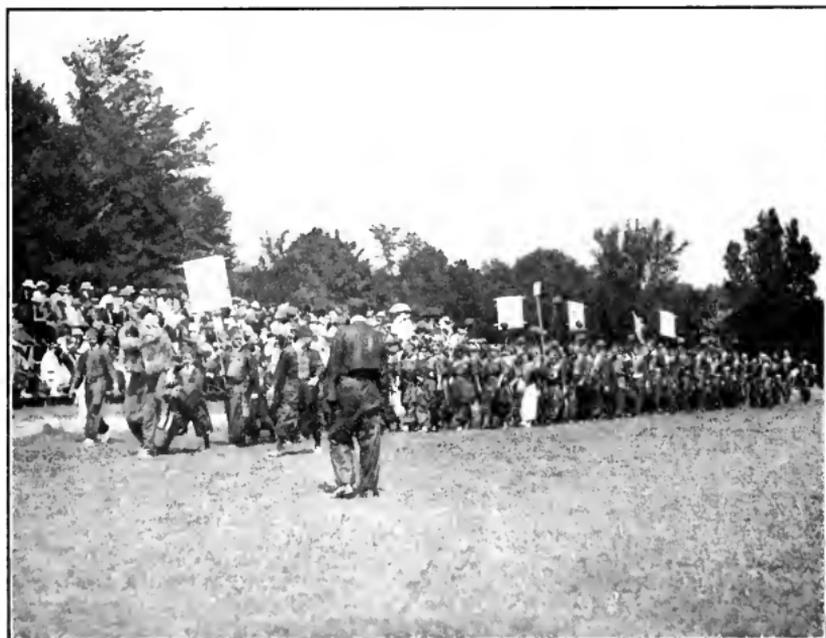
After the two addresses had been delivered, the presiding officer closed the meeting with a few words of appreciation.

MR. MEIKLEJOHN: I speak, not simply for Amherst, but for the wider community of America, when I express our gratitude to these men who have come to tell us of education in our sister countries, and I ask them to take to the





1918



1911
THE ALUMNI PARADE

people at home the assurance of our fellowship in the greatest single enterprise with which the human spirit is engaged.

During the morning the trustees met and elected two life-members of the board. Arthur C. Rounds, '87, of New York, was chosen to succeed Professor Williston Walker, who has resigned because his duties as provost of Yale require all his attention. Mr. Rounds has been a trustee since 1896 and will succeed Professor Walker as secretary of the board. George D. Pratt, '93, of Brooklyn, formerly an alumni trustee, was elected to the place made vacant by the resignation of his brother, C. M. Pratt, who retires on account of ill health. A resolution praising the retiring members for their services was passed by unanimous vote.

The Alumni Association also held its annual meeting during the morning. Frank H. Parsons, '81, president of the Alumni Council, presided in place of the retiring president of the Association, Calvin Coolidge. The Dix plan of holding class reunions was discussed, and an informal vote showed that the alumni were in favor of it. A resolution from the associate alumni of the Massachusetts Agricultural College was read and two votes of appreciation were passed, one to the Centennial Celebration Committee, and the other to the townspeople of Amherst for their cordial cooperation in promoting the plans for the Centennial. The following officers of the Alumni Association were elected for the coming year: President, Frederick H. Gillett, '74; vice presidents, W. H. Moore, '71; William I. Washburn, '76; Rufus S. Woodward, '81; Osgood T. Eastman, '86; Ernest R. Clark, '91; secretary and treasurer, F. S. Allis, '93. The executive committee

will include Henry P. Field, '80; Prof. J. O. Thompson, '84; A. C. James, '89; H. L. Pratt, '95; H. W. Kidder, '97; Dr. J. S. Hitchcock, '89; Henry A. King, '73; Prof. H. N. Gardiner, '78, and F. M. Smith, '84. Representatives of the alumni at large to the Alumni Council are F. P. Smith, '08; J. J. Atwater, '15, and R. B. Scandrett, Jr., '11.

ALUMNI PARADE AND BALL GAME

Most of the 1700 alumni then in town were in the monster parade which proceeded from the Common to Pratt Field at 2.30. Half an hour before that time the classes began to muster in a colorful line along the row of class standards that stretched down the whole length of the green. Three bands in full operation accelerated the tardy.

The twenty-five-year class of '96 at length began the march, headed by the chief marshal, J. Gilbert Hill, and carrying with them "Lord Jeff" Holmesdale, an honorary member of the class. Behind came the other classes in order of seniority. A six-seated 'bus held representatives of '65, '66, '67, '68, and '75. The class of '70 bore a placard announcing that all the living members of the class were back. Purple and white hats, scarfs, and parasols marked the classes of the late eighties, nineties, and nineteen hundreds, while the later classes wore more fantastic and gorgeous costumes. The Amherst Ambulance Unit, disguised as black cats, brought up the rear.

On Pratt Field the line followed the running-track encircling the diamond. Each class cheered as it reached the field, stopped at the right field bleachers to cheer Vice President and Mrs. Coolidge, and cheered again frequently on general principles. Somewhere amid the color and noise two baseball nines were vainly trying to practise.

The last twenty classes were conspicuous for the brilliance of their costumes. The women of 1901 were dressed in purple and white and carried parasols of the same colors. In front of the class was borne a placard with the legend: "In all Amherst's glorious 100 there was only one naughty one." Five little tots in a row led the class of 1906 in white helmets with purple bands. The class of 1911 displayed a complete harem outfit, including one Fatima and a large menagerie. With their red Turkish costumes enhanced by floating red toy balloons they formed a line across the field and marched to their places in the bleachers. A mule drawing a buggy and labeled "Paige's Horse" was the chief feature of 1917. Their immediate successors, 1918, in a red and white striped effect, came in on the town water-wagon with appropriate uproar. Some time was required for the classes to find their seats, but at length all were in place and "Lord Jeff" pitched the first ball across the plate.

The game was slow and in its outcome disappointing. Wesleyan stopped a ninth inning rally by the Amherst batsmen, and came away with the winning score of 7-6. Throughout the playing the huge crowd cheered and sang and at times staged side-shows.

Later in the afternoon alumni and guests of the College were received at the President's House at the annual President's reception.

LAWN FÊTE AND PAGEANT

The Lawn Fête, usually the most brilliant event of Commencement week, was crowded in between the late end of the baseball game and the beginning of the pageant, but it did occur. At 8 o'clock the band gave a concert in the College Grove, and the classes gathered at their illuminated booths to continue

the business of reunioning. But the crowd soon began to drift to the east of the Gymnasium, where the outdoor stage had been erected. Before the pageant started at a few minutes after nine, more than three thousand alumni, visitors, and townspeople had wedged themselves into the space provided for spectators.

The stage for the pageant was an artificial mound with removable screens of dark hemlock boughs for an immediate background and the whole sweep of the Pelham Hills in the distance. The dusk was already thick when the performance started, but the stage was brightly lighted by a battery of search-lights. Before the scenes were over a full, golden moon shone clear in the eastern sky.

"Amherst Milestones," the Centennial pageant in eleven episodes, was devised and executed by Mr. Joseph Lindon Smith, an experienced pageant master, and Everett Glass, '14. The entire performance was in pantomime. The first of the eleven episodes showed a group of shaggy aborigines holding council and disturbed by rumors of the coming of the white men. At the end of the scene the singing of a hymn in the distance announced the coming of the first Puritan settlers. The second scene revealed the leaders of the settlers, Major Pynchon, Rowland Thomas, and Joseph Parsons, negotiating with the Indian chiefs, Umpanchla, Quonquont, and Chickwalopp, for a deed of land. The deed was signed, the savages departed westward, and the settlers, with axe and hoe, commenced the clearing of fields and the building of homes. The third scene pictured the interruption of these peaceful pursuits by the beginning of the series of Indian wars which for ninety years devastated the valley of the

Connecticut. A call to arms to repulse an attack on Deerfield closed the episode. In the fourth episode General Jeffery Amherst received the capitulation of Montreal from the French commander, General Vaudreuil, and thus secured North America to the English race. To mark the growing independence of the Old World and the New, the figure of Europe appeared enthroned on the left of the scene, while a figure of America arose on the opposite side.

At this point the stage was momentarily darkened, the screens of hemlock pushed to left and right, and the circular frame for the figure of Alma Mater revealed.

The remaining seven episodes were concerned more immediately with Amherst College. The fifth scene portrayed the historic meeting of citizens of Amherst and representatives of other towns on September 29, 1818, in the First Congregational Church, Rev. Joseph Lyman presiding, when the site of the College was determined upon after the address by Samuel Fowler Dickinson in favor of Amherst. Col. Elijah Dickinson then offered the land and produced his plans for the first college buildings. The seventh scene depicted the first Commencement in June, 1822, President Moore awarding the Latin certificates to the first graduates, Ebenezer Strong Snell and Pindar Field. At this moment Alma Mater arose to view and occupied the throne in the center of the background. The great audience greeted the establishment of the College by rising to sing "To the Fairest College of Them All." Next came the episode of the Civil War. Uneasy rumors of rebellion are heard by the students. Alma Mater is confronted by the grim figure of War. America draws the sword. The great struggle demands the

sacrifice of Alma Mater's sons. She calls and they answer her call. Europe, ready to oppose the Union, is held neutral by the pleading of Beecher. The war ends and Alma Mater welcomes her returning sons, with sorrow for those who can never return. The ninth episode, in lighter vein, symbolized the interest of Alma Mater in the games and recreations of student days. With her appear the figures of the Jester and the Athlete. She laughs at the Jester's songs and dances, and applauds her sons in the activities of diamond, field, and track. Each of the athletic sports of the College was represented in this scene by the captains of the 1921 teams, who appeared as the Athlete summoned them. The missionary activities of the College were shown in the tenth episode, entitled "The Near and the Far East." In response to the calls of Japan, Syria, Turkey, and China, Alma Mater sends out her missionary sons with book and lamp to carry her message to the world. The final scene brought the one hundred years to a close with Amherst's supreme service in the World War. Europe is agonized by the bloody torch of War, and hearing her appeal, America draws the sword. Alma Mater responds again, as she did in the Civil War. Amherst's part in the Great War was vividly presented by the presence on the stage of nearly the entire Amherst Ambulance Unit, which served for eighteen months with the French army. With the triumph of America and the Allies the pageant ended. All present joined in singing Professor Genung's "Memory Song to Amherst" and the audience broke up. Dancing was promptly organized on Hitchcock Field, where one of the tennis courts was covered with canvas to make a floor.

The first six episodes of the pageant were performed by citizens of Amherst, members of the following organizations: pupils of the High School, Boy Scouts, Congregational Church, Grange, Episcopal Church, Knights of Columbus, Odd Fellows, Masons, and Red Men. The parts in the remaining episodes were filled by students, faculty and alumni. Maurice L. Farrell, '01, who has many times impersonated Lord Jeff at alumni banquets, took the same rôle in the scene of the capture of Montreal. Europe and America were acted by Mrs. Horatio E. Smith and Miss Barbara Smith, respectively. Mrs. George F. Whicher played Alma Mater.

In the imaginations of many the pageant will remain the focal point in the great Centennial Celebration. By express design of the director it was never rehearsed in full, so that it might not be a set and wooden performance, but the spontaneous outpouring of a community feeling. For the spectators at least all the diffused rays of devotion and loyalty to the College were gathered up and intensified by it, particularly in the thrilling scene of the Civil War. It had the quality of a fine lyric. To all who gave generously of their time to make the pageant a success, particularly to the townspeople of Amherst, the College owes a debt of gratitude.

CENTENNIAL DAY

The Centennial exercises of Wednesday morning were preceded by a second academic procession. From the Biological Laboratory the long line of alumni, delegates, trustees, and faculty marched to College Hall. Sheriff Beckman of Hampshire County headed the line in full regalia, carrying a Colonial halberd presented to the College by Mr. George A. Plimpton. The marshalls

were F. S. Fales, '96, and Professor C. W. Eastman. At the doors of College Hall the sheriff faced about, the double file of alumni opened, and the trustees, delegates, and faculty passed in to their seats. The hall was filled to its capacity.

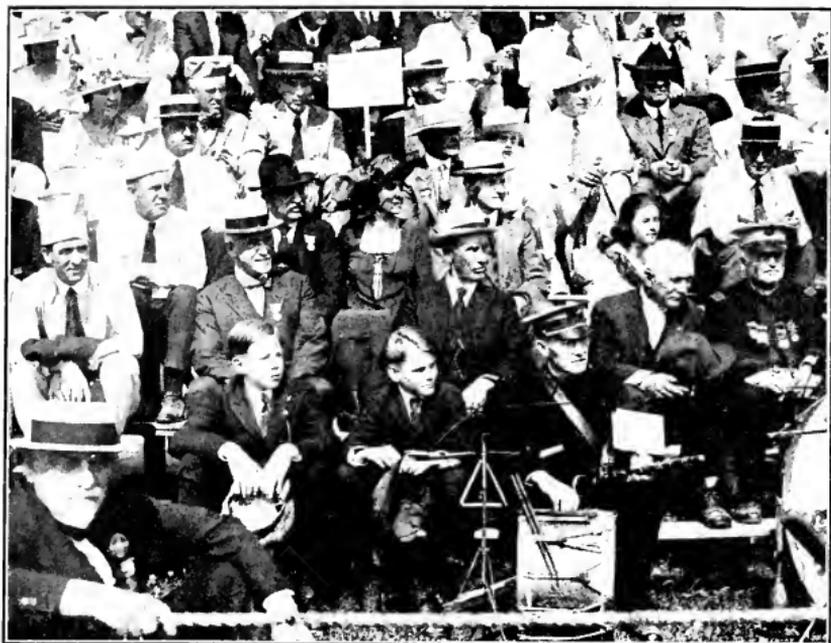
Mr. George A. Plimpton, '76, president of the corporation, presided at the Centennial exercises, which were opened with an invocation by the Rev. William Horace Day, '89.

The presiding officer then introduced President Alexander Meiklejohn, who delivered the Centennial address on "What Does Amherst Hope to be During the Next Hundred Years?" He spoke for an hour and a half, holding the attention of the entire audience and frequently interrupted by applause.

A portrait of a distinguished alumnus, the late Bishop Huntington of Central New York, was next presented to the College by Hon. Frederick H. Gillett, '74, speaker of the national House of Representatives.

MR. GILLETT: My earliest acquaintance with Frederick Day Huntington was on my first birthday when I received from him a handsome silver cup inscribed to Frederick Huntington Gillett. And I suppose it is to that association and to my precocity of memory that I owe this pleasant task.

Mr. Huntington and my father were classmates in the class of 1839. They were intimate friends, as my name attests, and I have often heard my father speak with the greatest enthusiasm of the brilliant, fascinating, charming classmate. Even then, he said, he was distinguished by remarkable personal beauty, by a brilliant intellect, by scholarly tastes, and he showed a skill in elocution and debate and oratory—which even then was compulsory—distinctive of Amherst College.



THE VICE PRESIDENT AND HIS PARTY



"LORD JEFF"
AT THE BASEBALL GAME

After graduating, he studied for the ministry, and the greater part of his professional life was spent as Bishop of the Episcopal Church in Central New York, where he achieved a marvelous, distinctive eminence which spread throughout the country. He was a great preacher. He preserved that taste for literary expression which characterized him in college, and he had a marvelous voice. I remember him well. He seemed to me one of the most distinctive, impressive men I have ever seen, forceful, handsome, striking, but a benign face, full of intellect and full of sympathy. He was one of our country's great preachers.

We have already on the walls of the College portraits of Henry Ward Beecher and Richard Salter Storrs, two of the most eminent divines this country has produced, and I think it exceedingly fitting that there should be joined with them the portrait of one other, Frederick Day Huntington.

As the representative of friends, I am proud to present to the College his portrait.

The honorary degrees were then conferred, the presentations being read by President Meiklejohn.

JEFFERY JOHN ARCHER AMHERST

"According to our custom, sir, in dealing with your family, I will begin to sing your praise:

Oh, young Jeffery Amherst is a soldier of
the king

And he comes from across the seas;
With the Frenchmen and our Indians
he didn't do a thing

'Mid the wildness of those wild
countrees.

Oh, Amherst, brave Amherst, the
College which took your name now asks
that you take hers. We wish to honor

you, to honor your stock, to honor the
gallant lads who went, like you, with
you, from many lands to fight for free-
dom and for truth.

By the authority of the faculty and
trustees, I pronounce you Master of
Arts of Amherst College.

JULIEN JACQUES CHAMPENOIS

Ambassador of learning from a land
which prizes learning, we welcome you
in honor of your land, in honor of the
cause you serve. Is there one learning,
sir, or are there many? You who have
studied and taught in Dijon and in
Paris, in London and in Edinburgh, in
Oxford and Fort Sill, as well as on the
battlefields of France, will you not tell
to us what Socrates desired to know?
Is knowledge one or many? Are men and
nations forever cut apart, or may they
hope for common truth, for mutual
understanding? You, sir, are to help us
with that question. And we would like
to be of help to you. In pledge of friend-
ship in the ways of learning we ask that
you receive from us the degree of
Doctor of Laws.

JOHN HOLLAND ROSE

I wonder if you know with what a
thrill this college of New England gives
greeting to a man who learns and
teaches in older England's ancient
university. You, sir, have told to Eng-
land and to France the stories of their
greatest leaders. And you have taught
the English youth how they may know
and understand their friendly and their
hostile neighbors. And now you come
to us who fain would share your knowl-
edge. New England welcomes you and
pays you honor. This College bids you
welcome as honored guest and asks
that you, son of the older land, be one
with us as well. On behalf of Amherst
College, I ask you to accept from her
the degree of Doctor of Laws.

NAIBU KANDA

Men tell us, sir, that you and we are enemies. But you and we will prove it false. You, trained in this old college, teacher and leader of your people, have spoken well for justice and for understanding and for peace. For this your Alma Mater calls you back again to pay you honor. She bids you lift before the eyes of your great people the gallant fellowship of eager, striving youth in which our nations may rejoice. Within that fellowship we honor you, our son, conferring upon you the degree of Doctor of Laws.

JULES JUSSERAND

We wish to make addition to your honors, sir, but cannot reach the top to put another there. Will you not honor us by taking place upon our role of graduates?

A Scottish bard, of whom you may have heard, once told the task of literature. He said, you may recall:

Oh, wad some power the giftie gie us
To see oursel's as others see us!

It wad frae monie a blunder free us,
And foolish notion.

He must have had in mind, I think, the task of teaching Englishmen. We Scotsmen feel responsibility for that. You, sir, with fineness and with skill have shared the Scottish task, approaching from the other side. You have revealed to England, English life. You know both men and books, and men through books. For what you are in learning and in life, and for our admiration of the country which you represent, we bid you welcome to these college halls. Will you accept enrollment in our ranks as we confer upon you the degree of Doctor of Laws?

JOHN MASON TYLER

What shall I say to you, dear to the

heart of every Amherst man? You have a higher title now than we can give, Tip Ty.

There are so many tender things to say I dare not let my words go out. One virtue only I record, which runs through all the rest and yet is only one of them—and that is hospitality.

You, trained in Greek, have studied science; you, bred in the old, have helped to make the new; you, steeped in the spirit, have searched to find the facts. To men and truth, you are and have been friendly. You have no fear; you are undaunted.

This College, sir, taught by your father, taught by you, can never pay its debt. It speaks its highest word and stops because it has no other words to speak.

On behalf of the faculty and trustees, I confer upon you the degree of Doctor of Laws.

GEORGE DANIEL OLDS

How have you done it, sir? Some thirty years ago you came, with head and will aflame, a stranger here; and now you are the center of our daily life. Is it by magic? You take the figures, symbols, diagrams that through the ages boys have feared and yawned upon; you make them dance upon the board like feet of dancing maidens on the sward. And eager eyes of youth, with fire from you, go dancing after them.

How have you done it? For you have done it, too, with hearts and minds of men.

You have succeeded in the life you chose to live. Your mind has roamed in many fields; you know the joy of teaching; you are a friend as few men are; you have the confidence of men; you lead as few men lead. Life is not easy for a man who spends himself as you have done for truth and for his

friends. But it is glorious living when it has the magic touch which you have given.

Friend, teacher, dean, leader of the College, I speak not simply for trustees and faculty, but for us all when I pronounce you Doctor of Laws of Amherst College.

The exercises were closed by a benediction pronounced by the Rev. Calvin Stebbins, '62.

THE CENTENNIAL DINNER

After the Centennial exercises the alumni of the College, 1200 strong, gathered in the auditorium tent with honored representatives of England, France, and Japan, delegates and distinguished guests, and citizens of the Town of Amherst, for the Centennial dinner. At the speakers' table were Hon. Frederick H. Gillett, toastmaster of the occasion, Viscount Holmesdale, the guest of honor of the Centennial, Ambassador Jusserand, Baron Kanda, Mr. Plimpton, President Meiklejohn, Dean Olds, Mr. Morraw, and the Rev. Charles S. Mills, '82. Behind the speakers were seated the guests of the College, and the leading men of the Town of Amherst occupied a table at the front. The alumni were scarcely seated when cheers and songs rose from every quarter of the assembly. The odd classes, then enjoying the possession of Sabrina, chanted the praises of the Amherst goddess, while the even classes wailed and rapped on the table.

Grace was offered by the Rev. Charles S. Mills, '82, and the alumni joined for the one hundredth time in singing the Commencement Hymn.

During the dinner the Toastmaster announced the award of the Howard Hill Mossman cup to Walter N. Zink for having brought the highest honors in athletics to Amherst. The cup is

awarded annually and this was the first award. The percentages of each class enrolled for the Reunion Trophy were then read. The class of '96 with 73 of its 123 members registered, 59.3 per cent, gained possession of the cup for one year. The class of '11 was second with 52.9 per cent of its 154 members. Other leading classes with their percentages were: '01 (52.3); '20 (50.9); '89 (50). Mr. A. L. Hardy, chairman of the inspectors of elections, reported that Stanley L. King, '08, had been elected an alumni trustee for the term of five years.

The Toastmaster next read messages of congratulation from the two former presidents and other friends of the College. President Merrill E. Gates telegraphed: "Please give to the College my heartiest congratulations and my regrets that illness in my family circle makes it impracticable for me to be present as requested. May the scholarly, intellectual ideals, the sound morality, and the passionate Christian devotion to the service of our nation and of mankind which gave Amherst among our colleges the place of which we are so justly proud, continue to inspire the College we love as she enters on her second century of noble service." President George Harris wrote from Geneva, Switzerland:

"To the multitude of Amherst men assembled in Centennial loyalty and enthusiasm.

"Dear Brothers:

"Not to be present Centennial week is a deprivation I keenly regret.

For about an eighth part of the century the privilege of occupying the Presidential chair was accorded me. The thirteen years from 1899 to 1912 are filled with precious memories. How I should like to be with you, to hear the

story as none but John Tyler could tell it, of origins, of vicissitudes, of sacrifice, of growth; to meet again hundreds of loyal alumni, and the thousand or more men that were *my* boys.

"Amherst might be called the college of liberal culture, and rightly; it might be called the college of Christian service, and rightly; it might be called the college of onward movement; yet, just now, I should call it the college of Friendships. Friendship will be emphasized and visualized in groups of men Centennial day. The friendships of our students are life long, and Amherst boys do not exclude professors nor presidents from the circle.

"When those that are undergraduates now, and the young graduates of the last twenty years, have reached, or passed, or nearly approached my age, they will come back to Amherst to celebrate the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary. The College will be fifty per cent older, but, I believe, not so much as fifty per cent better, for it was always, is now, and long will be a mighty good college, her graduates proud and glad to be sons of old Amherst. Such a college set on such a hill cannot be hid.

"With cordial regards from Mrs. Harris and myself, and hearty congratulations,

"Sincerely yours,

"George Harris."

Messages of congratulation were also read from Sir Herbert Brown Ames, '85, financial secretary of the League of Nations, and Wen Pin Wei, of the Chinese Legation, London.

The Toastmaster then opened the after-dinner speaking with the following remarks.

MR. GILLETT: One of our favorite New England poets said:

"Little of all we value here
Wakes on the morn of its hundredth year
Without both looking and feeling queer.
In fact there's nothing that keeps its
youth,

So far as I know, but a tree and truth."

If Dr. Holmes were with us on the morn of our hundredth year he would be the first to admit another claimant to perpetual youth, the College. Indeed, youthfulness is the College's most distinctive and unfailing characteristic. We old graduates come back to see reflected in the ardent and expectant faces which belong here that spirit of youthfulness and hopefulness and aspiration which possessed us when we were here and looked out with eager eyes into the future, wondering what was in store for us. That plastic period, with all the possibilities of life before it, makes the great charm of the College. It is the desire to taste again, if only in recollection, that fresh and happy and optimistic existence that frequently draws us back to revive, if we can, the halcyon time when no one knew what embryo philosopher or scientist or statesman or author might be his most intimate associate, and life had the charm of limitless ambition for the future and delightful irresponsibility for the moment. And so our College, crowned with perpetual youth, bearing her hundred years not as a burden, but as an assurance that we may read in the achievements of the past the promise of its future, welcomes us back to the scenes and associations of our youth.

Amherst is very different today from when I first saw a Commencement fifty years ago. That interval has enabled me to forget nearly everything I learned here. But nevertheless the habit and trend of thought, the taste and desire for culture, the relative value



SPEAKER GILLET



AMBASSADOR JUSSERAND
THE CENTENNIAL DINNER

of things intellectual and moral and material, and perhaps as important as any, the discipline and capacity to concentrate at will on a hard and disagreeable task—these results of my four years here have not been forgotten and I should be an ungrateful son if I did not attribute largely to them any success I have achieved.

That was before the elective system was much in vogue in the United States, when they thought an immature boy was not as wise or impartial a judge of what would be the best pabulum for his intellectual growth as those who had devoted to it years of study, and when they knew that even if his judgment happened to be sound, his self-control and self-denial could not be depended on. They did not try to equip us with any one special weapon for life's battle, nor to develop those particular muscles necessary for its use, but they tried to graduate intellectual athletes with all the muscles developed to wield whatever weapons fate put in our way. Accordingly at first we might find ourselves overmatched by those who were proficient with just one arm. But as time passed and the battle waxed hot, and endurance and generalship began to tell, it usually fell out that we could cut a broader path and attain a higher command and following than those who surpassed us at the outset. And moreover, while in the course of time we each of us became addicted to the use of some one weapon, yet we had a familiarity and appreciation of all, which was of value to others and of advantage and enjoyment to ourselves.

I am glad that Amherst, more than other colleges, has clung to this old-fashioned theory of education, that she holds to the uncommercial and ideal culture of the humanities, that she

does not try simply to teach boys how to make a living, but she teaches them how to live; that she does not ask what they want to do and help them do it, but she asks what the world needs to have done, and tries to fit and inspire them to do that. And though her sons forget all they learned here and never consciously use what they were taught here, nor analyze the secret of their success, yet there goes with them from here into whatever field fortune leads them, be it large or narrow, ideal or practical, stirring or commonplace, an unfailing inspiration and capacity for usefulness to others and happiness for themselves. And that is a college's highest aim.

I hope that there will be no abandonment of the Amherst system of insisting that its graduates shall not start life as specialists, but, with minds broadened by a compulsory familiarity with the discoveries and productions of the world's great men and permeated with the liberalizing spirit of the classics, shall prove that such training is in the long run the best for mere material success and advancement in life, while at the same time it opens up vistas of enjoyment and usefulness which by other eyes are never seen.

Secluded here among the lovely hills, immune from the diversions and excitements and temptations of the city, it has a singular opportunity to pursue the even tenor of its chosen way. One result it has certainly achieved at the end of its first century, as is manifested by this gathering, that a loyal body of alumni, steeped in a truly liberal education, is watching with solicitous interest its progress and will always be ready to lend its aid with earnest and affectionate devotion. Have we not reason to hope that in the second century, at whose

portal we stand expectantly today, our College, gathering wisdom and confidence from the experience and achievements of a hundred years, shall prove a still more abounding source of pride for its alumni and of usefulness and blessing for the land.

And now, my friends, having made my confession of faith, I proceed to lay before you the enjoyable features of our Commencement dinner. A hundred years ago when this College was founded, the Revolutionary War was still in the minds and hearts of our citizens and the friendship and gratitude to France was still keen and strong in all minds. We remembered them keenly, and I am sure their descendants have not forgotten today how she came to our rescue and saved our country, gave us independence. When a hundred years had passed by there came an opportunity when the United States—when we—had a chance in some measure to reciprocate the obligation, and so in the last few years our sons have stood side by side with the sons of France as they stood beside us a hundred years ago in America. France has been fortunate that now for many years she has been represented in this country by her ambassador, now the dean of the diplomatic corps, a man who, I am proud to say, I have known in the most intimate and delightful manner, a man whose intelligence, whose wit, reminds one constantly of the brilliancy which we naturally attribute to the French nation, and whose cordial and genuine friendships in Washington, and the delightful association with his charming wife, have added much to the interests of France in the last years.

It is with great pleasure that I know you will welcome here today Ambassador Jules Jusserand.

AMBASSADOR JUSSERAND'S ADDRESS
Mr. Speaker, Alumni of Amherst College:

When the centennial of a man is being celebrated some sadness is always mixed with the happy occasion because we feel that while it is a very brilliant glory, it is like the progress of a flash of lightning, it will soon pass away. I remember one centenarian, the old chemist Chevreul, brilliant, charming man, who overlived by several years his centennial. And yet everybody looked at him, trembling. He was full of spirit, charming, and yet everybody thought, "Well, perhaps tomorrow it disappears." He was a friendly man who used to say to his colleagues of the Institute of France, "I am afraid, like an old man, I repeat myself. I am afraid that I have already told you this in 1830." And they said, "Go on, we don't remember."

Well, with colleges and universities it is not the same. A centennial simply reminds us of the perennial quality of their youth. One of the universities I happen to have attended is the Paris University. It has known ten centuries and it is a youth yet. It has its share of joy; it is as enthusiastic as Amherst itself, which is saying a good deal.

It is my privilege on this great day to bring to you the compliments and the congratulations of my country, France. That country has always been happy for anything lucky that occurred here, from your very beginning, when we rejoiced at the triumph of liberty, with our own triumph, with our coming triumph, throughout the course of the century up to those last glorious days when we fought shoulder to shoulder, France at the Battle of the Marne, and you at Chateau-Thierry and at Belleau Wood and at Cantigny. And it was a

privilege at which you Americans and we French rejoiced greatly that that other brave, gallant nation which we found, as you did, at Yorktown, but as we took it, on the wrong side, was then on the right side and will be there forever.

We have with us the descendant of the noble Englishman whose name you bear. That Englishman had learned how to know us on a great many occasions. You represented yesterday in your pageant the capture of Montreal. I grieved when I saw the splendid flags of my country bowed in defeat; yet I remembered with pleasure that it was Lord Amherst who had that pleasant experience. And yet there were other times and other results, when France was the victor. And in all those battles the British felt that they were fighting a nation of gentlemen, of men with a heart, from the general in command to the greenest soldier, and we felt the same with the British. We have learned how to know them through years and years of war. And now we celebrate with them what you are celebrating in this College, and we celebrate the hundred years and more of peace. All that was wrong between us, all that was untrue has been washed off by all those wars, and now we stand with a new and guiding light for liberty, for independence, for all those principles for which we stand and you stand. The British and the French and the United States are united for the same cause forever. No amount of propaganda, no untoward event, no differences about any sort of things, be it oil or sugar or territory, or whatever it be, will change this, because it is engrained in us.

You will continue along the principles of your founders, among whom was that Noah Webster, such an admirable

man, to whom we are all indebted for a dictionary that is almost as old as Amherst and quite as young, a dictionary that is of immense importance for all the nations that have anything to do with the English language. The chief nations who have and have had something to do with the English language are England, America, and France. France rendered to the English language a service that no other nation could render. We made the Norman Conquest in 1066, and you owe to it a clear and simple grammar, a grammar without declensions, a grammar with French logic, and if there is any nation that has helped another from the point of view of the language, we did it by that conquest. That was a French conquest. So we have a great admiration and fondness for Noah Webster. We are beholden to him and he is beholden to France, as I have just said.

One of the things which is so touching and striking in such a ceremony is your fondness for the Alma Mater where you learned and worked and received in your hands those tools which have made you the brave men that you are. One of the glories of Amherst is precisely what her alumni become when they leave school. My impression is that all of them or nearly all become Speaker of the House or Vice President of the United States. Those not quite so lucky become secretaries of state. And then Amherst, being the leader of Congress, leads this nation, and I did not add, this nation leads the world, because I do not want to inflict on you the responsibility.

The love which you have for instruction and for knowledge we in France have, too, and it was one of the things that struck most you Americans who were just coming into your indepen-

dence when the army of Rochambeau and Lafayette arrived in this country. The people at New Haven were struck by the fact that if Rochambeau could not speak English, there was no reason why it was an impossibility to talk with him, and the president of Yale welcomed him in Latin, and the sturdy old soldier replied in Latin, which shows another reason why you should retain your study of the classical subjects.

In France we have that fondness for studies, and it is not a way of speaking to say that when the war was over we had in the parts ravaged by the Germans not one church left, not one municipal building, not one school. There were forty-three hundred absolutely destroyed. The next year, after twelve months, three thousand schools were at work again; with means at their disposal, though some of them were so poor that a wall painted black did duty for those numbers and spheres, and girls dancing on the sward, which were described this morning by your president when he bestowed a well-deserved degree on Professor Olds. Such is our way. All schools are full.

Now, Americans come to Paris, to Lyons, to Grenoble, to many of our universities. They did not come in former times. They listened to what the Germans said, and the Germans said, "Don't go anywhere but to Germany." And so you, being kindly disposed and optimists and ready believers, went to Germany. The Germans knew better, and while they sent you to Germany they went to France, and it was a very extraordinary thing that the year before the war there were twice as many Germans learning in Paris as there were Americans. The tables have been turned. You know better now and you will not have to regret ever coming to

Paris any more than our young people will have to regret coming to America. We need both. Both nations need to understand each other. The process of selecting each other's qualities and developing them will be of the utmost influence, as your president said. You must remain American; we must remain French; the British must remain British. But there is a substructure which must be common to us all on which to raise the culture of our race. It will be a common ground made easy by that intercourse, and that intercourse is now made easy by books, for books can travel and are translated so that the fountains of knowledge may be at the disposal of each. But each nation must develop her own specialties, those which, owing to her ability, her history, she is best fitted for. The uniformity of all nations is not to be desired. But they can be brought closer. There are some nations which should be excluded until the day which we hope the angels will see, when our former enemies pay their debts. We do not hope that will be today or tomorrow, or next year, or perhaps in a hundred years,—the day when they strike their breasts and say, "We are sorry. We regret at last." That day is the day of peace.

Recently I was present at a similar ceremony where a man was applauded, a man who is admired by the whole United States and by my country, too. President Harding was present. The President of the United States said, "You young men who leave the university, do not think that the time for you to learn is finished. You have simply the tools in your hands in order to work your way." Nothing is truer, and the thing is obvious, if you remember the name given to the festivities which

terminate the year of studies, the Commencement. That word dates back to the early Middle Ages. It was *inceptio*, when the degree was conferred. It was not the end of the studies, it was the *inceptio* of the studies. It was the beginning of the practical, working, useful life. So all those men who leave the university, who leave their beloved college, will try to use the tools in their hands and to reach a goal. And what goal will it be?

You know the song—some of you may know it—of the French author, Gustave Nadaud, "Carcassonne." It is the story of a poor peasant who lives not far from the famous southern city of Carcassonne. I have seen this city of three walls and a beautiful cathedral and all sorts of beautiful things. And that peasant on his little farm says, "For a great many years now I am an old man; I have longed to see Carcassonne. It is veiled to me by the hills. It is five leagues away, and if one year the crops were good and the children were well and everything was all right, I would go and see Carcassonne. They say that in Carcassonne there is a beautiful church and handsome buildings and one bishop and two generals and there it is always Sunday; they always wear Sunday clothes. And I long for Carcassonne." And then everything went well one year. The crops were good and the children were all well, and the peasant decides that tomorrow he will start for Carcassonne. And in that night he dies and he has never seen Carcassonne. And everybody in life has a Carcassonne.

Well, it is a sad tale. An admirable answer has been made by an American poet, Edward Robeson Taylor of San Francisco. He is a very old man now, nearly eighty, and he has written a

poem that should be engraved in the heart of every man. It is called "Carcassonne Attained." How can one reach that goal that we all have when we start in life? By selecting a goal that no one can remove from us nor prevent from attaining because that goal must be within ourselves. And he says how the ambitious, the profiteer man will never reach Carcassonne.

And then I must read you his conclusion:

"While he that lives from day to day

In kindness to do his part,
Who lifts the fallen on his way,"—

as we have done, some of us, of late, in the war—

"And meets the world with dauntless heart;

Who with a purpose strong as steel
No toilsome road would ever shun,
With treasure more than gold can feel
Forever dwells in Carcassonne!"

The real thing that we most need: Choose in life, not a thing that is outside of us, but a thing that is inside, and that thing that is inside, well attended to, will allow us without any effort to reach the plane for which long labor and our college has prepared us, whether it be the vice presidency of the United States or the speakership of the House. In so doing, the men who are acting that way simply continue and are imbued with the spirit of the United States, with the spirit of the best French or American universities. May that spirit continue forever.

MR. GILLET: When I was in college I used to see around the town a young boy, obviously a native of Japan, who showed in a singular manner those traits of courtesy and kindness and refinement so characteristic of that great nation. And later, having fitted here for college, he entered Amherst

College. He was one of those whom Japan with marvelous intelligence, not satisfied with her own erudition, sent out to add to it the erudition of other nations. The relations between us and that country have always been of the friendliest and most cordial character.

One of the most thrilling experiences of my life was an evening about fifteen years ago in Tokyo when a party of Americans was about leaving that city. As we went to the railroad station, the enormous plaza was packed with people, most of them bearing their lovely lanterns, in an excited and expectant frame of mind, and when the daughter of the American president, Miss Roosevelt, went out on the balcony of the station and bowed continuously to the assemblage, there was such a frenzy of wild enthusiasm as I have never seen elsewhere. It was an exhibition of the kindness and good will of the Japanese towards the United States. We have always reciprocated it. I trust that that friendliness which has been traditional and has always continued, may never be broken.

One of the links to our cordial intimacy and good fellowship is the Amherst graduate, Baron Kanda, who will now address you.

BARON KANDA'S ADDRESS

Mr. Chairman, Your Excellencies,
Ladies and Gentlemen:

It is a rare pleasure for me to be present on this memorable day, and a great honor to be invited to address you on an occasion which will be forever inscribed in letters of gold in the history of Amherst College.

Since my arrival in Amherst on Saturday, I have been almost overcome by the succession of pleasant surprises; but to find my name among the speakers

here, and linked, too, with such distinguished names, was the greatest surprise of all. I feel, however, somewhat relieved to think that you, Mr. Chairman, have wisely flanked me, like a Greek phalanx, with strong forces both in front and at the rear. I am told that an after dinner speech should be like a young lady's dress, just long enough to cover the subject and short enough to hold the attention. If I should attempt to cover the whole subject it would carry me beyond the limits of a post-prandial speech. I fear, therefore, my talk will be like the kimono, which covers everything and touches nothing.

Forty-two years after graduation to come back to the bosom of one's Alma Mater, you, my fellow alumni, can well imagine might fill any heart with joy and gladness; but you cannot realize what such an experience means to one who once came a stranger from a far distant land and found, in this most beautiful spot on earth, teachers and friends who received him with open arms and gave him all the benefits and privileges of a Christian home and community.

The great honor which my Alma Mater has conferred upon me far outweighs any contribution of mine to the cause of education in my country. I look upon it, therefore, more as a stimulus and inspiration for my future labors, in which I shall always endeavor to uphold the Amherst ideal that education must not confine itself to the cultivation of the intellect only, but must be grounded also on deep moral foundations. This is the very principle which was advocated, just half a century ago, both by President Stearns and by President Seelye, in their replies to the questionnaire of one of our greatest statesmen and educators; and to realize this

ideal is one of the most important problems which my country has yet to solve.

I should be both selfish and ungrateful were I to take the honor I have received today in a personal way only. To me it has a deeper significance—it is a symbol of America's sincere interest in the progress and development of Japan. Japan had an ancient civilization and culture before Portuguese and Spanish traders found their way to Marco Polo's Ziphangu. Christian propaganda, which soon followed, was so successful that in the sixteenth century there were no less than 150,000 converts, including many of the Daimyos or hereditary nobility of the land. But when Church became mixed up with State then persecution followed, and Japan shut herself up from further intercourse with the west. The first American ship that touched her shores was a 200-ton schooner, the Franklin, which sailed from Boston on December 11, 1798, and called at Japan on her way to Batavia. Her well-meant overtures to draw Japan into trade relations with America were, however, not welcomed, though her officers and crew were courteously received, and as courteously dismissed. Half a century passed, when, in 1853, Commodore Perry knocked at her gates and prevailed upon Japan to abandon her policy of seclusion and isolation, and to enter into friendly relations of trade and commerce with the new world. Japan saw that America's motives were not selfish aggrandizement but friendship for mutual benefit. She put her hand of confidence into that of America, and opened her doors as America had opened hers to Japan. Thenceforth it has been one continuous history of indebtedness of Japan to America and

of ever increasing mutual interdependence.

It was America that lent us, in the early seventies, Dr. David Murray of Albany, who organized the new educational system of the country; that lent us Colonel William S. Clark, president of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, and his able body of assistants, to establish the Sapporo Agricultural College, which has produced a group of remarkable men in various fields of activity both at home and abroad; that lent us Dr. Edward S. Morse, the first professor of zoölogy in the Imperial University of Tokyo; Ernest F. Fenolosa, the first professor of political economy, philosophy and the fine arts in the same university; Dr. William E. Griffis, the author of "The Mikado's Empire;" Dr. George A. Leland, of the class of 1874, the founder of physical culture in our schools, which had such a far-reaching influence in building up the physique of our rising generation; Mr. Louis B. Mason, the first to introduce music into Japanese schools; and last but not least, Lafcadio Hearn, the most sympathetic and faithful interpreter of the Japanese mind to the western world.

It was to America that Japan chiefly looked for guidance and help not only in the sphere of education, but in the construction of railways, in the establishment of post and telegraph systems, banks, technical and commercial schools, and various other economic and industrial institutions. Harvard, Yale, Columbia, Johns Hopkins, Chicago and a score of other American institutions of learning have furnished presidents and teachers of the Imperial Universities, ambassadors, statesmen, scholars and business men. Amherst has furnished preëminently religious and spiritual leaders of our people, of whom

the best known is Joseph Neesima, founder and first president of Doshisha University.

To the minds of those who cherish the memory of Japan's debt to America, the honor conferred upon me is but another link in the chain which will strengthen the bond of mutual understanding and sympathy between the two peoples. The exaggerated talk of friction, of strained relations, even of war, are the spawn of a yellow press and offspring of self-seeking Jingoism. The world is small and is growing smaller every day. It is but natural that there should arise many questions between two progressive nations in which their interests clash; but there is no question that cannot be solved by peaceable negotiations if both parties are patient enough to arrive at a thorough mutual understanding. These trifling rumors are mere ripples on the surface; the great ocean of mutual confidence and time-honored friendship is calm in its profound depths, and may it ever remain so for the sake of the peace and happiness not only of America and Japan but of the whole world.

MR. GILLET: He is a clever man who selects for himself a good ancestor, and the founders of Amherst College showed that cleverness. Lord Jeffery has a claim to the good will of the American people which I think is not universally understood. I read in Trevelyan's "History of the American Revolution" this extract:

"By January, 1775, George the Third had reconsidered the favourable opinion which he had formed of General Gage, and now declared him wanting in activity and decision. He proposed to confer upon Amherst the command of the troops in America, together with a commission to use his well-known influence

and popularity among the colonists for the purpose of inducing them to make their peace before recourse was had to arms George the Third undertook in person the task of appealing to Amherst's loyalty, which he endeavored further to stimulate by the offer of a peerage The veteran stated very plainly that he could not bring himself to serve against the Americans, 'to whom he had been so much obliged.' The king, with sincere regret, informed Dartmouth that Amherst could not be persuaded."

If Amherst had been persuaded, how different might have been the history of our Revolution, because we owe the fact that we were not subdued before our kind ally France came to our assistance, to the unexpected inactivity of the English commander, and if Amherst had been there, probably the Revolution would not have been accomplished. And yet this is no impeachment of his loyalty in his duty, for there were the best of Englishmen who proclaimed in Parliament that the cause of the American Revolutionists was the cause of self-government; and since then it is admitted that the cause for which we fought was the cause for which the English people had fought against their sovereigns for a thousand years, and that we, in accomplishing our enfranchisement, really overcame the tyranny of despotism. And so, my friends, Amherst—Lord Jeffery Amherst—has doubly our gratitude.

It is a singular coincidence, a most fortunate appeal to the sentiment, that today the living Lord Amherst could be with us at our Centennial. It is one of those things that do not often happen, one of those ideals which we read of in novels but seldom experience. The ancestors of Lord Jeffery of today fought side by



BARON NAIBU KANDA



VISCOUNT HOLMESDALE
THE CENTENNIAL DINNER

side with our ancestors a hundred and fifty years ago. He fought side by side with our sons and brothers and relatives in the last decade. May we not hope that always in the future if there be war, which God forbid, his ancestors' and our ancestors' spirit will still continue, and that the two nations, England and America, will always in the future fight side by side.

As a token of the good will of the Amherst family Lord Jeffery is with us and I have the honor to present him.

VISCOUNT HOLMESDALE'S ADDRESS

First and foremost, I want to try and express to you on behalf of my family our sincerest gratitude and thanks for the honor you have done us in adopting our name. My family is very proud of its ancestor, Lord Jeffery Amherst, and is still prouder of the fact that his name has been taken for such a splendid college as Amherst.

No member of the family has until now visited the College, although we do feel that we belong to it. Therefore, when my father received an invitation to be present at the Centennial Celebration, we as a family felt very glad that we should at last have an opportunity of expressing our thanks and appreciation to you personally and verbally. We also felt that that spirit of friendship and appreciation that exists in spite of the many miles of ocean that separates us might be cemented, and if possible, increased by personal relation.

Nothing would have pleased my father more than to have been present at the celebration, but owing to ill health he found it was impossible to make so long a journey. Therefore he delegated me to represent him and to convey to you his deepest expression of gratitude and thanks.

Since being here I think I can say that I have seen a very great deal of the College, and I should like to say that I have been most awfully impressed with the magnificent way it has been planned and, what is more, the way those plans have been carried out.

During the war I had the privilege of working side by side with a battalion of the American Army, and now I have been able to see the machinery that makes the manhood that forms the backbone of the American Nation, which those fellows in France so finely represented, and I am more than ever convinced that the safety of the world and the peace of the world depend very largely on the union of the English-speaking nations; that is to say, the American and the British nation should stick side by side with each other. We may have to fight for it, but if we do, we shall win. But whatever we have to do, no one of us should ever forget the fact that an absolute friendship between us is essential,—a real friendship which spells unity and strength.

I have just mentioned the word friendship, and I should like to say that although I am a stranger in the land, ever since I have been in the United States I have met with friendship, a great feeling of friendship and kindness on all sides.

I should like to say from my own personal point of view that since I have been here you have given me the time of my life. If I was to try and enumerate all the honors and the privileges that have been bestowed on me since I have been here, I should probably be talking well away into next week.

I have had the pleasure and the luck to travel over many beautiful countries, but I can honestly say that I have not

yet seen such a country as the country that lies around this College.

Before I finish I should like to say that the first time I heard that really wonderful song, "Lord Jeffery Amherst," I was extremely touched. Since then I have had the honor of shaking the author by the hand, which I was very pleased to have done.

Since the minute of my arrival here I have felt an extraordinary sense of personal interest and friendship all around me, something so strong as to be almost tangible, inexpressible in words, even if I was an orator. But you will know what I mean when I say I have been made to feel at home all the time I have been here.

Again I thank you on behalf of my family and on behalf of myself for the honor you have bestowed upon us and for the wonderful time you have given me. And I only hope I may have the opportunity to visit you here again and to welcome any member, past or present, of Amherst College in London, or any other part of England, should they ever come over, which I hope they will often. I cannot say more than thank you, which I say again.

MR. GILLET: The alumni of Amherst College have shown their loyalty, not simply by gathering here in this splendid audience, but in the last year there have been very substantial contributions to Amherst's future. No man has been more indefatigable in securing that result or been more responsible for its successful achievement than the chairman of the Executive Committee, Mr. Dwight W. Morrow, of the class of '95.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE
CENTENNIAL GIFT

Mr. Speaker, Distinguished Guests,
Men and Women of Amherst:

I have a very pleasant double duty this afternoon, first to speak as a trustee a word of thanks to the loyal alumni of Amherst College, and then as an alumnus of the College to announce to the Board of Trustees and President of the College the result of the work of the alumni during the past twelve months.

First, a word of thanks. I think I know how hard the alumni of Amherst College have worked during the past twelve months in order to bring a birthday present back to their mother, and we have not had to work without competition, because this business of college drives is getting to be a very complicated business. No well-regulated family can get along without three or four drives. The widest fame that I have been able to acquire in life has been that of being the fortunate husband of a very brilliant woman who was chairman of a campaign drive for Smith College. And my friend Bruce Barton at one of the meetings when we were trying to raise money under very great difficulties, said he was on an Amherst committee and his wife was chairman of a Wellesley committee; that they only had one boy, but they had made up their minds to send him to a correspondence school; and to make absolutely certain that he married a girl who could neither read nor write.

Knowing the trouble you have had, knowing the earnestness that you have put in it on behalf of the College, I thank the alumni for what they have done during the past twelve months.

And now, if I may change myself from a trustee into an alumnus, I would like to say just a word to the College, to the President of its Board of Trustees, and to its President. We come back, the largest body of Amherst men that has

ever met, I think, in Amherst town. We come back to this birthday celebration with our hearts full of love for this College. Through the genius of Mr. Smith, through the indefatigable labors of Professor Newlin and the hosts of workers in Amherst College and in Amherst town, you all saw last night the picture of some of those great events in Amherst's life, but the picture that made the deepest impression upon me was that picture of the conferring of the degrees upon the first graduates, the picture of President Moore giving the first two diplomas to our older brothers, and the appearance at that time of a common mother. We, the descendants of those two men, the last of the long line of Amherst graduates,—we come back to the birthday of our mother with our gift in our hands. I do not know how much the gift is because Fred Allis keeps coming up to me and adding a little more to it. Two days ago we were \$150,000 short of the \$3,000,000 that we aimed at a year ago. The gift at the present time amounts to \$3,003,418.

We have on our college rolls 4907 graduates, and over 3800 men have contributed to that gift. Eighty per cent of the graduates of Amherst College—eighty per cent of the graduates—scattered not only over this whole country but over this whole world, have contributed something to that gift.

In addition to the fund itself, there are two other gifts to announce. The wife and daughter of one of the most devoted friends of this College, Mr. John W. Simpson, have given an additional \$150,000 to serve as a fund to furnish fellowships in post-graduate work in law or in medicine or in theology or in general post-graduate study. That means that men who are on the

way to be Speaker Gilletts can have their law study assured, if their record in the College makes them, in the opinion of the faculty of this College, worthy of it; and it means that men in medicine and men who are aiming for the ministry, or aiming to be teachers, will have this College to help them in those lean years that follow their graduation.

In addition to that, we have a gift from a very devoted friend of Amherst College who died this year, the donor of the library, who has added \$200,000 for the maintenance of the library, which was left by him in memory of his brother of the class of 1867. That means that through the general gifts by the alumni, the gift by Mrs. Simpson and Miss Jean Simpson, and the Converse bequest, there have been added to the usable funds of Amherst College \$3,350,000 during the past twelve months.

I have just a word more to say. The alumni, Mr. President, President Meiklejohn,—the alumni of the College do not come back feeling that they have done much for Amherst College. They have come feeling deeply how much Amherst College has done for them. I believe that when Jacob came back to see his mother after an absence of some twenty years, coming with four wives and some twenty-two children, he was not expected to come empty handed. He came with herds and flocks, partly as a mark of affection, and partly as a bid for forgiveness for his misdeeds. And when he got to the river Jordan that he had passed over empty handed, he said, as we do today, "Lo, with my staff I passed over this Jordan, and behold I have become two companies." We bring our gift back to our mother, not in pride, but in gratitude, and after

all we have done very, very little compared to those whose work we are celebrating today. What we have done has meant very, very little to us compared to the work of those men who started this College one hundred years ago. You all know the story of the first president, President Moore. He left from his scanty store a bequest of \$4,000 to this College with the privilege to his wife to use the income, the principal to go to the College upon her death. And even with this small income, because of the love of Mrs. Moore for this College, and because the College was fighting for its life, a life that would have been lost but for the heroism of old Dr. Hitchcock, the father of the one that we call Old Doc, Mrs. Moore added the income to the principal, and upon her death, about \$3000 had been added to the principal, amounting to \$7,000, and that \$7,000 or the income from it has helped to educate every graduate of Amherst College that is here today.

Mr. Plimpton, as President of the Board of Trustees, President Meiklejohn, the alumni of Amherst College, bring their \$3,000,000 to add to that \$7,000 of President Moore. We give it to you to carry on the search for that truth that they followed and for the glory of the God that they served.

The Centennial Dinner ended with the singing of "To the Fairest College" by the whole body of alumni. The multitude then dispersed, and Amherst's Centennial passed into history.

The number of alumni registered during the five days was 1894. No count could be kept of wives, children, and casual visitors, but probably not less than five thousand people visited Amherst at some time during the celebration. It remains merely to give a list of the delegates invited from

New England colleges and preparatory schools and from a few colleges outside of New England whose presidents are graduates of Amherst. Here also is given the personnel of the committees and sub-committees in charge of the Centennial Celebration.

DELEGATES

Harvard University

Professor William Ernest Hocking,
Ph.D.

Yale University

Professor Allen Johnson, Ph.D.

Columbia University

Professor John Erskine, Ph.D., LL.D.

Brown University

Professor Edmund Burke Delabarre,
Ph.D.

Dartmouth College

Mr. Nathaniel Lewis Goodrich, M.A.,
B.L.S.

The United Chapters of Phi Beta Kappa

Professor Edwin Augustus Grosvenor,
LL.D., L.H.D.

Williams College

President Harry Augustus Garfield,
LL.D., L.H.D.

Bowdoin College

Professor Charles Theodore Burnett,
Ph.D.

Middlebury College

Professor Myron Reed Sanford,
L.H.D.

Colby College

Professor Clarence Haywood White,
M.A.

The George Washington University

Mr. Gilbert Hovey Grosvenor, M.A.

The University of Virginia

Mr. David Russell Lyman, M.D.

Trinity College

President Remsen Brinckerhoff Ogilby,
B.D., M. A.

Wesleyan University

Professor Charles Augustus Tuttle,
Ph.D., LL.D.

Marietta College

President Edward Smith Parsons,
B.D., L.H.D.

Wheaton College

President Samuel Valentine Cole,
D.D., LL. D.

Mount Holyoke College

President Mary Emma Woolley,
LL.D.

The Smithsonian Institution

Dr. Charles Greeley Abbot, D.Sc.

The University of Rochester

President Rush Rhees, LL.D., D.D.

Tufts College

President John Albert Cousens, B.A.

The Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Professor Louis Derr, S.B.

Bates College

Mr. Howard Clinton Kelly, B.A.

The Massachusetts Agricultural College

President Kenyon Leech Butterfield,
LL.D.

Dean Edward Morgan Lewis, M.A.

Dr. Charles Wellington, Ph.D.

The American University of Beirut

Professor Harold Hayden Nelson,
Ph.D.

Robert College, Constantinople

Rev. Albert William Staub, B.D.,
M.A.

The University of Maine

Mr. Ralph Woodbury Redman, B.S.

Worcester Polytechnic Institute

Professor George Henry Haynes,
Ph.D.

*New Hampshire College of Agricultural
and Mechanic Arts*

Dean Charles Pettee, C.E., LL.D.

Boston University

Dean William Marshall Warren,
Ph.D.

Smith College

President William Allan Neilson,
Ph.D., LL.D.

Wellesley College

Professor Charles Lowell Young, B.A.

The Johns Hopkins University

Professor Henry Carrington Lan-
caster, Ph.D.

Radcliffe College

Professor William Ernest Hocking,
Ph.D.

The University of Vermont

Professor Frederick William Sears,
M.D.

The Connecticut Agricultural College

President Charles Lewis Beach, B.S.

American International College

Mr. George Henry Dwight L'Amour-
eux, M.A.

Pomona College

Dr. Robert Charles Denison, D.D.

Rhode Island State College

Professor Marshall Henry Tyler, B.S.

Northland College

Dr. Rufus Cushman Flagg, D.D.

Simmons College

Professor Edward Henry Eldridge,
Ph.D.

Clark University

President Wallace Walter Atwood,
Ph.D.

Northeastern College

President Frank Palmer Speare,
M.H., M.C.S., LL.B.

*Carnegie Foundation for the Advance-
ment of Teaching*

Dr. Clyde Furst, Ph.D., Litt.D.

Connecticut College

President Benjamin Tinkham Mar-
shall, B.D., M.A.

Philips Academy

Principal Alfred Ernest Stearns,
Litt.D., L.H.D.

The Philips Exeter Academy

Principal Lewis Perry, Litt.D., L.H.D.

Deerfield Academy

Principal Frank Learoyd Boyden,
B.A.

Worcester Academy

Principal Samuel Foss Holmes, M.A.

*Williston Seminary*Principal Archibald Victor Galbraith,
M.A.*The Hill School*

Dr. Alfred Grosvenor Rolfe, Litt.D.

St. Paul's School

Mr. Frederick Edmund Sears, B.A.

*St. Mark's School*President William Greenough Thayer,
D.D.*Stearns School*

Principal Arthur French Stearns, B.A.

COMMITTEES

Centennial Celebration Committee. Chairman, Arthur Curtiss James. '89; Executive Secretary, William J. Newlin, '99. Trustees: William C. Breed, '93; Dwight W. Morrow, '95; George A. Plimpton, '76; Frank W. Stearns, '78; Williston Walker, '83. Alumni: Frederick S. Allis, '93; Frank L. Babbott, '78; Bruce F. Barton, '07; John M. Gaus, '15; Charles D. Norton, '93; Ernest M. Whitcomb, '04. Faculty: George B. Churchill, '89; William L. Cowles, '78; George D. Olds, Hon. '95; Frederic L. Thompson, '92.

Executive Committee. Chairman, Arthur Curtiss James. Members: Frederick S. Allis, George B. Churchill, William L. Cowles, John M. Gaus, Dwight W. Morrow, William J. Newlin, George D. Olds, Frederic L. Thompson, Ernest M. Whitcomb.

Finance Committee. Chairman, Ernest M. Whitcomb. Members: Dwight W. Morrow, Charles D. Norton.

Publicity Committee. Chairman, Bruce F. Barton. Members: Frederick S. Allis, William C. Esty, James S. Hamilton, Burges Johnson, John U. Reber, Trumbull White.

Program Committee. Chairman, George B. Churchill. Members: Arthur

Curtiss James, Dwight W. Morrow, William J. Newlin, George D. Olds.

Pageant Committee. Chairman, Joseph Lindon Smith. Members: William P. Bigelow, Everett Glass, Frederic L. Thompson.

Housing Committee. Chairman, Clarence W. Eastman. Members: Frederic B. Loomis, Allison W. Marsh, Joseph O. Thompson.

Commissary Committee. Chairman, Horatio E. Smith. Member: Charles E. Bennett.

Exhibits Committee. Chairman, George F. Whicher. Members: Robert S. Fletcher, Chilton L. Powell, Malcolm O. Young.

Reception Committee. Chairman, Albert P. Fitch. Members: George Brown, Francis H. Fobes, John M. Gaus, F. Stacy May.

Registration Committee. Chairman, Alfred S. Goodale. Members: Charles W. Cobb, Harold H. Plough.

Lawn Fête Committee. Chairman, Harold B. Cranshaw. Members: Townsend C. Hill, Harold C. Keith, Charles E. Kelsey, Oliver B. Merrill.

Amusement Committee. Chairman, Otto Manthey-Zorn. Member: Frederic L. Thompson.

Transportation Committee. Chairman, John D. Willard.

Women's Committee. Chairman, Mrs. T. C. Esty. Members: Mrs. F. S. Allis, Mrs. G. B. Churchill, Mrs. P. C. Phillips.

Music Committee. Chairman, William P. Bigelow. Member: Howard E. Hinners.

Committee on Ushers and Arrangements. Chairman, Geoffroy Atkinson.

Committee on President's Reception. Chairman, Frederic L. Thompson.

Assistant to the Executive Secretary: Mr. H. B. Thacher.

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“Who Was John Hancock?”

asked Thomas A. Edison in his Employment Questionnaire. “Where have I seen that name,” thought the aspirant, and answered, “President of a Life Insurance Company.”

“Who Was John Hancock?”

of whom Senator George F. Hoar of Massachusetts, said: “He wrote his name where all nations should behold it, and all time should not efface it.”

We will pay
One Hundred Dollars (\$100) for the
best answer to Mr. Edison's question.

Competition closes November 15, 1921

ADDRESS

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLICITY

John Hancock
MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

AMHERST

GRADUATES' QUARTERLY

VOL. XI—NOVEMBER, 1921—NO. 1

THE STORY OF THE CENTENNIAL GIFT

THE CENTENNIAL GIFT has passed into history as an Amherst triumph. At a time of financial depression the College appealed to its alumni for money, a large amount of it. The appeal was met to the full. As at the founding of the College, so at the end of its hundredth year, intelligence, persistence, and belief in an educational ideal surmounted all obstacles. What the determination of Colonel Graves could accomplish in 1821, the determination of scores of Amherst men could do again a century later.

A bulky file of documents, reports of district leaders and class representatives, impressions of individual workers and executives, has been prepared by the Alumni Secretary's office for deposit among the College Memorabilia. Not indeed to serve as a precedent for future drives—for, as one of the campaign slogans announced, "The best part of the Gift is that we will never have to raise it again"—but to testify to some future historian of the College with what loyalty Amherst's sons honored her hundredth birthday. To those who worked for the Gift and contributed to it the story of the campaign is of absorbing interest. In the following pages is given a brief outline of events and a few selections from the many reports and letters that show the spirit of the Centennial givers.

The Final Report of the Executive Committee has been sent to all the alumni and is reprinted below for reference. A few facts about it, however, deserve emphasis. On July 30, 1921, the total amount pledged to the Gift stood at \$3,012,069.26, and of this sum nearly one-half has already become available for the uses of the College. The number of donors was 4188, of whom 144 were

persons or institutions having no direct connection with Amherst. Of the graduates and non-graduates on the alumni list, 4044 out of 4913 contributed, or slightly more than 82 per cent. Of the graduates of the College 88 per cent. subscribed to the Gift. This remarkably high percentage is the most gratifying feature of the record.

To collect three million dollars from over four thousand givers, most of whom were earning but moderate incomes, could not be the offhand work of a few days. The experience of other colleges made it problematical whether it could be done at all. It is a matter of pride, therefore, that the entire campaign for the Gift occupied but nineteen and a half months and that the actual raising of the whole vast sum took place in the seven months between November 27, 1920, and June 22, 1921. From start to finish also it was a family affair, the work of Amherst men for Amherst College, a splendid tribute of loyalty and devotion to the Alma Mater of us all.

The year of preparation and organization began with the meeting of the Alumni Council at Amherst, November 7-9, 1919. This meeting, one of the most important ever held at Amherst, was suggested by Dean Frederick J. E. Woodbridge, '89, of Columbia University, then president of the Alumni Council, and the details were carried out by Secretary Frederick S. Allis with the aid of faculty committees. It was planned "to enable the members of the Alumni Council to become acquainted with the members of the Amherst faculty and as far as possible with the actual work of the College, its plans, its prospects, and its needs." During the two-day session the members of the Council were given an opportunity to inspect every phase of the College and to hear in outline what the administrative officers, the educational groups of the faculty, and the student organizations were doing or trying to do. Informal conferences which followed the general addresses led to frank and most interesting discussions of the policies and needs of the various departments of the College. The football team rose to the occasion with a victory over Wesleyan, and the alumni came away with more than a "reminiscent loyalty" to Amherst and with a clear realization of the work and the needs of the College. Nearly one hundred men, representing forty different classes and seven alumni associations, attended the meeting. For those

who were unable to come the "Proceedings" were printed in full and sent to every alumnus.

As a tangible start toward the organization of the Centennial Gift campaign the following resolution was adopted at the conference with the Finance Committee of the Board of Trustees:

"Voted, That this Conference recommend to the Executive Committee of the Alumni Council that it appoint a committee to act with a committee to be appointed by the trustees, the appointment of which is now respectfully requested, to formulate forthwith the financial needs of the College, and to put in operation as soon as possible a campaign for the raising of such funds as are necessary."

A joint committee of the trustees and the Alumni Council was immediately appointed, and from January to April, 1920, held meetings in New York to make a survey of the situation and a general plan of campaign. The committee reported at the regular annual meeting of the Alumni Council, held at Chicago on April 16 and 17. The Council then voted, subject to approval by the trustees (which was accorded at once), to appeal to the alumni for a Centennial Gift of \$3,000,000. The joint committee was also authorized to proceed with plans for the raising of the fund.

On May 10 the committee met at the University Club, New York City, to perfect a plan of organization. It was clear at the beginning that success could come only through the enlistment of the ablest and most devoted of Amherst men. It was also clear at the beginning that the campaign would not fail through want of capable and energetic direction. An enlistment of five thousand alumni was the ultimate goal; an enlistment of two was the first step. Those two were Arthur Curtiss James, '89, and Dwight W. Morrow, '95. The results gave added emphasis to the saying that it is the first step that counts. James was chosen chairman of the Committee of One Hundred, and Morrow chairman of the Executive Committee. Then came the selection of the younger men who were to be responsible for the carrying out of details. E. S. Wilson, '02, of New York and Stanley King, '03, of Boston were chosen vice-chairmen; Harold I. Pratt, '00, treasurer; and Frederick P. Smith, '08, executive secretary. The remaining members of the Executive Committee were George A. Plimpton, '76, William C. Breed, '93, Grosvenor H. Backus, '94, Lucius R. Eastman, '95,

Herbert L. Pratt, '95, Claude M. Fuess, '05, and Bruce Barton, '07, with Frederick S. Allis, '93, secretary of the Committee of One Hundred. To this central organization remained the task of selecting leaders of sub-committees in every district of the United States and representatives from every class.

To find the right men for the huge organization the executive secretary, Fred Smith, started on a tour of inspection—and inspiration—on July 2. His first “swing around the circle” took him to the Pacific Coast with stops to meet alumni in St. Louis, Kansas City, Denver, Salt Lake City, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Portland, Seattle, Minneapolis, Omaha, Des Moines, Chicago, Milwaukee, Detroit, and Columbus. He reported to the Executive Committee at Woods Hole, Mass., on August 20, and then started on a second trip which covered Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Buffalo, Syracuse, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Rochester, and Albany. Meanwhile the vice-chairmen and Fred Allis interviewed alumni in New England and New York City. With the data thus gathered by personal conferences, the Executive Committee met at the University Club every Friday evening throughout September, October, and November, 1920, to consider the final details and work out a schedule for the campaign. Little by little they evolved an intricate but workable machine which was to comb the country, bringing to the attention of every Amherst man the needs of the College and giving him an opportunity to contribute according to his means to the birthday present of his Alma Mater.

The names of the district leaders and the class representatives were announced at the meeting of November 19–20, and were printed in the QUARTERLY for November, 1920, but a word must be said here of their quality. The district leaders were a remarkable group of men. Each was picked from his district as the man whose ability and influence and devotion to Amherst would insure success in the intensive drive. There were practically no refusals of appointments, though acceptance meant the hardest kind of work and in many cases an unmeasured amount of self-sacrifice. Every member of the organization, from James and Morrow to the youngest team members, said “Aye, aye, sir,” when the call came. It was a wonderful testimony to Amherst's hold upon the heart-strings of her sons. The same is true of the class representatives. They, too, were a remarkable group, able fellows, magnetic and

likable, whose slogan was 100 per cent., and who for three months ate, slept, and thought Amherst and the class record. And under the direction of these men the team workers, scores of them, left their posts in high places of government, left their seats in the Stock Exchange, left their pulpits, their desks, and their offices, and for ten days gave themselves without stint for the College they loved.

But this is to anticipate. While the Executive Committee was completing the preparations for the active drive, a campaign of enthusiasm was begun. Pioneers in this movement were two stalwart sons of Amherst—one an adopted son but by every tie of affection our own—Acting President George D. Olds and Professor John M. Tyler, '73. On October 13 President Olds started for the Pacific Coast, meeting groups of alumni in Chicago, Ann Arbor, Des Moines, Omaha, Minneapolis, Seattle, Portland, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Salt Lake City, Denver, and St. Louis. A little later Professor Tyler made a shorter circuit through Middle Western cities, including Erie, Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and Pittsburgh. The visits of these two men were much appreciated by alumni in centers distant from Amherst, for they told of what the College was doing as no other two men could. Affection for Amherst existed in the hearts of hundreds of alumni before the campaign began. To awaken it into active life was the task of Olds and Tyler, and they were eminently successful, as the team workers found when the time came to bring that affection to bear upon the dotted line.

The campaign of enthusiasm came to a whirlwind finish during the last ten days of November. On November 19 and 20 the Executive Committee, Committee of One Hundred, district chairmen, class representatives, and other alumni met in Amherst to survey again the College and its needs, study the methods which were to be used in the campaign for subscriptions, and arouse alumni enthusiasm. The football team took care of the last factor by defeating Williams. The newly elected Vice-President of the United States lent his presence to the occasion. The story of the meeting in detail may be read in the *QUARTERLY* for February, 1921. At least one representative went back to every district afterwards with every fiber of his being thrilling with infectious enthusiasm.

On the following Monday, November 22, the official campaign booklet, entitled "The Gift of Amherst's Sons to their Alma Mater on Her Hundredth Birthday," by Bruce Barton, '07, was mailed to every Amherst man.

Finally, on Saturday evening, November 27, alumni gathered in twenty-one district capitals to celebrate the "birthday" of Lord Jeffery Amherst and to prepare for the Centennial of the College. Members of the faculty and prominent alumni were sent out to speak at the various dinners and a large percentage of alumni in each district attended. A cable from President Meiklejohn, a telegram from Acting President Olds, and messages from every district capital were read at each dinner. The story of the recent Williams game mingled with reminiscences of the past. The Amherst spirit flowed freely. After the Lord Jeffery Night dinners nothing more could be desired in the way of enthusiasm.

The intensive campaign for subscriptions opened on November 29 and closed on December 8. In every district an attempt was made to get in touch with every Amherst man in the district and to offer him the opportunity of his life to repay a part of what he owed to Amherst College. District leaders gave up their business and worked eighteen hours a day to reach a voluntarily imposed quota. In the larger centers rival teams covered miles of city blocks, routing out Amherst men from homes, factories, and offices. They met at luncheon, compared totals, swapped heartening experiences, and tore out again to cover more miles of pavement. As a result of the ten-days' effort the subscriptions to the Centennial Gift on December 8 totalled approximately \$2,500,000. This figure includes the \$300,000 conditionally offered by the General Education Board and earned by the pledges received during the intensive campaign. Five-sixths of the work was done.

Trumbull White, '90, in the *QUARTERLY* for February, 1921, has given his impressions of the intensive campaign in New York City. More reports are now available from other districts, but they all tell the same story of intelligent organization on the part of the leaders and cheerful, unflagging devotion on the part of the workers. "Those who did the work," writes the chairman of the executive committee of the Eastern Massachusetts district, "did it with joy and enthusiasm. They gave it the right of way during the whole period, and much of it was done at a real sacrifice to

those who did it; but there was no complaint. Everybody seemed to feel that the one occasion of his lifetime had arrived in which he had the privilege of doing something for the College as a partial repayment to her for the greater service she had rendered him."

When the highest possible praise has been rendered to leaders and campaign workers, however, it still remains true that the ultimate factor in the success of the Gift was the deep attachment of the alumni as a whole to the College. No argument was necessary; they were ready and eager to a man to come forward with their contributions, giving in many instances far in excess of their means. A few notes from the experiences of the workers will illustrate the spirit with which Amherst's appeal was met. Incidentally these stories also illustrate the cheerful persistence of the workers in the campaign.

A team worker in the Eastern Massachusetts district writes: "You will recall possibly that I was assigned certain names in Newburyport and Haverhill. Upon my arrival in Newburyport, I found the minister whose card I had, had not lived there for three or four years, but had moved to Northampton, N. H., about twenty-five miles beyond. I decided to try and find him, and when I got to Northampton, found that he had moved from there to Stratham, N. H., about eight miles beyond. On arriving at Stratham, I made inquiry, and his house was pointed out to me, but I found the house vacant and a notice on the door which read, 'Moved to Wellesley, Mass., for the winter.' On my return to headquarters, they gave this man's card to someone else, and he finally located the minister in Boston. I understand he made a small pledge. Later, after he learned the distance I had traveled to locate him, he doubled his pledge.

"On my way back, I stopped at Haverhill, where I had the name of a minister of the class of 1857. . . . He was very much touched when I told him what I had come for, and asked me in. He said he was ninety-one years old, and had not talked with an Amherst man for some time. He said that in his earlier life he had given a church to one town and a library to another, but had recently met with severe reverses and had lost practically everything. But he felt he owed a great deal to Amherst, and wanted to do something at this time, and asked me if I would take back with me his contribution. He left me for about five minutes, and then

came down stairs and handed me three new one-dollar bills which he said he had set aside for Amherst. It was quite evident that this was a large amount for him, as he was very old and feeble, and in the very poorest circumstances."

From the other side of the continent (Southern California) comes this report: "It is safe to say that no Amherst man in our territory failed to receive an opportunity to do his part, and that with very few exceptions the California and Arizona alumni responded cheerfully and liberally. In one case an alumnus refused to give because Amherst had a training camp during the Great War. This man was 'agin' the government, the colleges, and the whole blamed universe, except himself and possibly Trotsky. He wrote to us, saying that he had been forced to unlearn about everything taught to him at Amherst, and we concluded that he had fully completed the process. Another alumnus, a good, conscientious old soul, was entirely out of sympathy with Amherst's adherence to the doctrines of the higher criticism, and for that reason felt forced to refuse to lend financial assistance to the College. For this man we recommend leniency, and if he should be given probation, we feel that during such period he ought to have a correspondence course from Amherst conducted by 'Tip' Tyler, with 'Davy' Todd as first assistant. One alumnus, who because of ill health and reverses was earning his living as a handy man, doing odd jobs such as chopping wood, mowing lawns, etc., gave \$100 to Amherst. He said he wanted to do the right thing and was doubtful if he had given enough. As to this man, we'll say he is a real one."

"I recall one dear man, a retired minister," writes a member of the class of 1870, "who, refusing aid from the church he had served for more than a generation and living on or off a mere pittance, sent his small but great contribution, and then voluntarily sent another and larger. The latter gift was returned, showing that a college, unlike a corporation, has a soul."

There follow excerpts from various reports:

"One of my classmates whom I called upon is a Negro who stayed in Amherst less than one year. He was out when I tried to get him first, but his brother told me that he had been hoping and expecting that somebody would call upon him for a subscription. I called later in the afternoon and got his blank. He had subscribed \$100."

"One old graduate, over ninety, too ill to see me, sent down word by his daughter: 'Have very little to give, but *must* be counted in. Put me down for five dollars. I will save it by denying myself something.' That meant on his food."

"I can at least bear witness to the fact that among the younger alumni I did not meet one in whose mind there lodged for one moment a thought that he would not contribute to the Centennial Gift. Each man that I approached gave gladly to the limit of his ability, not based on his financial strength at present, but based on what he thought he ought to be able to do if his fondest dreams came true in the next five years."

"One man at a small college in Iowa, who has a large family to support and a very small salary to do it on, finally wrote that he would borrow \$25 and send that in as his contribution. I know that we had even smaller sums from others in the class."

"I have but one incident in the history of the class campaign that seems to me worthy to be preserved in the history of Amherst. That is the donation (in memoriam) of five dollars to the Centennial Gift by the widow of a classmate and her two daughters who are working in the Agricultural Library in Washington for their daily bread. To me this is the Widow's Mite which sanctifies and glorifies the Centennial Gift."

These instances—and their number might be increased many times—show that the Centennial Gift was not a rich man's contribution to a privileged institution. It was the contribution of rich and poor alike, all giving till it hurt, the smaller gifts often representing the greater sacrifices. As an offering of devotion it is worthy to be added to the Charity Fund of \$50,000 with which the College started.

On January 10, 1921, the New York headquarters were closed and the records of the Gift transferred to the office of the Secretary of the Alumni Council at Amherst. Then followed a period of solicitation through class committees who worked steadily and persistently toward the goal of 100 per cent. subscription. With what success they labored, writing letters and getting in personal touch with missing classmates, the percentages of the final report testify. Six classes achieved an absolute 100 per cent., not counting the four undergraduate classes, who all subscribed to a man. The class of 1861 celebrated the sixtieth anniversary of its graduation

by pledging its eight surviving members; 1868 with twenty-four members signed up every man. The class of 1880 failed of 100 per cent. only because one of its sixty-six members could not be located. The class of 1915, with 137 members, enlisted 132 in the Gift. Outside of the 100 per cent. classes, 1858, 1860, 1864, 1880, and 1919 secured a subscription from every graduate member on their rolls; 1854, 1859, 1863, 1870, 1901, 1908, and 1915 pledged every graduate but one. How many classes went over the top morally may be shown by one example chosen from well down the list: The class of 1875 tied with 1884 for twelfth place in the final record with 27 members out of 31 pledged. None of the remaining four members of the class, technically on its roll, have been heard from in years. Their addresses are unknown. They may be dead. Every member of the class who could be located made a contribution. Only seven classes out of sixty-nine failed to pledge at least 70 per cent. of their members, graduate and non-graduate.

At nine o'clock in the morning of June 22, Centennial Day, the treasurer of the Gift reported total subscriptions of \$2,844,118.69, which, with the Converse gift for Memorial Scholarships made a total of \$2,894,118.69. Between failure and success lay a gulf of \$105,881.31, and the Centennial Dinner was only three hours away. At this point a committee of the faithful came to the rescue. The Secretary of the Alumni Council writes modestly, "It was only necessary to tell the facts to some thirty-three men, to tell them by long-distance telephone, and on the Campus, and as they gathered for the dinner." (We might add, it was only necessary for the right men to do the talking.) At any rate, in those three hours \$109,299.50 was pledged in amounts ranging from \$10,000 to \$50. When the two thousand men sitting at dinner in the mammoth tent were told that the goal had been passed, the cheers which were given would have taken the roof off of anything but a tent. Those who had worked and given must have felt repaid.

Of the objects for which the Gift was donated, one—the increase of teachers' salaries—was put into effect at the beginning of the year 1920-21, and fully one-half of the Gift will be used to maintain salaries at the new scale. As the last half of the Gift is paid up, two projects dear to the hearts of the alumni will receive early attention: the enlargement of the Gymnasium and the develop-

ment of Hitchcock Field. The building of a Commons, the establishing of an endowment for student activities, and the remodeling of the Church are also being considered.

But, of course, the ultimate value of the Centennial Gift campaign lies in something less tangible than buildings, and tennis courts, and salaries. The last and truest word is spoken by Mr. George A. Plimpton, president of the Board of Trustees and member of the Executive Committee:

“In thinking over our recent achievement,” he writes, “I am not at all sure that the important fact about the Centennial Gift was the raising of so large a sum of money in so short a time. Heaven knows that was important; in fact, I do not know how the College could have continued its work without that money. But of even greater significance, I believe, is the spirit of enthusiastic loyalty which the working together to secure that fund evoked. Our men worked for that Centennial Gift as they had never worked together, and it is this spirit of unselfish devotion to Amherst which gives me such confidence in the future. Every alumnus who sacrificed something to make a contribution himself, who worked perseveringly to get others to contribute, renewed his interest in the old college, and I believe this interest is here to stay.”

APPENDIX

TO THE STORY OF THE CENTENNIAL GIFT

SLOGANS AND SIGNS CARRIED BY ALUMNI IN THE PARADE TO PRATT FIELD, NOVEMBER 20, 1920, AND AFTERWARD DISPLAYED AT THE RALLY IN COLLEGE HALL

The gift of Amherst's sons to their Alma Mater on her hundredth birthday.

Amherst is making her first and *only* appeal to her alumni.

One hundred years old,
One hundred per cent. givers.

A hundred hour campaign for a hundred year old college.

The greatest dividend from any gift will not equal the dividend of every alumnus giving.

Amherst needs the money. It needs *more* a gift from every alumnus.

He who has given all in cash has not given enough.

Sign up today: five years to pay.

The life line for Amherst is the dotted line. Sign up today.

Coolidge won by six million: Amherst needs three.

She's a little Yankee college: yank her out of the hole.

We want the best Gym, by Gyminy.

Who was Old Doc? You know who he was. Let's make Hitchcock Field a monument to him.

Want to hear a good wheeze? Listen to the college church organ.

\$3,000,000 to make Amherst the Tiffany of the teaching business.

Even a Prof. should live at a profit.

Amherst helped you get a better job; help her do her job better.

The best part of the Gift is that we will never have to raise it again.

Raising a Gift is like raising a Boy. Once it's raised, it's raised.

To build the Commons we need lots of common. Also preferred.

Lives of great men all remind us,

If we only *give* enough,

We can make the boys behind us

Think the old boys were great stuff.

Tom, Tom, the Piper's son,
Graduated in nought one.

He saved his money from the start,
And gave to Amherst, bless his heart.

Mary runs a boarding house,
And her lamb is very tough.
But never mind, when the Commons comes,
The lamb will be tender enough.

Lord Jeffery Amherst was a soldier of the king,

When he came from across the wave.
If we don't put across this Centennial thing

Old Jeff will turn in his grave.

There was a man in our town,
And he was wise on facts,
He made his gift to Amherst,
And deducted from his tax.

Hey diddle diddle, the cat and the fiddle,
The cow jumped over the moon.
But the jump that she made
Will be put in the shade,
By the jump that the Gift will take soon.

Little Jack Horner
Came from Hicks Corner
To Amherst, and took his degree.
"Sure I'll give a lift,"
He said, "to the Gift,
This place was the making of me."

Sing a song of sixpence,
Pocket full of rye (Question, which pocket?)

Three million bucks for Amherst
From the a-lum-ni.

When the bucks are gathered,
All the profs. will sing,
"Lord Jeffery Amherst was a soldier of the King."

Hickory, dickory dock,
We'll paint the college clock.
And fix the Gym,
Though our meals be slim,
And our watches go in lock.

SPEAKERS AT THE LORD JEFFERY NIGHT DINNERS

November 27, 1920

BOSTON, *Faculty*, Acting-President George D. Olds, *Alumni*, Rev. George G. Phipps '62, Donald D. McKay '09, Charles A. Andrews '95, Dwight W. Morrow '95; WORCESTER, *Faculty*, Prof. Raymond G. Gettell, Prof. S. L. Garrison, *Alumni*, Dr. Gordon Berry '02, Edward T. Esty '97, Dr. Lamson Allen '79; SPRINGFIELD, *Faculty*, Prof. Benjamin K. Emerson '65, *Alumni*, Bruce Barton '07, Nathan P. Avery '91, Frederick S. Allis '93, *Guests*, Mrs. Dwight W. Morrow; PITTSFIELD, *Alumni*, C. E. Hibbard '67, W. D. Goodwin '88, W. L. Tower '93; HARTFORD, *Guests*, President Remsen M. Ogilby of Trinity College, *Faculty*, Dr. Albert Parker Fiteh, *Alumni*, George S. Conant '78, S. H. Williams '85, Percy Boynton '97, E. W. Pelton '01; PROVIDENCE, *Faculty*, Prof. John M. Tyler '73, *Alumni*, Rev. Frank E. Butler '84, William B. Greenough '88, Charles F. Stearns '89, Lucius F. C. Garvin '62; NEW YORK, *Faculty*, Prof. John M. Tyler, Prof. William J. Newlin, *Alumni*, Vice-President Calvin Coolidge '95, Chief Justice Arthur P. Rugg '83; SYRACUSE, *Faculty*, Prof. Walter W. Stewart, *Alumni*, Trumbull White '90, William K. Wickes '70, Edwin Duffey '90, *Undergraduates*, L. Sumner Pruyne '21; ROCHESTER, *Faculty*, Prof. Harry deForest Smith, *Alumni*, Walter H. Knapp '79, Roland D.

Wood '20; PHILADELPHIA, *Faculty*, Horatio E. Smith '08, *Alumni*, Charles S. Whitman '90, Samuel D. Warriner '88, William D. Tracy '08, Rev. F. A. Griffin '98, Rev. Charles S. Mills '82, Robert P. Esty '97, Dr. Clinton A. Strong '98; WASHINGTON, D. C., *Alumni*, Rev. Jason Pierce '02, Judge Henry Stockbridge '77, Speaker Frederick H. Gillett '74; CLEVELAND, *Faculty*, Prof. Frederick L. Thompson '92, *Alumni*, Charles K. Arter '98, Charles H. Sibley '91; CHICAGO, *Faculty*, Prof. Edwin A. Grosvenor, *Alumni*, George H. Lounsbury '92, Josiah T. Reade '56, Morton Snyder '06, Prof. Burges Johnson '99; INDIANAPOLIS, *Faculty*, Prof. Charles W. Cobb '97, *Alumni*, Robert D. Eaglesfield '09; ST. LOUIS, *Faculty*, Prof. Thomas C. Esty '93, *Alumni*, Luther Ely Smith '94, Clarence Francis '10, *Guests*, Mr. Finnerman; DETROIT, *Faculty*, Prof. George F. Whicher '10, *Alumni*, Robert B. Alling '10, Rev. John Timothy Stone '91; DES MOINES, General Speaking; MINNEAPOLIS, *Alumni*, Herbert L. Bridgman '66, Prof. Richard E. Burton '82, Stuart W. Wells '00, Joseph R. Kingman '83; KANSAS CITY, *Alumni*, Mark D. Mitchell; DENVER, *Alumni*, Calvin H. Morse '83; SAN FRANCISCO, *Alumni*, Willard P. Smith '88.

CAMPAIGN SONGS

Marching Song of the Alumni

Tune: *Battle Hymn of the Republic*

Our eyes have seen the beauty of old
Amherst on the hill,
We have yielded to her spirit, we have
answered to her will,
And now that She has summoned us,
She finds us loyal still,
For Her we're marching on.

Glory, glory to old Amherst,
Glory, glory to old Amherst,
Glory, glory to old Amherst,
And all her loyal men.

Through four bright years She held us
in the spell of college days,

She wrestled with our manners, and She
tried to mend our ways,
And now when She is testing us, She
finds it really pays,
To turn out Amherst men.

Glory, glory to old Amherst,
Glory, glory to old Amherst,
Glory, glory to old Amherst,
And her five thousand men.

And now in eager comradeship we sac-
rifice and give,
That all that Amherst stands for be
approved, and made to live
In a richer, fuller service to the sons
that time may give,
When we have all marched on.

Glory, glory to old Amherst,
 Glory, glory to old Amherst,
 Glory, glory to old Amherst,
 And all her honored men.

The Sidewalks of New York

East side, west side, all around the town,
 Manhattan, Bronx and Brooklyn, we've
 patrolled them up and down.
 Our shoes were full of blisters,
 Our mouths were full of talk,
 But we saw them sign on the dotted line
 In little old New York.

Inside, outside, up the stairs and down,
 We even went to Jersey and we never
 got a frown.

By subway, train, and flivver, but
 mostly it was walk.
 We've had some fun, we've got the mon,
 In little old New York.

In the Good Old Summer Time

In the good old summer time,
 In the good old summer time,
 Old Amherst gets three million—
 Have you seen the figures climb?
 We'll all be there to celebrate,
 To miss would be a crime,
 It's coming soon, Centennial June,
 In the good old summer time.

Give to Her Only of thy Coin
 Tune: "*Drink to me only with thine eyes*"

Give to her only of thy coin,
 And I will match with mine;
 Write out a check within a week,
 Or sign on the dotted line.
 The love that in thy heart abides
 Assures a gift from thee.
 We Amherst men, where'er we live,
 Are good for a Million—yea, Three!

As Amherst waits from day to day
 To hear from each loyal son,
 May rising totals soon proclaim,
 "Centennial Goal is Won!"
 The best we have we got from Her,
 And of our best we give.
 The Amherst of a hundred years
 Shall prosper, and grow, and live!

New York Songs

Oh, bring the dough home, boys,
 It will not come alone.
 It used to buy a high ball clear,

But now not one real beer.
 It should be going Amherst way
 For there the Profs. need coal;
 And when we get the fund all raised,
 We'll have Amherst out o' the hole.

Hail, hail, the gang's all here!
 Watch us get the money, boys,
 Watch us get the money.
 Hail, hail, the gang's all here,
 The purple team is out to win.

First he gave encouragement
 And then he gave a cheer,
 And then he grabbed my fountain-pen
 And said, "Do I sign here?"

Chorus

Well, as we go marching
 And the Gift begins to grow
 You can hear the team a-shouting,
 "The purple clock is ticking, see it go!"

Purple Campaign Song

Old Amherst's out for business,
 Three cheers for every man!
 We're going to win the victory,
 If pluck and spirit can.
 And as our boys get down to work
 Our quota melts away,
 And we'll telegraph to Amherst,
 And this is what we'll say:

Chorus

Well, are we on top?
 I just guess we are,
 We'll make the Amherst fund
 Look like three million, three million.
 The Trustees will know
 What to do with the dough:
 For old Amherst is marching on to glory.

Boston Songs

Tune: "*Hand me down my bonnet*"

Hand me down a nickel,
 Hand me down a dime,
 Hand me down a quarter, Bill,
 We're going to have a time!
 Hand me down a dollar,
 Oh, hand me down a five,
 Then hand me down a ten spot, Bill,
 It's time to look alive.

Chorus

We will, as we go marching,
 Put three millions in the bank, boys;
 You can hear the people shouting,
 "Amherst men are out to get the dough."

First he gave a nickel,
Then he gave a dime,
Then he gave me twenty-five cents,
I had a heck of a time. Well—
Come across with fifty, Bill,
Oh, come across again,
Come across with all you've got,
Just stop when I say When.

Tune: *Paige's Horse*

Amherst says she needs three million
Just to keep her going strong,
So we're going to have it ready
When her birthday comes along.
Every man is stepping forward
Proud to answer Amherst's call,
And her hundredth birthday present
Is the work of each and all.

Tune: *Smiles*

There are some who'll give a thousand,

There are some who'll give much more;
And if any one should give a million,
You can bet it wouldn't make us sore.
One by one we're rolling up the total,
Every man signs up to do his share,
Be it fifty cents or fifty thousand,
When they count up we'll all be there.

Tune: *Paige's Horse*

Paige's watch is in the pawnshop,
Paige's sleigh is now in hock,
We have taken every dollar
From the bottom of his sock.

Chorus

Let the chapel bell be ringing,
That three million is no joke,
Let your hand be reaching, reaching,
For your cash,—Give till you're broke.

AMHERST ALUMNI AS LEADERS

WALTER F. WILLCOX

HUXLEY told us, "The whole of modern thought is steeped in science." Now science rests solidly upon numbering and measuring; as Goethe said: "Figures rule the world; at least they reveal how the world is ruled." After it had been accumulating dust for sixteen years in the limbo of discarded guesses the greatest divination of the modern world, the law of gravitation, was brought again to light and raised to a throne in the kingdom of science, because new and more accurate measurements proved that it was entitled to that new position. Similarly astronomy's latest triumph apparently establishing the theory of relativity became possible only through refinements of measurement which a few years ago were far beyond the powers of man.

In developing methods of measurement the social sciences have followed haltingly in the wake of the physical and biological sciences. Yet each year sees an advance in the application of precise quantitative methods to the study of mankind. That the methods of measurement in this field are still far from precise must be admitted. The point to be stressed, however, is that social measurements are extending and improving. Whoever introduces measurement where before it was unknown or displaces a poor measure by a better has rendered a service to the subject he is studying and by so much widened the field of science.

If the present study has any value, that value, I conceive, lies not in its results but in the method of measurement by which it approaches a question of social life. That question is, What is the amount of influence exerted upon American life by the stream of college graduates poured into it in swelling numbers? What is the share of the graduates of Amherst College in that influence?

1. What is the number of college graduates in the United States today?

By college graduates I mean holders of one of the degrees usually conferred at the end of a general or liberal course of study, namely Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Science, Bachelor of Philosophy, or Bachelor of Letters. This narrow definition is chosen

partly because it suits my special problem, which is to estimate the contribution of colleges conferring those degrees, especially Amherst College, and partly because those degrees have been conferred for a generation or more and evidence about their holders is obtainable as it is not about the holders of professional degrees.

Both of the reasons just mentioned indicate another limitation of the definition by excluding women graduates. In the above question, then, "college graduates" means men holding one of the four degrees.

No enumeration, Federal or State, reports the number of living college graduates. The answer to our question must be sought through a study of the degrees conferred each year by American colleges and universities. These are shown in the Annual Reports of the United States Commissioner of Education. From the number graduating in a series of past years and with the help of a life table it is easy to estimate the number of survivors at any specified date. In this way, the number of male college graduates as already defined is found to be approximately 358,000 in 1920.¹

2. Is the number of college graduates increasing faster than the population?

The following figures² indicate the answer:

<i>Date</i>	<i>Men at least 22 years old</i>	<i>Living Male College Graduates</i>	<i>Number per 100,000</i>
1900	20,447,000	164,500	806
1910	25,947,000	234,000	902
1920	29,354,000 ³	358,000	1,221

In the last score of years the proportion of college graduates in the male population has increased nearly one-half, three-fourths of the increase being in the second decade. As a result of this rapid increase, college graduates are on the average young men, more than half being less than thirty-seven years of age.

3. What proportion of the leaders in the United States comes from the group of college graduates?

To answer this question there is need of a comprehensive list of leaders and to know about each leader whether he was or was not a college graduate. The best available list of leaders is in the bi-

¹ See J. P. Shaw, Jr., "Statistics of College Graduates" in *Am. Stat. Assn., Publications XVII* (1920): 335-341.

² My figures differ from Mr. Shaw's, partly because I have chosen 22 rather than 20 as the limiting age and partly because some data for 1920 are now available.

³ Estimated.

ennial editions of "Who's Who in America," the sub-title of which is "A Biographical Dictionary of Notable Living Men and Women of the United States." The eleven editions cover the twenty-two year period, 1899-1921. In the preface to an early edition is an admission that the work is "somewhat partial to educational, scientific, and professional people," classes especially likely to be recruited from college graduates, and that it should "pay more attention to the capitalists, manufacturers, and men of business." Notwithstanding this bias, the book has no rival in its field and cannot be effectively supplemented by other dictionaries of contemporaries who have become notable in other lines.

In the first, second, third, sixth, and ninth of these eleven volumes, speaking for the years indicated in the first column of the following table, is a compilation of the educational statistics of persons whose names are included. From that source my material is derived.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Total Number Names</i>	<i>Number of College Graduates</i>	<i>Attended Col- lege but did not Graduate</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	
				<i>of College Graduates</i>	<i>of Non- Graduates</i>
1899-1900	8,602	3,237	933	37.6	10.8
1901-1902	11,551	4,521	965	39.1	8.3
1903-1905	14,443	5,997	1,663	41.5	11.5
1910-1911	17,546	8,529	2,049	48.7	11.7
1916-1917	21,922	11,436	2,762	52.1	12.6

These figures show that in the first volume of the series about three-eighths of the names were known to be those of college graduates, but in the summary speaking for seventeen years later the proportion had risen to more than one-half. This apparent increase is due largely to the fact that the proportion who gave no information or incomplete information about their institutional education decreased from 15.2 per cent. at the start to 8.3 per cent. at the end. So it may be better to disregard, as the volumes themselves do, the group of unknown. The proportion of college graduates among those giving the facts has been between 52 and 57 per cent. with a tendency to a larger proportion in later years. The evidence shows that more than one-half of American leaders mentioned in "Who's Who in America" come from the group of college graduates.

4. Do men and women differ in the proportion of college graduates among the leaders?

In the third volume of the series, and in that only, the needed information is furnished. Of notable women less than one-fourth (23.8 per cent.) and of notable men more than one-half (54.8 per cent.) were college graduates. As the proportion of women in the total is probably increasing, although on this point we are without information, the actual increase in the proportion of college graduates among notable men is probably greater than the figures for both sexes indicate.

5. How does the chance of achieving distinction on the part of a college graduate compare with the like chance on the part of one not a college graduate?

To answer this question two ratios are needed—the number of notable men in each ten thousand college graduates and the number of notable men in each ten thousand who are not college graduates. Unfortunately, as just explained, the sex classification is not regularly made in the figures for notable persons. In one source we have the number of notable college graduates, men and women together; in another the number of male college graduates at various dates.¹ Among the notable college graduates about three per cent. are women; among the notable persons who are not college graduates about eleven per cent. are women. The best method permitted by the sources is to compare the number of notable college graduates with the entire number of male college graduates living at the same date and the number of notable non-graduates with the entire number of male non-graduates twenty-two years of age or over. The results of this comparison appear in the following figures:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Men Holding Degree of A.B., B.S., Ph.B. or B.L.</i>	<i>Notable College Graduates both sexes</i>	<i>Number in 100,000</i>
1899-1900	164,485	3,237	1,968
1901-1902	178,379	4,521	2,534
1903-1905	199,221	5,997	3,010
1910-1911	246,364	8,529	3,461
1916-1917	310,806	11,436	3,680

¹ See J. P. Shaw, Jr., "Statistics of College Graduates" in Am. Stat. Assn., Publications XVII (1920): 335-341.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Men over 22 years of age not holding a College Degree</i>	<i>Notables not holding a College Degree</i>	<i>Number in 100,000</i>
1899-1900	20,282,000	5,365	27
1901-1902	21,368,000	7,030	33
1903-1905	22,998,000	8,446	37
1910-1911	26,301,000	9,017	34
1916-1917	28,424,000	10,486	37

The figures in the last column roughly measure the probability of achieving distinction. With their aid the probability in the two classes may be compared:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Probability of Achieving Distinction among 100,000</i>		<i>Ratio of First to Second</i>
	<i>College Graduates</i>	<i>Non-Graduates</i>	
1899-1900	1,968	27	73
1901-1902	2,534	33	77
1903-1905	3,010	37	81
1910-1911	3,461	34	102
1916-1917	3,680	37	100

The probability that a college graduate will become notable is from 75 to 100 times as great as the probability that one not a college graduate will do so. Among non-graduates this probability did not materially change in the seventeen years, but among graduates it steadily increased. During that period the names included more than doubled; among non-graduates the increase only kept pace with the growth of population; among graduates the proportion of notables almost doubled. The widening of the scope of the volume increased the advantage of college graduates over others. In these figures we find no evidence to support the view that the college and university are not meeting the needs of today as well as the old-fashioned college met the needs of the generation now passing off the stage. In fact the figures suggest that the line, in some measure a class line, separating college graduates from the rest of the community, is growing deeper and clearer and that conspicuous positions in the country are being occupied in larger and larger proportions by college graduates.

For one of these five summaries the sex difference is registered in the educational statistics and this makes more accurate comparisons possible, namely, that between notable male college graduates and all male holders of a degree, and that between notable

male non-graduates and all men over twenty-two years of age not holding degrees. Introducing this improvement lowers the ratios for 1903-1905 from 3,020 to 2,920 and from 37 to 32, and thus raises the ratio of notables among college graduates to 91 instead of 81 times that among non-graduates.

6. What is the proportion of notable men among the living alumni of the leading American colleges?

There is no material, I believe, in any published source from which an answer to this question can be derived. What is needed is, on one side, the number of male alumni, holders of one of the four degrees and living in 1920, and, on the other, the number of such alumni mentioned in the 1920-1921 edition of "Who's Who in America." In many institutions the registrars have been able to furnish the first of these two elements, and to enable me to complete this article the second have been counted by Amherst undergraduates under the supervision of the Centennial Exhibits Committee. I take this opportunity to express my deep indebtedness to both for the help they have given.

Answers from some institutions have been rejected, because it was clear that holders of other degrees than the four named had been included. Others have been omitted because of peculiar conditions at the institution. Thus the University of Virginia regularly confers the degree of A.M., which is here disregarded. The main effort has been to compare Amherst with other institutions of her general character, standing, and aims. The results appear in the following table in which the institutions are arranged in the order of increasing proportion of notables among the alumni:

<i>College or University</i>	<i>Living Alumni Holding A.B., B.S., Ph.B., B.L.</i>	<i>Number Mentioned in "Who's Who in America," 1920-1921</i>	<i>Number per 10,000</i>
Columbia	6,337	220	347
Dartmouth	5,686	201	354
Union	1,776	65	366
Rutgers	1,801	66	367
Bowdoin	2,337	90	385
Princeton	8,508	341	401
Cornell	4,817	217	450
Brown	3,980	184	462
Williams	3,100	146	471

Yale	15,938	752	472
Oberlin	2,052	100	488
Hamilton	1,626	83	510
Rochester	1,506	85	564
Harvard	17,111	1,193	698
Wesleyan	2,228	158	709
Amherst	3,523	306	869

The preceding figures show that Amherst College has an honorable position among her sisters in the proportion of notables among her alumni.

At this point the method of measurement reaches a limit, and it is prudent to stop where the figures stop. We cannot tell whether the prominence of Amherst graduates is due to the sort of young men who have entered Amherst, to the sort of education and inspiration they have received during their college course, or to the line of their life work after graduation. Questions arise to which no replies can be given. For example:

Has Amherst during the last fifty years trained a larger proportion of sons of clergymen than its sister colleges? Do the sons of clergymen more often than others achieve either general success or those forms of success leading to mention in the biographical dictionary? Did Amherst's early recognition and emphasis upon natural science, coupled with the ability of her teachers of science, lead a larger than the average proportion of her graduates to become scientists and teachers of science? Did the ability of her teachers of philosophy of the school of Hegel and Hickok start many on the path of speculation and theory? Did her teaching of English and of debate give her sons unusual training and skill in the ability to influence others by pen or spoken word?

Each of the foregoing questions might be answered with a "yes," but such an answer I could not defend with significant evidence, much less with proof. For the present I content myself with the facts which I have marshalled and will make no attempt at their explanation.



DR. WALTER W. PALMER

THE AMHERST ILLUSTRIOUS

WALTER W. PALMER

JOHN B. O'BRIEN

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY has this year inaugurated a departure interesting to all educators. Through a union of the College of Physicians and Surgeons with the Presbyterian Hospital, a program has developed challenging general attention and the deep interest of the medical profession in this country and abroad. If the plans as outlined are carried to a successful issue, it is possible that Columbia University will stand as the most important medical center in the world, offering the widest opportunity for modern medical instruction that the history of medicine has yet known.

It is planned to assemble on the faculty and hospital staff the foremost physicians and surgeons in the world. It has required eleven years to complete these arrangements. Work on the vast united series of new hospital and instruction buildings has already begun on the site of the old American League Baseball Park on Washington Heights, New York City.

In initiating this far-reaching enterprise, with its \$15,000,000 endowment, its physical problems of new buildings, its intricate organization, perhaps the greatest question confronting the promoters was the choice of such directors as would ensure safety and success.

The appointment of Dr. Walter W. Palmer, '05, to the position of Professor of Medicine in the College of Physicians and Surgeons and Chief of the Medical Service in the Presbyterian Hospital, was a choice immediately interesting to Amherst, the more so in that Columbia did not secure its new professor without strenuous effort, for Johns Hopkins University had offered him the headship of its Medical School and made every effort to retain his services. He likewise received similar offers from Yale University and the University of Michigan. In arriving at his final decision, Dr. Palmer stated it was his belief that the new medical center at Columbia offered him the widest field for usefulness, and this induced his casting his fortunes with that institution.

Walter Palmer is a typical Amherst man. He was an excellent student, a Phi Beta Kappa man, interested in music and other activities, and played football for four years. (In those days freshmen were eligible for the varsity.) Not only that, but he played the entire four years at left guard, captaining the team his senior year, without ever being taken out of a game either because of accident, poor playing, or rough tactics. Palmer played the game and played it straight. Dr. Phillips, in compiling an All-Amherst team recently, placed him as Amherst's best and greatest guard.

In the summer of 1904 Palmer was one of two students who went to Wyoming on the Amherst geological expedition to seek early fossil animals, driving some 800 miles with horses and wagon to find new localities. On account of the tenacity and endurance of the members of the party it was one of the very successful expeditions, remains of over thirty new animals being found. One of the earliest of the known primates was named after him, "Notharctus Palmeri."

He graduated from Harvard Medical School in 1910, served for a year as interne at the Massachusetts General Hospital, was Henry P. Wolcott Fellow in Medicine in 1912-1913 and instructor in physiological chemistry in the same years. This service was followed by two years as house physician at the Massachusetts General Hospital, after which came a year as Fellow in Medicine at Harvard. From 1915 to 1917 Dr. Palmer was assistant resident physician at the Hospital for the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, which he left to become Associate Professor of Medicine at Columbia, at the same time being appointed visiting physician at the Presbyterian Hospital. In 1919 he went to Johns Hopkins as Associate Professor of Medicine.

It is declared in medical circles that Dr. Palmer has made greater strides in the medical profession during the past ten years than any other man in America. In his address on "The Trend and Scope of Modern Medical Education" at the opening of the college year, the newer teaching for Columbia's greater medical school was indicated. The features interesting to general education as well as to medical, which were stressed, were an insistence on university methods in post-graduate instruction; and, also, the necessity for teaching today, with greater thoroughness, methods

of study for the pupil's future use, along with the delivery of facts selected from the plethora of the world's accumulated knowledge.

To head such an undertaking as Columbia has started would be the life dream of many a man. That the man chosen is an Amherst man and one of the younger generation means much to those who value Amherst traditions and Amherst standards.

Amherst has been greatly honored of late in the educational world by the elevation of Professor Williston Walker to the Provostship of Yale and the appointment of Frank E. Spaulding as head of the new School of Education at Yale. One more name is added to this notable list since Columbia has reached out into the ranks of Amherst alumni, selecting Walter Palmer.

COLLEGE NOTES

SABRINA DELIVERED

AFTER sixteen months' captivity in the hands of the odd-classmen Sabrina was rescued from durance in the Litchfield County Jail at Litchfield, Conn., and restored to the even classes at five o'clock on the afternoon of July 20. For the first time in her history the goddess was captured from her hiding place. Prominent in the work of rescue were G. A. Goebel and W. F. Stearns of the present senior class. They were ably assisted by the latter's brother, Douglas Stearns, '16, C. Whitman Richmond, '14, and Judge Arthur F. Ells, '02, of Waterbury, Conn. By a combination of hard work, clever planning, and good luck the divinity was recaptured by her former faithful guardians, and after a sensational tour of the Berkshires, during which she was lodged for a few hours in the house of an odd-class alumnus, she has vanished to parts unknown. The exploit of her recapture has been characterized by the *Boston Post* as the most nery and daring in college annals.

When college closed last June, the committee of the class of 1922 appointed to locate Sabrina had a fair idea of where the statue was hidden. New information which came to light early in the summer determined them to make a test, and on Tuesday, July 19, they matured a plan of campaign. Through Judge Ells, the lieutenant-governor of Connecticut, Charles A. Templeton, was persuaded to make a careful inspection of the Litchfield Jail to see what he could see.

That afternoon, Governor Templeton, the Judge, and several others made the trip to the jail. Jailer Todd was very agreeable when the purpose of the visit was explained and eagerly conducted the party through, answering all questions, and throwing open cells and dungeons for the Governor to inspect. That is, until he came to the very last one, and there he paused, saying that he had no key to open the door, and that there wasn't anything there anyway. The party's suspicions were aroused, and the Governor insisted that the dungeon be opened. After fumbling around his key ring and trying fifteen or twenty keys, the jailer found one to open

the door. And there, shrouded in the gloom, covered with dirt and cobwebs, stood Sabrina, her face to the wall.

"Wh-what's that?" gasped the Governor.

"Only an old statue that's been kicking around, and which I placed in here for safe-keeping," gamely answered Jailer Todd.

"Oh!" said the Governor and slapped the lady's back.

The party retired. When they were out of hearing of the jailer, Templeton asked Ells, "Is that it?"

"Is that IT? I should say so," said Ells, who hadn't seen the lady for twenty years.

After some consultation it was decided to watch the jail that night for fear the guardian might become alarmed at the discovery and remove the statue. After waiting until midnight, in a steady rain, the watchers decided to go to bed.

Early the next morning, the war council began. Templeton was in favor of going up and scaring the jailer into handing it over. After much telephoning and temporizing, this scheme was adopted. A reinforcement in the shape of a writ of replevin was prepared for use in case the simple bluff failed. At about three in the afternoon two interesting auto loads left Waterbury, one, containing Templeton, Ells, and a deputy sheriff to serve the writ of replevin if needed, going directly to the jail, and the other proceeding by devious ways to a place eight miles from Litchfield. If the attempt succeeded, the statue was to be transferred to the second and faster car.

Judge Ells's car went directly to Litchfield, passing on the way Judge Woodward, an odd-classman, and one of those probably responsible for placing Sabrina in durance vile. On the way over, the party, particularly the Governor, seemed unconcerned and carefree. Once in the jail the atmosphere changed. It was tense, heavy with suspense.

Templeton bounced out of the car, ran up the steps, burst in on the astounded jailer. He rapped out:

"See here. You've got some stolen property in here, and I want it and want it quick. I've got men and a car right out here to carry it away. Now hustle!"

"B-b-but, surely you don't blame me for it, do you—" quavered Todd. "Won't you wait until High Sheriff Turkington gets back? I expect him any moment."

(Turkington is particularly wily and probably would not have been taken in as the jailer was; so the captors were doubly lucky not to encounter him.)

"No! I don't want to see Turkington. I want the statue, and in a hurry."

"Yes, sir."

"I'll have my men come and get it."

"Never mind, sir, mine will carry it out."

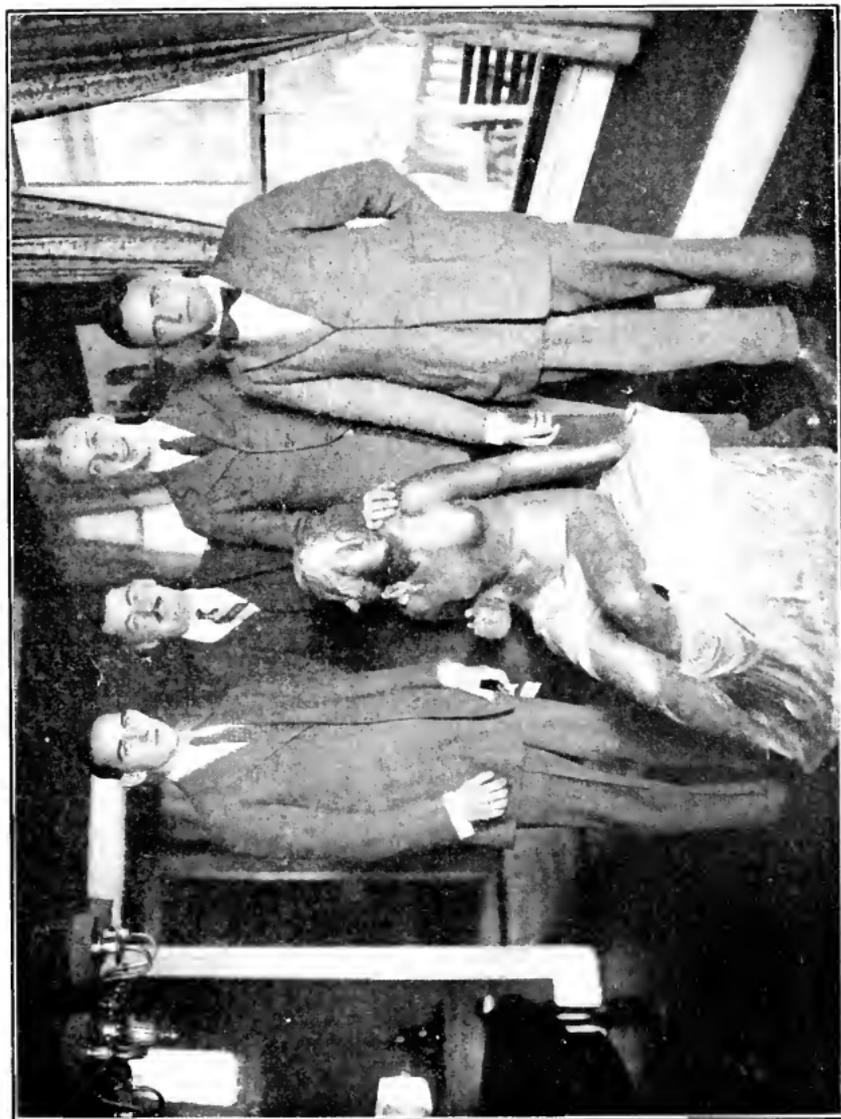
Templeton rushed to the jail door, and motioned Ells to take his car to the back. When the party got there, the men had just time to raise the top, when out came Sabrina, carried on the shoulders of four husky trusties! Into the car she went, was tenderly covered with robes, and away.

At the place where the other car was waiting, she was hastily transferred, and was whirled away at breakneck speed, while the Judge went back to block possible pursuit.

The captors turned their car north, seeking a place of temporary concealment until Sabrina could be placed in the keeping of official guardians of the class of 1922. Near Canaan, Conn., they were stalled in the mud for an hour until a truck pulled them out. Meanwhile the guardians saw visions of legions of odd-classmen bearing down on them. However, they reached Lenox without further incident. There they were met by C. Whitman Richmond, '14, of North Adams, who had been notified by telephone of Sabrina's coming and asked to provide a place of shelter for her.

This quartet of Amherst even-year men started for Pittsfield with their priceless burden. They couldn't make very fast time with four men piled around four hundred pounds of pure bronze, but they reached the Wendell hotel at nine, stopped for a few minutes, reconnoitered to see if they were being pursued, and then continued north around Pontoosuc Lake up through Lanesboro and New Ashford to the Hopper under the shadow of Greylock Mountain at South Williamstown.

Up in the inner recesses of the Hopper, where the passing of a team or an automobile is an event, lives Rowland Stebbins, a Massachusetts Tech man and a friend of Whitman Richmond. What better place to hide Sabrina than in this secluded spot? So they drove into Mr. Stebbins's yard at eleven that Wednesday night, quickly impressed upon him the value of the cargo in the tour-



SABRINA AND HER DELIVERERS

ing car, and asked him to guard her for a few days until her captors could get their bearings. Of course Mrs. Stebbins had to be let into the secret and she suggested placing Sabrina behind her grand piano in the living-room.

Sabrina enjoyed these de luxe surroundings, greatly in contrast to her jail life of the previous sixteen months, and there she reposed contentedly until Friday, when the morning papers published the story of her recapture by the even-year men. That story caused cold shivers to streak up and down the spines of Mr. Richmond and his fellow "conspirators."

Next door neighbor to the Stebbins family up in the Hopper is E. Parmalee Prentice, '85, son-in-law of John D. Rockefeller. While Mr. Prentice, who was then at Mount Hope farm, his country place, was not known to have taken any active part in the original capture of the goddess by the odd-year men at Boston, his sympathies, of course, were strongly with them, and the four Amherst men in charge of her figured it would not take long for news of the queer visitor behind the piano in the Stebbins home to reach the ears of John D.'s son-in-law.

On the way up to South Williamstown from Pittsfield on Wednesday night, Sabrina's captors had stopped at the Pontoosuc Lake waiting station of the Berkshire Street Railway and from the public booth had telephoned a message into the Western Union office here to send to Allen Davidson, Cape Rozier, Me., president of the class of 1922, to come and take charge of the goddess. The "conspirators" said they would meet him at the Wendell hotel in Pittsfield.

After they had safely deposited Sabrina back of the piano in the Hopper farmhouse, Richmond and his three friends came back to Pittsfield that night, arriving at the Wendell at three in the morning. They were at the Wendell when they read that dispatch from Waterbury. What to do with her until Davidson arrived was a problem. She must be gotten out of the Hopper. Mr. Richmond again volunteered to take full charge until Davidson came.

So they went up to South Williamstown Friday morning with a Pittsfield photographer and took Sabrina with only the thin shroud covering her stark naked self up through Williamstown and North Adams to the cellar of Clinton Q. Richmond's house at 129 Church Street. She arrived at the cellar at noon and was under the

close guard of two of the "conspirators" until after dark that night. Goebel had remained at the Wendell to meet his fellow-classman, Davidson, who arrived about noon, and they went at once to North Adams.

Whitman Richmond was taking big chances when he helped to carry Sabrina in broad daylight to the cellar of his own home, for his father, Clinton Q., was a graduate of '81, and diagonally across the street lives Brayton Wetherill, '15. The visit of the goddess to the Tunnel City was so well managed, however, that neither Father Richmond nor Wetherill knew anything about it. After dark Friday night, Whitman Richmond and Douglas Stearns, with impressive ceremony due a goddess of Sabrina's fame and heritage, formally handed her over to the seniors, Davidson, Goebel, and Bill Stearns, and in a jiffy she vanished into "thin air."

THE JOHN WOODRUFF SIMPSON FELLOWSHIPS

As announced at the Centennial Dinner, the College has received the gift of \$150,000 from Mrs. John W. Simpson and her daughter Miss Jean Walker Simpson of New York City for the establishment of a number of fellowships and lectureships in memory of the late John Woodruff Simpson, '71. The income from this fund will be used to award any graduate of Amherst College a fellowship for the study of law, medicine, or theology at any school approved by the board of trustees of Amherst College, or for general study at the universities of Oxford or Cambridge or at the Sorbonne; or to secure from time to time, from either France or elsewhere, scholars for the purpose of delivering lectures or conducting courses of instruction at Amherst College.

The fellows and the lecturers on the John Woodruff Simpson foundation will be chosen by the trustees upon the recommendation of a committee of the faculty. The number, size, and duration of the fellowships will be determined by the trustees after consideration of the plans of study offered by the candidates. If for any reason the avails of the fund are not used up in any one year, the surplus will be added to the principal of the fund. The faculty committee in charge of the recommendation of fellows and lecturers is to be appointed by the trustees.

THE FACULTY

Comparatively few changes in the personnel of the faculty have been made for the current year. Six members of last year's teach-

ing staff have resigned and two are on leave of absence. Four new members of the faculty have been appointed, and President Meiklejohn and Professor Gettell have returned after periods of leave.

The most notable loss to the College is that of Professor Stark Young, who has resigned to engage in dramatic criticism in New York. Professor Levesque of the department of Romance Languages is teaching Latin in Quebec. Professor Bradley, who filled Professor Gettell's place for two terms last year, has joined the Political Science department at Vassar. Mr. Bliss has left the Physics department to become assistant manager of the Municipal Light Plant at Taunton. Mr. Freeman and Mr. Townsend, assistants in Chemistry and Biology respectively, are continuing courses in graduate study. During the present year Professor Bigelow is enjoying sabbatical leave in Europe and Professor Hamilton has been granted leave of absence to engage in some course of study not yet decided upon.

New members of the faculty are: Dr. Warren K. Green, Harvard '13, instructor in Astronomy and Physics; Dr. Hamilton J. Smith, Yale '11, instructor in English; Mr. Willard L. Thorpe, '20, instructor in Social and Economic Institutions; and Mr. Pierre Gault, instructor in Romance Languages.

In consequence of the return of President Meiklejohn, Professor Olds becomes Dean of the College and Professor Esty Secretary of the Faculty. Professor Newlin, who filled the latter position last year in addition to acting as Executive Secretary of the Centennial Committee, is enjoying a well-earned rest from official responsibilities.

THE TREADWAY TROPHY

The Treadway cup, awarded annually by Allen Treadway, '86, in memory of his son, to the fraternity or non-fraternity group attaining the highest yearly scholastic average, has been awarded for the year 1921 to the Delta Upsilon Fraternity.

The following are the averages of the seven fraternities leading in scholarship:

Delta Upsilon	74.88
Alpha Delta Phi	74.57
Delta Tau Delta	74.45
Chi Phi	74.04
Non-Fraternity group	73.86

Delta Kappa Epsilon	72.02
Phi Kappa Psi	71.49

The cup was won in 1917 and 1918 by Chi Psi, in 1919 by Delta Upsilon, and in 1920 by Chi Phi.

ENROLLMENT

The Amherst undergraduate body now numbers 519, a gain of twenty over last year's count. The entering class with 166 men heads the list. Last year's freshman class numbered 169, and as sophomores have a present total of 153. The present junior class suffered the heaviest losses during the past year and it now ranks as the smallest class, numbering only 97 men, five less than the senior enrollment.

The figures for each class include the students who, entering this year with advanced standing, are provisionally enrolled with that class:

Seniors	102
Juniors	97
Sophomores	153
Freshmen	166
Special Students	1
	<hr/>
Total	519

The total number of freshman pledged to fraternities is 131, according to the available figures, or slightly better than 77 per cent. of the total enrollment. In addition four juniors and five sophomores were also pledged this year.

The percentage of fraternity men in the three upper classes is approximately 87 per cent. There are including freshman pledges, 429 fraternity men in college out of a possible 519, or 82 per cent.

FOOTBALL SCORES

The early season record of the 1921 team gave more promise of success in the final games with Wesleyan and Williams than the event fulfilled. For the first time in several years Amherst looked like a winner on the eve of the great contests, but the season ended with the Wesleyan game a tie and the Williams game a decisive defeat. The balance of the season's scoring is also against Amherst, the team scoring 51 points to its opponents' 56. Four

games won, two tied, and two lost is a record somewhat below the average of recent years.

On the brighter side are the victories over Columbia and M. A. C., the latter a game marked by hard, clean playing and by an attitude of good sportsmanship on the part of the spectators on both sides. The mid-season performance of the team was brilliant. After an initial defeat by Springfield College, the purple and white players won four out of the next five games, the exception being a scoreless tie played with Tufts in the pouring rain. For four successive games the Amherst goal-line was not crossed. Also this is the fourth successive season that Amherst has remained undefeated on the home grounds. The scores follow:

Sept. 24	At Springfield	Amherst 0	Springfield 26
Oct. 1	In New York City	Amherst 9	Columbia 7
Oct. 8	At Amherst	Amherst 0	Tufts 0
Oct. 15	At Schenectady	Amherst 6	Union 0
Oct. 22	At Amherst	Amherst 13	M. A. C. 0
Oct. 29	At Amherst	Amherst 20	Hamilton 0
Nov. 5	At Amherst	Amherst 3	Wesleyan 3
Nov. 12	At Williamstown	Amherst 0	Williams 20

THE

Amherst Graduates' Quarterly

Published by THE ALUMNI COUNCIL OF AMHERST COLLEGE

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Published in NOVEMBER, FEBRUARY, MAY *and* AUGUST

Address all communications to Box 607, Amherst, Mass.

Subscription, \$2.00 a year

Single copies, 50 cents

Advertising rates furnished on request

Copyright, 1921, by the Alumni Council of Amherst College

Entered as second-class matter November, 1920, at the post-office at Springfield, Mass., under the act of March 3, 1879.

EDITORIAL NOTES

ACTIVITIES OF THE AMHERST ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF BOSTON

SINCE 1915 the Boston alumni have maintained a scholarship at Amherst for students entering the College who live within a twenty-five mile radius of Boston. The great interest which this has aroused among preparatory school boys is attested by the large number of applicants each year, which frequently results in making the selection of the successful candidate very difficult. Originally starting as a \$200 scholarship, it has subsequently been increased to \$300 with secondary prizes of \$75 and honorable mention. The record of the men winning these scholarships has been most gratifying. In every instance they have attained the highest honors in collegiate work and student activities.

As a further means of creating interest among the Boston schools the Alumni Association took thirty-five of the leading boys for a week-end at the College last May. They were carried by automobiles donated by enthusiastic alumni, and after three days of royal entertainment by the undergraduates, returned to spread the fame of Lord Jeffery among their classmates.

In 1919 the Alumni Association presented a large silver loving cup for competition among the twenty-six schools comprising the Massachusetts High School Athletic Association. By the terms of the gift the school winning it each year has its name inscribed

on the cup and holds it as a trophy for the year. It becomes the permanent possession of the school which first wins it three times. The meets of the Massachusetts High School Athletic Association are of great and increasing popularity among the high schools of the state. It is a source of much pleasure to the Amherst Alumni that by means of this trophy cup the traditional interest of Amherst men in clean school athletics can be transmitted to each succeeding generation of high school boys.

Each year about one hundred boys are invited as guests of the Boston Alumni to "Amherst Night" at the Boston Symphony Orchestra "Pop" concert. There is probably no similar event in the whole country where one of the greatest orchestras devotes an entire performance to Amherst music frequently interspersed with songs by the hundreds of alumni present. Prospective freshmen are likewise guests at the concerts of the College Musical and Dramatic clubs upon their visits to Boston. Efforts such as these are well repaid in the admiration which the boys feel for the Amherst spirit and the desire which they show to attend the College.

Under the leadership of the Boston Association a fund has this year been subscribed by the various alumni associations to engage an additional coach for the football team. A repetition of last year's successful season is the dividend hoped for from this investment.

While many of the alumni associations are not so situated that they can do the same things in fostering the interest of the coming generations in Amherst as the Boston Association, there is still a large field for coöperation on the part of Amherst graduates. Even in the far distant parts of the country our alumni should be on the alert to head the right type of man toward that right college—Amherst.

AN index to Vols. VII to IX of the QUARTERLY has been printed and copies distributed to all libraries, colleges, and institutions on our mailing list. To other subscribers who wish to bind their file we shall be glad to send the index upon request. Address postcards to THE ALUMNI SECRETARY, Amherst College.

AMBASSADOR JUSSERAND'S address at the Centennial dinner was printed in the August QUARTERLY from a stenographic report not revised by M. Jusserand, who had sailed for France before the text was available for correction. The editor regrets that a more perfect transcript of a speech which delighted everyone could not be secured.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

CENTENNIAL YEAR REUNIONS

1865

The class of 1865 held a postponed fifty-fifth reunion at the time of the Centennial Celebration. Babb, Bishop, Emerson, Hammond, Jones, Lee, Merrill, Runnells, and Tyler were present; nine out of a possible fifteen. Allen had expected to be present, but was called to England at the last moment. Barker and Thresher were far away in California. Turner was in Tennessee. The class had a reunion, gathering with wives and children at Hammond's on Sunday afternoon; the class supper was at Emerson's on Monday evening. Hardy sent a poem. All, with perhaps one exception, were in good health and actively engaged in the work to which they have devoted so many years.

1866

Bliss, Bradbury, Bridgman, Brown, Gaylord, and Morley made the 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. of the survivors of '66 present at the fifty-fifth reunion of the class. Open house, with '68 as guests, was maintained at the Henry residence on North Pleasant Street, but no formal function was attempted.

1870

Two class meetings of '70 were held during Centennial week and eight out of seventeen living members were present. Reports indicated that all are in excellent health, except Samuel L. Graves. The class voted to hold a reunion each year. Considering the financial status of members of the class, it is noteworthy that the class stands tenth in the list of percentages of class contributions to the Centennial Gift. Each member contributed *all* he could spare. One graduate sent in \$10.00, his annual income being less than \$400.00. On the second call he sent a check for \$15.00. It is needless to state that the check was returned immediately by the class secretary. There are no reports of unusual

events. We wish it known that '70 is a faithful supporter of "Old Amherst."

1872

The first class of the second half century of Amherst College could gather but five men—Bailey, Benedict, Cary, Clark, and White—out of a possible eighteen. This seeming lack of interest in the great occasion is partly explained by the fact that next year the class of 1872 hopes to gather its entire living membership for its fiftieth reunion, and so gain the Reunion Cup. That our class is advancing at least in age is evidenced by the election of our brother Judge John W. McElhinney in September as president of the Old Settlers Association of St. Louis County, Mo.

1875

Although this was not a reunion year for this class, which had met for its forty-fifth anniversary a year ago, eight members registered in the Converse Library, compared with five who gathered last year for the reunion. One of the eight was unfortunately called back to Washington by telegraph the morning after his arrival in Amherst, to the great disappointment of the other seven. Another was prevented by his duties at Williston Seminary from attendance until the last day, but sat down at the Commencement dinner with his six classmates, so that the mystic number of seven was again complete. Monday afternoon the six then in town celebrated the occasion by an informal but most excellent roast-duck dinner at the New College Inn on Northampton Street, which was no less enjoyable for being an impromptu feast, prepared for us at a half-hour's notice. Those present were Arnd from Chicago, Moore from Orange, Mass., Palmer from Boston, Scoville from Greenwich, N. Y., and Vinton and Hamlin from New York. Kaufmann from Washington was reported to have arrived in Amherst, but

could not be found, and Buffum did not arrive until Wednesday morning. We had expected Cross from Washington and Fearing from South Weymouth; but they were at the last moment prevented from coming. After the dinner Vinton entertained us hospitably in his room in Pratt Dormitory.

Tuesday afternoon the '75 delegation attended the baseball game, and witnessed with sadness the triumph of the Methodist collegians, despite our vociferous efforts to cheer the Amherst nine to victory. In the various processions of the Centennial ceremonies Vinton acted as class marshal, with his usual inimitable combination of pep and dignity.

Three sons of '75 attended the Centennial, but naturally with their own classes: Palmer of '07, Marston Hamlin of '08, and Talbot Hamlin of '10.

1877

Although no effort was made to assemble the class at the Centennial Celebration, '77 was not wholly unrepresented. Armstrong, Gere, Mr. and Mrs. Keith, Dr. and Mrs. Leete, Mason, and Professor and Mrs. Salter were present a part or all of the time from Monday to Wednesday, and most of them sat together at the '77 table at the alumni banquet.

While the class did not take any part as a body in the proceedings, except that they marched with the other alumni to the ball game Tuesday afternoon, they enjoyed meeting those of their number who had come back to the old town and their many friends among the other classes. All promised to be at the forty-fifth year reunion next Commencement, if possible, and asked the secretary to give all the class ample notice of this event. There are 39 men who may be expected to attend. Let us make it a 100 per cent. event.

1878

The following twenty-eight men attended the reunion held at the time of the Centennial Celebration: Babbott, Bliss, Carleton, Conant, Cowles, Eaton, Fuller, Gardiner, Goodnow, Heselton, Hitchcock, Hull, Johnson, Joy, Mossman, Norton, Peet, Plimpton, Sabin, Sanders, Sleeper, Smith, Spahr, Stearns, Tower, Wellman, White, and Whipple.

Headquarters were at Professor Cowles' house, where the class and the visiting members of their families, of whom twenty-one were in attendance, were most hospitably entertained on Sunday evening, and where supper was served to the ladies on the night of the class dinner. The dinner was held at the Draper, Northampton, on Monday evening. The secretary reported that seven graduates and two non-graduate members of the class had died since the reunion in 1918, namely: Allen, Ayres, Fairley, Heath, Holden, Lester, Searle, Heffern, and Holbrook, and that 53 graduates and 13 non-graduates were still living. The old officers were reelected and Babbott was reelected to represent the class on the Alumni Council. A vote of hearty thanks was passed to Cowles and to Mrs. and Madame Cowles for their generous and welcome hospitality. It was the general sentiment that the reunion was one of the most successful ever held, and it was voted, while leaving the final decision to the executive committee, that the next reunion should be held, if possible, at the regular time, two years hence.

The class was well represented on the Centennial Celebration Committee, Frank W. Stearns representing the trustees, Frank L. Babbott the alumni, and Prof. W. L. Cowles the faculty.

1879

Although this was not a reunion year, the following men came back for the Centennial: M. J. Allen, Lamson Allen, Beard, Belden and his daughter, Mrs. Stone, Boynton and wife, Chickering, Davis, wife and grandson, Deyo, wife and daughter, Dickinson and wife, Goodrich and wife, and son Carter Goodrich, and his fiancée, Goold, Hardy and wife, Hitchcock, Jameson and wife, Katrina and Francis Jameson, Kanda, daughter and son, Knapp and wife, Kelly, Merrick, Newton and wife, Pruyne and wife, Sargent, Seelye, Terry and wife, Thurston, Whitten and wife.

The headquarters of the class were at the house of A. L. Hardy on Lincoln Avenue. The reception and dinner Monday evening, 45 being present, was informal, delightful, and very much worth while.

Some letters and telegrams from absent members were read, one from "Doc" Norton, who sent with his greetings a box of oranges, picked from his own grove. A letter of goodfellowship and greeting was sent to the class president, Charles M. Pratt, who because of illness could not be present.

Seventy-nine was well represented in the Centennial ceremonies. Kanda was given the degree of LL.D., and made an admirable speech at the alumni dinner. Boynton gave one of the principal historical addresses on "Amherst in the Ministry." Tuesday we went in a body to the ball game.

1880

The class of 1880 held its regular reunion at the Commencement of 1920 and consequently had no regular reunion at the 1921 Commencement, but the following thirty men attended the Centennial:

W. B. Allen, Banta, A. F. Bemis, E. W. Bemis, Bliss, Clarke, Cummings, C. L. Field, H. P. Field, Fisher, Fiske, Gillett, Keith, Kelsey, Lane, MacGregory, Milliken, Morse, Nichols, Noyes, Perkins, E. C. Richardson, Rogers, Snedeker, Strong, W. V. Stuart, Taylor, Turner, Warren, Woolworth. Twenty-eight of the class dined together at Boyden's Restaurant, Northampton, on Monday evening.

Every man in the class, graduate or non-graduate, subscribed to the Centennial Gift, except one non-graduate who disappeared about six years ago and cannot be located.

1881

The fortieth reunion of the class of '81 has absorbed all other items of interest.

The headquarters of the class were at the Perry and thirty-one members were present, as follows: Beebe, Brainerd, Chapin, Christie, Clark, Crittenden, G. R. Dickinson, Dwight, Forbes, Goodrich, Kemp, MacVeagh, North, Parsons, Patton, Prince, Richardson, Richmond, Rugg, H. B. Russell, Savage, Sawyer, Sears, Shaw, H. G. Smith, Stilwell, Woodward, Martin, Maynard, Underhill, and Webster. Wives and children of the members made a total of sixty-six.

There were no special arrangements to occupy the time of the class, since the Commencement and Centennial exercises furnished sufficient distraction. The class dinner was held Monday evening at the Perry and the ladies of the class were present. Fifty-six sat down together on this occasion and the innovation was declared to be worthy of repetition.

Woodward was reelected president, Brainerd, vice-president, Parsons, secretary and treasurer, and for an executive committee, Woodward, Abbott, Clark, Hall, and Parsons. Woodward being ineligible for reelection as a representative of the class on the Alumni Council, Clark was elected in his place to serve until the next reunion.

The secretary announced the death since the last reunion of the following thirteen: Denfeld, Gould, Hincliff, Hitchcock, Ladd, Linnell, Lyman, Murphy, Parker, Pond, Sawin, Scarborough, and Wells, and reported that there were now living 52 graduates and 17 non-graduates, a total of 69.

Kemp represented the class in the Centennial Celebration with an address on "Amherst in Science" and Abbott was to have presented to the College mementoes of Henry Ward Beecher, but was prevented from being present by reason of illness. The reunion was voted to be the most enjoyable ever held by the class of '81.

1882

Class headquarters were at the McNair House in Northampton, where excellent accommodations were provided. Enough autos were available to carry the members of the class to Amherst for important occasions and to provide for an excursion along the Connecticut on Sunday afternoon.

On Saturday afternoon the arrivals began, and by dinner time twenty had arrived. Present during the reunion period were: Albree, Bixler, Cushing and wife, Fisher, W. S. Greene, Judd, Knapp with wife and three daughters, F. W. Lawrence, Loomis and wife, Mills, Nason and wife, Partridge and wife, Rolfe, Rouse, Savage with wife, son, and daughter, Smith, Stanford and wife, Stearns, Thayer and wife, Ufford and wife, Washburn, Wier and wife, and Wing.

On Monday evening at six was the class supper. Under the leadership of Ufford, twenty-one men marched from the McNair house to the Mary Marguerite Tea Room. Stearns arrived later and Stanford was ill. The seating arrangements were unusual: at each end of the room was a square table for four, and between these were eight small round tables seating two each. As all were placed closely together, the result was an uncommon degree of sociability.

After the supper, Class President Partridge called for a reading of the minutes concerning the four members who have died in recent years: Bliss, Cate, F. W. Greene, and Martin. There followed a general conversation in which all took part. Washburn told of his experiences in the Near East Relief. Nason followed with an account of his adventures in the mining camps of the West and South. Mills reported in detail about the Centennial Gift. Later the roll was called and each man responded with some account of himself. Letters were read from many of the absent and whatever could be gathered about those who had not reported was put together.

There seemed to be a call for class business, and Cushing began by affirming his belief in rotation in office. As he had been secretary for nearly forty years, he moved that Albree be elected to that office. The motion was unanimously adopted. Partridge was elected president, Ufford, class marshal, and Rolfe, class poet.

It was nearly midnight when the class returned to headquarters, and even then a further session of an hour was held on the piazza. Stories of the old days were told in rapid succession, and no one seemed to wish to be first to suggest that the hour was late.

1883

The class of '83 held an extra reunion at Amherst during the Centennial. Headquarters were at Mrs. Blair's on Northampton Road. During the week thirty-two of the class registered at headquarters, and thirty-one were at the dinner Monday evening. The roll call resulted as follows: Bancroft, Bridgman, Byington, Callahan, Chesley, Comstock, Dyer, Foster, Field, Griffin, Hatch, Lew,

Lewis, Manning, McFarland, H. C. Nash, W. K. Nash, Noyes, Parsons, Patton, Pennock, Rhees, A. P. Rugg, George Rugg, Saben, Semple, Sprout, J. B. Walker, Williston Walker, Whitcomb, Whittlesey. Fourteen of the wives and daughters of the class were present and a number of the sons, some of whom are now in college. David P. Hatch, Jr., of the class of '21, was the efficient local manager of the affair.

1884

A reunion of '84, or more properly speaking, a social gathering of members of 1884, with their wives and children, was held during the Centennial Celebration. The Davenport was class headquarters. No special class functions were enacted. About twenty-five members of the class were present.

1885

The affair in June was universally voted a great success. As '85 held their regular reunion last year, and as the program arranged by the committees in charge of the Centennial was a very full and interesting one, no special class events were planned—not even a supper.

From our class, there were present: Austin, Barrows and Mrs. Barrows, Butler, Corttis with Mrs. Corttis and daughter, Galloway, Greene and Mrs. Greene, Hall and Mrs. Hall, Hopkins and Mrs. Hopkins, Johnson and his son Philip, Jones, Kimball, Lancaster, Low with Mrs. Low, two sons and daughter, Palmer with Mrs. Palmer and son, Richards, Sherman, Soule and Mrs. Soule, Stevens and Mrs. Stevens, with two sons and daughter, Stone, Thayer and two sons, Upton with Mrs. Upton and daughter, Walker, Warner and Mrs. Warner with son, son's wife and children, Whitman and son, Williams with Mrs. Williams and son, Woodruff, Woodward and Mrs. Woodward.

One of the first arrivals at headquarters was Mrs. Cobb, who very loyally represented her family throughout the entire period. We also had the pleasure of meeting sons of classmates who were either in college or were attending reunions of their own. Among the former were Elliott and Williams, both on the ball team and giving account of themselves quite worthy of their ancestry.

We met also sons of Cutler, Russell, Houghton, and Soule in addition to those enumerated in the foregoing list.

1886

The thirty-fifth reunion proved one of the most satisfactory and enjoyable gatherings which the class has ever had. Thirty-three men were back, viz.: Ayer, Bassett, J. B. Clark, J. C. Clarke, Cutler, Delabarre, Eastman, Fairley, Fallows, Flint, Gates, Hird, Lansing, MacGowan, Marble, Niver, Norton, E. G. Page, M. E. Page, Parks, Philbrick, Poole, Schaffler, Seelye, Starkweather, Thayer, Treadway, C. H. White, Whiting, Wild, Wilder, W. C. Wood, Woods. Many of these were accompanied by their wives and other members of their families, so the entire group numbered sixty-seven.

Class headquarters, conveniently located and commodious, were at Mr. Cosby's, Amity Street, where meals were served. The class joined en masse in the Alumni Parade around the Common on Saturday night, the procession to the ball game on Tuesday, and the Commencement Dinner on Wednesday.

In the spare hours there were always many who found it pleasant to linger around headquarters, renewing old friendships and getting acquainted with the younger generation.

The class banquet was held Monday evening at headquarters, where an excellent menu was served by Mr. Cosby. As President Hollister was obliged to be in London for an important business engagement, Vice-President Fallows presided. Maurice E. Page acted as toastmaster, and toasts were responded to by Schaffler, Niver, Treadway, Lansing and Parks. After the banquet an impromptu sing on the front steps reminded the neighborhood that the old songs of our college days had not been forgotten.

While the men were attending the class supper in Amherst, the wives and daughters of '86 enjoyed a special banquet arranged for them at the Alumnae House, Northampton. Mrs. Marble presided, and toasts were given by Mrs. Wilder, Mrs. Woods, Mrs. Walter C. Wood, and Mrs. Lansing.

At the class supper, Schaffler was elected the representative of the class

on the Alumni Council, to succeed Wild, whose term had expired and who was not eligible for reelection.

1887

Twenty-seven members of the class attended the reunion dinner at Northampton. The wives of several of the men were also present. There was published for distribution at this time a class book giving exact biographical data regarding each living member. The statistics showed that 15 of the class had died, that 59 had been married, and that these had 102 children and 16 grandchildren.

1888

On account of the Centennial the class voted to have a reunion last June, and it was surely one of the most successful the class ever had. From the time the secretary arrived Friday afternoon and found Sibi Seymour and Charlie Edwards tacking purple and white bunting and '88 arm bands on the front of headquarters on Amity Street until the last auto went down the road after the big dinner in the tent on Wednesday, things were doing all the time. Homer Gard, Johnnie Miller, Marshall, Arthur Heard and family, Johnnie Oldham and Bill Prest, "Dean" Ames, Gus Houghton and family, Bert Bard, and Dr. Noyes showed up on Saturday. We were troubled about "Big Dave," who was reported on his way from Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, by auto, but he and Mrs. Davidson arrived Sunday, also Riggs, David Kebbe, Whiting and family, Corey, Charlie Raymond, and Jack Brayton. Monday brought the Reverends Woodin, Marsh, Moulton, Fred Hyde, and Garfield and *also* Wilkie, Jim Ewing, and Art Stearns. Sid Clark was in and out as was George Baker, who divided his time between Dartmouth and Amherst, and Shorty Phillips, who stole a few minutes from running the Amherst Centennial and Commencement to see the boys. Monday we drove to the Springfield Country Club for dinner, and there Danforth, Bacon, and "Little Dave" joined us.

George Baker owned the Country Club for the evening, and while the class was dining, dinner was served to the

ladies in an adjoining room. Danforth says the dinner was "very informal, social rather than oratorical, and all the more enjoyable for that," and he ought to know, for he was the one who presided, if there was any presiding, and started the boys going one after another. Danforth emphasized the point that right after graduation we were apparently scattered to the four winds, the scattering being occupational as well as geographic; that as the years went by we found the diversity was on the outside, that we were all working from the same motive, and that the life at College had been with us all through. In this Centennial Celebration we realized that we had been connected with the College for more than one-third of its existence, and he struck the note of unswerving loyalty to the College. The class was glad to see Bacon. He is in the United States service and many of us had not seen him since he left Amherst early in the course. Bill Prest, Seymour, Davis, and many others spoke. Jack Brayton gave us a very interesting biography of "Lucy." Moulton asked that a class record should be printed. Charlie Edwards and Fred Hyde led the class in singing some of the old-time songs.

Telegrams were read from some of the absent men, one from Brewster from Portland, Ore. A telegram of sympathy was sent to Bill Perrine. It was unanimously voted to have a regular reunion in 1923. Later in the evening the ladies joined us and we drove back to Amherst. One of the pleasant features of the reunion was the fact that '83, '86, and '89 had headquarters within a stone's throw of our house. A word of appreciation should be said of the courteous and efficient service rendered us by F. R. Garfield, '24, son of Garfield, who acted as clerk at headquarters through the reunion. The boys all appreciated the work of Phillips and George Baker in making the arrangements which caused the reunion to be an unqualified success.

1889

Although this was an off year for an '89 reunion, the class nevertheless had one of the most enjoyable gatherings in its history, and that is saying a good deal. More than half the class came back, many of them with wives, sons,

and daughters, so that the total party figured at least a hundred persons. One of the most noticeable features was the early arrival of many of the class on Saturday. Never before had there been so large a gathering at Saturday lunch and dinner. Headquarters, as usual, were at Frank Wood's, and besides many outside rooms we had the entire use of the large Herrick Home School with its ample dining-room accommodations.

After the class dinner in our dining rooms on Monday evening, the class adjourned to the lawn, and by the light of the Commencement moon many an hour was spent, not only in reminiscence, but also on the outlook for the future. On this same evening Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James entertained the wives of the class at the home of her sister, Miss Parsons, in Northampton, while at the same time Mr. Joseph Lindon Smith, master of the Amherst pageant, very graciously entertained the young people at a dinner at the Rose Tree Inn, Northampton. As the evening progressed these two parties became one, and a most charming evening's entertainment was provided which will long be remembered. On Tuesday noon the class was delightfully entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Crowell at the home of his sisters. The class also greatly enjoyed the reception by Professor and Mrs. Hopkins with the added opportunity of meeting Viscount Holmesdale.

The enthusiasm of the class was great, and the week at the Amherst Centennial will never be forgotten.

1892

The class of 1892 had one of the finest reunions in its history during the Centennial Celebration of the College and the Commencement of 1921. Prof. F. L. Thompson's home was headquarters for the class and the two houses immediately south of his were occupied by members of the class and their families. In all, seventy-seven people were back for the 1892 reunion. The class was unusually well taken care of in the matter of meals, as a large dining tent was set up in Professor Thompson's back yard and a caterer from Springfield took charge of all meals.

At the business meeting the following officers were elected to take charge of

class affairs during the next five years: President, Prof. F. L. Thompson; secretary, R. L. Williston; treasurer, A. G. Moody; executive committee, the above named officers and Allyn Burbank, R. S. Smith, Sullivan, Fairley, Griswold, and Chard.

The class held their regular class supper at the Livingstone on Monday evening. Only the men of the class were present at this function, the ladies and invited guests remaining for dinner at the class tent.

1893

Ninety-three helped to usher in the Centennial Celebration with two successful dinners on Monday evening of Commencement week. At Masonic Hall in Amherst '93 and '93's sons made merry and were enlivened by the singing of the Glee Club Quartet led by "Eddie" Lay, son of Frank Lay. At the "Brick Oven" in Hadley the '93 wives and daughters feasted and renewed old acquaintance. The class headquarters were at Masonic Hall in Amherst. The larger part of the class, however, were lodged in Hadley and took their meals at either the Bide-a-Wee or the Brick Oven. Purple and white '93 hat bands helped to identify the class and over seventy were in evidence during the celebration.

1894

The roster of the members attending the twenty-seventh reunion at the Centennial Celebration of the College was as follows: Mr. and Mrs. Harry E. Whitcomb and three sons, Mr. and Mrs. Edward W. Capen, Percival Schmuck, Warren D. Brown, Hon. and Mrs. Bertrand H. Snell, Mr. and Mrs. Grosvenor H. Backus, Miss Sewall, and Wallace T. Backus, Mark D. Mitchell, Charles E. Perkins, William S. Johnston, Willis D. Wood, George F. Fiske, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius S. Hurlburt, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Smith, A. H. Streeter and son, Rev. Eugene W. Lyman, Benjamin D. Hyde, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Smith, Charles W. Disbrow, Rev. E. A. Burnham, son, and daughter, Pancoast Kidder, H. F. Stone, Rev. Albert W. Howes, Mr. and Mrs. Herman S. Cheney, Rev. Austin Rice, Rev. Alfred E. Stearns, Frederick A. Fritchner.

In the race for the Cup only 38 per cent. reported, but as the class has won the cup three times already, no special effort was made to secure it for the fourth time.

Headquarters of the class were in Northampton at the houses of Miss Hartwell and Mrs. Hamilton. Plenty of automobiles made it possible to transport the crowd back and forth to Amherst and everybody enjoyed the Commencement festivities.

One of the enjoyable features of the reunion was the presence of Charles E. Perkins, vice-president of the Missouri Pacific Railroad. It was his first reunion and he assured the members of the class that it would not be his last.

The class supper was held Monday night at the Rose Tree Inn in Northampton and was a very enjoyable affair.

1895

The class of 1895 staged no regular reunion last June, our twenty-fifth reunion having occurred the previous year. However, the promise of attendance was so encouraging that the class engaged the Croysdale Inn at South Hadley, which accommodated a dozen or more of the class during the Centennial. In addition a number of other members of the class were cared for in ways of their own providing in Amherst and vicinity. Those present at the Centennial were: Andrews, Bell, Burnett, Coolidge, Deering, Eastman, F. H. Law, Lawson, Morrow, Phillips, Post, H. L. Pratt, W. B. Pratt, Roelker, Seelye, Tyler, and White. The class dinner was held at the Nonotuck Hotel in Holyoke, at which young Lord Jeffery and the Vice-President of the United States were two of our distinguished guests. It was our first class dinner at which the wives and daughters have graced us with their presence. There were thirty-two at the banquet.

President Andrews with appropriate remarks presented a portrait of Lord Jeffery Amherst, the gift of the class to the College, at the close of the Commencement exercises. It was a copy of an original portrait from life by Blackburn.

1896

There are no new facts and no disputed facts to present at this time.

Everyone who was there knows that '96 had the finest reunion of its history. If any class in any college ever had a better one, the burden of proof is on such class,—we don't believe it. The weather, the program, and the spirit of the whole occasion were 100 per cent. If all the absentees could have been presentees, it would be necessary to revise the mathematics of perfection to describe the party, 100 per cent. wouldn't do it.

The first arrivals were Bryant and Bob Metcalf on Friday, June 17, and the last survivor was Mrs. Archie Bouton on Friday, June 24. The most remote member back was Charley Storrs of China, the most adjacent was Freddy Loomis of Orchard Street; the noisiest member was Howard Halligan, and the quietest, the class secretary.

Jim Cauthers and his squad of marines rendered noble service at headquarters. Miss Brown served such excellent meals at the Class Mess that we were all reluctant to go home.

Following the custom of recent years, '96 as the Twenty-five Year Class had the right of the line and furnished the marshals for all the events of the week—the Saturday night parade, the Commencement procession, the big parade to Pratt Field on Tuesday, and the Centennial procession on Wednesday.

Perhaps the highest spot in the whole program was the class dinner at the Hotel Nonotuck, Holyoke, Monday night. A special trolley leaving Amherst at 5.30 took us over the beautiful ride through the Notch. Sixty-eight men sat down to the dinner, which was brightened by able speeches and sweetened by an undercurrent of unexpressed sentiment going with the renewal of friendships of a quarter-century.

Early in the proceedings President Gene Kimball called on Bill Stiger to give the report of the committee on nominations. Upon report of this committee, the following officers were unanimously elected for the next five years: President, Robert B. Metcalf; vice-president, Archibald L. Bouton; treasurer, Frederick S. Fales; secretary, Halsey M. Collins; representative on Alumni Council, Howard A. Halligan.

As the dinner proceeded we were honored with a visit by the Vice-President

of the United States, who made a most happy address, having no difficulty in arousing most cordial '96 enthusiasm in spite of his '95 training.

As has been the case at all of our reunions, the biggest single item of pleasure on the program was the singing of the '96 quartet. In spite of the fact that they meet only at five-year intervals and have no chance for preliminary practice, Gregory, Porter, McAllister, and Staples seem to pick up the old songs with all the zest and harmony that made them the pride of the College twenty-nine years ago.

The guest of honor at the dinner was Viscount Holmesdale, a fine unassuming young English gentleman who won a captain's commission in the British army and who adorns the name of his distinguished family. By virtue of the fact that "Lord Jeff" was born in 1896, we formally adopted him, and elected him honorary president of the class.

In opening the second part of the program, the class stood with heads bowed in silent memorial as the names were read of the fourteen men who have died since we entered college.

The four speakers of the evening were Priddy, Jump, Schiff, and Bouton. The quality and content of the four speeches made us all proud to be members of such a class.

The last event in the reunion program was the Centennial dinner of some two thousand alumni Wednesday afternoon. Here it was announced that '96 had won the Reunion Trophy with a score of 74 men back, 59 per cent. The nearest competing class had 53 per cent. This will make the third time that our class numerals appear on the Reunion Cup.

The speech of Dean Bouton at the class dinner made such a favorable impression that by request of the class of 1896 it is here given in full:

Mr. Toastmaster and Members of '96:

You noticed that sentence which Schiff found among his father's papers: "At the mountain top all paths unite." That is a fine saying. It recalls to me that in the country in Central New York where the toastmaster and I were born, there is a place three or four miles away, where a group of springs lie near together; and the water from them flows

away in several directions, so that a part of it runs southwest into the Monongahela and the Mississippi, and so into the Gulf of Mexico; another part of it flows southward into the Susquehanna, and so into Chesapeake Bay; and yet another stream flows northward into Lake Ontario, and through the St. Lawrence River into the Atlantic Ocean.

That, it seems to me, is like Amherst College. Amherst is a place from whose springs streams have run for a hundred years to all the quarters of the earth.

We have been twenty-five years away from Amherst; and we have returned here tonight from many places and from many activities; and yet, as we are gathered for this reunion, I am conscious, more than of anything else, of the common ideals and feelings which unite us. It is a union deeper than memory, based in faith in and reverence for the great principles of life and living as we came to know them during the years when we were students here together. I am more conscious of our fundamental unity at this moment, notwithstanding the twenty-five years of separation, than I am even when I have the colleagues of my own faculty with me, with some of whom I have been associated for most of the last quarter of a century.

I want to say to this honored guest, Viscount Holmesdale, who has come to this Centennial occasion from across the sea, that I have heard that in the great country from which he comes there are those who are attacking the institutions of its government and who scoff at the great traditions of its past. I have heard that changes may be imminent there whose character and direction no man today can with certainty predict.

I want to say to him too that this America of ours resounds with many voices. In many things, for us as for England, the direction of the future pathway is uncertain. But I wish him to know that when he returns to his own country, he may take with him from this Commencement occasion this certain fact—that every one of us whom he sees before him here in this room, and that likewise all those who are gathering in similar ways anywhere at this Centennial season of Amherst College, are to the bottom of their souls believers in

the great Anglo-Saxon tradition. That, sir, is the nature of the streams that run from this Amherst hill top.

No doubt if we were to be permanently together again, as we were once, if we were now in some way to incorporate ourselves into an institution for carrying on henceforth the ideals in which we unitedly believe, no doubt we would find individual differences asserting themselves again as they did from time to time when we were together here as undergraduates. But whatever such individual divergencies might be, nothing could ever alter the central fact of our union, each and all, from spine to finger tip, in reverent loyalty to the essential ideals of the great and common tradition which we as Amherst men embody and represent.

I remember that when we were students here, the one teacher that I have ever known who seemed to me to possess the real quality of genius—Garman—said to me, and said it more than once, that in time to come the frontiers of civilization in America would no longer be in the country of Daniel Boone, or in the far west; but that they would be found in the heart of our great cities. I little dreamed then that my own work would be cast to the extent that it has upon those very frontiers. I can say with the certainty that comes from experience and with all the earnestness of conviction, that if one is to work with steady and honest purpose, and in the spirit of no narrow provincialism, at the great educational problem presented by the foreign elements in our population on those frontiers of our city life, one may well be thankful for the existence of Amherst College and for the abiding support of her idealism.

As we entered this room tonight, the toastmaster asked me if I would speak about our Twenty-fifth. I told him that I couldn't speak about the subject, that it was too big for me. I haven't done so. Neither, I am sure, has any of us who has spoken. It lies beyond our power in these moments of our meeting together. We feel too deeply, and we cannot think accurately enough. Over there sits the Ninety-Six Quartet. I wish that they might sing forever, and that I might forever hear them. For us, at our

twenty-fifth, the sun is still high. Much lies before us. Our work is not finished. It is good for us that we have returned by our converging paths to this Amherst summit, where rise the perennial springs that are for us better than those of Ponce de Leon.

1900

Although 1900 held no formal reunion this year, a score of the members of the class attended the Centennial Celebration. On Monday evening, June 20, a class supper was enjoyed at the Bide-a-Wee, a palatable repast having been arranged by Tom Hammond, chairman of the reunion committee. In the matter of vocal harmony the class outdid itself on this occasion. After the iced tea, those present adjourned to the lawn, where the secretary, in the absence of President Pratt, called the roll, which was responded to by present and absent members. The following were in attendance: Billings, Bogues, Broughton (who holds the class paternity record with a recent sixth arrival), A. H. Clark (who returns to India next year), E. T. Clark (Calvin Coolidge's private secretary), Cobb (from far Japan), Dyer, Flitner (now engaged in the operation of a string of big hotels), Goddard (of Swarthmore, Pa., and Cummington Mass.), Green (who is about to put on the market a wonderful new gas burner), Hammond, Hardy (who is running city planning affairs in Illinois, besides two newspapers and a library or two), Jansen (who has two boys and deals in tanning materials), Paine, Ramsdell (with Mrs. R. located within earshot), Wilkins, and Young (with Freddy, Jr.). Letters were read from Allen, Bryan, Driver, Hurd, McDuffee, T. V. Parker, Sibley, and Spining. H. I. Pratt, R. S. Hubbard, Griffiths, Ladd, and Halford were also in Amherst during a part of the celebration, but were unable to attend the supper.

1901

With a total return attendance of fifty-four members of the class of 1901, aided by twenty-six wives and sixteen children, a dual twentieth and centenary reunion was celebrated magnificently, actively, and colorfully. There will be

other fine reunions in the future, but there will never be another "birthday party" for 1901.

The Goodnow homestead and grounds were headquarters and the combined effect of purple and white decorations on house and pergola with the beauties of the lawns and formal garden informed all passing alumni that '01 was there. In front of the "Tea Room," which was arranged in the barn at the rear, was a dancing platform for those inclined to syncopeation, and a four-piece orchestra dispersed jazz freely and continually.

Since the Centenary Celebration itself furnished enough events and activities to keep all interested and happy, the class planned little of a strictly '01 nature. There was only one big class event, the luncheon and class meeting at the Springfield Country Club House. This was arranged by the courtesy of Dr. William Goodell of Springfield, and the smoothness with which it operated was a credit to him and the others who helped make it a success. A fine luncheon, songs, speeches, and a stereopticon exhibition of pictures of the class members in various youthful and undignified poses, made up a few brief hours of fun. The golf hounds also had a chance to even up old scores.

At the class meeting the following officers were elected for the ensuing five years: President, William B. Baker; vice-president, O. E. Merrell; treasurer, William Goodell; secretary, W. W. Everett; reunion chairman, John L. Vanderbilt; Alumni Council representative, E. W. Pelton. The winners of the baby photograph show at headquarters were announced as follows by A. C. Kretschmar, who had arranged this most interesting event: Charles E. Robertson for most attractive boy; John A. Marsh for most attractive girl; E. S. Parry for best group.

In the big parade to the ball game between Wesleyan and Amherst, the class made a brave show of purple and white, wives, and offspring. It was so good that the Springfield *Republican* photographer picked it exclusively as representative of the entire parade. Short's brass band of Springfield set the pace for '01 and played for us all through the game. Amherst lost the latter and

many '01 ladies lost their complexions in the June torridity. But only temporarily.

1902

As 1902's regular reunion comes this next June, the class did not attempt to hold a big reunion at the Centennial, but notwithstanding they had a larger attendance than many of the regular reunion classes. Including wives and children there were nearly sixty present, among them being: Allen, Baeslack, S. D. Barber, Berry, Blossom, Boyden, Briggs, Burke, Clapp, Cleland, F. A. Cook, Cross, Dayton, Eastman, Gibbs, Giese, Holton, Hyde, Keay, Keedy, Kimball, Lincoln, Maynard, Morse, R. S. Phillips, Pierce, Piper, Plimpton, Sedgwick, Skillings, Taplin, Whitelaw, Wilson, Williams, Woodberry, Jackson, Lapham, Stearns.

Quite a number of others would like to have been there, but were saving their steam for next year for our regular twenty-year reunion.

The only official gathering attempted was a very enjoyable supper party Monday evening, held at Deerfield Academy, which was made possible and extremely pleasant by courtesy of Principal Bill Boyden.

Also, of course, we were represented in parade to the baseball game with a goodly number of class members, wives, and a few camp followers. To be sure we took part in the parade and festivities with dignified men becoming our years. Frankly, the baseball game was too hot and dry for some of the young men, who slipped to cooler places.

Owing to the housing shortage in Amherst, we did not attempt to have a regular headquarters. However, we used Pete Skillings' house more or less freely—probably more rather than less—and one of the results of that was that there was a unanimous vote that Mrs. Skillings should be awarded the Nobel prize for disposition.

Everybody enjoyed Amherst's birthday so much that they all promised to come back next year again to our regular reunion to see that the second century got started right; this also applies to those who were not there.

1903

The class held an informal interim reunion in connection with the Centennial Celebration at Amherst in June. The house of Mr. Cook, superintendent of schools, at 6 Kellogg Avenue, was engaged as headquarters. The time of the class was so well taken by the complete and absorbing program of the Centennial, that no special class entertainments were arranged, except that the class, with the ladies and children, motored to Hotel Weldon at Greenfield, Monday night, and enjoyed an excellent dinner. There were no speeches, only a continuous flow of song and jollity.

The members of the class and their families who were present were as follows: Mr. and Mrs. Atwood, Breed, Mr. and Mrs. Burdick, Burg, Tom Burke and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Cadioux, Mr. and Mrs. Clark and daughter, Cornwall and family, Ewen, Favour, Mr. and Mrs. Foster and daughter, Getchell, Haradon, Hayes, Joseph Jones and son, King, Lake, Mr. and Mrs. Longman, Mr. and Mrs. Maloney, C. C. Patrick, Mr. and Mrs. G. N. Patrick and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Rhodes and son, Mr. and Mrs. Sobotky, Mr. and Mrs. Stearns, Mr. and Mrs. Warren, Shearer.

1904

Twenty-two men from 1904 registered at the Centennial in June. Inasmuch as the class held its fifteenth reunion two years ago, no extensive plans were made for the Centennial observance. A class meeting was held Monday evening, June 13, on the grounds of the Amherst Gun Club, attended by sixteen of the men. The chief business discussed was the twentieth reunion in 1924. President J. Frank Kane appointed several committees to take charge of the next reunion, and every man present pledged himself to be responsible for bringing three men back with him in 1924. To provide for the treasury, an assessment of five dollars was laid upon every member of the class.

The class participated in the Centennial program without having formal headquarters. Purple and white hatbands were the distinctive decorations of both the men and their wives.

1905

Notwithstanding its noteworthy reunion of a year ago, 1905 came back to Amherst with recruits all the way from St. Louis and the Panama Canal. Almost as many men showed up this June as were present last year.

Walker Hall proved satisfactory as a headquarters, much better in the opinion of the class than the tents which some classes had. Saturday night twenty-five '05 men joined in the parade, after which the first of several '05 balloons was sent up. These balloons were plainly visible for a long time after they rose into the air. On one side they bore the well-known and firmly established fact, "1905, First in Everything" and on the other side, "Amherst Centennial Celebration, June, 1921."

The class banquet was held at the Highland House in Springfield on Monday evening, with an attendance of nearly fifty. E. A. Baily acted as master of ceremonies on this occasion, ably assisted by "Bob" Pease whose hard work made the reunion the success it was, and "Bunch" Utter, without whom no gathering of 1905 can be called a success. On returning to Amherst more balloons were sent up to show "Lord Jeff" how a real class holds a reunion.

Some of those who came back forgot to register. Those who did sign the roll were: Edward A. Baily, Miss Baily, Rev. Fritz W. Baldwin, Jr., Prof. and Mrs. Charles E. Bennett, Joseph W. Bond, Robert J. Bottomly, Edward W. Broder, George A. Brown, George H. Boynton, Prof. and Mrs. J. Maurice Clark (on their honeymoon), Rev. and Mrs. William Crawford, Mr. and Mrs. Edward C. Crossett, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Ellis, Leslie R. Fort, Mr. and Mrs. Emerson G. Gaylord, Mr. and Mrs. James L. Gilbert, Mr. and Mrs. George H. B. Green and son, Mr. and Mrs. David E. Greenaway and the Class Boy, Dr. and Mrs. Fraray Hale and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. Hopkins, Mr. and Mrs. Robert S. Kneeland, Maurice A. Lynch, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen V. Marsh, Mr. and Mrs. Ward C. Moon, Albert F. Noble, Paul W. Norton, John B. O'Brien, Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. Pease and daughters, John J. Raftery, Ralph E. Rollins, Dr. and Mrs. Wilfred

E. Rounseville, Philip M. Smith, Dr. and Mrs. Roger N. Squire, George B. Utter, Hugh H. C. Weed, Stanley N. Whitney, and Josiah B. Woods.

1906

As prophesied in the June *Dope Sheet*, reunion headquarters for Noughty-Six's quindecima at Amherst in June were at the residence of Mr. Pease. The committee on decorations and other schemes had done its work en toute emblazon, as one might say, and those who used to prefer theirs light, felt entirely at home at the first sitting. The posterior interior portion of the house, however, resembled the three, six and ten year episodes in scenery only, that is, until some of the bad actors took it upon themselves to put some life into the set, whereupon the senses of smell and taste began to sit up and take notice—at intervals and entirely homeopathetically.

Here is a list of those who were able to attend our "long pants" birthday party (names in order of registration): Webster, Bridgman, Boyden, Wheeler, E. A. Wright, Brewster, Forbes, Utter, Simonson, Hollender, Patterson, Bale, Hamilton, Powell, Bishop, Atwood, Knapp, Browne, Dodge, Newton, Remington, Hartzell, Mellon, Durban, Burrell, Crawford, Scudder, Glasgow, Wm. Hale, Jr., Rand, Richenaker, A. Hale, Kane, Cook, Wing, Lidell, Delabarre, Gaunt, Carter, Denio, Field, Hayward, Lattimer, Pethybridge, Sparrow, Hitt, Lewis, Draper, G. Wood, and Howes. In addition we have as registrant number forty-nine, immediately following: E. G. Draper, a chap who signed himself simply "Holmesdale." Of him, more anon. And the ladies—may they all prove to be hardy perennials with habits of blooming at Amherst every five years. We welcomed the following: Mesdames Wheeler, Webster, Boyden, Newton, Bridgman, Wright, Dodge, Durban, Glasgow, Bishop, Denio, Field, Kane, Lattimer, Wing, Crawford, and Wood. Three visitors also registered, Helen and Ralph Bretzner and—now get this one—Richard J. Rahar. Robert Perennial Esty, number one on our honorary membership list, was also "among those present" at critical times.

So much for the scenery and cast—now for the action. The golf tournament

vaguely hinted at in the *June Dope Sheet*, took place, but it might be noted in passing that it didn't seriously diminish the crowds at the other events. Judging hastily, from where we sat, it looked as if Bishop won the gentleman's brown darby and Mrs. Ed. Durban, whatever answers for the female of the species, the brunius derbium generously contributed by Comrade Wheeler. But don't take our word for it, for while these proceedings were on, our sports editor was busy trying to find the other contestant in Bishop's automatic tennis tournament, so that the set could be played and a champion crowned. Somebody must have played, however, for we saw a brace of racquets tilted up against the front door of headquarters one morning.

Friday evening, Saturday, and Sunday were largely given up to visiting about the Campus and at headquarters and attending the exercises (mental) of the graduating class. On Sunday evening Noughty-Six held open house. Through the personal efforts of Atwood, ably assisted by our friend "Pat" Wyckoff, publisher of the *Dramatic Mirror*, we had the services of a merry crew of jazzophone artists from New York over the week-end. Their, shall we say, music, drew a large crowd of alumni and camp followers to our place Sunday evening. In fact, such was the going and coming, the merriment and dancing, the giving and taking of pleasantries that Patron Atwood was heard to remark that it greatly reminded him of some of the court bazaars which he had attended in Persia. We had as our guest of the evening Jeffery John Archer Amherst, Viscount Holmesdale, the guest of honor of the College. Needless to say we saw to it that "Jeff" was properly introduced to the personnel of the class of 1906 and acquainted with some of its history and many of its traditions. Just to make everything sure we had a delegation lock him in at Prexy's about 1 A. M. Monday.

Monday afternoon we marched to Pratt Field and tried to help the ball team squash the raspberry on the Wesleyan Methodists. Unfortunately, the worm turned, or words to that effect, and the Wesleyans did the squeezing.

But it was a close game and well worth the hot tramp down from uptown and the wear and tear on the blimp portion of the trousers. "Lord Jeff" came over and sat with 1906 during the game. One of the pleasing features of the day was the surprise worked upon us by the 1906 girls, who appeared for the parade in special costumes, consisting of purple crepe paper tunics with white paper sashes and the purple and white handbags, originally distributed by our genial Mr. Atwood, worn inverted as headgear. Mrs. Ed. Durban engineered the stunt, according to our best knowledge. This emergency costume was very pleasing to the eye and the girls were frequently applauded along the route of march.

The real class event took place Monday evening, when some "steen" carloads of us drove up to South Deerfield for the class dinner. After arrival a picture was taken in front of the fountain on the main square. During dinner all the old songs in the 1906 kit bag were dragged out and polished up until they looked like new. Incidentally, Bishop and Knapp, in the capacity of royal purveyors, almost succeeded in undermining the morale of our intrepid explorer, one Forbes, William Trowbridge Merriwether, to be exact. But "Bug," now thoroughly immune to all poisons, preserved his status quo and when called upon by Freddy regaled us with a snappy account of his explorations in the Amazon country and the habits and habiliments of his friends the natives. Fred read letters from many of the unfortunates who couldn't attend. All of the letters were interesting and some were almost pathetic in the disappointment expressed at not being able to join the gang. The business side of the meeting consisted of the election of Wheeler as chairman of the twenty-year reunion committee, Kane as chairman of the committee on relations with the College, and Powell as class representative on the Alumni Council, succeeding Bale, whose term expired at Commencement, and who under the rules of the Council was not eligible for reelection. In addition, Jeffery John Archer Amherst, Viscount Holmesdale, and Dwight Morrow were elected honorary members of the class. Fred advised the class of the ac-

tion of Mr. and Mrs. Peacock in subscribing to the Centennial Gift as a memorial to their son Reuben, and the secretary was instructed to notify Mr. and Mrs. Peacock of the appreciation of the class. In the course of his remarks during the evening Newt Wing proposed a fitting toast to Rube's memory, whereupon all arose and silently honored our departed and greatly missed member. After the meeting we went directly back to Amherst, arriving about ten-thirty, and spent the balance of the evening at the college smoker in the big tent.

It truly was a wonderfully successful party from the overture to the final curtain. While the whole affair was on such a big scale that it is hard to give credit to any single individual, we feel safe in saying that a great deal of the credit is due Professor Newlin and the members of his staff for their efficient management of the situation. We feel sure that every man left Amherst in June with a fuller appreciation of the meaning and the possibilities of the "Little Old Yankee College on the Hill" and feeling that if she needs another three million or so, more or less, all she has to do is to make that kind of a noise.

1907

The gathering of 1907 at Amherst in June was a decided success. Thirty-nine men returned and thirteen brought their wives. It did seem good to see so many old friends and our only regret was for those who could not come.

The class supper, held on the lawn of the Holyoke Canoe Club at Smith's Ferry, was most enjoyable. At the business meeting which followed this gathering, Roy Bell and Charles Slocum were reelected president and secretary respectively.

Those who attended the reunion were: Bell, Barlow, Willard, R. Jewett Jones, Slocum, Whitelaw, Palmer, Kreider, S. C. Blanchard, Comins, Andrews, Powell, Malcolm, Godfrey, Fletcher, Walker, Atwood, Billings, Morton, Taylor, Barton, Webb, Hardy, Allchin, Little, Mullen, Price, Averill, Hazeltine, Rowe, Connell, Hubbard, Boynton, Sweet, Pond, Cary, Chapin, McClelland, Stevens.

1908

On account of the war the 1908 decennial was attended only by a faithful few. To make up for this we held a Hoodo-Cennial this year and celebrated the Centennial of the College at the same time. Fifty-one members of the class with twenty wives and several sons and daughters gathered at our headquarters in the Red Cross house on Lessey Street opposite the Town Hall. Hubbard came from China, and others came from Arizona, California, Montana, and way stations.

We were glad to see Heath White again. He was our class president during our four years in college, but missed all of our other reunions. Dick Davis from Montana made this his first reunion. Of course, the "old faithfuls" were on hand as usual. Horatio Smith, professor of French, is our representative on the faculty.

Most of the fellows were on hand for the Saturday night celebration. It warmed the cockles of our hearts to hear dear old Grosvie, "than whom the world has never seen greater," give us from the Chapel steps one of his old time talks. "Tip," Billy Cowles, Emmie, and Georgie Olds, always dear to the heart of 1908, were there to add their greetings, too.

On Sunday we had our class banquet at the Prospect House on the summit of Mt. Holyoke, where we held also our business session. Our faithful prexy, Harold Keith, was reelected, and Maynard Stearns of Boston was chosen secretary. In the meantime our wives were entertained at a picnic by Mrs. Horatio Smith.

Monday afternoon, after the class had done its part in greeting our great Amherst Vice-President, and in hearing "Tip" Tyler tell us that the first hundred years are the hardest, and in showing what we thought of Robert Lansing, the class put on a stunt that added a lot to our reunion. We had some 1908 movies in the Town Hall showing scenes from our reunion in 1914, pictures taken while we were in college, and other pictures of interest to the class. It was a big success.

At the baseball game on Tuesday we all got into our Turkish sailor uniforms designed by Cobby and Fred Smith.

The men on the Reunion Committee were: Merrill, chairman, Baily, Burns, Jamieson, F. P. Smith.

A number of other men coöperated loyally to make our reunion a success. Charlie Niles secured the Eureka Trio. Frank Goodell arranged for our very toothsome banquet on Mt. Holyoke. The trip to the mountain on the glorious Commencement Sunday afternoon will long be remembered by us all. Bing Baily, Phil Jamieson, and George Rawson solved our housing problems and attended to the decorating of our headquarters. George Burns radiated originality, Cobby was omnipresent, and Charlie Merrill kept all the willing workers in line.

A good proportion of the class stayed for the Alumni dinner on Wednesday. Everyone who attended our reunion is planning to come in 1923 for our fifteenth, if possible.

1909

Thirty-one members of the class held an informal reunion in June. A tent on the Campus near the Octagon served as headquarters. Since this was an off year for '09, no special efforts were made to secure a large attendance. A banquet was held on Monday evening in the Gymnasium, attended by the wives as guests of honor. Those registering at headquarters were: Cunningham, Bolt, Butts, Melcher, Blackmer, McKay, Sudbury, Michaels, Ladd Smith, Eaglesfield, J. H. Caughey, Burby, Main, Vollmer, Goodnow, Leary, Lyman Smith, D. S. Wright, Blades, Foster, Tylee, Dunlap, Hickey, Dyer, Merrill Clarke, Lane, Pratt, Robert Chapin, McVaugh, Frank, and Gilpatric. The wives present were Mrs. Butts, Mrs. Eaglesfield, Mrs. Caughey, Mrs. Main, Mrs. Goodnow, Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Foster, Mrs. Lane, Mrs. Frank, and Mrs. Gilpatric.

1910

A reunion resembling in size a decennial gathering put 1910 on the Centennial map. No headquarters were engaged, but the members of the class had no difficulty in finding each other as soon as Brint Burnett had unpacked his box of pirate costumes. A very few took

part in the initial parade of Saturday night. About thirty men sat down to an excellent repast provided, on Monday night, in the basement of the First Congregational Church. The wives of the class dined in an adjoining apartment. No speeches were made and no business meeting held. The pirate ship, with Captain Boynton in command, was commissioned for the parade to the baseball game, with which the class activities of the reunion terminated. A dozen men remained for the Centennial dinner. Fritz and Mrs. Williams of the Canal Zone achieved the class record for long-distance return.

1911

As John Ashley says, "It was an unqualified success!" While we hoped to get more men back, our eighty Leaveners and their forty-one ladies (shall we call them "Leavenettes?") made a fine showing, and gave us a reunion that was more than worth while socially. All of our officers and committeemen contributed to the success of the whole undertaking, but the major credit unquestionably belongs to our reunion chairman, Carleton Beckwith, whose hard work, efficiency, and good judgment entitle him to all of the enthusiastic compliments he has received. It was a good job well done, and the class is deeply indebted.

Our Leavenettes were the feature of the show. They were noteworthy, not only for their numbers, but for their general pep! Inside of twenty-four hours, they had ceased to be merely an adjunct of 1911, and had become a compact organization in themselves—indeed, planning their own future reunions. One of their early achievements was a song, which they thereafter sang at all public occasions. This classic told the world that "The Class Nineteen-Leven's the Class with Red Pants—They can shimmy and dance—You can tell Nineteen-Leven at a glance!" They also volunteered the information that we had "charming young wives."

Our costumes were at once showy, cool, and inexpensive; red cotton Turkish bloomers, red and yellow jacket, yellow sash, and red fez. Yes, the ladies accepted the bloomers too! In place of

fezzes, they wore head-dresses of crossed bands, with dangling ornaments over the ears, and their jackets were longer than the men's, reaching to the knees. Our enterprising committee had signed up the Amherst (undergraduate) Orchestra of seven pieces, and they produced pleasing noises at all our doings.

The list of those present included: Abbot, Altschul, Ashley, Babbage, Babcock, Barnum, Beckwith, Bowen, Boyer, Brainerd, Bridgman, Bristol, Brown, Bryan, Campbell, Chapin, Clarke, Cooke, Corry, Cranshaw, Creesy, Davenport, A. L. Davis, F. C. Davis, Delatour, Denton, Doolittle, Fairbank, Fish, George, Haviland, Henofer, Jones, Kane, Kattell, Keith, Kernan, Keyes, Loomis, H. G. Lord, U. P. Lord, McBride, Marsh, Marvin, Maxson, Miller, Morton, Myers, Patton, Pennock, Phelps, Pitkin, Pohl, Radcliffe, E. M. Roberts, L. W. Roberts, Roby, Rugg, Scandrett, Scantlebury, Scrymgeour, Shumway, Small, Snow, Stearns, Stevens, W. M. Stone, Stott, Thompson, Van Woert, Wakelee, Washburn, Weathers, West, Wheelock, Whitten, Williams, Wyckoff, Yerrall, Zweggart.

Fraus: Altschul, Babcock, Beckwith, Boyer, Bridgman, Campbell, Chapin, Clarke, Cooke, Cranshaw, A. L. Davis, F. C. Davis, Doolittle, Jones, Kane, Keith, Keyes, Maxson, Miller, Morton, Myers, Patton, Phelps, Radcliffe, L. W. Roberts, Rugg, Scantlebury, Snow, Stearns, W. M. Stone, Stott, Thompson, Van Woert, Wakelee, Washburn, West, Williams, Wyckoff, Yerrall. Also Miss Williams and Miss Christenson, fiancées respectively of Messrs. Ashley and Kernan.

And in conclusion let us note the Leavenettes' second song hit sung to the tune of "Yankee Doodle:"

"Nineteen-Leven went from Amherst
Ten long years ago;
Now they're back with forty wives—
We'll say they're not so slow!
Forty wives with lots of pep,
All agog to roam!
Now they've been reuning once,
They'll never stay at home!!"

1912

The following members of 1912 registered during the Centennial Celebra-

tion, and were present at our headquarters: Armstrong, Atwater, Bacon, Barton, Baumann, Beatty, W. W. Bishop, Brock, Burns, Burt, Campbell, Carlin, Chasseaud, Crandall, Davenport, Davis, Dick, Fitts, Fraser, Gideon, Gregory, Hubbard, Keeler, Kip, Levy, Lucey, Madden, S. Miller, Moller, W. S. Orr, Parsons, Pease, Peirce, Perkins, Pinney, Proudfoot, Quinn, Ramage, Rankin, Sawyer, Sheldon, Sibley, Simpson, Stebbins, Steber, Storke, Stuart, Tead, Vernon, Vollmer, Vroom, Weis, Wellman, Whiteman, and Witney.

The following officers were elected at a regular meeting of the class held on June 20: President, Stuart; vice-president, Burns; secretary, Beatty; treasurer, Burt; regional directors, Gregory, Sibley, Vollmer, Witney, Barton.

1913

Nineteen-thirteen had as headquarters the home of Geoffroy Atkinson. Mrs. Atkinson, Geof's mother, won our great esteem and gratitude by her persistent and bountiful hospitality.

Those present were: H. C. Allen, Atkinson, Babbott, Beckwith, Benedict, Bixby, Bond, Cadman, Clapp, Coyle, Cross, Farwell, Glen, Greene, Harding, Hopkins, Jenkins, Klingensfeldt, Knudson, Littlejohn, Loomis, Marsh, McClure, Morris, Merrill, J. H. Mitchell, J. S. Moore, Morse, Olds, Partenheimer, Plough, Pride, Proctor, Scatchard, Searle, Stelling, Stilwell, Storrs, Tappin, Tilden, Tuttle, Voorhees, Wadhams, Warner, Westcott, S. P. Wilcox, Wilder, Anderson, Burnett, Creede, Gilman, Goff, Mealand, Noble, Patten, Radding, Seaman, Wesner.

The following wives were present: Mrs. H. C. Allen, Mrs. Babbott, Mrs. Bond, Mrs. Cadman, Mrs. Klingensfeldt, Mrs. Harding, Mrs. Loomis, Mrs. Merrill, Mrs. Morse, Mrs. Olds, Mrs. Partenheimer, Mrs. Proctor, Mrs. Plough, Mrs. Wilder. The class was also honored by the presence of three mothers—Mrs. Atkinson, Mrs. Cobb, and Mrs. Merrill.

The class uniform was a bright red blazer with blue facings, and a bright red tam-o'-shanter hat!

The class participated in full force in the alumni parade on Saturday evening,

and in the various celebrations of the succeeding days.

On Sunday afternoon the class entertained its friends with punch, ice cream, and cake.

On Sunday evening the class dinner was held at the Draper with an attendance of forty-six. Bixby presided, and made an urgent appeal for a full attendance at our tenth reunion. Greene reported on the Centennial Gift that 148, out of 166 on the class roll, had subscribed. Dinner adjourned with the singing of "To the Fairest College."

1914

The following men attended the Centennial Celebration at Amherst last June: Beatty, Barton, Bernero, Beyer, M. W. Bliss, P. F. Bliss, Burdick, Butler, Carpenter, Child, Clark, Creedon, Cushman, Derrin, deCastro, Glass, Heald, T. H. Hubbard, Jenkins, Jewett, J. R. Kimball, R. M. Kimball, Lawrence, McGay, Mills, Morse, Renfrew, Richmond, C. D. Rugg, Shaw, Strahan, Tierney, Whittemore, Young, DeBevoise.

The attendance was even greater than expected, since 1914 had held a very successful sexennial reunion last year, and no particular drive was made to get the members back for the Centennial.

The class headquarters was a tent just east of Walker Hall. The costumes were the Mandarin suits used at the sexennial reunion, which were distinguished by the rising sun on the back. About twenty-five members attended the class dinner at the Hotel Nonotuck, Holyoke, Sunday evening. No regular class business was transacted, and the evening was marked only by the necessity for admonishing the boisterous class of 1915 for its boisterousness. At all functions—the baseball game, the parade, the alumni luncheon—the blazing yellow trousers and purple coats were readily distinguished, and 1914 did its share in welcoming "Lord Jeff."

1915

Nineteen-fifteen is very proud of its Centennial Gift record. Every single member of the class, except five who could not be located, whose names were

on the official list as having been in college for the full first semester, subscribed to the Gift. Out of a possible 137 there were 132 subscribers, giving the class a final standing of 96 per cent. and the enviable position of third in the list. No other class younger than 1868, except 1880, stood higher.

The regular sixth reunion of the class was the first official gathering of the class since graduation—except for the "baby reunion" in 1916. Fifty-five came back to spend a wonderful three days together. They were the fortunate members of the class without doubt, for the Centennial Celebration and the formal and informal class gatherings were memories never to be forgotten. And the wives! For the first time the class had its opportunity to approve the discrimination and judgment of its members. Seventeen ladies were officially added to the roll and several children acknowledged Daddy's class to be the best ever graduated. John Gilbert Cutton, 1915 Class Boy, kept everyone happy, and won the affection of all by his cheerful good humor and friendliness. Officers elected at the banquet at Hotel Nonotuck, Sunday, June 19, were: President, John J. Atwater; vice-president, William G. Thayer, Jr.; treasurer, Gerald Keith; secretary, Louis F. Eaton; Alumni Council representative, John M. Gaus; reunion committee for the tenth reunion, L. F. Eaton, chairman; Gordon R. Hall; Paul D. Weathers; and the president and treasurer *ex officio*.

1916

Thirty-five members of the class of 1916 returned to Amherst in June to celebrate the Centennial of the College. A tent for class headquarters was pitched on a centrally located spot of the Campus. The tent was embellished with pictures of local Amherst celebrities, done in the best circus side-show manner.

The class supper was held at the Hotel Nonotuck, Holyoke, the night of June 19. It was acclaimed as the best gathering the class had ever held. Mr. Volstead's edict was apparently of only academic interest to those present.

George Washburn, class president, presided at the festivities. William C. Esty was toastmaster. Charles F. Wee-

den, Jr., who had recently returned from relief work in Turkey, spoke of his experiences with Turkish atrocities, the Armenian situation, and other phases of the post-war problem in the Far East. He was given a rising vote of thanks for his admirable presentation.

Everyone present was called on in turn to tell what sort of work he was engaged in, what his matrimonial fate had been, to what extent he had contributed to vital statistics, and to recount the most memorable event in his college career.

Class officers were elected as follows: President, George Washburn; vice-president, Allan C. Marks; secretary, John U. Reber; treasurer, Douglas D. Milne.

A motion was introduced by Homans Robinson with a view to take the necessary steps in establishing a trophy for interfraternity singing, to be competed for annually. After discussing the motion, it was referred to a special committee for action.

It was unanimously decided to maintain a vigorous campaign among the members of the class who have not yet contributed to the Centennial Gift. It is hoped that as a result 100 per cent. of the class will be represented in the Gift.

John U. Reber was appointed editor of the class publication, which will be issued four or five times a year.

1919

Sixty members of the class were back in Amherst during the Centennial and more than forty gathered around the banquet table at the Nonotuck on the Sunday night of that busy week. The reunion was slated as "informal" so as not to do away with the regular triennial in 1922, but the number back and the pep displayed made it almost full-fledged in every sense of the word. Headquarters were in the Grace Church Rectory, and from there the "Spanish Dancers" radiated all around town. Altogether the members assembled agreed that the Centennial was some party.

1920

The class of 1920 enjoyed the grand and hilarious Centennial Celebration as did the many other alumni classes—and we enjoyed it in goodly numbers. There may have been a slight disadvantage in the fact that we were reuniting for the first time and were therefore less familiar with the possibilities of the occasion. Yet, if so, no one was greatly aware of it. The unusualness of the affair, which resulted from the well-directed labors of the Centennial Committee, and the joy of getting together again amid such a generally genial spirit, were enough to make our first reunion worth while.

There were over eighty of the class who spent part of all of the four days at Amherst. Walker 8 served well enough as a headquarters, where we repaired first to draw our equipment and later for our very informal meetings. A word about our costume—it was impartially voted to be one of the most sensible—meaning good-looking, comfortable, and inexpensive. Saturday night we paraded, making a commendable showing, and on Monday evening seventy-six of us gathered at the Nonotuck for the 1920 dinner. There were no speeches, but plenty of talking and more or less singing. For a portion of the evening we entertained the young "Lord Jeff." We gave him a rendition of the well-known song and then an enthusiastic election to the class—which he courteously accepted and filed with the others. Tuesday, we were again in column of squads, respectfully bringing up the rear in the parade to the Wesleyan game.

During the rest of the celebration we attended the meetings and smoker in groups until the Commencement dinner on Wednesday noon. The section of the big tent reserved for 1920 was well filled, and we relished the good food and the speeches of the distinguished guests.

In short, our first reunion was a success and it augurs well for those to come.

SINCE THE LAST ISSUE

DIED

1857.—Rev. Joseph Kimball, on March 2, 1921, at Haverhill, Mass., aged 89 years.

1858.—Rev. John Whitehill, on August 30, 1921, at North Attleboro, Mass., aged 88 years.

1858.—Rev. Dr. Myron Alfred Johnson, on July 15, 1921, at Northampton, Mass., aged 85 years.

1859.—Dr. Alexander Marcy, on August 18, 1921, at Cape May, N. J., aged 83 years.

1863.—Henry Oliver Smith, on July 21, 1921, at Leicester, Mass., aged 81 years.

1863.—Rev. Leavitt Homan Hallock, on September 23, 1921, at Portland, Me., aged 79 years.

1865.—George Dickman Gray, on May 9, 1921, at Oakland, Cal., aged 77 years.

1868.—Artemas Brigham Smith, on May 30, 1921, in Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 77 years.

1868.—Harlan Page French, on June 4, 1921, in Albany, N. Y., aged 77 years.

1869.—Professor Waterman Thomas Hewett, on September 13, 1921, in London, England, aged 75 years.

1871.—Dr. Arthur Bennett Morong, on May 3, 1921, in Boston, Mass., aged 71 years.

1873.—Rev. Floyd Emerson Sherman, on March 6, 1921, at Junction City, Kan., aged 70 years.

1876.—Judge Horace King Bartlett, on July 31, 1921, at Newburyport, Mass., aged 65 years.

1876.—John Barry Stanchfield, on June 25, 1921, at Islip, N. Y., aged 66 years.

1877.—Charles Haynes Davenport, on August 16, 1921, in Ithaca, N. Y., aged 65 years.

1878.—Dr. Bradford Allen, on May 2, 1921, in Nashua, N. H., aged 64 years.

1879.—Dr. Lamson Allen, on June 22, 1921, at Amherst, Mass., aged 66 years.

1859.—James Hale Newton, on September 21, 1921, at Holyoke, Mass., aged 89 years.

1881.—Justice Ashley Mulgrave Gould, on May 20, 1921, at Washington, D. C., aged 61 years.

1881.—Starr Jocelyn Murphy, on April 4, 1921, in Daytona, Fla., aged 60 years.

1882.—Dr. E. Alden Dyer, on August 4, 1921, at Whitman, Mass., aged 64 years.

1882.—Rev. Arthur Willis Stanford, on July 8, 1921, at Auburndale, Mass., aged 62 years.

1883.—William Z. Stuart, on August 21, 1921, at Neenah, Wis., aged 59 years.

1884.—Dr. Robert Timothy French, on August 11, 1921, in Rochester, N. Y., aged 60 years.

1885.—Sidney Algernon Sherman, on August 21, 1921, in Providence, R. I., aged 59 years.

1890.—Arthur Burdett Ingalls, on August 16, 1921, at Cortland, N. Y., aged 55 years.

1891.—Frederick Bryant Walker, on August 8, 1921, at Brattleboro, Vt., aged 53 years.

1893.—Dr. Edward Lorendus Beebe, on July 15, 1921, in Buffalo, N. Y., aged 50 years.

1894.—Warren Wetherbee Tucker, on April 7, 1921, at Jamaica Plains, Mass., aged 53 years.

1919.—Lee Ming Tsaou, on February 19, 1921 (not previously recorded), at Cambridge, Mass., aged 30 years.

1921.—Edwin Willard Harmon, on September 7, 1921, at San Francisco, Cal., aged 21 years.

MARRIED

1882.—At Martinez, Cal., on August 3, 1921, Edson D. Hale and Mrs. Gertrude Foster.

1894.—At Loudonville, N. Y., on September 10, 1921, Pancoast Kidder and Miss Frances Abbott Kibbee.

1896.—At Springfield, Mass., on July 12, 1921, Leonard Brooks and Miss Irene Cowles Higgins.

1896.—At Locust Valley, N. Y., on August 1, 1921, W. Eugene Kimball and Mrs. William D. Guthrie.

1897.—In New York City, on August 11, 1921, Thomas J. McEvoy and Miss Regina A. Nagle.

1905.—In Chicago, Ill., on June 17, 1921, Professor J. Maurice Clark and Miss Winifred Miller.

1905.—In Washington, D. C., on June 18, 1921, Francis Henry Dodge and Miss Lili Octavia Riste.

1905.—In Cincinnati, Ohio, on July 12, 1921, Professor John Adams Taylor and Miss Almira Jewett.

1907.—At Corning, N. Y., on June 18, 1921, Robert H. Hood and Mrs. Florence Dale White.

1908.—At Melrose, Mass., on September 10, 1921, Arthur Hale Veasey and Miss Decia Beebe.

1909.—At Morris, Conn., on September 5, 1921, Harold W. Hobbs and Miss Rosemary Field.

1909.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., on June 29, 1921, Keith Fry McVaugh and Miss Marie Stuart Clarke.

1911.—In Springfield, Mass., on August 3, 1921, John P. Ashley and Miss Esther Williams.

1913.—At Brockport, N. Y., on July 2, 1921, Charles H. Wadhams and Miss Marion Dorothy Shafer.

1914.—In New York City, on May 4, 1921, Frederick Dorflinger Suydam and Miss Dorothy Grant.

1914.—In New York City, on June 15, 1921, Charles Wyatt Williams and Miss Hope Johnson.

1914.—At Dedham, Mass., on June 14, 1921, Harold Eden Shaw and Miss Mary Gertrude Schriver.

1914.—At Forest Hills Gardens, N. Y., on August 10, 1921, Dr. Franklin Ward Renfrew and Miss Lisetta May Farrand.

1915.—In Paris, France, on June 22, 1921, Captain J. Gerald Cole and Mlle. Madeleine Woller.

1915.—At Mount Holly, N. J., on September 17, 1921, J. Brinkerhoff Tomlinson and Miss Elizabeth Fort Barrington.

1915.—At Chester, Mass., on June 1, 1921, Arthur P. Goodwin and Miss Helen Ames DeWolf.

1916.—In Holyoke, Mass., on June 18, 1921, William Goodwin Avirett and Miss Helen Brooks Weiser.

1916.—At Hastings, N. Y., on June 18, 1921, Lewis W. Douglas and Miss Peggy Scharmann Zinsser.

1918.—At Naumkeag Inlet, N. Y., on August 8, 1921, Carter Lyman Goodrich and Miss Florence Perry Nielsen.

1918.—In New York City, on June 22, 1921, Ralph E. Ellinwood and Miss Clare Betsy Rousevell.

1919.—In New York City, on April 16, 1921, Pierre R. Bretey and Miss Virginia Rossier.

1919.—At Pittsfield, Mass., on October 8, 1921, A. Sidney Norton and Miss Katherine Chesney.

1920.—At St. Cloud, Minn., on September 5, 1921, Donald O. Perry and Miss Lois Whitney.

1920.—At Newton Highlands, Mass., on May 21, 1921, Edward Gerry Tuttle and Miss Emily Hall Mercer.

BORN

1897.—Louise Taft Grosvenor, on August 1, 1921, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin P. Grosvenor of New York City.

1897.—Martha Miner Richmond, on March 4, 1921, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Gerald M. Richmond of Providence, R. I.

1895.—Robert Shields Law, on August 13, 1921, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick H. Law of Brooklyn, N. Y.

1900.—Walter Carl Allen, on November 2, 1920 (not previously recorded), son of Mr. and Mrs. Walter S. Allen of Flushing, N. Y.

1905.—John Anderson, in July, 1921, son of Mr. and Mrs. John G. Anderson of Crestwood, N. Y.

1905.—Ralph E. Rollins, Jr., on March 14, 1921, son of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph E. Rollins of Des Moines, Ia.

1906.—James N. Worcester, Jr., in July, 1921, son of Dr. and Mrs. James N. Worcester of New York City.

1908.—Bradford Bowman Warner, on May 2, 1921, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank B. Warner of Taiku, Shansi, China.

1908.—Mary Malleville Haller, on September 2, 1921, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Haller of Leonia, N. J.

1910.—Thyrza Stevens Barton, on July 23, 1921, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hubert C. Barton of South Amherst, Mass.

1912.—A daughter, on June 26, 1921, to Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Steber of Reading, Pa.

1912.—Denise Arlette Cass, on July 24, 1921, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. DeLysle Ferree Cass of Chicago, Ill.

1912.—C. Francis Beatty, Jr., on March 19, 1921, son of Mr. and Mrs. C. Francis Beatty of Brooklyn, N. Y.

1913.—Edward Field Wilcox, on July 26, 1921, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Wilcox of Rome, N. Y.

1913.—Charles Caton Cobb, on October 7, 1921, son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel H. Cobb of Columbus, Ohio.

1913.—George Hewitt Plough, on October 18, 1921, son of Prof. and Mrs. Harold H. Plough of Amherst, Mass.

1914.—Annette Winters Shattuck, on July 18, 1921, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wendell P. Shattuck of Penn Yan, N. Y.

1915.—Frances Elizabeth Cross, on August 28, 1921, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Cross of Utica, N. Y.

1915.—Robert Oliver Wales, on July 14, 1921, son of Mr. and Mrs. Horatio Wales.

1916.—Mary Harriet Bixler, on July 11, 1921, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Seelye Bixler of Beirut, Syria.

1917.—John Dodge Clark, Jr., on June 30, 1921, son of Mr. and Mrs. John D. Clark of Brooklyn, N. Y.

1918.—Eleanor Todd Wheeler, on June 16, 1921, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry F. Wheeler of Ocean Grove, N. J.

1919.—(Class Boy.) Frederic Ely Mygatt, 3rd, on June 19, 1921, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frederic E. Mygatt, Jr., of Plainfield, N. J.

1919.—Frances Soliday, in summer of 1921, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David S. Soliday of Philadelphia, Pa.

THE CLASSES

1854

Mrs. Abby Frances Rolfe, widow of the late Henry Chamberlain Rolfe, died at her home in Concord, Mass., on Sunday, July 10. She was married in 1856. Two sons, both Amherst men, survive her, Henry W. Rolfe, '80, and Alfred G. Rolfe, '82.

1857

REV. DENIS WORTMAN, *Secretary*,
40 Watson Ave., East Orange, N. J.

Mrs. Isabella Furber Richardson, widow of the Rev. Daniel W. Richardson, who died on December 31, 1919, died at her home in Newton Center on May 21 of this year.

Rev. Joseph Kimball, well-known as a teacher and lecturer, died on March 2 at his home in Haverhill, Mass.

He was born in Plaistow, N. H., on March 13, 1832, the son of True and Betsy (Chase) Kimball, and prepared for college at Phillips Andover Academy, where he later taught from 1858 to 1865. He was superintendent of schools at Massillon, Ohio, 1865 to 1869, and for the next two years teacher and examiner of teachers in Mobile, Ala.

In 1871 he gave up teaching and engaged in probate business in New Hampshire, becoming justice of the peace and

superintendent of the school committee at Plaistow, president of the Board of Trustees of Atkinson Academy, and in 1909—at the age of 77—was elected to the New Hampshire Legislature for a term of two years. He also held various trusteeships and guardianships, was engaged in civil engineering, and to round out an exceedingly varied career, was ordained as an evangelist in 1883, and for seventeen years was pastor of the Congregational Church at Seabrook, N. H. He also supplied the Congregational Church at Plaistow, N. H., and North Haverhill, Mass., from 1901 to 1911.

Up to the time of his death he lectured extensively on electricity and other subjects throughout eastern Massachusetts and at the Essex Institute in Salem. Among his numerous benefactions were the gifts of a choice historical house in Atkinson, N. H., to the town for a public library; of ten thousand dollars to the Riverside Memorial Church in Haverhill; of a large pipe organ to the Union Church of Haverhill, and of pipe organs to four other churches in the vicinity. Mr. Kimball was unmarried.

Mrs. Rebecca Porter Eastman, widow of the late Rev. Lucius R. Eastman, died at Framingham Center, Mass., on Sunday, August 28.

1858

Rev. John Whitehill, one of the oldest clergymen in Massachusetts, both in age and in point of long-continued service in the ministry, died August 30, at his home in North Attleboro in his eighty-ninth year. He was in the fifty-third year of his pastorate of the Oldtown Congregational Church in North Attleboro. He had only a brief illness, as up to about ten days before his death he was in excellent health.

John Whitehill was born in Paisley, Scotland, on August 11, 1833, and was the son of James and Mary (Muir) Whitehill. He came to this country in 1845, at the age of twelve, and worked as a boy in a mill in Palmer. Up to the age of seventeen, he had not more than six months' schooling, but he then left the mill and began to study, to such good purpose that within three years he fitted himself, at Monson Academy, for entrance to Amherst College, where he received his A. B. degree in 1858. He was a Phi Beta Kappa man. He then studied at Andover Theological Seminary, where he was graduated in 1861, and following his ordination to the Congregational ministry the same year, he at once became pastor of the parish in South Wilbraham, where he remained until 1868. He was then called to the Oldtown Congregational Church in North Attleboro and began his long pastorate in 1869.

Mr. Whitehill took an active interest in community and public affairs. He was a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives in 1882-83, and was nominated and elected without even the formality of seeking his consent. He served for more than a score of years on the school committee of his town and was long chairman, and was a member of the Republican town committee. He was a Republican in his politics and voted as far back as 1856 for John C. Fremont as President of the United States. He was a member of the Taunton Ministerial Association. He was author of the "Early History of the First Church of Christ in Attleboro."

Mr. Whitehill was married in Sudbury, on November 28, 1861, to Clara J. Hunt, who died on November 8, 1865. On May 4, 1869, he again married, also

in Sudbury, where Elizabeth A. Parmer became his wife. She died on January 13, 1890. Surviving Mr. Whitehill are eight children.

Rev. Dr. Myron A. Johnson, aged 85, a native of Hadley, whose active life was spent largely in the West, died on July 15, at the Northampton State Hospital, having been for some years in failing health from arteriosclerosis. He was born in Hadley, in 1836, the son of Alfred and Drusilla Hall Johnson. He was a great-grandson of Capt. John Richardson of Revolutionary War fame, who was one of two who drew up the Constitution of Massachusetts, and a grandson of Aaron Hall, who went from Harvard College to join the troops of the Revolutionary War.

Mr. Johnson was educated at Hopkins Academy and Williston Seminary before his admission to Amherst. After his graduation he studied law at Harvard Law School and studied for the ministry at the Episcopal seminary at Alexandria, Vt. The degree of doctor of divinity was conferred upon him by Nebraska College and Griswold College, Ia. He taught for a time at a school near Cohoes, N. Y., and at Medford Seminary. He was rector of a number of important parishes during his service in the ministry, among them being St. Peter's at Bennington, Vt., St. Peter's at Niagara Falls, Calvary Church at Cincinnati, Ohio, St. Paul's at Jackson, Mich., Christ Church at Burlington, Iowa, the mother Episcopal Church of Iowa, and Trinity Church, Davenport, Iowa. The present beautiful stone church of St. Peter's parish, Niagara Falls, was built during his rectorship, as was a new stone church at Burlington. At Burlington Mr. Johnson instituted the first surpliced choir of men and boys in the state.

Mr. Johnson probably was the oldest member of the Amherst chapter of Delta Kappa Epsilon society. In 1892 he was president of the standing committee of Iowa diocese and delegate from the diocese to the general council in New York in 1888, and to the general council in Baltimore in 1892. He was a Freemason, having attained the Shrine degree, and was prelate of the Iowa grand commandery of Knights Templar in 1885.

He had been chaplain of the Iowa national guard.

Mr. Johnson married Frances Adelaide, daughter of Professor and Mrs. William Gordon Mitchell of Ithaca, N. Y., who survives him with two sons, Rev. Walter De Forest Johnson, rector of Christ Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., and Professor Reginald Hall Johnson, professor of Romance languages in the University of Pittsburgh, and a daughter, Mrs. Nathaniel Greene Pendleton. Clifton Johnson of Hockanum, the author, and John C. Hammond, '65, of Northampton, are cousins of Mr. Johnson.

1859

James Hale Newton, pioneer paper manufacturer of Holyoke and founder of banks, died on September 21 at the age of 89. A year ago he had an operation for appendicitis and despite his advanced years recovered.

With his death passed away the last of the famous Newton brothers, so prominent in the construction era of Holyoke. These were Moses, John C., and Daniel T. Of them, James H. Newton alone left an enduring mark on municipal affairs. The board of public works was established under his direction and in accordance with his ideas.

When with Daniel H. and John C. Newton he built the Hampden paper mill, it is said that there were but two other small mills in Holyoke. From that time the Newtons were interested in the building of mills and organizing of companies. Their activities constitute the larger part of Holyoke's building history.

After he sold his Norman and Wauregan mills to the American Writing Paper Company on its organization, Mr. Newton devoted his time to the Chemical Paper Company; but after selling that mill to Clifton A. Crocker and R. F. McElwain, he retired from active business. He still, however, retained his connection with the Home National Bank, later merged with the Hadley Falls Trust Company.

Mr. Newton retained his faculties to the end and took keen interest in Holyoke municipal and social affairs. For years his letters to the *Transcript* have been read with respect and often his

advice has been followed with benefit. He took great pride in his grounds, and in the work of the library. In the bank of which he was president for thirty-two years his advice and counsel were considered of great value.

Mr. Newton belonged to an old New England family. His pioneer ancestor, Richard Newton, settled in Massachusetts before 1645. He was born in Hubbardston, January 13, 1832. He attended the district schools and later Williston Seminary, and was the oldest living graduate of that institution. He taught, while in college, at Whately and at Rockport. After his graduation he was elected principal of the Thomas Street Grammar School, Worcester, where he was stationed five years.

In 1864 Mr. Newton removed to Holyoke and engaged with his brothers in the erection of the Hampden paper mill for the manufacture of paper for paper collars, then extensively worn. He acted as treasurer and business manager for two years, after which he built the Franklin Paper Company in company with his father-in-law, Calvin Taft. In 1867 he organized the Albion Paper Company and was connected with it until 1869, when he sold out his interest to the late Edward C. Taft.

In 1875 he joined with Moses Newton, James Ramage, and George A. Clark in organizing and erecting the Newton Paper Company, and in 1879 he organized and erected the Wauregan paper mill. In 1880, the Chemical paper mill was brought into being and in 1891 he ended his organizations with the construction of the Norman paper mill. When the American Writing Paper Company was organized, Mr. Newton wanted to sell only the Norman mill; but the company would not take one without the other, so he parted with the Wauregan.

In 1869 Mr. Newton invented and patented a process for making cloth paper for collars, and this came into general use for some time. His activities, however, were not confined to paper mills, though he was busy enough in that line. In 1872 he was active in the organization of the Mechanics Savings Bank. He served as its president for twelve years. He was a member of the board of directors of the Third National Bank

in Springfield from 1873 to 1882. With others, he organized the City National Bank, of which he was a director until 1884, and he organized the Home National Bank, of which he was president for thirty-two years. In 1885 he was interested with others in the organization of the People's Savings Bank, of which he was trustee for several years.

He also held several civic and municipal offices. He was chairman of the school committee from 1865 to 1868; represented his district in the General Court in 1877; was first chairman of the board of public works; has been a director of the Holyoke City Hospital since its organization, a trustee of the Holyoke Public Library since its organization, and was president of the library at his death.

He was married November 23, 1863, to Susan Wadsworth Taft, daughter of Calvin Taft of Worcester, who died in 1900. On June 29, 1904, he was married to Emily Norcross, an associate professor in Smith College. She survives him with three children by his first wife.

Dr. Alexander Marcy, Sr., of River-ton, N. J., one of Amherst's oldest sons, died at the summer residence of his daughter in Cape May, N. J., on August 18. He was in his eighty-fourth year.

A member of the Amherst Alumni Association of Philadelphia and vicinity, Dr. Marcy maintained an enthusiastic interest in its affairs until a year ago, when he suffered a stroke of paralysis from which he never recovered.

Dr. Marcy was two years at Amherst, leaving at the end of his sophomore year to take up the study of medicine. He was a member of the Alpha Delta Phi fraternity.

Until his retirement from active practice, Dr. Marcy was one of the leading physicians of Camden, N. J. He is survived by a son, Dr. John W. Marcy, and a daughter, Mrs. Alexander Marcy, Jr.

1860

LEWIS W. WEST, *Secretary*,
Hadley, Mass.

Although eighty-six years of age, the Rev. Cornelius E. Dickinson keeps up the active life which he has always led

and is supplying regularly the Putnam branch of the First Congregational Church of Marietta, Ohio, a body he organized thirty-five years ago. Mr. Dickinson is a writer as well as a preacher and pastor and only a few months ago completed a book of historical essays.

Mrs. Ellen S. (Look) Parker, widow of the Rev. Horace Parker, died in Lowell, Mass., on July 13. They were married in 1865.

1863

HON. EDWARD W. CHAPIN, *Secretary*,
181 Elm Street, Holyoke, Mass.

The United Confederate Veterans of St. Louis have unanimously chosen Edward C. Robbins as commander.

Rev. Leavitt Homan Hallock, well known as a Congregational clergyman, writer, and lecturer, died at Portland, Me., on September 23.

He was born in Plainfield, Mass., on August 15, 1842, the son of Leavitt and Elizabeth Porter (Snell) Hallock. He prepared for college at Williston Seminary, and after graduating from Amherst, studied at the East Windsor Theological Institute. He was ordained at Berlin, Conn., in 1867, and during the next fifty years held pastorates in Connecticut, Washington, Minnesota, California, and at Portland, Me. He was married on June 11, 1867, to Miss Martha B. Butler of Brooklyn, N. Y., who died in 1873.

Henry Oliver Smith of Leicester, Mass., for nearly half a century that town's only lawyer, died at his home on July 21, after a lingering illness. Although in his 82nd year, he was active in his profession until a few months ago.

Mr. Smith was a native of Leicester, born September 15, 1839, the son of Oliver and Lucy (Clapp) Smith. He prepared for college at Leicester Academy. After graduating from Amherst, he studied at Harvard Law School, and was admitted to the bar in 1866. He practised for a time in Senator George F. Hoar's office in Worcester, then established his own office in Leicester. He was largely concerned in his law business in the probating of wills and the settling of estates.

Mr. Smith was married on October 27, 1875, to Miss S. Eliza Whittemore of Leicester. Three children survive.

He was always prominent in the affairs of his town, serving as selectman for many years. He often acted as moderator at town meetings and his opinions carried much weight. Mr. Smith was the father of the Leicester water system and responsible for many town improvements.

1864

Rev. Henry M. Tenney, for twenty-one years pastor of the Second Congregational Church of Oberlin, Ohio, is now located at Webster Groves, Mo., serving as occasional supply and doing literary work.

1865

PROF. B. K. EMERSON, *Secretary*,
Amherst, Mass.

George Dickman Gray died on May 9 at Oakland, Cal. He had taken great interest in the Amherst Centennial Celebration and was always proud of the fact that his grandfather gave the stone from his Pelham quarry for the foundation of the first building one hundred years ago, and that his father hauled the stone on an ox wagon to the site.

Mr. Gray was born in New York City on February 14, 1844, the son of Nathaniel and Emerline A. (Hubbard) Gray. He prepared for Amherst at R. B. Hubbard's private school in Amherst, and after graduating from college, went to the Pacific Coast, settling in San Francisco, at the same time studying mining engineering.

1866

HERBERT L. BRIDGMAN, *Secretary*,
604 Carleton Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mrs. Ellen Rodman Parkhurst, wife of the Rev. Charles H. Parkhurst, died on May 28 at her home in New York City. Last November Dr. and Mrs. Parkhurst celebrated their golden wedding anniversary. They were married in Easthampton on November 23, 1870, she having been a pupil of Dr. Parkhurst at the Amherst High School. Mrs. Parkhurst always took an active interest in her husband's work for reform and helped to establish the Women's Muni-

cipal League. She also was interested in the French evangelical work established by Robert McCall, and became president, and a short time ago president emeritus, of the American McCall Association.

Herbert L. Bridgman has been elected vice-president of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society. Mr. Bridgman delivered the address at the one-hundredth anniversary Commencement exercises in June of the Potsdam Normal School.

Mr. Bridgman, recently made officer of the Bulgarian order of St. Alexander, took credentials from the American Newspaper Publishers Association, the Publishers Association of New York City, and the University of the State of New York to the press congress of the world at Honolulu, H. I., October 11-25, at which he spoke on "The Newspaper of Tomorrow."

1867

PROF. EDWIN A. GROSVENOR, *Secretary*,
Amherst, Mass.

Rev. Payson W. Lyman of Fall River has been elected president of the board of trustees of Monson Academy.

The University of Pennsylvania has conferred the degree of doctor of fine arts upon William R. Mead of New York, head of the architectural firm of McKim, Mead, and White. Amherst made him an LL.D. in 1912.

1868

WILLIAM A. BROWN, *Secretary*,
9 Prospect Park West, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Artemas Brigham Smith, one of the oldest real estate lawyers in New York City, died at his home in Brooklyn on May 30 of arteriosclerosis. His death was hastened by a fall.

Mr. Smith, who was 77 years old, was born in Westminster, Mass., on March 21, 1844, the son of George and Eunice (Garfield) Smith. He prepared for Amherst at Wesleyan Academy, Wilbraham, and on graduation from college studied law in the office of Rice and Blackmer at Worcester and at Columbia Law School, being admitted to the bar in May, 1870. In 1880 he formed a co-partnership with Henry H. Bowman

under the firm name of Smith and Bowman. Mr. Bowman's death in June, 1917, was a blow from which Mr. Smith never recovered. He continued to attend at his office regularly, however, until the first of the present year, when he was obliged to give up active practice.

Mr. Smith was a recognized expert in real estate and probate law, and until the title companies practically closed the field to the ordinary practitioner, he enjoyed a large and lucrative real estate practice. Though deafness, which increased with his years, prevented him from trying cases, he was able to argue motions and appeals until nearly the close of his practice.

In 1874 he married Miss Margaret Graham of Brooklyn. She died in 1896.

Harlan Page French, known in educational circles throughout the country, died at his home in Albany, N. Y., on June 4, but at the time of the class reunion at Amherst, his death was not known to his classmates.

Mr. French was born in Cambridge, Vt., on September 29, 1843, the son of Christopher and Persis (Lyon) French. He prepared for college at the People's Academy at Morrisville, Vt. After graduation from Amherst as president of his class, he became vice-principal of the high school at Princeton, Ill. Two years later he was chosen principal of the Sterling (Ill.) High School.

In 1873 he resigned and moved to Albany, N. Y., where he remained for most of the rest of his life. His first work at Albany was as a manufacturer and dealer in school and office furniture, which continued until 1880, when he became a merchant in New York City, dealing in school furniture and stationery. In 1890, Mr. French was induced to take the management of the Albany Teachers' Agency, which soon became one of the most famous and successful teachers' agencies in the country. In 1912 he was elected president of the agency, which he formed into a corporation.

He was president and business manager of the New York Education Company, publishers of *American Education*, from 1899 to 1906, and a member of the Board of Public Instruction at Albany from 1895 to 1902. He was sec-

retary of the New York State Association of School Boards, 1896-1901, and secretary of the Educational Press Association of America from 1901 to 1906.

Besides his activity in educational affairs, Mr. French found time to devote to civic and other matters. He was a trustee of the New York Home Missionary Society for many years, a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, a Republican in politics, and a Congregationalist in religion, being moderator of the State Association in 1900.

In the passing of French the class loses one of its mainstays. Extremely loyal, he was always prompt to respond to calls of class or College; faithful, generous, diligent, he was held in the highest esteem and affection by his classmates, and in every respect his earthly career was a noble success.

1869

WILLIAM R. BROWN, ESQ., *Secretary*,
18 East 41st St., New York City

Professor Waterman Thomas Hewett, for many years head of the department of Germanic languages and literature in Cornell University, and since his retirement professor emeritus, died in London on September 13 at the age of seventy-five. He was graduated from Amherst College in 1869, and studied at the University of Athens and later at the University of Heidelberg. In 1870 he was appointed assistant professor of North European languages in Cornell. In later years Professor Hewett had frequent leaves of absence and studied at various European universities, particularly in Germany and Holland.

His first published work was "The Frisian Language and Literature," which brought him recognition through election to various learned societies in Holland. Throughout his life as university professor he contributed numerous articles on philological, literary, and educational subjects to periodicals, and to the transactions of learned societies both in this country and in Europe. Associated with Cornell from the early years of its existence, Professor Hewett was peculiarly fitted to write the history of the institution, and in 1895 he published "Cornell University: Its Founders, Ben-

efactors, Officers, Instructors, and Students," a work in three volumes.

He was a member of numerous societies, including the Modern Language Association, the American Philosophical Society, the Society of Netherland Literature, the Royal Society of Literature of Great Britain, and the Authors' Club, London. Since 1913 Professor Hewett lived largely abroad, residing chiefly in Oxford. He was for a time associated with the British Foreign Office in presenting the Allied cause in America.

1871

PROF. HERBERT G. LORD, *Secretary*,
623 West 113th St., New York City

Dr. Arthur Bennett Morong died on May 3 at the Boston City Hospital, aged 71 years.

Dr. Morong was the son of an Amherst man, Thomas Morong, of the class of 1848. He was born in Cambridge, Mass., on October 25, 1849, and prepared for college at the Gloucester High School. After graduation he taught in Boston, and studied at the Harvard Medical School, receiving his M.D. degree in 1875. He later served as house officer in the Massachusetts General Hospital, the Boston City Hospital, the Boston Dispensary, and for many years in the North End Hospital and Dispensary, where his knowledge of seven languages enabled him to give valuable aid to many a foreigner.

He was professor of Physiology in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Boston and for forty years was an instructor in Central Evening High School.

For the past five years he served as ship's surgeon on lines running to the West Indies, most of the time on the Korona. He was a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society and the Royal Arcanum. One son survives him.

From a recent issue of the *Congregationalist*:

"When Rev. C. L. Tomblen came to South Britain, four years ago, the village wore a general air of neglect, from which the church suffered. He began work by clearing up the parsonage. Then he tidied up and mowed one of the triangles of the village green to show what

could be done. Next he enlisted the children in the clearing up process, and now he has a village improvement society of sixty members. Where weeds ran riot, flowers and velvet lawns now greet the eye, and the entire village green and the bordering premises look inviting to all visitors.

"For many years the church had come up to its annual meeting with a deficit and supposed it must. He quietly made a personal canvass of the entire community and the trustees were astounded at a surplus. This way has gone on until the church treasury and the Ladies' Aid have enough extra funds to paint the parsonage and the church. He is now making a personal canvass to increase the contributions to missions. Ordained forty-four years ago, he has all the old-time Christian devotion blended with adaptability to present-day ways and mental moods and a broad world outlook."

1873

PROF. JOHN M. TYLER, *Secretary*,
Amherst, Mass.

A special memorial meeting in honor of the late Dr. Harmon Northrup Morse, who died September 8, 1920, was held at Johns Hopkins University last April, where Dr. Morse served for forty-five years as professor of Chemistry. Addresses were made by several distinguished scientists, including Dr. Ira Remsen, former president of Johns Hopkins, President Frank J. Goodnow, '79, Dr. Robert S. Woodward, president of the Carnegie Institution, and others.

In addition to his articles in the *Independent* and his various public activities, Dr. Talcott Williams also finds time to write for other publications. One of his most notable recent articles appeared in the July *Century*, entitled "The High Cost of Politics." The article shows how large expenditures are necessary in order to get out the vote and are not always evidence of corruption, but at the same time the necessity for safeguards is explained. Dr. Williams is a member of the National Civic Federation's new industrial committee, formed to bring about better relations between capital and labor.

Rev. Floyd Emerson Sherman died very suddenly of an unknown cause at Junction City, Kan., on March 6.

He was the son of Jesse B. and Mary J. (Kelton) Sherman, and was born in Burrillville, R. I., on November 15, 1850. He prepared for college at Phillips Andover Academy, and after completing his course at Amherst studied at Yale Divinity School. His first pastorate was at Stockton, Kan., where he remained for eleven years. In 1889 he became principal and also financial agent of Stockton Academy. From 1896 to 1899 he was field manager for the Mutual Book Concern of Des Moines, Iowa, and since 1899 had been district superintendent of the Kansas Children's Home Society.

In the twenty-one years during which he was district superintendent, Mr. Sherman had nearly six hundred children under his care. They all felt that he was especially interested in them and called him "grandpa," for he treated them and thought of them as his own. For most of these he found homes.

He was twice married, first in 1881 to Hattie B. Markham, who died in 1889, and again in 1890 to Mrs. Mary L. (Markham) Halbert, sister of his first wife.

1874

ELIHU G. LOOMIS, Esq., *Secretary*,
15 State St., Boston, Mass.

Dr. William F. Slocum, president-emeritus of Colorado College, now of Newton, Mass., attended by personal invitation of Cardinal Mercier the laying of the first stone of the new library of the University of Louvain and also the dinner given by the university faculty to mark the event. Dr. Slocum has been an active member of the American committee for the restoration of the library building that was destroyed by the German army.

1876

WILLIAM M. DUCKER, *Secretary*,
299 Broadway, New York City

Wellesley College now has the largest library of any woman's college in the country, as a result of a gift by George A. Plimpton, of the Plimpton collection of Italian books and manuscripts. The

gift is made in memory of his wife, Frances Pearsons Plimpton, who was of the class of 1884. It represents the Renaissance period in Italian literature and includes the best collection of Savonarola pamphlets in the United States, a collection surpassed by only two or three in Europe. Some of the manuscripts have annotations in the handwriting of Petrarch.

Quite recently Mr. Plimpton has made a most interesting exhibition at the Grolier Club, New York, of early examples of fine penmanship. These include specimens of Egyptian writing, of Coptic writing, and of writing on papyrus in Greek; a leaf of the Samaritan pentateuch of the ninth century—this was the writing of the Hebrews before they went into captivity; a specimen of the Babylonian Talmud, examples of the cuneiform writing, and of the cufic and the mishka, the earliest writings of the Arabs; of the first book printed with the letters, pure and simple (1480); the first book on penmanship ever printed (1514); the first book on penmanship ever printed in the English language (1570), the only known copy. There is also a full collection of early Italian, German, Dutch, Spanish, Portuguese, French, and English copy books.

Horace Irving Bartlett, associate justice of the Newburyport (Mass.) Police Court for thirty-five years, died at Newburyport on July 31, aged 65 years.

Judge Bartlett was born in Lynn, November 10, 1855, the son of David Longfellow and Elizabeth Cushing (French) Bartlett, and prepared for college at Putnam School, Newburyport, and at Phillips Exeter Academy. He was admitted to the bar in 1878, served many terms as city solicitor, and represented Newburyport at the Constitutional Convention. He was chosen justice in 1882. He was also editor of the Municipal Register of the City of Newburyport. He was a Freemason, a Knight of Pythias, and a member of the Newburyport Bar Association.

He was married on Christmas Day, 1882, to Miss Ella M. Dockum of Newburyport. She and two daughters survive him.

John B. Stanchfield, head of the law firm of Stanchfield & Levy, and long

regarded as one of the leaders of the New York bar, died on June 25, at Islip, L. I., after an illness of ten days. With Mr. Stanchfield at the time of his death were Mrs. Stanchfield, his son, John B. Stanchfield, Jr., former assistant district attorney, his daughter, Mrs. Arthur M. Wright, and Dr. Wright, his son-in-law. There are no other immediate survivors.

John Barry Stanchfield was popularly but erroneously regarded as a specialist in criminal and divorce law. He proved his versatility as a corporation and case lawyer as well as a trial lawyer, with the result that in the last fifteen years there were few notable legal battles in New York State in which Mr. Stanchfield was not retained.

Just to give a hint of his wide and varied legal gifts, there was the Thaw case, in which it is generally admitted that Mr. Stanchfield's able pleading secured the release from Matteawan Asylum of Stanford White's slayer. There was the acquittal of Augustus Heinze, indicted for misapplying the funds of the Mercantile National Bank, of which he was president, which is said to have brought Mr. Stanchfield an \$800,000 fee. There was a long list of corporation cases of many technicalities, calling not for fervid oratory before juries, but calm, matter-of-fact argument before the bench. And there were politico-legal cases, such as the impeachment of Governor William Sulzer and the trial of the five suspended Socialist assemblymen at Albany a year ago, in both of which Mr. Stanchfield represented the State of New York.

Mr. Stanchfield was born March 13, 1855, in Elmira, N. Y., the son of Dr. John K. Stanchfield. He was graduated from Amherst College with the class of '76, and then attended the Harvard Law School. When he was a pitcher on the Amherst baseball team, Mr. Stanchfield is credited with having thrown the first curved ball. An elderly, opinionated professor of Physics devoted a portion of his lecture one day to citing formulæ to prove that a horizontal curve in a hurled sphere violated all laws of physics.

"Your formulæ may be correct, professor," spoke up young Stanchfield, "but if you come out on the diamond

this afternoon, I'll prove that I can throw a curve."

The professor was placed back of the catcher that afternoon behind the end of a brick wall. Near the other end of the wall, out of sight of the physicist and the catcher, Stanchfield threw what is known as a "roundhouse curve" into the catcher's glove. The demonstration filled the professor with the ambition to revise his physics formulæ.

Admitted to the bar in 1878, Mr. Stanchfield practiced law in Elmira for twenty-two years. For nearly ten years he was law partner of United States Senator David Bennett Hill, and for twenty years, until 1905, he was a member of the law firm of Reynolds, Stanchfield & Collins.

Two years after he was admitted to the bar he became district attorney of Chemung County, an office he held for six years, and then he served as mayor of Elmira from 1886 to 1888. He was Democratic minority leader in the Assembly in 1896, the last public elective office he held, and then, in 1900, just after he moved to New York, he was Democratic candidate for governor, and a year later candidate for United States senator.

1877

REV. A. DEWITT MASON, *Secretary*,
222 Garfield Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Collin Armstrong has accepted the chairmanship of the board of directors of Wm. T. Mullally, Inc., general advertising agency, 198 Broadway, New York City. Mr. Armstrong has been elected president of the Westchester Chamber of Commerce for the fourth time. This organization is making a study of the abuse of the tax exemption question. This is regarded as a nationwide problem, and it is expected that the rather exhaustive report about to be issued will have far-reaching results.

After a service of nearly thirty years, Rev. W. Herbert Thrall has resigned as state superintendent of Congregational churches for South Dakota. Dr. Thrall was first elected to the office in 1893. He had already been pioneering in religious work in the Dakotas since 1881. His work has been most successful.

Seventy-seven has given a round \$5,000 to the Centennial Gift, contributed by thirty-four members. By counting all the men who have ever been on the class list, whether they graduated or not, the Centennial Committee have credited the class with fifty living members, but omitting the names of four men whose addresses are not known and seven others who have not been heard from or have shown no interest since they left Amherst—most of them in their freshman year—the real membership of the class is now thirty-nine. Thirty-three of these and one non-graduate have contributed.

Those who have not reported themselves recently to the class secretary are asked to do so.

Walter A. Towne has resigned the principalship of the Buckley School at New London, Conn., after having served the almost unprecedented term of forty-four years as a teacher and officer in the same school. He "remains in the school as a subordinate teacher," so Towne writes, but it is easy to guess that the subordination will not be very marked. The citizens of New London gave Mr. Towne a reception and a purse of \$1500 as a mark of their appreciation of his long and successful service among them, and their regret at his retirement from his responsible position.

Rev. Sidney K. Perkins has resigned his pastorate at Manchester, Vt., to take effect in October. He has been the minister of the Congregational Church of that town for eleven years and leaves voluntarily with the regret and good wishes of the church and the entire community. The local paper truthfully characterizes him as "exemplifying in a very large degree the very best in culture, refinement, and education that New England can give, with a character of the noblest and best." He does not expect to assume another pastorate at once, but to give some time to general work and study.

Members of 1877, and especially those who met her at the Centennial Celebration at Amherst, will be much grieved to learn of the death of Mrs. Warren B. Keith, after an illness of only three days.

Professor E. G. Smith, for forty years professor of Chemistry in Beloit Col-

lege, has resigned. He was one of the early sanitary chemists of the Middle West who took up bacteriology as a valuable adjunct to chemical constituents as an indicator of the quality of water supplies. More than one hundred cities employed him to report on the quality of their water systems. At the last Commencement Beloit gave him the honorary degree of LL.D.

Charles Haynes Davenport died at the home of his brother in Ithaca, N. Y., on Tuesday, August 16. He suffered a paralytic shock two years ago, from which he partially recovered. Heart trouble was the immediate cause of his death. Interment was in Brattleboro.

Mr. Davenport, who was well known as an editor, was born in Wilmington, Vt., March 25, 1856, the son of Charles N. and Louise Conant (Haynes) Davenport. He prepared for college at Burnside Institute in Brattleboro. On leaving Amherst he assumed management of the Windom County *Reformer* at Brattleboro, Vt., which he edited for twenty-five years. He then became editor of the *Worcester Post*, and finally of the *Albany Argus*. He was a vigorous and unrelenting opponent of all cliques and rings in politics and for many years his paper was quoted for its independence and ability.

1878

PROF. H. NORMAN GARDINER, *Secretary*, 187 Main St., Northampton, Mass.

Dr. Bradford Allen, noted New Hampshire physician, died at his home in Nashua on May 2. He had been in failing health for some time.

Dr. Allen was the former president of the Memorial Hospital in Nashua and was a member of the Nashua Board of Education, the American Medical Association, the New Hampshire Medical Society, the Massachusetts Medical Society, and the Nashua Medical Society. He was at one time house officer of the Rotunda Lying-In Hospital in Dublin, Ireland.

He was born in East Bridgewater, Mass., on January 23, 1857, the son of James S. and Mary P. (Churchill) Allen, and prepared for college with a private tutor. He received his doctor's degree from Harvard Medical School

in 1882 and then studied in Dublin, Berlin, and Vienna. Since 1885 he had practised in Nashua.

He was married on October 15, 1885, to Miss Mary Frances Godfrey of Nashua.

Judge Alden P. White of Salem, Mass., has been elected vice-president of the Essex Historical Society.

Alfred C. Tower has resigned as superintendent of schools at Sheffield, Mass., and has moved to Amherst, where he has bought a house and expects to locate permanently. Mr. Tower has been superintendent of schools in the Sheffield district for the past ten years. His son, Leigh Tower, is a student at the Massachusetts Agricultural College. Mr. Tower will make his home with his son.

Henry P. Barbour, chairman of the committee of arrangements, presided at the meeting of the Amherst Alumni Association of Southern California, held at Long Beach on July 2. The meeting, attended by one hundred alumni, reflected the spirit of the Centennial Celebration held two weeks earlier in Amherst. Mr. Barbour was praised by those present for his diligence, foresight, and generosity in making the occasion one rich in every detail calculated to rouse the spirit of loyal enthusiasm for the College.

Rev. W. W. Sleeper has been elected president of the Alumni Association of Hartford Theological Seminary.

1879

PROF. J. FRANKLIN JAMESON, *Secretary*,
1140 Woodward Bldg., Washington,
D. C.

Governor Miller of New York has appointed Walter H. Knapp a member of the State Tax Commission. Judge Knapp was a member of the commission from 1915 to 1920 and its president at the time of his retirement.

H. Edward Thurston has been elected a member of the executive committee of the Board of Church Erection of the Congregational Church.

Dr. Edwin C. Norton has been relieved of the active duties of the deanship of Pomona College, which he has

held since the beginning of the college in 1888, but continues as professor.

Rev. John E. Tuttle preached the baccalaureate sermon at Hood College, Frederick, Md., on June 5.

Charles M. Pratt for reasons of health has resigned from the Board of Trustees of Amherst College. Mr. Pratt has been revealed as the donor of nearly \$800,000 to Vassar College during the past twenty-five years, and in his honor one-third of the three million dollar endowment fund for Vassar is being raised.

Martin Weld Deyo, son of Israel T. Deyo, and Charles L. Merrick, son of Charles S. Merrick, are members of the freshman class at Amherst.

Rev. Nehemiah Boynton, for fifteen years pastor of the Clinton Avenue Congregational Church, in Brooklyn, sailed in September on the Olympic for England on his way to Geneva, Switzerland, to preside at a conference of the executive committee for International Friendship through the Churches, which convened on September 14. Dr. Boynton is chairman of the executive committee and presided at the sessions. He returned early in October. This committee is an auxiliary of the Peace Union.

Dr. Boynton last August presented to President Harding a handsomely bound petition, signed by 20,500 ministers of the United States, in favor of disarmament. He was accompanied by a Catholic priest, a Jewish rabbi, a Methodist bishop, and representatives of the Federation of Churches.

Dr. Boynton has taken an office with the World Alliance, at 70 Fifth Avenue, New York City, and will give himself to preaching, lecturing, and public speaking in the interest of the church at large. Mrs. Boynton's mother died some little time ago and the old homestead at Medford, Mass., will be used as a residence for Dr. and Mrs. Boynton, he going there as often as his duties will permit. He is in perfect health.

Professor J. Franklin Jameson is now in Europe in the interest of the Carnegie Institution.

Lamson Allen, M.D., died at Amherst on Centennial Day. He had intended to be present at all the exercises of the Centennial, but professional engagements

kept him so late that he was only able to arrive just in time for the Alumni dinner. After it, while having some repairs made on his car at the garage preparatory to starting home to Worcester, he was taken ill and was removed to the Pratt Infirmary, where he died in a very few minutes. The funeral services were held partly at Worcester and partly in Woburn, Mass., where he was buried.

Dr. Allen was born in Woburn on June 2, 1855, the son of Leonard Houghton and Sarah Richardson (Fowle) Allen, and received his early education there. After graduation from Amherst he studied medicine at the New York Homeopathic Medical College and began practice in Southbridge, migrating a few years later to Worcester, where for some thirty years he practised at the same address, 20 Elm Street. His wife, who before her marriage was Miss Martha Ruth Wyman of Arlington, Mass., survives him. He had no children.

Dr. Allen was a kind and genial friend, devoted to the College and to his class, and enthusiastic in the pursuit of medical practice, in which he won large success. Dr. Allen was a member of the American Institute of Homeopathy, the American Institute of Orifical Surgeons, the Massachusetts Surgical and Gynecological Society, the Massachusetts Homeopathic Medical Society, and the Worcester County Homeopathic Medical Society. He was also a member of Quinsigamond Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and Lodge No. 112, I. O. O. F. He was a member of Union Congregational Church.

1880

HENRY P. FIELD, Esq., *Secretary*,
86 Main St., Northampton, Mass.

C. L. Field's daughter, Isabel, graduated at Vassar last June.

Dr. Charles W. Nichols, son of W. F. Nichols, has gone to England with his family for a year's study at Oxford.

Stephenson has removed from South Orange, N. J., to Westport, Conn. His address is State Street, Westport, Conn.

Stuart's daughter graduated at Smith last June. His brother, W. Z. Stuart, '83, died August 21 at Neenah, Wis. In his will he left bequests to Amherst

College and the Amherst Chapter of Psi Upsilon.

The new address of W. C. Taylor is Mooers, N. Y.

The September *American Magazine* contains an article by Rex Stuart entitled "People Act As If They Wanted To Be Killed." Included in this article is the following account of Professor J. F. Gregory of Colgate University, president of the class of '80, who met with the described accident while en route to his class reunion in June, 1920.

"The bravest man?" he repeated, after we had settled down in the comfort of a coach seat at Harmon, to ride down to his home in Yonkers. "I wouldn't try to decide. I suppose we are all brave in one way or another. I have had my heroes ever since I was a lad. But I can tell you the story of a fellow who, in my opinion, was as brave as they are made.

"I didn't see the accident; but it is a story that is told among the 'rounders' in every house in the land. He was Prof. J. F. Gregory, of Colgate University, and he was on the train that was wrecked a while ago at Schenectady. That was a bad smash. The professor was pinned down under the wreckage. His ribs were crushed in, and he must have suffered terribly. The rescuers found him, but when the surgeon reached him the professor looked up and asked, 'Are you a doctor?' . . . 'Yes.' . . . 'I'm an old man and haven't long to live anyway,' he said. 'There are women and children in the wreckage. Take care of them now. You can look after me later.'

"They left him and started getting out the other injured. As they were carrying a woman out, one of the bearers stepped on the professor and turned to explain. 'Don't pay any attention to me! Go right along!' said the professor. "That is bravery."

1881

FRANK H. PARSONS, *Secretary*,
60 Wall St., New York City

Rev. Henry G. Smith of Northampton has been elected president of the Seth Pomeroy Chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution.

Walter H. Crittenden has been elected a director of the Hamilton Club of Brooklyn.

Lawrence F. Abbott is a member of the national industrial committee of the National Civic Federation, formed to bring about better relations between capital and labor.

Justice Ashley Mulgrave Gould of the District of Columbia Supreme Court died suddenly on May 20, following an attack of acute dilation of the heart. He was 61 years old.

He was born in Nova Scotia, October 8, 1859, and prepared for college at Northampton. He was connected with the Post Office Department and Attorney-General's office in Washington, and took the degree of LL.B. from Georgetown University. He practised law for several years in Champaign, Ill., and Kansas City, Mo., removing to Washington, D. C., in 1891, where he became secretary of the Washington Title Insurance Company. He served in the Maryland House of Delegates and as United States District Attorney for the District of Columbia. Shortly before his death he received from Georgetown University, where he had been a member of the law faculty, the degree of LL.D. He became Supreme Court Judge in 1902.

Judge Gould was a man of great ability and very highly regarded by the bar of the District of Columbia and by all with whom he came in contact. The following quotation indicates the unique esteem in which he was held by a class in the community which is not ordinarily supposed to be appreciative of those with whom they come in contact. "A wreath with a message of sympathy was sent by 281 prisoners at the district jail for the funeral of Ashley M. Gould, senior justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. Many of the prisoners had been sentenced by the judge, but, remembering his justice and fairness, they joined in contributing amounts ranging from cents to quarters with which the tribute was bought. The card of sympathy read: 'A small tribute from those in trouble, in whom Ashley M. Gould consistently displayed a just and helpful interest. His was the mind and his was the heart that led the offenders on the helpful way.'"

Judge Gould had six children, four of whom, together with Mrs. Gould, survive him.

Starr Jocelyn Murphy, personal counsel for John D. Rockefeller, died in Daytona, Fla., on April 4, following an operation.

Since 1887 Mr. Murphy had made his home in Montclair, and it was there that he met Frederick T. Gates, long an executive in the Rockefeller charitable enterprises. Through him Mr. Murphy, then practising law at the head of his own firm, was first brought into the work that he afterward made his chief occupation.

He was born at Avon, Conn., in 1860, a son of the Rev. Elijah D. Murphy, and a descendant of Dr. Comfort Starr, known as the "Leech of Salem." He graduated from Amherst in 1881 and from the Columbia Law School in 1883. Four years later he was married to Julia Brush Doubleday.

After a short experience as clerk in the office of Chamberlain, Carter & Hornblower, he became a member of the firm of Murphy, Lloyd & Boyd, ten years later changed to Murphy & Lloyd. His manner of carrying out the first investigations assigned to him by Mr. Rockefeller, notably that in connection with the proposed gift to the Harvard Medical School, was so satisfactory that he was soon requested to give up his own law practice and make his headquarters in the Standard Oil Building at 85 Broadway. This he did in 1904, and since that time he has had charge of the searching examinations that invariably precede any important donation by the Rockefeller interests. It was within the period of his tenure of this office that Mr. Rockefeller's gifts attained such immense proportions.

Personally Mr. Murphy was a man of exceptionally modest bearing, and quietly and without ostentation assumed the duties that led to the disposition of many millions of dollars.

In the civic life of Montclair he was always active. He served six years on the Republican committee of the county, two years as councilman, two terms as president of the Outlook Club and as a member of the executive committee and treasurer of the Montclair Council of Defense. In 1918 he was made chairman of the Patriotic League of Montclair to lead a fight against the local sa-

loons. His widow, four daughters, and a son survive him.

1882

JOHN ALBREE, *Secretary*,
525 Old South Bldg., Boston 9, Mass.

Rev. Charles W. Loomis has been chosen to direct the work of the church school of the Calvinistic Congregational Church at Fitchburg, Mass. He has recently served the Congregational Church at Hubbardstown.

Rev. Roland Cotton Smith, rector of St. John's Episcopal Church in Washington, D. C., for nearly twenty years, has resigned on account of ill health, the resignation to take effect November 1. Dr. Smith, who has been in ill health for about a year, is in Ipswich, Mass., where he intends to reside permanently. St. John's Church in Washington is known as "the Church of the Presidents."

James Wilson Bixler, Jr., youngest son of Rev. James W. Bixler, is a member of the freshman class at Amherst.

Dr. Alfred G. Rolfe, senior master at the Hill School, Pottstown, Pa., has an article in the *Atlantic* for July with the title, "What Do Boys Know," and as he has 350 boys in his charge he is qualified to place the emphasis on the proper one of the four words in this title. He reports that some of the boys say that the bones of the forearm are the elbow, biceps, forceps, and habeas corpus, while many of them can by the sound of the engine "spot" every motor made in this country or draw a model of a gasoline engine that would do credit to a mechanical engineer.

Rev. J. H. Hobbs, who resigned his pastorate in Utica, N. Y., in the spring, has been developing his estate at Lakeside, Litchfield County, Conn., as a summer camp for boys.

Dr. Watson L. Savage of New York, who in 1881 gained the title of college gymnast and who has devoted his life to the cause of physical education, both directly and in training others to teach, has published a set of booklets, "Health and Success; a System for Keeping Young, Happy and Efficient."

His thesis is that nature takes pretty good care of us and will stand almost unlimited abuse up to about thirty years of age. After that it is up to us to take care of ourselves, if we do not want to go back and out. All that is asked is that we devote as much care to the wonderful body nature has given us as we do to the care of our dog, our horse, or even of our automobile. If the habit is once formed and its importance realized, we shall never give up and never grow old until past the allotted three-score and ten.

He describes in his books the methods of life and the courses of exercise which he has found during his long experience are adapted to the individual types with which he has had to do.

Edson D. Hale and Mrs. Gertrude Foster were married at Martinez, Cal., August 3, 1921.

Dr. E. Alden Dyer died at Whitman, Mass., August 4, 1921, aged 64 years. After preparing for college at Phillips Andover, he became a member of the class of 1882, but remained for a few terms only, leaving to attend the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, where he was graduated in 1882. Except for five years, when he was engaged in gold mining in Alaska, he lived in Whitman, where he led an active life, holding many offices in the town government as well as representing the district in the Massachusetts Legislature in 1906-07, when he was chairman of the committee on Public Charitable Institutions. He was prominent in the Masonic fraternity and, being of Pilgrim descent, he took a deep interest in local historical work, at his death being president of the Bridgewater Historical Society. He never married. His last meeting with the class was at a memorable dinner in Boston, June, 1919, on the occasion of the home coming of President Howard S. Bliss from Beirut and of Dr. George H. Washburn from his work with the Near East Relief. Each of these men had been at the Peace Conference at Versailles and reported the results of their intimate experiences in Turkey.

Rev. Arthur W. Stanford died in Auburndale, Mass., July 8, 1921, aged 62 years. In 1886 he was appointed by the

American Board to the mission field of Japan and the record of his life for thirty-five years is a series of accomplishments.

Born in Lowell, he fitted for college at the Lowell High School, and after a year at Dartmouth entered Amherst with the class of 1882. At Yale Divinity School he graduated in 1885 and spent one more year in postgraduate study. In September, 1886, he married Jennie H. Pearson of Lowell, a teacher in Abbot Female Academy, Andover, and the same month was ordained to the ministry and with his wife left for their life work in Japan.

For nine years he was professor of Old Testament exegesis and literature at the theological department of the Doshisha University, founded by Joseph Neesima, a graduate of Amherst. Among his various duties he was editor of two publications, one in Japanese and the other in English, organized a remarkably successful Bible class for Chinese and Japanese which has done much toward harmonizing these two nationalities, was in general charge of the evangelistic work of Kobe, and was business agent of the Board.

With the exception of a year or two when health reasons compelled a furlough, he served the Board with marked efficiency. His letters to the Board as well as to the class were always discriminating and thoroughly informing on subjects pertaining to Japan. In fact, one of his letters to the class was so explicit as to conditions in Japan that it was a welcome factor in the consideration of financial plans by some to whom he was an entire stranger.

Recently he had spent much time in the preparation of a work on Buddhism and its pessimistic philosophy, with which he was thoroughly familiar. His private library is recognized in Japan as being one of the best on Japanese and kindred subjects. As an avocation he took up botany years ago, specializing on ferns, and collections he made are to be found both in Amherst and the Smithsonian Institute at Washington.

Mr. Stanford was taken ill while en route to Amherst for the Centennial and his class reunion, and though he rallied

so that he could enjoy meeting with the men, he failed rapidly on his return to Auburndale. The interment was at Lowell on July 11, when there were seven members of his class present, Rev. C. W. Loomis taking a part in the services and Wier, Washburn, Knapp, Wing, Greene, and Albree acting as honorary bearers.

Among the published works of Mr. Stanford are an "Introduction to the Psalms" and a Japanese translation of Dana's "Creation." He also compiled four monographs on the Stanford and allied families, which he had printed in excellent form under his supervision in Japan, a most unexpected place for such work to be done.

1883

WALTER T. FIELD, *Secretary*,
2301-2311 Prairie Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Governor Miller of New York has appointed Oliver C. Semple a member of the new state Public Service Commission. He was formerly assistant corporation counsel of New York City and senior assistant counsel to the Public Service Commission, first district, from its organization in 1907 until 1919. Since then he has been in practice. This appointment has received very favorable comment. He is appointed to serve until February 1, 1925.

The summer residence of Professor Williston Walker at Brattleboro, Vt., was partly wrecked early in July by the explosion of a copper boiler in the kitchen. Fortunately no one was in the house at the time.

Chief Justice Arthur P. Rugg of Massachusetts has been elected vice-president of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

Williams College at its last Commencement conferred the degree of Doctor of Divinity upon the Rev. Dr. Cornelius H. Patton, home secretary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

John A. Callahan, who for thirty-five years was principal of the Highland Grammar School of Holyoke, Mass., and who has been more recently a member of the Holyoke City School Board, has donated a fund of fifty thousand

dollars, the interest of which is to be used to assist worthy graduates of the Highland Grammar School to secure a college education. Mr. Callahan specifies that those receiving help from this fund shall attend Amherst, Smith, or Mount Holyoke.

Rev. C. H. Washburn recently presided over the ceremonies attending the forty-fifth anniversary of the Linden Congregational Church of Malden, Mass., of which he is pastor.

In the *Japan Mission News* for September is an account of the annual meeting of the Japan Mission at the mountain resort of Karuizawa. The meetings, which continued for a week, were held in the cottage and on the large porch of Rev. Horatio B. Newell, of Matsuyama. Delegates were present from all parts of the Japanese Empire.

President Rush Rhees of the University of Rochester has accomplished a most important work in the expansion of that institution of learning. The addition of a college of medicine, dentistry, and surgery, and a school of music, together with new buildings on a site upon the Genesee River adjoining Genesee Valley Park, will add greatly to the strength and influence of the university. The Rockefeller General Education Board, with the coöperation of Mr. Eastman, of the Eastman Kodak Company, are supporting the enterprise. Dr. Abraham Flexner, the secretary of the General Education Board, at a recent dinner in New York, mentioned President Rhees as being the principal reason for their support of the project. He said, "May I tell you what we in New York think of Dr. Rhees? Dr. Rhees belongs, in our judgment, in the small group of eminent administrators who have carefully defined their objects and who have by a substantial educational success won the confidence and esteem of all critical students of higher education in America."

Dr. Howard A. Bridgman, after some thirty-five years' service on the *Congregationalist*, for many years as its editor-in-chief, has resigned and is to become the head of Lawrence Academy at Grotton, Mass. He makes the change largely from considerations of health and to give him greater leisure for personal work.

William Z. Stuart, better known to Amherst men as "Zach" Stuart, vice-president and general manager of the Neenah Paper Company of Neenah, Wis., died August 21. He had been in poor health for nearly two years, but was thought to be improving when he suffered a stroke and passed away within a few hours.

Mr. Stuart was born in Logansport, Ind., September 27, 1861, the youngest of the six sons of Judge W. L. Stuart, '33, of the Indiana Supreme Court. He fitted for college at Williston Seminary. At Amherst he was class president the last two years of the course, a member of the college football team, and president of the Baseball Association. His fraternity was Psi Upsilon. After graduating from college he went to work in the Kimberly-Clark paper mills of Neenah, soon became an important member of the organization, and a few years later married Miss Helen Kimberly, daughter of one of the owners of the mills.

In 1901 he went to Chicago as vice-president and manager of the General Paper Company, an association of some of the most important paper mills in the United States. Four years later this company was dissolved, and Mr. Stuart devoted his time for several years to mining enterprises in Mexico and the Southwest, but finally returned to the paper business and to Neenah as vice-president and manager of the Neenah Paper Company.

He is survived by his wife and one son, Kimberly Stuart, who distinguished himself as an aviator in the late war, also by a brother, William V. Stuart, '80, of Logansport. Mr. Stuart was a tireless worker, devoted to his business, and at the time of his death was one of the most prominent citizens of Neenah.

1884

WILLARD H. WHEELER, *Secretary*,
439 Washington Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Edward M. Bassett has been elected a member of the executive board of the National City Planning Conference.

William S. Rossiter, president of the Rumford Press and former chief of the United States Census, has been named by President Harding as chariman of

the economic advisory committee of the national conference on unemployment. Professor Walter F. Willcox of Cornell University was at the same time named as a member of this committee.

Dr. Robert Timothy French, one of the most widely known men in medical circles of Rochester, N. Y., and New York State, died suddenly on the morning of August 11. His death came as a severe blow to his family and friends and is an irreparable loss to his profession, in which he was recognized as a leading authority.

Dr. French was a graduate of Adelphi Academy of Brooklyn, Amherst College, and of Buffalo Medical College. He studied extensively in the Universities of London, Paris, Prague, Berlin, and Vienna, spending two years abroad to fit himself for his career. Upon his return to this country he entered the Buffalo General Hospital as an interne, and remained there for two years, after which time he returned to Rochester and began the practice of medicine.

In addition to his usual clientele, Dr. French was engaged as examining physician for several prominent insurance companies. He was affiliated prominently with local club life and affairs, having been a member of the Genesee Valley Club, Rochester Country Club, Service Club of New York City, Monroe County Medical Association, Rochester Medical Association, American Medical Association, Academy of Medicine, and the Delta Upsilon fraternity. He was second tenor on the famous '84 quartet.

Dr. French was born in Brooklyn, April 17, 1861, a son of Robert T. and Frances J. French. He is survived by his wife and three brothers. He married April 17, 1894 (his own birthday), Miss Anne E. Swanton.

1885

FRANK E. WHITMAN, *Secretary*,
66 Leonard St., New York City

Sidney A. Sherman, a member of the English faculty of the high school of Providence, R. I., and a resident of Lincoln, died early Sunday morning, August 21, after an illness of several weeks' duration.

Mr. Sherman was born in North Brookfield, Mass., on April 24, 1862.

He received his education in the schools of that town and was graduated from Amherst College in 1885. While at college he was prominently identified with athletics and college singing and was a charter member of the Mu Deuteron Charge of Theta Delta Chi.

After his graduation he became assistant teacher at the Amherst High School and later became principal, a position which he held for four years. He came to Providence in 1891 as second assistant in the classical department of the Providence high school. A short while later he was promoted to first assistant in the English department and in recent years taught the science classes.

Few teachers so quickly gained the confidence of their classes as did Mr. Sherman and his influence on individuals who came into his class-rooms was a notable part of his teaching method and a tribute to his qualities both as man and teacher.

His interest in his chosen profession of teaching was unflagging and was demonstrated to his friends and fellow-teachers when he entered Brown University in 1895 and for five years took a postgraduate course in political economy and social and political sciences, taking his doctorate in philosophy in 1900.

His interests extended beyond the class-room. He was always interested in civic movements and gave much of his time to schemes of civic betterment. His labors in agitating for and subsequently organizing public playgrounds for children were well known. His unceasing efforts in behalf of the playground movement and his talent for organization combined with his knowledge of children and youths aided him greatly in conducting playground and summer school work for many years when he served as superintendent of these municipal educational branches.

Political questions interested Mr. Sherman deeply and he had a wide and comprehensive knowledge of municipal administration and allied affairs. His proficiency in this line was frequently demonstrated in his work as secretary of the Municipal League.

With his varied interests outside of his profession, he nevertheless managed

at all times to keep closely in touch with teachers' problems and he did much to better the lot of public school teachers and aided in influencing many men and women to devote themselves to the profession. He served the Rhode Island Teachers' Association as secretary for seven successive years and was later elected to its presidency. Mr. Sherman leaves a widow and three children.

E. G. Lancaster has severed his connection with Pace and Pace and has accepted the position of head master of the Kentucky Military Institute at Lyndon, Ky., near Louisville. This is considered the most important military school in the South.

I. H. Upton is having a sabbatical year for study and travel, commencing in September. He expects to do some editorial work in the vicinity of Boston and then go west, possibly to California, for inspection of science instruction.

Dr. Phillips F. Greene, '15, and wife are just beginning their missionary life at Constantinople. Edward B. Greene, '18, will take a course in Columbia this year in psychology. Both of the above are sons of Frederick D. Greene.

Herbert W. Abbott of the department of English, Smith College, has recently returned from a sabbatical year spent in Europe. At the time of the Centennial Celebration, he was in Venice, en route for Portugal and Paris.

1886

CHARLES F. MARBLE, *Secretary*,
4 Marble St., Worcester, Mass.

Congressman Allen T. Treadway has been made a member of the important Ways and Means Committee of the House.

Professor Edgar James Swift, head of the department of Psychology and Education in Washington University, lectured on educational psychology at the summer session of the University of California.

Hon. Robert Lansing, former Secretary of State, has been elected vice-president of the American Society of International Law.

Robert A. Woods was one of the lecturers on religious and social problems

at the summer session of the Harvard Divinity School, which was attended by many prominent ministers.

William F. Whiting has given a seven-acre tract of land to the Holyoke City Hospital to be known as Whiting Field. It is a memorial to the late Congressman and Mrs. William F. Whiting.

1887

FREDERIC B. PRATT, *Secretary*,
Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Andrew B. Alvord is accompanying Arthur Curtiss James, '89, on his trip around the world in the latter's yacht, Aloha. The party started on September 15 and will return next May, covering 33,000 miles.

Frederic B. Pratt has been elected a member of the board of trustees of the Brooklyn Y. M. C. A., to succeed his brother, Charles M. Pratt, '79.

1888

WILLIAM B. GREENOUGH, *Secretary*,
15 Westminster St., Providence, R. I.

Says a recent issue of the *Journal of Education*:

"S. C. Hartwell, superintendent, St. Paul, is the only Massachusetts man who has made a phenomenal success in three such western cities as Kalamazoo, Muskegon, and St. Paul."

Rev. Lincoln B. Goodrich has closed a pastorate of fifteen years at Taunton, Mass., and is now connected with the Massachusetts Home Missionary Society.

Charles B. Raymond, who has retired as vice-president of the B. F. Goodrich Company, has been elected vice-chairman of the board of directors.

Rev. William F. White has resigned his pastorate at Saybrook to accept a call to the Congregational Church at Trumbull, Conn. He thus returns to the church of which he was pastor from 1890 to 1900. During his seven years at Saybrook, eighty new members were received into the church.

Professor Warren J. Moulton has been elected president of the Bangor Theological Seminary. Professor Moulton has been connected with the seminary since 1905. He is one of the fore-

most living scholars of the New Testament, and during the year 1912-13 represented a group of learned institutions in conducting the American School of Oriental Research at Jerusalem, where he made archeological discoveries. He was given the honorary degree of LL.D. last June by the University of Maine.

By appointment of the governor of Massachusetts, John E. Oldham is serving as a member of a commission of two, formed to investigate insurance matters.

George H. Seymour of Elgin, Neb., has been elected a regent of the University of Nebraska.

Albert S. Bard was a member of the coalition committee, formed in New York for the mayoralty election to oppose the Tammany ticket. He is also chairman of the executive committee of the Honest Ballot Association, Inc., and one of the directors.

The Hammond Street Congregational Church of Bangor, Me., has called Rev. Arthur M. Little of Lexington, Mass. Dr. Little was pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Peoria, Ill., for nineteen years. He resigned two years ago and has since been without a fixed charge, living in Lexington and passing the summers in Maine.

James H. Ewing, son of Dr. James Ewing, is a freshman at Amherst.

Leonard F. Seymour, '22, son of George N. Seymour, was elected to Phi Beta Kappa in the first drawing of men from his class.

Miss Margaret B. Child, Vassar, '21, daughter of W. B. Child, is assistant in the department of Psychology at Vassar.

Will Perrine has been confined to his home in Evanston, Ill., for over a year by a stroke of paralysis. He is improving slowly and hopes before long "to be as good as ever."

Shattuck O. Hartwell, now superintendent of schools at St. Paul, Minn., conducted some courses at the Summer School of the University of Oregon and hence he was unable to attend the Amherst Centennial. His oldest son is in the United States Forestry Service in Montana, and his younger son is a student in the University of Minnesota.

1889

Harry H. Bosworth, Esq., *Secretary*,
387 Main St., Springfield, Mass.

Daniel V. Thompson has accepted the headmastership of the Roxbury Latin School in Boston and entered upon his new duties this September. For the past sixteen years he has been head of the English Department at Lawrenceville. During his college days in Amherst he was editor of the "*Olio*" and of the "*Lit.*"

Rev. C. F. Luther is now a resident of Amherst, having resigned his pastorate in Oxford, Mass., to become pastor of the Second Congregational Church of Amherst.

James A. McKibben, secretary of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, was one of the instructors at the National School for Commercial Secretaries, held this past summer at Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.

Seth Pomeroy Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution, have chosen Dr. Elmer H. Copeland of Northampton as historian.

Arthur Curtiss James and Mrs. James with a party of friends which included Andrew P. Alvord, '87, left New York on September 15 on his private yacht *Aloha*, bound on a 33,000 mile cruise around the world. The party will not return to New York until next May.

Several stops are planned in West Indian ports before the *Aloha* enters the Panama Canal. Through the Canal she will head straight for Honolulu. From that port she will proceed to Korea, where the party expects to spend Christmas. They will travel overland to Hongkong. There the yacht will pick them up and make for the Philippines. The yacht will cross the Indian Ocean, the Arabian Sea, the Red Sea, and the Mediterranean. She will make Egyptian ports on her way to Marseilles and Gibraltar. After a brief stop at the latter port she will head across the Atlantic back to New York.

Arthur Curtiss James has been elected a director of the C. B. and Q. Railway Company.

1890

GEORGE C. COIT, ESQ., *Secretary*,
6 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

Since his return from France where he had charge of 25,000 Chinese as a Y. M. C. A. worker in the Chinese Labor Corps, Rev. George H. Ewing, formerly of Norwich, Conn., has been agent for the Congregational World Movement in the Boston district. He has now become pastor of the First Congregational Church in Revere, Mass.

Ralph C. Putnam, formerly of Wayne, Pa., has resigned his pastorate in order to assist in bringing about the consolidation of two churches, and has moved to Rochester, N. Y.

Arthur Burdett Ingalls died at Cortland, N. Y., on August 16, aged 55 years. He was the son of Hiram G. and Adelia C. (Newton) Ingalls, and was born in Summer Hill, N. Y., on June 4, 1866. He prepared for college at the State Normal School in Cortland. He was an instructor in chemistry at Amherst from 1891 to 1894 and the next year instructor in chemistry at Williams College.

In 1895 he went to Honolulu where he had since lived. For five years he was instructor in chemistry at Oahu College, becoming government port official at Honolulu in 1900. He married, July 15, 1896, Lilla M., daughter of Rev. Henry A. Cordo of Lambertville, N. J., and she, with one daughter, survives him. Amherst gave him the degree of A.M. in 1893.

1891

NATHAN P. AVERY, ESQ., *Secretary*,
362 Dwight St., Holyoke, Mass.

Oliver B. Merrill, manager of the New York office of the *Youth's Companion*, has been elected treasurer of the Advertising Club of New York. His son, Oliver B. Merrill, Jr., is a freshman at Amherst.

Another 1891 son in the class of 1925 at Amherst is Frederick H. Tarr, Jr., son of Frederick H. Tarr.

The death of Frederick Bryant Walker at Brattleboro, Vt., on August 8, is deserving of more than a passing record, for "Bunt" has taken his place with the unnumbered throng of heroes that pass unnoticed.

He came to the class of '91 from Exeter, intellectually equipped to rank among the foremost, but physically handicapped by epilepsy. In undergraduate days the "spells," as he called them, gave sufficient warning to enable him to withdraw from observation until they had passed, and it was only when some sudden excitement came upon him that his classmates were able to pass the word around that "Bunt was having a fit."

His success in athletics encouraged him to take up the work of physical director, and after graduating from Amherst he spent two years in Harvard studying for his chosen profession. While acting as physical director in a large New York City school, his malady seized him one day when no place of refuge was open, the scholars thought him intoxicated, and he was forced to resign. He now realized, probably for the first time, that his handicap was a positive bar to the practice of his profession or anything else where he could not be complete master of himself for every moment of time. So he placed himself in an institution that made a specialty of his disease in the hope that something might be done to ameliorate the conditions, even if a positive cure could not be effected. But when at the end of two years in the institution the periods between the attacks became shorter, with a tendency to increasing severity, as a last resort he placed himself under the observation of the specialists in the Johns Hopkins Hospital. On being told by them that his only hope lay in plenty of out-door exercise, he purchased a farm at East Granby, Conn., with his share of his brother's life insurance. Having received a college education, he conceived it his duty to use its putative advantages in some way that would benefit his fellow-men, and toward this end he started to investigate some of the troubles that beset the tobacco industry in his neighborhood. Several seizures at critical periods, however, forced him to give up his research work along this line. Once a neighbor found him senseless in his tobacco field with a fractured jaw, and while he was in the hospital his friends in the region saved the crop from a complete loss. On its becoming evident that he could no

longer live alone on the farm, he let it out on shares, his share being his living-room and bed-room in the house, his meals, and one acre of ground, which he cultivated himself and continued his investigations in the improvement of corn. The result of these investigations led the department of Agriculture to make his farm the experiment station in that region. But in the course of time it became impossible for him to work even his acre, and during a protracted illness it was sold, and he resigned himself to institutional care at Brattleboro.

He was a man in whom there existed not even a trace of physical or moral cowardice. He was the personification of loyalty to his college, his classmates, and his friends. When as a freshman the interests of his class demanded the placing of a flag on Walker Hall, "Bunt" climbed the water leader with the flag over his shoulder, but a heavy dew had made the slate roof too slippery for the final achievement. The anxious watchers on the ground could not induce him to give up until they heard him slide down four successive times, each time saving himself from a fall by catching his toes in the little gutter that ran along the eaves. When the judgment of a thoughtless school boy blasted forever his chance of success in his chosen work, he merely looked for something else in himself that could be turned to some productive use and good. As one by one his resources were taken from him, he did the best he could with what was left, and always met each set-back with a smile. It was not as though he was unconscious of his end. For twenty years he knew what his end must be. To face it as he did was nothing short of heroic.

1892

ROBERT L. WILLISTON, *Secretary*,
28 Henshaw Ave., Northampton, Mass.

Herbert L. Wilbur of Erie, Pa., has prepared a valuable "Outline of Vocational Education for Use in Oral and Written English."

Hon. William H. Lewis, former assistant United States Attorney General, delivered the Commencement address at Howard University, Washington, D. C.

His subject was "A Plea for the Reign of the Law."

Because of his refusal to leave Worcester, which has been his home for over half a century, Charles E. Hildreth, former president of the Worcester Chamber of Commerce, has resigned his position as general manager of the Morgan Grinder Company, which has been taken over by the Greenfield Tap and Die Corporation and moved to that place.

1893

FREDERICK S. ALLIS, *Secretary*,
Amherst, Mass.

Once again is the Rev. John P. Manwell a resident of Massachusetts, as he has resigned his pastorate in Austinsburg, Ohio, to become pastor of the Williamsburg Congregational Church.

George Breed Zug, associate professor of Art at Dartmouth College, has been granted a leave of absence for the next semester for the purpose of preparing for a new course on City Planning. Mr. and Mrs. Zug will probably spend a part of the time in Europe.

George D. Pratt and Mrs. Pratt are to spend this year in Europe.

Six '93 sons are now in college. Sherman Pratt, second son of George D. Pratt, Alpheus J. Goddard, Jr., son of Alpheus J. Goddard, Merton L. Griswold, Jr., son of Merton L. Griswold, and Edward J. Manwell, third son of John P. Manwell, are members of the freshman class. Edward P. Lay, son of Frank M. Lay, is a member of the senior class, and Everett A. Manwell, second son of John P. Manwell, is a member of the sophomore class.

Dr. Edwin L. Beebe, chief city physician of Buffalo, N. Y., and formerly major in the 74th infantry, died of pneumonia in Buffalo on July 15, 1921. Dr. Beebe was born at Silver Creek, N. Y., October 29, 1870, and attended school at Westfield, N. Y. From there he went to Amherst, where he graduated with the class of 1893. He attended the medical School at Columbia University and served on the staff of the Presbyterian Hospital in New York City for one year.

In 1902 he went to Buffalo, and in 1904 married Emily Belle Hastings, who

with four children, George H., Marion, Edwin, and Francis, survives him.

In 1904 he was commissioned a captain in the old 74th regiment, and was commissioned major surgeon in 1914. In 1916 he was transferred to the 12th infantry of New York and served on the border with that organization. Later he was sent back to the Buffalo regiment and at the outbreak of the World War went to Camp Wadsworth at Spartansburg with the 74th.

The Amherst Alumni Association of Buffalo said of him: "All Amherst Alumni in Western New York felt the uplifting power of his friendship because he was perhaps our most dependable friend. We cannot find any one else who will be able to fill his place. His counsel was always sound and practical. His personal efforts always went beyond his promise. He was a sure anchor to which in a peculiar way we have tied. We have rejoiced in the splendid position he has rightfully taken in Buffalo. He has been a good doctor and must be remembered affectionately by the many who have received his care. Our memory of him will emphasize especially his good cheer, his optimism, his confidence. In short, his life was successful in the best ways. Dr. Beebe has been an inspiration to us."

Dr. Beebe was a striking example of what a will to succeed can accomplish. With no resources, he made good at college and at the medical school, and won for himself a place of honor in his community. His class and his friends are proud of him and honor his memory.

1894

HENRY E. WHITCOMB, *Secretary*,
6 Harvard St., Worcester, Mass.

Benjamin D. Hyde has been elected a director of the Constitutional Liberty League of Massachusetts, recently organized.

Congressman Bertrand H. Snell has been made chairman of the War Claims Committee of the House.

The honorary degree of Doctor of Humane Letters has been bestowed by Williams College upon Principal Alfred E. Stearns of Phillips Andover Academy. At the inauguration of President Angell

of Yale, Principal Stearns spoke on "Public and Preparatory Schools."

Two sons of '94 are freshman at Amherst this fall. They are Arthur L. Streeter, son of Arthur H. Streeter, and George F. Whitcomb, son of Henry E. Whitcomb.

Announcement is made of the marriage on Saturday, September 10, of Pancoast Kidder and Miss Frances Abbott Kibbee, daughter of William Backus Kibbee, at Loudonville, N. Y.

Luther Ely Smith, who was ill at Commencement, has been at Lake Placid, N. Y., recuperating, and has now returned to St. Louis.

Warren Wetherbee Tucker died at Jamaica Plain, Mass., on April 7, aged 53 years.

He was born in Jamaica Plain, January 23, 1868, the son of Thomas W. and Elizabeth L. (Bell) Tucker. He prepared for college at the Berkeley School in Boston. After graduating from Amherst he became connected with the Boston Machine Company of Lowell, and since 1897 was engaged in the brokerage and investment business in Boston, being associated with his brother, Philip M. Tucker.

Mr. Tucker was twice married, first in 1903 to Miss Isabel Thompson of Lynn, who died in 1915, and in 1919 to Miss Josephine W. Secor of Woodstock, Ontario, Canada. One son, Warren W., Jr., born in 1907, survives.

1895

WILLIAM S. TYLER, ESQ., *Secretary*,
30 Church St., New York City

Dr. Charles R. Otis has been elected president of the village of Dundee, N. Y. Dr. Otis has been a practising physician in that place for many years and has held several important offices. He is also a member of the clothing firm of Otis and Roberts.

Charles A. Andrews has resigned as treasurer and director of the Gorton-Pew Fisheries Company. William T. Gamage, '00, succeeds Andrews as treasurer.

Herbert L. Pratt has been appointed a member of the National Gallery of Art Commission by the board of regents

of the Smithsonian Institute. This commission consists of five public men interested in fine arts, five experts, five artists, and the secretary of the Smithsonian Institute.

Vice-President Calvin Coolidge has received many honors during the past few months, but probably none of them mean so much to him as his election as trustee of Amherst College. The Vice-President has also been elected Chancellor of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, succeeding the late Chief Justice White, and has been chosen an honorary vice-president of the National American Council, the newly organized central coordinating Americanization agency of leading patriotic and civic societies of the country. Seth Pomeroy Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution, have elected him an honorary member.

Ninety-five is represented in the freshman class at Amherst by Edward Harris Pratt, son of William B. Pratt, and William S. Tyler, Jr., son of William S. Tyler.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Houk Law announce the birth of their fifth child, Robert Shields, a ten-pound boy born on August 13 in Brooklyn.

1896

HALSEY M. COLLINS, *Secretary*,
4 Charles St., Cortland, N. Y.

Charles T. Howard has recently resigned as Inspector of Customs at the Port of Los Angeles (San Pedro). He has had a wide experience in the federal service, including several years at Honolulu and at various points in southern California.

Mortimer L. Schiff has been elected a director of the Union Pacific Railroad.

Three sons of 1896 are members of the freshman class at Amherst. They are: Bradford C. Robinson, son of Rev. Edwin B. Robinson, Richard G. Smith, son of John G. Smith, and Joseph Van Kirk Wells, 4th, son of Rev. J. Van Kirk Wells.

Leonard Brooks was married July 12 to Miss Irene Cowles Higgins, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Edward Higgins of Springfield, Mass. Mr. and Mrs.

Brooks are at home at Pleasantville, N. Y.

W. Eugene Kimball and Mrs. Ella Guthrie Willard, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William D. Guthrie of New York, were married August 1 at the summer home of the bride in Locust Valley, Long Island.

Rev. Frank B. McAllister was installed September 29 as pastor of the Trinitarian Congregational Church of Taunton, Mass. He succeeds another Amherst man, Rev. Lincoln B. Goodrich, '88. The installation sermon was preached by Rev. Robert MacDonald, D.D., of Plymouth Church, Worcester. The Trinitarian Church celebrated its centenary October 30 and 31, the centennial sermon being preached by Rev. Nehemiah Boynton, D.D., '79.

Ralph S. Mighill returned in March from two years' service with the Red Cross. His work involved more than twelve thousand miles of traveling and included assignments in Germany, Turkey, and Russia. Mighill is now engaged in the exporting business with an office at 1 West 30th Street, New York.

Leon H. Ensworth is head of the department of commerce in the Northeast High School for Boys, Philadelphia.

Clarence E. Jaggard has established an office as director of advertising at 916 Edison Building, Chicago.

Rev. James D. Taylor, D.D., is back at his post as secretary of the American Board's South African Missions after having devoted a year to the details of publication of his monumental "Re-Translation of the Zulu Bible." Taylor is now engaged in organizing a great missionary demonstration to be held at Durban in July. The governor general, Prince Arthur of Connaught, is to preside on this occasion, and addresses are to be made by a number of the most prominent South African statesmen. A huge native choir is to sing; there is to be an historical pageant prepared by Dr. Taylor, and a two days' native industrial exposition. Taylor's address is Adams Mission Station, Natal, South Africa.

George H. Nash of Holyoke is the largest dealer in Christmas trees in New

England. There may be still some force to the aphorism about taking coals to Newcastle, but there is nothing in the Rocky Mountain forests to prevent Nash from shipping carloads of his trees to Denver.

Rev. Edwin B. Robinson is chairman of the case committee of the Holyoke Associated Charities. His church houses the Amherst Daily Vacation Bible School, and owns the finest church printing plant in New England, given largely by Amherst men.

Prof. Edwin B. Holt of Harvard, ex-'96, has published, among other volumes, "The Content of Consciousness," "The Freudian Wish," and a translation of a French critique of William James's philosophy.

A testimonial dinner, attended by over 400 persons, was tendered John T. Pratt at the Pennsylvania Hotel, New York City, on September 27. The dinner was given in recognition of Mr. Pratt's public services, as head of the National Budget Association, in helping to secure the establishment of an executive budget system for the United States. Mr. Pratt is president of the Honest Ballot Association, Inc.

1897

DR. B. KENDALL EMERSON, *Secretary*,
56 William St., Worcester, Mass.

Francis E. Egan has been transferred from Asuncion to the Legation at Tegucigalpa, Honduras. He had a delightful trip to his new post, going by railroad from Asuncion, Paraguay, to Valparaiso, Chili, crossing the majestic Andes, and coming up the Pacific to Panama. He writes that he "had an opportunity to see the Canal for the first time, and after seeing it, one is still prouder of being a Yankee."

Mr. and Mrs. Gerald M. Richmond announce the birth of a daughter, Martha Miner Richmond, on March 4, 1921.

Congratulations are also due to Mr. and Mrs. Edwin P. Grosvenor on the birth of their second child, on August 1, a daughter, Louise Taft Grosvenor, at York Harbor, Me. The child is named after the mother of Chief Justice William H. Taft, who is a cousin of Mr. Grosvenor.

The Governor of Massachusetts has appointed District Attorney Edward T. Esty of Worcester a member of the commission formed to investigate the matter of bail in criminal cases.

Rev. George M. Butler of Cambridge, Mass., has accepted a call to the pastorate of the Congregational Church at Dedham.

Herbert F. Hamilton has returned from Japan and spent the summer with his family in Amherst.

Thomas J. McEvoy and Miss Regina A. Nagle were married in New York City on August 11, 1921. J. E. Downey was best man.

Recently Rev. Walter R. Blackmer of Arcade, N. Y., received calls to new fields, one to Seneca Falls, N. Y., and the other to Saxton's River, Vt. He has decided to accept the latter call.

Charles Marvin Gates, son of the Rev. Carl M. Gates, is a member of the freshman class at Amherst.

Dr. Kendall Emerson, who for the past five years has been in war and Red Cross work in Europe and Siberia, has returned to Worcester, where he will take up the practice of surgery, his permanent address being 56 William Street.

Gilbert Grosvenor, on April 20, 1921, presented personally to Secretary of the Interior Fall the title deeds conveying to the United States 640 acres of gigantic pine, fir, and sequoia in the Sequoia National Park, purchased for \$55,000. The gift was made possible by subscriptions by the society and its members and supplements previous gifts, which now total 1920 acres, representing a total cost of \$96,330, contributed by the society and its members in order that these unrivaled trees may be preserved. Some of them are 4,000 years old. Secretary Fall highly commended the society on this substantial expression of its fine public spirit.

Georgetown University has awarded the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws to Mr. Grosvenor, in recognition of the services he has rendered to the country as a pioneer in human geography, or man's relation to his environment from the standpoint of human interests and welfare.

1898

REV. CHARLES W. MERRIAM, *Secretary*,
201 College Ave., N. E., Grand Rapids,
Mich.

Frank Davis, Jr., has become a member of the recently formed law firm of Palmer, Davis and Scott, comprising A. Mitchell Palmer, who was Attorney General in President Wilson's cabinet and aspirant for the Democratic presidential nomination in 1920; Mr. Davis, who was Assistant Attorney General at the same time; and Robert T. Scott, formerly with the Alien Property Custodian and the Department of Justice. The law offices are located in the Munsey Building in Washington, D. C.

After two years' service in the new Congregational Church at Seeley, Cal., where he built up a splendid community organization, the Rev. Leon H. Austin has received and accepted a unanimous call to the Vernon Avenue Church in Los Angeles. His new pastorate commenced during the summer.

Judge Frederick M. Fosdick has been chosen vice-president of the association formed to build the Lawrence Memorial Hospital in Medford, Mass.

The New York Conference of Congregational Ministers at its 88th annual meeting this year honored the Rev. Charles S. Hager of Albany by electing him moderator for the ensuing year.

Olivet College has conferred the degree of D.D. upon Rev. Charles W. Merriam of Grand Rapids, Mich.

Edward R. Blanchard, son of the Rev. Ferdinand Q. Blanchard, is a member of the freshman class at Amherst.

1899

CHARLES H. COBB, *Secretary*,
224 Albany St., Cambridge, Mass.

The largest and foremost private bank in the United States has chosen an Amherst man as its head. Charles E. Mitchell, whose rapid progress in the financial world has been a source of much pride to Amherst men, was, in May, at the age of only 43, chosen as president of the National City Bank of New York, to succeed James A. Stillman.

Mr. Mitchell was born in Chelsea, Mass., on October 6, 1877, a descendant of an old Colonial family. On graduation from Amherst he entered the employ of the Western Electric Company, and while acting as credit manager he qualified in law and accountancy and in 1906 came from Chicago to New York as assistant to the president of the Trust Company of America. In 1911 he formed the investment banking firm of C. E. Mitchell & Co., and in 1916 he was chosen vice-president and general manager of the National City Company, formed with a capital of \$10,000,000 for bond distribution. A few months later he was elected president.

On assuming the presidency of the greatest bank in America, Mr. Mitchell also remains president of the National City Company. One of his early acts was to change the system of management of the bank. The English plan of four executive managers who governed in turn has been dropped, and hereafter the bank will be governed by the president and vice-president in direct-line management.

The Secretary of the Treasury has appointed Charles E. Mitchell a member of the permanent group of the Committee for Argentina. He has also been elected a member of the International Bankers' Committee on Mexico.

The body of Captain Harry A. Bullock, who was killed in France in May, 1918, has been brought back to this country by his family and was interred in Mt. Auburn Cemetery, Cambridge, Mass., on April 17. Representatives of his class, of the Boston Alumni Association, of the College, and of the Mu Deuteron Charge of Theta Delta Chi attended the services. The new Theta Delta Chi house at Amherst was dedicated to the memory of Captain Bullock at the initiation banquet on November 4.

1900

WALTER A. DYER, *Secretary*,
Amherst, Mass.

James F. Connor and Miss Leila Harriette Anders, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Anders of New York City, were married in that city on April 4. They are at home at 609 West 127th Street, New York.

William T. Gamage has been elected treasurer of the Gorton-Pew Fisheries Company. He succeeds Charles A. Andrews, '95.

Marian Stearns Allen, the thirteen-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter S. Allen of Flushing, N. Y., died at the home of her grandmother in Alstead, N. H., on August 23. She had been suffering from heart trouble for several months, but had graduated from grammar school last June.

In 1916 Joseph DuVivier, Esq., resigned his position as Assistant District Attorney in New York, after eight years of service in the administration of criminal justice, and retired to private practice. For the greater part of the period since then he has been located in Paris, France, where he now has his own establishment and is practising international law. His address is 35 Boulevard Haussmann, Paris. He is associated with Root, Clark, Buckner & Howland, 31 Nassau Street, New York City.

A son, Walter Carl, was born November 2, 1920, to Mr. and Mrs. Walter S. Allen, Flushing, N. Y.

The English Congregational Church of Lansford, Pa., of which Rev. George H. Driver is pastor, was burned in March. Plans for rebuilding are progressing rapidly.

Rev. Edward S. Cobb of Doshisha College, Kyoto, Japan, returned to this country with his family in June in time for the Centennial. He has a year's furlough and expects to return to Japan in the summer of 1922. This coming winter he plans to spend studying at Union Theological Seminary, New York.

Richard E. Peck, who for some time has been listed among the missing, is living in Euston Road, Garden City, N. Y. He is connected with the Sprague Electric Works, 527 West 34th Street, New York City.

E. Payson Davis, another of the "missing" group, was in the service during the war and spent some time in Texas. He is now with Wilson & Company, packers, and is living at 44 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Prof. Robert P. Sibley is secretary of the faculty of the College of Agriculture

at Cornell. His address is Gate Lodge, Ithaca, N. Y.

George S. Bryan had an article in *Country Life* for June entitled "The Romance of an Old Inn." Last February, at the annual dinner of the "contribs" of the New York *Tribune*, he was presented with a gold watch by F. P. A.

The secretary has received a long and newsy letter from Harry H. Barnum, Robert College, Constantinople, Turkey, which arrived too late to be read at the class supper in June. Barnum is working hard trying to spread Amherst ideals in troubled Turkey. He is in charge of the mathematics department at Robert College and for the past two years has been obliged to conduct his work without adequately trained assistants. He reports that his health is perfect and his courage good. He is the father of three daughters, born in 1914, 1916, and 1918 respectively. He writes: "For Heaven's sake, send some Amherst men out this way to keep me company. There are man-sized jobs in the educational work out here for any serious-minded man, who might incidentally wish to see something of one of the most interesting corners of the globe. And things are doing in the political line all the time. I wish I might give you a small idea of what the work of our American institutions means to the Orient. The keeping of our doors open all through the war in spite of German opposition and the hostile attitude of many Turkish officials was little short of a miracle. And the privilege of having a share in giving to a few of the youth of the Orient a real liberal education, not steeped in political propaganda such as they would get in almost any other institution, but one in which the broader ideals of brotherhood can bind together in harmony our representatives of fifteen to twenty nationalities—this is a privilege indeed. And there is no question that our graduates have a stamp all their own and many of them are destined to be among the leaders of their respective nationalities in the coming generation. This work is close to my heart and we are passing through a critical period of our history, and we do need help. Money—who does not need it? We have scarcely got our nose above

water since our staggering war deficit, to say nothing of needed expansion. But we need above all a circle of sympathetic, interested friends who will give us a boost now and then."

Nineteen hundred's roster of missing men has been narrowed down to the following: Brooks, E. L. Harris, Larkin, Curtis, and Linehan. Anyone possessing information as to address, occupation, etc., will please communicate with the secretary.

The Delineator for July contained a story by Walter A. Dyer entitled "Elijah and the Widow."

The annual class tax of five dollars is now due and payable. Send checks to A. B. Franklin, Jr., 40 Eton Street, Springfield, Mass.

1901

W. W. EVERETT, *Secretary*,
76 Winter St., Norwood, Mass.

Preserved Smith is the author of "The Age of the Reformation," published this fall by Henry Holt and Company. This is a volume of 860 pages.

W. W. Everett has become a partner in the Leonard Etherington Advertising Service, 100 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

1902

S. BOWLES KING, *Secretary*,
672 Maple Ave., Winnetka, Ill.

Rev. John Mason Wells has been elected to the presidency of Grand Island College at Grand Island, Neb. For the past five years he has been pastor of the First Baptist Church at Ann Arbor, Mich.

Professor Clinton H. Colleston of Simmons College has been elected president of the New England Oral English and Public Speaking Association.

Meredith N. Stiles has been elected a member of the executive committee of the United States University Club in Buenos Aires, Argentina. The club has a membership of 125 American college and university graduates resident in the Argentine capital. One of its objects is to encourage Argentine students desiring a foreign education to go to the United States and to assist them in choosing a college or university.

There are three names on the class list, the owners of which the class has lost track of, and their mail comes back from the dead-letter office. The secretary would like to find them if anyone knows where they are. The names are: H. A. Sheppard, last address Box 48, R. F. D. No. 1, Sawtelle, Cal.; William E. Gee, last address 100 Greenwich Avenue, New York City; Aubrey Potter, last address 301 Equitable Building, Denver, Col.

Plans are forming for the celebration of 1902's twentieth reunion next June. The reunion committee is occupied with the preliminaries of housing the rapidly growing family circle of noughty-two; the editors of the *Accelerator* are collecting news and perfecting advertising and circulation campaigns.

The feature article of the next issue will no doubt describe the splendid contribution of "Judge" Shorty Ells in making possible the rescue of Sabrina from the Litchfield jail. He had to convince the acting governor of the state that our cause was just and righteous, but, that done, the actual "evasion" was easy. We congratulate Judge Ells and 1902 on their part in this highly gallant affair. See the College Notes columns for further details.

Noughty-two of course expects to win the Reunion Trophy for the third time, thus keeping her record at 100 per cent. The 41 members of the class who attended the Centennial have been attached to the reunion committee, and each is expected to bring two others back to Amherst next June, thus setting a record in percentage for any and all reunions.

R. S. McClelland has given up the railroad business in Iowa, and expects to settle in Portland, Ore.

1903

CLIFFORD P. WARREN, Esq., *Secretary*,
354 Congress St., Boston, Mass.

Foster Stearns received his embassy appointment in June, sailing for Constantinople on June 25. He has been attached by the State Department to the American Consulate at Constantinople as third assistant secretary to the American Embassy. Mr. Stearns entered the

diplomatic service last December and has been in the Department of State since then.

"The Gospel and the Plow" by Sam Higginbottom has recently been published by Macmillan. The book is described as an original and fascinating contribution to the study of character and international relations, as well as to the history of the broadening out of foreign missionary work.

1904

PROF. KARL O. THOMPSON, *Secretary*, 11306 Knowlton Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.

J. Willard Roberts has become a member of the firm of Lawrence Scudder and Company, C. P. A., 10 East 44th Street, New York City.

Sanford M. Salyer received the degree of Ph.D. at Harvard last June.

Rev. Frank G. Potter of Waltham was the winner in a spirited contest in September when he was elected grand warden of the Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F., of Massachusetts. There were six candidates in the field.

The class was one of three that ranked 25 in the list showing the percentage of members contributing to the Centennial Gift; its total was \$35,680.

The home address of John Burgess is now 137 Homer Lee Avenue, Jamaica, N. Y. Burgess is employed by the Western Electric Company, New York office.

E. O. Merchant is statistician for the G. H. Mead Company, dealers in pulp and paper in Dayton, Ohio. The office is in the City National Bank Building; his home address is 30 East Dixon Avenue.

Dr. Isaac Hartshorne has moved his office to 30 West 59th Street, New York City. Hartshorne has been elected a fellow of the American College of Surgeons. In April he resigned as assistant surgeon at the Manhattan Eye, Ear, and Throat Hospital, a position he has held for eight years, to give all his attention to his work as senior assistant attending ophthalmologist at St. Luke's Hospital.

H. G. Lund's address is 458 North Main Street, Woonsocket, R. I.

Alvord Pratt is again with the Elmira plant of the American-La France Com-

pany, after being in the New York City office for some months.

A. E. Roe is now living in Grand Rapids, Mich., at 1316 Scribner Avenue.

K. O. Thompson has been advanced from assistant professor of English at Case School of Applied Science, Cleveland, Ohio, to be associate professor of English. He is also head of the department.

1905

JOHN B. O'BRIEN, *Secretary*, 309 Washington Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Attention is called to the article in the earlier part of this magazine in reference to the selection of Dr. Walter W. Palmer as professor of Medicine at the new \$15,000,000 medical center formed at Columbia University.

Professor John Maurice Clark was married on June 17 to Miss Winifred Miller, daughter of Dean and Mrs. Frank Justus Miller of the University of Chicago, and included the class reunion at Amherst in his honeymoon. Professor Clark has recently prepared for the board of army engineers, at the request of the Secretary of War, a report on the economic aspects of the various canal routes proposed from Lake Erie to the Ohio River. There are four possible routes under discussion.

The September issue of the *Atlantic Monthly* contained an interesting article by Lieutenant Commander Kenneth C. McIntosh, entitled "Sudden Greatness, a Perspective of Aviation." In the *Outlook* for May 11 he had an article on "The Reason for Free Balloons." Lieutenant Commander McIntosh has made a very careful study of aeronautical matters, has had command of the Pensacola Air Station, and has written frequently for the *Atlantic*, *Sea Power*, *Naval Institute Proceedings*, and numerous aeronautical magazines.

Fred W. Burnett has been elected secretary of the Springfield (Mass.) Publicity Club.

A son, Ralph E. Rollins, Jr., was born on March 14 to Mr. and Mrs. Ralph E. Rollins of Des Moines, Ia. It is rumored that the young man is following in his famous father's footsteps and al-

ready is showing marked ability as a football tackler and shot-putter.

Professor John Adams Taylor of the University of North Dakota and Miss Almira Jewett, daughter of Mrs. William Cornell Jewett of Cincinnati, Ohio, were married in that city on Tuesday, July 12.

Philip M. Smith has left the Civil Service Commission, Washington, D.C., with which he has been associated for the past ten years, and is now with John W. Crane, real estate, 65 Harvard Street, Springfield, Mass.

Francis Henry Judge and Miss Lili Octavia Riste of Washington, D. C., were married in that city on Saturday, June 18. They are at home at 1795 East 63rd Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

William D. Eaton is winning many laurels through his art work. His name is frequently to be found in the magazines as an illustrator and has appeared on several occasions during the past few months. He drew the cover page of the July issue of the *Open Road*.

The roster of missing men of 1905 still includes the names of Derbyshire, Cartier, McPhee, Benedict, G. Hayes, Beers, and McMillan. Can anybody help?

Dr. Ralph H. Hewitt has been located. He is practising medicine at 475 Hudson Street, New York City.

Rev. Edwin J. Van Etten has returned from the Holy Land, where he spent his vacation, greatly improved in health.

Lawrence E. French is an inventor, with headquarters at Sebastopol, Cal. During the past two years he has been working on oil burners, and recently he has been successful in developing a burner which will run on kerosene or other fuel and is designed to eliminate the use of coal in the hot-air furnace of the average home. This not only saves money for the user, but eliminates all janitor work, stoking, removing ashes, etc. Mr. French intends to retain personal control of this proposition.

John G. Anderson has won many golf honors this season, including the Fox Hills Country Club tournament, but he is proudest of all of a young son, named after him, born in Columbus, Ohio, in early July.

1906

ROBERT C. POWELL, *Secretary*,
Moylan, Rose Valley, Pa.

Ernest G. Draper has been elected a member of the board of trustees and a life member of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences.

Philip A. Bridgman, formerly with the Manning Abrasive Co., Troy, N. Y., is now advertising manager and in charge of sales promotion with the American Optical Co., Southbridge, Mass.

A son, James N., Jr., was born to Dr. and Mrs. James N. Worcester in New York in July. Jim, Mrs. Jim, and Jimmy spent the latter part of the summer cottaging at Annisquam, Mass.

Mrs. Rachel Lucretia Cushman Porter, wife of George Porter, died on July 10 at Agawam, Mass., from an acute heart attack. Mrs. Porter was active in church and civic work in Agawam and in Hampden County and very popular in her home community.

"Dud" Field, class photographer, has furnished us with a sample set of twenty-eight reunion pictures for the archives and for use in later *Dope Sheets*. If anyone desiring a set of these prints, or who prefers to make a selection, will communicate with "Dud," he will no doubt provide them at cost. His address is care of Anso Company, Binghamton, N. Y.

If any class member who has a copy of the *June Dope Sheet* for which he has no further use, will send it at once to the secretary, his action will be very much appreciated. We have had several calls by far-away members who failed to get theirs for copies of this June issue and we want to make good on our slogan "We Strive to Please." The extra over-run copies mailed by Printer Atwood to the secretary early in June never reached their destination—hence this S. O. S.

Please send the secretary information without delay concerning any recent changes or developments in your marital state, business connection, and especially any changes in address.

1907

CHARLES P. SLOCUM, *Secretary*,
109 Harvard St., Newtonville, Mass.

Robert H. Hood and Mrs. Florence Dale White were married in Corning, N. Y., on Saturday, June 18. They are making their home at 265 Wall Street, Corning.

Bruce Barton is the author of a series of stories of real life beginning in the May number of the *Woman's Home Companion* under the general title, "It Happened in Orchard Street."

1908

HENRY W. ZINSMASER, *Secretary*,
Zinmaster Bread Co., Duluth, Minn.

A son, Bradford Bowman Warner, was born May 2, 1921, to Frank B. and Maude B. Warner at Taiku, Shansi, China.

Lyman F. Black of Elgin, Ill., attended the Press Congress of the World, held in Honolulu in October, as a representative of the National Editorial Association. He was one of a delegation of twenty.

Edward Belcher served on the Plymouth Tercentenary Committee last summer.

Rev. Hugh W. Hubbard, after a few months in this country visiting his mother in White Plains, N. Y., has returned with his family to his post in Pao Ting Fu, China.

Marston L. Hamlin has accepted the position of research chemist at Trinity College, Durham, N. C., where he is working for the Ligett-Myers Tobacco Company. With his wife and three children he spent the summer in Maine.

A daughter, Mary Malleville, was born to Mr. and Mrs. William Haller of Leonia, N. J., on September 2.

Arthur Hale Veasey of Haverhill, Mass., was married on Saturday, September 10, to Miss Decia Beebe, Smith, 1916, daughter of Mrs. Katherine Decius Beebe of Melrose.

1909

DONALD D. MCKAY, *Secretary*,
6 Aberdeen St., Newton Highlands, Mass.

Mrs. Elsa Nicolaus McCluney, wife of Daniel C. McCluney, died at St.

Luke's Hospital, St. Louis, of peritonitis, on April 9, after an illness of two days. She was the daughter of Henry Nicolaus, capitalist. Two sons survive, Daniel, Jr., five years old, and Henry Nicolaus, aged three.

Rev. Watson Wordsworth has been elected secretary of the Boston Ministers' Association.

Keith Fry McVaugh of Brooklyn and Miss Marie Stuart Clay Clarke, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Bertrand Clarke of California, were married in St. Luke's Church, Brooklyn, on June 29.

Harold W. Hobbs and Miss Rosemary Field were married September 5, at Morris, Conn.

1910

GEORGE B. BURNETT, 2ND, *Secretary*,
Amherst, Mass.

Harry C. Miller and John B. Warner announce that they have formed a partnership for the practice of law under the name of Miller and Warner, with offices at 2 Rector Street, New York City.

Mr. and Mrs. Hubert C. Barton announce the arrival of a daughter, Thyrza Stevens, on July 23, 1921.

M. B. DeGroot is in the advertising business and located at 2233 Wightman Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

W. D. Draper is with the Northern Trust Company acting as bond salesman.

L. Arnold Eadie has been made head of the service department of the Campbell Soup Company and is located at Camden, N. J.

B. L. Harris is department superintendent of the Vacuum Oil Company at Rochester, N. Y.

R. S. Ould is associate physicist in the Bureau of Standards, Radio Section, Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Clara Davis Boynton, wife of Rev. Morrison R. Boynton, died in Chicago, Ill., on April 2. She had been married less than one year.

Mrs. Boynton was born at Cutler, Me., April 14, 1882. She graduated from the Nurses' Training School of the

Worcester (Mass.) City Hospital in 1907. At the outbreak of the World War she was first assigned to the Walter Reid Hospital, Washington, D. C. In July, 1918, she went over seas and served in Evacuation Hospital No. 22 during two major engagements. After the Armistice she moved forward with the Army of Occupation and was one of the first unit of American women to set foot on German soil. Soon after her marriage in June, 1920, she was stricken, and in spite of gallant efforts at recovery gradually sank and died.

1911

CARLETON B. BECKWITH, *Secretary*,
100 Woodland St., Bristol, Conn.

Paul C. Jacobs, who is in the real estate and insurance business in Lima, Ohio, has recently had some ten stories for young folks accepted by publications for national circulation.

Lee D. Van Woert is now prosecuting attorney of Oneonta, N. Y. He is also president and general manager of the Oneonta Ice and Fuel Company, and has two sons preparing for Amherst in the classes of 1933 and 1935.

William F. Washburn is general manager of D. Armstrong and Company, shoe manufacturers, Rochester, N. Y.

Charles B. Rugg of Worcester has resigned his office of United States Commissioner to become assistant district attorney for the Worcester district.

The QUARTERLY is pleased to acknowledge receipt of the 1911 *Leavener*, published in August. This is a splendid example of class journalism and gives a vivid description of the successful decennial reunion last June.

George Noyes Slayton has made a change in business and is now connected with Carson & Nicoll of 61 Broadway, New York City.

Announcement has been received of the marriage of John P. Ashley, vice-president of the class, to Miss Esther Williams of Deerfield, Mass., at Springfield, Mass., on August 3, 1921.

Norman L. Baldwin has recently been promoted permanently to the rank of captain, and is stationed with the Third

Signal Company at Camp Pike, Ark. Captain Baldwin spent several months in Siberia with the 31st infantry of the regular army.

Robert L. Bridgman, 631 Farmington Avenue, Hartford, Conn., has taken over the sale of the Automatic Steam Carburetor for Connecticut.

William J. Babcock this year joined the Franklin Automobile Company as sales and advertising manager for Rochester and nearby counties.

William C. Bryan is now vice-president of W. D. Harper, Inc., a paper concern.

Charles H. Chapman, who in 1916 married a Spanish girl, is now the father of a little senorita aged three and a half. Chapman was in Mexico and present at the inauguration of the latest Mexican president, and is satisfied that the future of Mexico will be established, first by the cooperation of the people with the new government, and secondly by the investment of foreign capital in its various natural resources. His present address is 1457 Dana St., Los Angeles, Cal.

Charles F. Snow, with his father and brother, has formed a corporation, the Elite Shoe Co., and are now operating five retail stores, a shoe factory, and wholesale business in men's shoes.

Albert M. Cauldwell, who has been a practising architect since the war, and living at Mill Valley, Cal., is now traveling in Spain and France doing research work in the Romanesque churches of Southern France and Northern and Central Spain.

Chester F. Chapin, who was married in 1920 to Miss Lynn Richardson of Greensboro, N. C., has recently been appointed advertising manager of the Vick Chemical Co. of that city.

Charles Colfax Campbell has recently joined the Richardson Company, paper merchants, and has his office in Albany, N. Y. Campbell was married while in service to Miss Olive A. Bliss of Springfield, Mass., and is now the proud father of a husky youngster answering to the name of John Colfax Campbell, aged eight months, who is being groomed for Amherst.

Thomas S. Cooke has been general superintendent of the Whiting (Ind.) plant of the Standard Oil Co. since the first of the year. Mr. and Mrs. Cooke drove on to the Centennial in his Olds, and he has written up his adventures with pictures for the Standard Oil house organ, *Stanolind*.

Arthur D. Patterson was in June one of forty delegates from the National Retail Dry Goods Association who went to England to repay the recent visit of the English Drapers. Patterson is now junior partner of the firm of C. W. Patterson & Son, retail dry goods merchants, at Findlay, Ohio.

1912

C. FRANCIS BEATTY, *Secretary*,
160 Front St., New York City.

James J. Quinn has been elected superintendent of schools at Turners Falls, Mass., taking up his new duties on August 1. He received his A.M. degree at Harvard in 1914, and has completed all his work for the degree of Ph.D. at Harvard, except his thesis on "The Progress of Legislation as Affecting Secondary Schools," at which he is now at work. Since 1917 he has been in charge of the educational system of Randolph, Holbrook, and Avon, adjacent communities.

Rev. and Mrs. Robert G. Armstrong of Spencer, Mass., have been bereaved recently by the death of their oldest son, Robert, aged four.

A son, C. Francis Beatty, Jr., was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., on March 19, to Mr. and Mrs. C. Francis Beatty.

The engagement is announced of George A. Carlin and Miss Mary Carr, both of Brooklyn, N. Y. Miss Carr is the daughter of the late Supreme Court Justice William J. Carr. Carlin's address is 262 Hicks Street.

De Lysle Ferree Cass became the father of a baby girl, Denis Arlette, in Chicago on July 24. Cass is the author of "The White Spot," "The Man Who Could Not Die," and numerous other novels and shorter fiction appearing during the past ten years in various New York magazines and newspaper syndicates.

C. H. Hubbard, formerly assistant instructor in physical education at Western Reserve University, Cleveland, will hereafter have charge of the athletics at Western Reserve Academy, Hudson, Ohio.

H. W. Weis has resigned as advertising manager of the American Writing Paper Co. to become sales manager of a washing machine company. He continues to reside in Holyoke, Mass.

Born, June 26, to Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Steber of Reading, Pa., a daughter.

H. D. Simpson has moved to Chicago, where he will have charge of the Grand Rapids Show Case Co. branch at 215 South Market Street. Simpson has been in the New York office of his company for many years.

Harold Crandall is now in the group life division of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.

Any member of the class wishing a copy of the new class constitution, adopted at the reunion, may have it by addressing his request to the secretary.

Lester E. Williams has resigned his position as head of the academic department of the Newton Vocational High School to become principal of the Holten High School of Danvers, Mass.

The arrival in New York of the body of William Stewart Lahey, lieutenant in the 311th Infantry, A. E. F., who was killed at the head of his platoon in the Argonne on October 28, 1918, was the occasion of editorial comment in the New York *Tribune* of September 13. Several tributes from former fellow officers and enlisted men of the 311th were also published. F. F. Van de Water of the *Tribune* staff had published in "The Conning Tower" of that paper, a poem "To W. S. L.," the last stanza of which should appeal particularly to his classmates:

"We call you dead, and yet I think
That death must be a little thing
When from the Lethe's further bank
We still can hear your laughter ring."

A. B. Peacock, who has been in the Far East for several years as the representative of the Paige Motor Co., has returned to this country. He is temporarily located in Detroit, having gone

there after a brief visit to New York City.

1913

LEWIS D. STILWELL, *Secretary*,
13 W. Wheelock St., Hanover, N. H.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Mary Carr of Winchester, Va., and Irving Elliott of Boston.

John L. Coates spent the summer in Italy. His health is much improved.

Wesley A. Gilman is now with N. W. Ayer and Son, advertising agents, in their Boston office at 30 State Street.

Gerald H. Williamson has a son, John De Vere, born June 6, in Rochester, N. Y.

Much to the satisfaction of his friends in Longmeadow, where he is pastor of the First Church, Rev. Randolph S. Merrill has decided not to accept a call to be assistant pastor of the Old South Church in Boston.

John L. King is now located in New York. His work is that of a consulting manager for large firms and estates.

Hobart P. Swanton is manager of a chain of clothing stores in New York City. He was recently married.

Announcement is made of the engagement of James A. Tilden and Miss Marion Whittemore, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Willard Whittemore of North Cohasset, Mass.

Kenneth S. Patten is now located at 1847 Forty-seventh Place, Washington, D. C.

Floyd E. Anderson has recently become a member of the law firm of Hart, Green and Blakeslee, of Binghamton, N. Y.

Dr. M. B. Gladding is established as an X-ray specialist in Brooklyn.

J. H. Klengenfelt has been ordained to the office of lay preacher in the Congregational Church. He continues his regular calling—advertising—but will preach as opportunity offers.

A son, Edward Field Wilcox, was born on July 20 to Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Wilcox of Rome, N. Y.

The marriage of C. H. Wadhams and Miss Marian Dorothy Shafer of Brockport, N. Y., took place on July 2. They are to make their home in Brockport.

K. S. Patten has been sent by the U. S. Shipping Board to conduct extensive investigations in its offices at Portland, Ore., and at San Francisco.

Mrs. W. G. Hamilton died at Riverside, Cal., on September 6, after a long illness. The class expresses its sympathy and sense of personal loss.

Professor Harold H. Plough reports a son, George Hewitt, born in Northampton on October 18.

Also born, on October 7, a son, Charles Caton, to Mr. and Mrs. Samuel H. Cobb of 295 Fourteenth Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.

1914

ROSWELL P. YOUNG, *Secretary*,
140 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.

Frederick Dorflinger Suydam and Miss Dorothy Grant, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Albert F. Grant of New York City, were married in St. Thomas's Church on Wednesday afternoon, May 4.

A daughter, Annette Winters Shattuck, was born on July 18 to Mr. and Mrs. Wendell P. Shattuck of 320 Liberty Street, Penn Yan, N. Y.

Professor Ralph W. Whipple, head of the department of Geology at Marietta College, spent the summer on an expedition to Nebraska, Wyoming, South Dakota, and Colorado in search of fossil mammals.

Charles Wyatt Williams and Miss Hope Johnson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Elias Mattison Johnson of New York, were married on June 15. They are making their home in the Old Stone House at Spuyten Duyvil.

Mrs. Margaret Schriver announces the marriage of her daughter, Mary Gertrude, to Harold Eden Shaw, on June 14, at Dedham, Mass. Mr. and Mrs. Shaw are at home at 784 Washington Street, Norwood, Mass.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Burdett Farrand announce the marriage of their daughter, Linetta May, to Dr. Franklin Ward Renfrew on Wednesday, August 10, at Forest Hills Gardens, Long Island.

Hallock Luce, Jr., of Riverhead, N. Y., was nominated for coroner of Suffolk

County by the Democrats at the September primaries.

1915

LOUIS F. EATON, *Secretary*,
210 Ash St., Brockton, Mass.

Frances Elizabeth Cross was born August 28 to Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Cross of Utica, N. Y.

Robert Oliver Wales, son of Mr. and Mrs. Horatio Wales, arrived July 14, 1921.

Conrad Shumway announces his change of address to 1 Washington Square, Greenwich, N. Y. He will be assistant principal of the Greenwich High School.

Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Heinritz have moved to 461 Appleton Street, Holyoke, Mass.

Arthur P. Goodwin was married on Wednesday, June 1, 1921, to Miss Helen Ames DeWolf of Chester, Mass. They will live at 58 Tyler Park, Lowell, Mass.

Mr. and Mrs. Phillip F. Greene sailed from New York, July 16, on the Olympic en route to Constantinople. Dr. Greene has completed his studies in several New York hospitals and starts now for a seven years' tour of duty as a medical missionary in Turkey. Mrs. Greene accompanies her husband and plans to work with him. They spent their last few days in this country at the Centennial and the class reunion, where they were well fortified with Amherst memories and best wishes of 1915. Mail will reach them if addressed in care of the American Board of Foreign Missions, 14 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.

Kenneth F. Caldwell now has a position with the trust department of the Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company.

Harold Fonda is with the law firm of Wickersham and Taft, 40 Wall Street, New York.

J. B. Tomlinson was married on Saturday, September 17, 1921, to Miss Elizabeth Fort Barrington of Mount Holly, N. J.

Captain J. Gerald Cole, C. A. C., U. S. A., was married in Paris, June 22, 1921, to Mlle. Madeleine Woller, daughter of M. and Mme. F. Woller of 27 Rue

de Berne, Paris. Mr. Charles V. Sheehan, a New Yorker, banking associate of Captain Cole's, served as best man, and Mlle. Blanche Holst of Christiania was bridesmaid. The bride is described in the Paris edition of the *Chicago Tribune* as a "petite blonde." Captain Cole served with the A. E. F. in 1918, taking part in the Oise-Aisne and Meuse-Argonne offensives, and has been in Europe continuously since the Armistice. During 1919 he was assistant military attaché at the American Embassy in Paris, and in 1920 traveled extensively through all the countries of Europe. The couple spent their honeymoon in Italy, and are now residing in Paris, where Captain Cole is on duty with the Graves Registration Service.

1916

JOHN U. REBER, *Secretary*,
242 Madison Ave., New York City.

George W. Washburn has become manager of the bond department of Stilwell, Lefler and Lowe of New York City.

A daughter, Mary Harriet Bixler, was born on July 11 to Mr. and Mrs. Seelye Bixler, American University, Beirut, Syria.

Lewis W. Douglas and Miss Peggy Scharmann Zinsser were married at Hastings, N. Y., on Saturday, June 18.

On the same date William Goodwin Avirett was married in Holyoke, Mass., to Miss Helen Brooks Weiser, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin C. Weiser. H. F. Redfield, '16, acted as best man, and the ushers included J. W. Bracken, '19, H. P. Vermilya, '19, and D. S. Otis, '20. D. R. Craig, '17, W. W. Stark, '17, A. B. Forbes, '19, and L. S. Baker, '21, were also in the bridal party.

Alfred H. Washburn graduated from Harvard Medical School in June. He was one of eleven students to receive election to the medical honorary society, Alpha Omega Alpha, which corresponds to Phi Beta Kappa.

Rev. G. H. Lane has graduated from Hartford Theological Seminary and become pastor of the Congregational Church at Milford, N. H.

1917

DAVID R. CRAIG, *Secretary*,

6027 Walnut St.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Frank L. Buckley was honored at Georgetown University, where he has been a student in the Law School, by being elected editor-in-chief of the Georgetown *Law Journal*.

Mortimer Eisner graduated from the Columbia Law School last June.

A son, John Dodge Clark, Jr., was born on June 20 to Mr. and Mrs. John D. Clark.

Thomas H. Nelligan and John C. McGarrahan both graduated from Harvard Medical School in June. Dr. Nelligan has received a two-year appointment in surgery to the Lenox Hill Hospital in New York City.

Mr. and Mrs. Morris A. Copeland both received degrees of Doctor of Philosophy at the University of Chicago in June. Mr. Copeland has accepted a position as assistant professor in the department of economics at Cornell University.

Robert Munroe, 3rd, graduated from Harvard Law School in June.

Edward F. Loomis has given up his newspaper work in New London to become publicity manager for Springfield College and Connecticut Women's College. His headquarters are at Springfield, Mass. He has also been engaged temporarily by the Alumni Council of Amherst College to organize the new Press Club among the undergraduates and to assume control of Amherst publicity.

1918

ROBERT P. KELSEY, *Secretary*,
122 S. Michigan Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

The engagement was announced during the summer of A. Sidney Norton and Miss Katherine Chesney, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Cummings C. Chesney, of Pittsfield, Mass. Mr. Norton is now the Buffalo representative of the Bankers' Trust Company of New York.

A. W. Bennet and G. W. Cornell, Jr., graduated from the Columbia Law School in June.

A. W. Bennet was admitted to the New York State Bar during the summer and is now practising law in the office of his uncle, Graham Witschief, Newburgh, N. Y.

Carter Lyman Goodrich and Miss Florence Perry Nielsen were married on August 8 at Naumkeag Inlet, N. Y. Goodrich received his Doctor of Philosophy degree at Chicago University in June.

William H. Beach and William W. Yerrall graduated from Harvard Law School in June.

A daughter, Eleanor Todd Wheeler, was born on June 16 to Mr. and Mrs. Harry F. Wheeler of Ocean Grove, N. J. Weight, 8 lbs., 6 oz.

Ralph E. Ellinwood of Tucson, Ariz., and Miss Clare Betsy Rounsevell, daughter of Mrs. Kate Cole Rounsevell, were married in New York City on June 22.

1919

WALTER K. BELKNAP, *Secretary*,
425 Fifth Ave., New York City.

Laurence C. Ames sailed for England in September to take charge of the Northampton office of the American Hide and Leather Company.

Aaron Bodenhorn is now married and living in Cleveland, Ohio.

Oliver G. Boynton is credit manager of the wire division, U. S. Rubber Co., Bristol, R. I.

Pierre R. Bretey and Miss Virginia Rossier were married in New York City on April 16. Bretey is in the bond business with Van Emburgh and Atterbury, 5 Nassau Street, New York.

Arthur F. Brown graduated from the Yale Law School in September and is now with Shattuck, Glenn, and Gannon in New York City.

Franklin F. Bailey is in the lumber business in Rossville, Ill.

Robert S. Caulkins is with his father in the Connecticut Mutual Insurance Co., 1009 Guardian Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

Charles R. Chase is in the new car department of the Buick Motor Co. at Broadway and 76th Street, New York.

Raymond M. Colton is in the bond business with Blodget & Company, 34 Pine Street, New York.

John R. Cotton and his wife sailed for France soon after the Centennial in June and expect to be absent for quite a while.

Paul Dumm is division superintendent for the Derry Electric Company at Fitzwilliam, N. H.

Philip Y. Eastman is in charge of the quality section, control department, of the Candee Co. (U. S. Rubber) in New Haven.

Allen B. Edee is in the display department of the Marshall Field Wholesale House at 219 West Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.

Kenneth Truman Hill and Miss Katherine Holman of New York were married recently.

Edward B. Kambour has seen a lot of the world in the last two years, but recently has been at Central Village, Conn.

Reginald D. Manwell is teaching in St. Charles, Mich.

Bradbury B. Morse is with the trust department of the Guaranty Trust Co., New York City.

Hugh A. Mulholland graduated from the Boston School of Accountancy in June.

Ernest Mutschler sailed for Europe early in September to take up his studies at either the University of Leipzig or the University of Berlin. In June he was awarded the Kellogg Fellowship from Amherst and will, therefore, devote the next three years to study abroad. In June he graduated with an M.A. from Princeton, where he specialized in history.

Frederic Eli Mygatt, 3rd, born June 19, has the distinction of being the Class Boy and recently received the cup denoting the fact. His home and his father's is in Plainfield, where big Fred is in business with his father.

George L. Nichols is organist and choirmaster at Grace Episcopal Church in Evanston, Ill. He is also studying music.

A. Sidney Norton is in charge of the Buffalo bond office of the Bankers Trust Company of New York. His marriage to Miss Katherine Chesney of Pittsfield took place on October 8.

Carl H. Patton is teaching English in the East High School, Rochester, N. Y.

Stanley Rauh is in the Cleveland office of the Thomas Cusack Co., outdoor advertisers.

Merriam W. Sheldon is with the Harris Trust and Savings Bank of Evanston, Ill. He is in their bond department.

Eastburn R. Smith spent last summer as a fire-ranger in the Plumas Forest of California. He is now in his last year at the Yale Forestry School.

A daughter, Frances, was born to Mr. and Mrs. David S. Soliday during the summer. Soliday is with Graham, Parsons & Co., brokers, in Philadelphia.

Louis B. Thornton is with the Buffalo Box Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Emerson H. Virden is with the New York Telephone Co., in New York City.

Robert C. Wilcox is another benedict in the class. He and his wife live at 1507 Broad Street, Hartford, Conn.

Lee Ming Tsaou died in Cambridge, Mass., on February 19 last. He had just completed his studies in history and sociology at Harvard and was about to return to his home in China, from which he came to Amherst as a student on the Boxer Indemnity, when he was taken ill with pneumonia. Tsaou was in Amherst for three years before entering Harvard. His was a happy, serious personality which will long linger in our memory as we reflect on undergraduate days.

1920

DELOS S. OTIS, *Secretary*,
40 Vick Park A, Rochester, N. Y.

Edward Gerry Tuttle and Miss Emily Hall Mercer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Mercer of Newton Highlands, Mass., were married on May 21. Kenneth Bouvé was the best man and the ushers were Alvah E. Davison, William H. Farwell, Glenn F. Card, and Henry B. Kennedy.

Kenneth M. Bouvé is in the employ of the Boston branch of the William A. Reed Co.

George D. Haskell is an instructor of economics in the Wharton School, University of Pennsylvania.

Grant Goebel is at Amherst completing his course, which was interrupted by the war.

The following members of the class last year completed their courses at Amherst: Hugh M. Andrews, Ralph S. Anthony, Cyrus D. Arnold, Glenn F. Card, Laurence E. Crooks, Alexander Duff.

On September 5, in St. Cloud, Minnesota, occurred the wedding of Donald I. Perry to Miss Lois Whitney, Smith, 1920. Even by those who unfortunately are not acquainted with the bride, Don will be congratulated for his furthering of the 1920 tradition. Mr. and Mrs. Perry will make their home in Newburyport, Mass.

Paul S. Phillips is director of athletics at the Country Day School, Columbus, Ohio.

Frederick S. Greene, who was forced by a serious illness to discontinue temporarily his studies at the Harvard Medical School, has returned to Cambridge to resume his work.

Roland A. Wood is now with the McDougall Cabinet Co., Frankfort, Ill.

Willard L. Thorp has gone to Amherst from the University of Michigan to swell the 1920 representation in the faculty. He is taking Professor Hamilton's place in the economics department while Professor Hamilton enjoys a year's leave of absence.

1921

Waldo E. Palmer, *Secretary*,
54 Salem St., Andover, Mass.

On September 7, 1921, Edwin Willard Harmon died in San Francisco. His home had always been in Brooklyn, N. Y., but the family had recently gone to California for about a year. Harmon was taken ill on the train, presumably with bronchial pneumonia, while he was going to join his family, and was removed to the St. Francis Hospital in San Francisco, where he died after an illness of about two weeks.

Harmon was graduated from the Polytechnic Preparatory School of Brooklyn in 1917, and while there was prominent in various activities. He played on the football and baseball teams, and was graduated *cum laude*. At Amherst he won distinction as the author of "Oh! What a Chance!" the first musical comedy ever produced at the College. The show was a big success in Amherst as well as in Northampton, where it played last fall. He also wrote the book and lyrics of "Steady, Eddie," which was produced last spring at the time of Junior Prom. Because of the hit it made the Masquers are planning a road trip for the piece this fall. He was a member of the Beta Theta Pi fraternity.

Those of the alumni who were at the Centennial Celebration in June will no doubt remember Harmon as the grove poet. The poem was very well done and caused much favorable comment.

Despite the great amount of work he devoted to writing plays and to college publications, he stood high scholastically and graduated from Amherst *cum laude*.

His father, Edwin L. Harmon, vice-president of the real estate firm of W. E. Harmon and Co., of New York, had been ill for some time and in the hope of regaining his health the family was moving to Pasadena for a year.

The engagement is announced of Curtis Ross Hathaway, Jr., of Litchfield, Conn., and Miss Julie Howell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William E. Howell of Newark, N. J. Miss Howell graduated from Smith College in the class of 1921.

William S. Clark, 2nd, has gone to Japan to work in the Agricultural College at Sapporo, founded by his grandfather, William S. Clark, '48. His address is, care of Rev. George M. Rowland, Sapporo, the Hokkaido, Japan.

Raymond A. Loring has been in charge of the publicity bureau of Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn. Last fall he successfully conducted the publicity work for the Eastern States Exposition held at Springfield, Mass. His engagement has been announced to Miss Dorothy Mildred Fairbanks of Middletown, Conn.

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LIBRI SCRIPTI PERSONÆ

REV. FRANK A. LOMBARD, '96, is a professor of English at Doshisha University and the author of several books on Japanese literature and education.

WILLIAM S. CLARK, 2d, now at Sapporo, graduated from Amherst in 1921. He is a grandson and namesake of William S. Clark, '48, president of the Massachusetts Agricultural College.

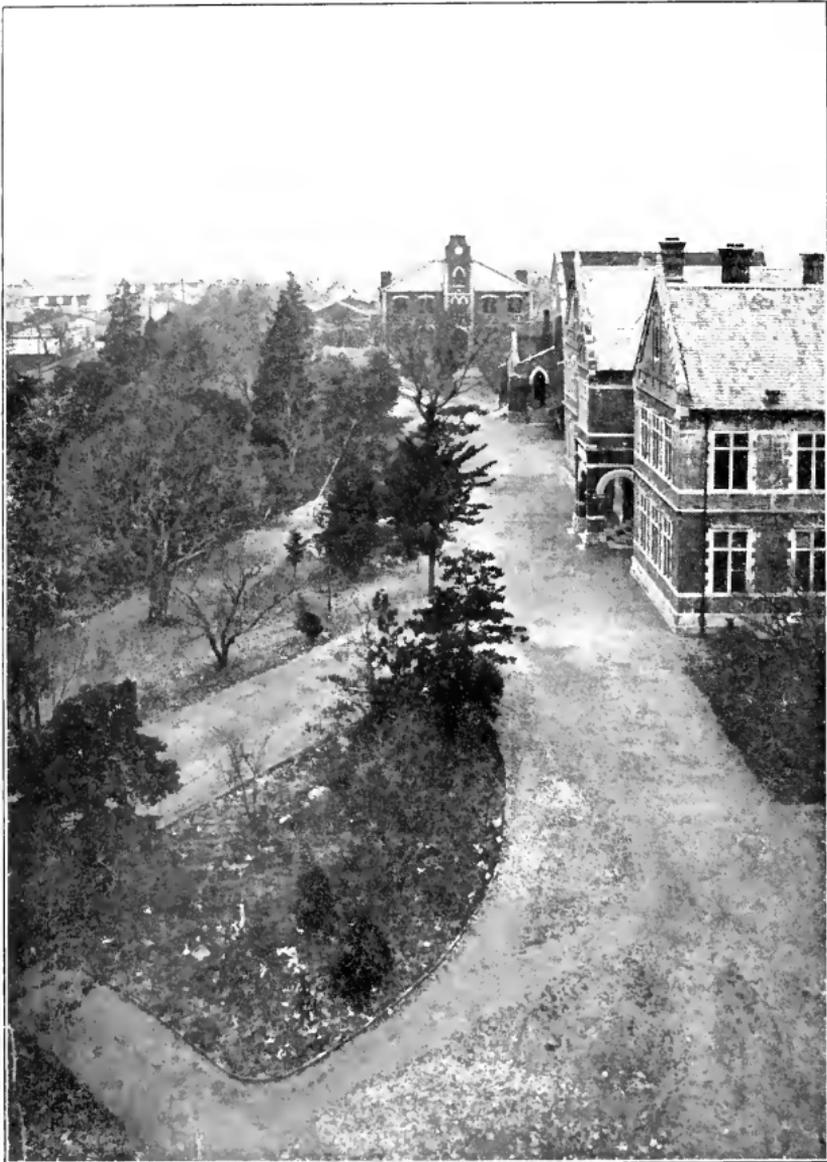
ROBERT A. WOODS, '86, is head of the South End House, Boston.

CHARLES A. ANDREWS, '95, is president of the class that educated Calvin Coolidge.

PERCY H. BOYNTON, '97, is dean of the College of Arts and professor of English in the University of Chicago.

LUCIUS R. EASTMAN, '95, is president of Hills Brothers Company, New York City, and chairman of the Executive Committee of the Alumni Council.

REV. HOWARD A. BRIDGMAN, '83, has recently resigned the editorship of the *Congregationalist* to become principal of Lawrence Academy, Groton, Mass.



DOSHISHA CAMPUS
From Theological Hall

AMHERST

GRADUATES' QUARTERLY

VOL. XI—FEBRUARY, 1922—NO. 2

AMHERST IN JAPAN

DOSHISHA UNIVERSITY

FRANK A. LOMBARD

THE Doshisha Schools were founded in 1875 by a graduate of Amherst; and, from that time until the date of writing, with the exception of a brief period, have not been without representatives of Amherst College upon their faculties. The word *Doshisha* signifies an association having one or the same purpose, engaged in the same endeavour; and in Doshisha the ideals of New England and of Japan have found embodiment, the efforts of both lands have found united expression.

In 1864, when death awaited any Japanese caught trying to leave his country, Shimata Neesima ran away that he might find knowledge. Lest his family should suffer for his deed, he left them in total ignorance of his purpose, and, as a stowaway, reached Shanghai. From there he worked his passage, through a weary year, to Boston, engaging daily without complaint in menial labor, against which his *samurai* soul revolted, for the hope that was set before him. He was a true protestant and a pioneer. His whole being rose in protest against that which kept his country in ignorance; and his heart was set upon some new way that should lead to freedom.

In Boston he was received by the owner of the ship in which he came, the Hon. Alpheus Hardy, an honorary member of Amherst's chapter of Psi Upsilon. He was educated as a son of that home; and English became to him a second mother tongue. At first brokenly, and then with touching eloquence, he voiced his longing for truth, ever more truth, that he might follow it. He prepared

for college at Phillips Andover. At Amherst he came to be an intimate in the home of President Seelye, and was graduated with the class of 1870. Of Puritan temper, his mistakes were many; but those who knew him best have no record of any deed against his conscience; and President Seelye, in lieu of any recommendation concerning him when he was about to return to Japan, wrote to the officers of the American Board, "You cannot gild gold."

He entered Andover Theological Seminary in 1871, but left his studies for a time that he might accept the invitation of the Japanese Embassy, then in the United States, to accompany it as secretary and interpreter on its tour of investigation of the educational systems of America and Europe. His ability and good judgment were so highly respected that upon his written studies was based the final report of the Embassy, which in turn was formative in its influence upon the new educational system inaugurated in Japan.

After graduation from Andover in 1874, he was ordained and returned to Japan as a corresponding member of the Japan Mission of the American Board; but the current of an irresistible desire led him at the annual meeting of the Board that autumn to plead for the establishment in Japan of an institution of higher learning, saying, "I cannot go back to Japan without the money to found a Christian college, and I am going to stand here until I get it." Such earnestness could not be withstood; and the Board, contrary to its purpose, found itself at that meeting committed to the work of coöperation in what is now Doshisha University.

In the face of repeated invitations and the urgency of friends, Neesima declined to enter government service upon his return to Japan. He held true to his purpose, writing from Kyoto to one in high position, "I am very thankful for your kind advice. But suppose I should take a government position, how much benefit could I give to Japan? Certainly very little. On the contrary, if I educate many young men and women here in this place of beautiful mountains and pure water, and produce hundreds and thousands of Neesimas who can work for this country, it will be of some benefit. This is the aim of my life."

The location of the school upon which Mr. Neesima had set his heart and which the coöperation of the American Board made

possible, was a matter of great difficulty. Osaka was first considered, but given up because of the opposition of the local government. Kyoto seemed out of the question. It was an inland city, the ancient seat of Buddhism, in which as yet no foreigner had been allowed to reside. But one Kyoto man, Kakuma Yamamoto; blind, yet councillor of the government, had become interested in Christianity, and, upon hearing Mr. Neesima's plan, cordially urged its acceptance upon the governor of the city, himself selling five and a half acres as a site for the new school. The consent of the central government and permission for the residence of foreigners had still to be gained; but, at last, in spite of Buddhist opposition, they were secured, largely through the influence of men who upon the Embassy in 1872 had learned to know and respect Neesima.

For the holding of property and the administration of the school, Mr. Neesima and Mr. Yamamoto formed themselves into a company, the *Doshisha*, since at that time no foreigner could act in such a capacity; and the school was opened on November 29, 1875, with eight students and two teachers. By the end of the school year the number had increased to forty; but not until September, 1876, were the first school buildings erected. That year in a private house was opened a school for girls which later developed into a regular department of the institution, having its separate grounds and distinct faculty.

Strengthened by the coming of students who had been won to Christ by the influence of Capt. Janes in Kumamoto, *Doshisha* continued to prosper in face of difficulties, and in 1879 graduated its first class. This class has made its eternal impress upon Japan; and few, if any, institutions can boast among their first-born children such a body of public-spirited, high-souled men. They too were protestants and pioneers, and, with but few exceptions, have followed loyally the light that never fails. To mention no others, one today is president of his alma mater, another, the most eloquent pulpit orator in all Japan, a third, an evangelist with but one sermon, the message of Jesus interpreted by his own life.

Doshisha's first educational efforts, naturally, were for students preparing for the Christian ministry. This was the New England tradition. But Neesima's ideal had ever been an institution providing training for a broader ministry; and in 1883 he began to enlist Japanese friends in the project of developing a genuine uni-

versity. His efforts in this direction, together with his constant labor for the school, broke down his frail health; and, in response to the earnest plea of his foster-father, he consented to seek strength by a return to the United States. He could not rest. Where he was, there ever rose before him the vision of the school as he would have it be; and his letters, written often in pain and suffering, are full of plans wisely laid for the development of Doshisha into an institution of liberalizing culture. In 1885 he returned to Japan, again taking up the work of securing support for the school, an endowment that might make possible a broader service. The government had adopted a policy of education; but, in spite of many excellencies, the spirit of that education was becoming constantly more materialistic; and Neesima foresaw the danger into which Germany was headed. He would prevent it in Japan. Coöperation came slowly, for only a few could see wherein lay the great need. However, in 1888, at a dinner in Tokyo, 31,000 yen were subscribed by Japanese friends toward an endowment. The sum was small, but far larger than the same sum today.

In the spring of 1889 Neesima received word that Amherst College had conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. He was sincerely troubled, not because he did not appreciate the honor, but because he felt himself unworthy. He had consistently refused honors in Japan that he might serve the cause of Christian education, and to him it was a real question—what shall I do? Yet he was the president of a school of nine hundred students, had enlisted in its support the sympathy of great men, and was recognized as the most far-sighted educator in the empire. Such was his humility. He died, January 23, 1890, exhausted by his devotion to the cause of Christian education in Japan. Had Amherst College done no more for Japan than aid in the culture of that spirit, she might still be proud of her contribution to the Orient, proud but humble that she did no more to sustain his efforts.

Years of national unrest in Japan followed 1890. Materialistic influences were dominant. Doshisha inevitably felt the effect. In spite of the best its friends could do the school suffered, until near the close of the decade its students numbered but a handful and spiritual life ran low. Just at the eve of the new century the tide turned, at first slowly, then with growing volume and power until,

at the end of another decade, the enrollment had surpassed that of any previous year, and the alumni had proposed to raise an endowment of 300,000 yen that the long-desired university might be realized.

Necessary modifications and extensions were made in the existing courses of study, above preparatory grade, so that, in April, 1912, Doshisha became a university with departments of Theology, Politico-economics, and Literature. In December, 1918, the government promulgated new Imperial Ordinances affecting the entire system of higher education in Japan, and making it possible for private institutions of proper grade to secure charters with privileges of conferring degrees like those conferred by government institutions. This was a great victory for educational freedom, for from ancient times education in Japan had been looked upon as a government duty and prerogative to such an extent that private effort, especially if not in strict accord with government purposes, had been discouraged and actually hampered. Doshisha lost no time in readjustment to this new University Act, which went into effect April 1, 1919; and in April, 1920, received from the government its new charter which places it upon a par with the highest institutions of the land, in so far as university departments have been developed.

The struggle against obstacles without seems over. During 1921, under the old regulations, Doshisha graduated as follows:

Academy	75	Girls' Academy	34
University, Theological	8	Girls' College	
Literary	10	Literary	14
Political	13	Domestic	5
Economic	130		
	236		53
Total		289	

The following tables show for the same year the number of applicants, the number admitted, and the enrollment under the new regulations.

UNIVERSITY	ACADEMY		GIRLS' SCHOOLS				
	Preparatory	First Year	2d Year	COLLEGE	ACADEMY		
				Prep.	Lit.	Domestic	
Applicants	667	769	78	120	22	5	267
Admitted	281	197	28	107	19	2	156

Total number of applicants	1,928
Total number received	790

ENROLLMENT

Academy	830
University Prep.	544
University, Theological	18
Literary	17
Pol-economic	280
Girls' Academy	542
Girls' College	266
Total	2,497

Doshisha is incorporated under the civil code of Japan as an educational institution basing its ethical teaching upon Christian principles. The government oversight is only such as obliges faithful fulfillment of its corporate obligations. For the retention of its present university charter a certain minimum endowment (not yet secured in full) is necessary within three or four years; and its investment must be subject to government audit. All connected with the institution, while feeling the burden of these obligations, approve the principle which requires scholarly standards and an equipment sufficient to maintain them. The administration of Doshisha is in the hands of a Board of Directors elected by the alumni, and by the Board itself, at least three members out of a possible twenty to be representative of the foreign donors.

Since 1900, Doshisha has received in aid through the Mission Boards not more than \$3,000 annually, and the services of not more than ten foreign teachers, of whom from two to four have been Amherst men. A staff of over one hundred and sixty ministers to a student body of twenty-five hundred; and more than one-half of the current expenses are met from student fees. This is a good record; but the demand is for that which is still better. The quality of the students is for the most part excellent, and they come from all parts of the Empire, including Formosa and Korea.

Doshisha is international in sympathy. From her founding she has been an institution of *united endeavor* in which the best of the two lands has sought expression. Such she is today. Her graduates are found among the liberal leaders in every sphere of Japanese

life, and her present students are a part of that growing body which is committed to democracy and brotherhood, and which will, sooner rather than later, control national policy. At this time of world unrest, when with good reason many are looking in distrust upon Japan as represented by her militarist leaders, such students constitute an element of assurance in which great faith may be safely placed.

Many of the Japanese faculty are American trained, and have given the institution a breadth of vision and a sympathy with democracy which have been lacking in government universities, manned in large measure by Prussian-trained specialists. President Ebina is a recognized leader in liberal democratic thought, most outspoken in his utterances upon the present vital problems of the Orient; and, even as these lines are written, a member of the American faculty, an Amherst man, is on leave of absence in China, lecturing in Peking University and meeting many student groups in the interest of a better understanding between the liberal bodies of China and Japan, in the expectation that an exchange professorship will be arranged between the two institutions whereby Japanese and Chinese teachers may share in the privileges of education and mutual coöperation.

The problems and difficulties of the early days have been met and overcome. Opposition, public or private, is a thing of the past. The place of Christian education in Japan is assured. But two great problems, apart from the ever-present problem of finance, burden the administration today and retard the work of Doshisha. To fill university chairs of instruction, a larger body of trained men of character is needed. To touch with personal influence the increasing number of college and university students, more friendly hands in an enlarged dormitory system are needed. It is difficult, as yet, to find in sufficient numbers Japanese scholars of university standing who are also spiritually minded men, seeing life and its problems as resting upon other than a material basis. The same problem confronts American institutions: but in America an atmosphere of Christian culture, for a time, makes less serious the lack of spiritual influences upon a faculty, whereas in Japan there is no such reservoir of power. For fifty years Japan has held consistently to a policy of national education, sending abroad annually chosen men from her universities for further study that they

might be prepared for leadership. The same policy must be followed by Doshisha, for a time at least, so that she may build up a body of trained instructors imbued with her own spirit and able to compete in scholarship with the best that the land affords. Amid the temptations of an Oriental city, dormitories are most essential to the moral and spiritual well-being of a body of students; yet, for her one thousand students of college and university grade, Doshisha can offer dormitory accommodations for hardly more than one hundred. Properly equipped home-centers are Doshisha's second great need if she is to stamp with her own spiritual idealism the university students who are thronging to her.

Amherst College should count among her educational assets her investments in Doshisha. She should make those investments yield more in the way of return influence for the broadening of her own vision, of the outlook of her students upon a world which is rapidly becoming one in a sense of which our fathers little dreamed. She should make Neesima's Amherst in Japan an opportunity for postgraduate study, a postgraduate department in the Orient; she should so arrange her own work as to afford, in at least one or two lines, opportunity for Doshisha men to find postgraduate opportunities in the Occident; she should seek the establishment of an exchange professorship. For all of these a foundation has been laid in the Neesima tradition, in the active service of an Amherst man, Rev. Horatio B. Newell, '83, upon the Doshisha Board of Directors, and in the continued presence of Amherst men upon the faculty. Two Amherst graduates, Edward S. Cobb, '00, in the department of Theology, and Frank A. Lombard, '96, in the department of Literature, are members of the Doshisha faculty. Formerly connected with the Doshisha were Rev. Otis Cary, '72, the late Arthur W. Stanford, '82, and Morton D. Dunning, '96. Amherst should lose no opportunity to establish more firmly her connections with this outpost of Christian education in the Orient.





A CORNER OF THE YARD



SAPPORO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

WILLIAM S. CLARK, 2D

THE service rendered by Amherst men is often better remembered among distant lands and peoples than it is at home. I am living today in one of the many places abroad where our alumni have spent their lives and left an undying impression. Nine out of ten Amherst graduates, I believe, have never heard its name, yet the name of Amherst is here as well known and as highly respected as that of any other American institution. To say that you are an Amherst man places you at once. And this in spite of the fact that the spot of which I am speaking is in the Land of the Rising Sun, some eight thousand miles from Amherst town.

Sapporo is a city relatively small in size, but in its own country great in importance and prestige. It is situated in the northernmost part of the Japanese Empire as the capital of the island of Hokkaido, often called the New England of Japan. In climate and natural scenery Sapporo is quite similar to Amherst. Like the latter it lies in a broad river valley with hills and mountains not far distant.

Until the opening of Japan to the Western world stimulated the Japanese to an interest in internal development, the island of Hokkaido had been considered a vast territory of waste land, inhabited by a savage race called Ainu. In 1870, however, General Kuroda, the first imperial governor of Hokkaido, went to work to explore and open up the country. He found the island rich in natural resources and recognized at once the tremendous possibilities in its development. After a visit to the United States to study problems of colonization in the expanding West, Kuroda recommended to the government the establishment of an agricultural training school where men could be fitted for the task of colonization in the island territory. He was convinced from his study in the United States that, if colonization were to be highly successful, the new settlers must have trained leaders. In response to his recommendation the government established a small colonial training school in Tokyo. In 1872, at the suggestion of General Kuroda, the school was trans-

ferred to Sapporo. At the same time plans were laid to enlarge and develop it into a high-grade institution of agricultural science. A leader and educator of first rank, competent to undertake the full direction of a pioneer agricultural school, was needed for this difficult and vital task. Japan turned to America to find the man for the position, and through her minister in Washington she asked for her service "the one man who met the requirements of the situation," William Smith Clark, Ph.D., LL.D., President of the Massachusetts Agricultural College.

Dr. Clark was born in Ashfield, July 31, 1825, graduated from Amherst with Phi Beta Kappa honors in the class of '48, and, except for an interval of three years during the Civil War in which he served as major, lieutenant colonel, and colonel of the 21st Massachusetts Volunteers, taught chemistry at Amherst College from 1852 to 1867. As one of the prime movers in the establishment of an agricultural college by the state of Massachusetts, he was chosen president of M. A. C. in 1867, very shortly after its opening. As one of the pioneers of agricultural education in America, where training of this sort was still in its early stages, he was eminently qualified for the position the Japanese government asked him to accept.

Since, of course, Dr. Clark would not consider giving up the presidency of M. A. C., it was finally arranged that he should have a year's leave of absence from his duties there, in which time he was to go to Japan and lay the foundations of the new agricultural college at Sapporo. In the summer of 1876 Dr. Clark arrived in Sapporo and at once set about building up an institution of real merit. The unpretentious little school already there sufficed as a nucleus, but the work of organization was still to be done. Immediately he began outlining a curriculum, finding instructors, increasing the equipment, and in general bringing the standard of the school up to that of a good American college. On August 14, 1876, occurred the formal opening of the Sapporo Agricultural College, the first of its kind in the Far East, with Dr. Clark as president and director of the college farm and a staff of only four men, two Americans and two Japanese. It was indeed a modest beginning.

A few words from the address of President Clark at the opening will serve best to show his aim and spirit: "Today it is my high

privilege to stand here the first president of the Sapporo Agricultural College, and also the president of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, which is located many thousands of miles away on the opposite side of the great, round world on which we dwell. . . . Now I am here . . . to lay the foundations of a similar institution, which I trust will in years to come powerfully aid in improving the agriculture and developing the great producing industries of Hokkaido. . . . We will by our example and our teaching endeavor to develop in the young men who may become our pupils those qualities of mind and heart which will best fit them for usefulness in life. . . . Let every one of you, young gentlemen, strive to prepare himself for the highest positions of labor and trust and consequent honor in your native land which greatly needs your most faithful service."

The first class numbered only twenty-four, but Dr. Clark knew well that it was not numbers but results which would extend the influence of the institution over Hokkaido and even over all Japan. He gave himself to the instruction of these first pupils with a zeal and a love which only a true teacher can manifest. A story, still often told in Sapporo and elsewhere, reveals the earnestness and sincerity of his teaching. General Kuroda was very anxious that the students should receive moral as well as intellectual training. He asked Dr. Clark, therefore, to give a course in ethics. "Certainly," replied Dr. Clark, "I shall be glad to teach ethics, but the only ethics I know is Christian ethics, so that if I teach the subject, I shall have to teach Christianity." General Kuroda demurred at first, since it was an established rule of the government to allow no direct Christian teaching in the class-room. Then Dr. Clark said, "Very well, I fear then that I cannot instruct the boys in ethics." In the end, however, Dr. Clark had his way and taught Christian ethics in the school. In his own home also he conducted regularly a Bible-study class for the boys. The attraction of his powerful personality combined with his Christian teaching and his strong Christian faith to implant Christian beliefs in the hearts of his pupils. Before the end of the year ten of the boys had become confessed Christians.

A year is a short time for a man to accomplish a big constructive task and to impress his influence on an alien people. Yet in those few months Dr. Clark both placed the agricultural college on a

firm footing, with high standards of moral and intellectual discipline, and left enduring marks of his character upon it. Its permanent success was assured before the end of his year recalled him to Amherst. On the day when he bade farewell to the college and to Sapporo and rode away on horseback, the students followed him for some distance along the road. Then as he parted for the last time from the boys whom he had taught so faithfully and loved very dearly, he gave them this final message: "Boys, be ambitious." From that moment the words became for them full of meaning and inspiration—to be cherished carefully in their hearts. From one class to another the words have been handed down until today they are on the lips of every student. On the coat of arms of the university are these three letters, B.B.A., the initials of the parting words spoken by Dr. Clark, which have thus come to be inseparably connected with the life and history of the institution.

The teaching and planning of Dr. Clark have already had far-reaching results. Great changes have taken place in the city and the college. Once a little town of log houses with thatched roofs situated in a pioneer country, Sapporo is now a thriving city of 110,000 inhabitants with many schools and government offices, the intellectual and official center of the Hokkaido, and one of the most important capitals in Japan. It is laid out on the American plan of regular blocks with broad, straight streets. Through its center, for a considerable distance east and west, runs a wide park with streets on both sides, not unlike Commonwealth Avenue in Boston. The Sapporo Agricultural College of 1876 with an enrollment of twenty-four has now grown into the Hokkaido Imperial University with almost eleven hundred students. Boys come to it from all over Japan to receive their education. Agricultural sciences are still given the chief emphasis, but the university has engineering and medical courses also. This fall a very fine and large university hospital has been opened in connection with the medical school. The many buildings of the university are well equipped according to Japanese standards and are set in beautiful grounds. The quadrangle, the oldest portion of the present plant, has a truly New England-like look in its architecture and in the elms that shade it.

And what of the students who found in Dr. Clark a devoted teacher and beloved friend? The lofty ideals and strong Christian

faith which he inspired in them have continued to guide their lives to this day. True to his counsel, "Boys, be ambitious," they went out from the college to all parts of the empire and became leaders in education and righteousness. For almost thirty years now, one of the pupils of that first class, Dr. Shosuke Sato, has been head of the institution. Dr. Sato's graduation from Johns Hopkins University after his course at Sapporo fitted him for the honorable post of Exchange Lecturer from Japan to the United States which he held in 1913, and he is today one of Japan's foremost intellectual leaders.

The influence of Dr. Clark's teaching, however, was so powerful that it still lives in the hearts, not only of those few who knew him personally, but of the many generations of students who have gone out from the college to exert their own influence throughout the length and breadth of the land. His spirit continues active in the life of the college and of the city and inspires high endeavor and righteousness in ways that cannot be concretely described, but are easily felt by one who is a member of the community.

It is safe to say that no part of Japan is more friendly to America and more grateful for the contributions America has made to her civilization than the Hokkaido, and the city of Sapporo in particular. The practical work Dr. Clark did here for Japan has served to cement the friendship between Japan and America more securely than have all the words of international diplomats in the last fifty years. His love for the Japanese and his faith in their character and ability have been fully justified by the loyalty which his pupils and his pupils' pupils have shown to the high standards he set for them and by the results they have achieved in the development of the nation.

All that Dr. Clark as a graduate of Amherst and a man always close to the college through his residence in the town accomplished here in Sapporo in person and all that resulted later from his mission has redounded to the credit and fame of our Alma Mater. The Amherst atmosphere instilled into this college by him is still strong today. Though too intangible to appear in concrete forms, it can quickly be felt by an Amherst man, subtly working in a new environment. High intellectual attainment, fine character, and unselfish purpose are, I believe, the common ideals of both institutions. May the strong bond of fellowship in spirit and tra-

dition between Amherst and Sapporo, formed by the noble and effective service of William Smith Clark these many years ago, continue unchanged in time to come.

A CONTINUOUS EDUCATIONAL RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN COLLEGE AND ALUMNI

[At the meeting of the Alumni Council in Amherst last November, Mr. Robert A. Woods, '86, brought forward "a plan by which alumni may continue to receive the leadership of the College in the field of reading and study." The proposal was seconded by Mr. Charles A. Andrews, '95, and a most interesting discussion followed. At the request of the Editor four of the speakers consented to put the gist of their remarks in the form of communications in order that a large number of the alumni might have opportunity to become familiar with the proposed plan. Further communications on this subject will be welcome, either to the Editor for publication, or to Mr. Allis for transmission to the committee of trustees, faculty and alumni now engaged in working out the practical steps necessary for carrying the plan into effect.—EDITOR.]

To the Editor of the AMHERST GRADUATES' QUARTERLY:

SIR: There should be some large program, at once new and characteristic, that would give form and substance to the peculiar attachment which the whole body of Amherst alumni feel to their College.

The rare moral quality which has infused the Centennial Gift campaign and given the College so much more than the money result, through the emphasis upon the personal attachment of each individual graduate to the College without regard to what he might be able to give, should find fresh, appropriate, and cumulative expression.

Only a privileged few of the graduates can be attached to the College, by what they can be continuously doing for it. It is particularly important to consider in an especially free and flexible way how the essence of their privilege can be widely shared. The one practicable answer seems to be that the many could be kept in continuous touch with the College by what it could do for them; and this would result in a great volume of scattered return service, constituting, in the total, an asset of immeasurable material and spiritual value.

One of the greatest sources of the strength of the Amherst influence in the world is that Amherst men believe that what their College provides is of the real stuff of life, and it would be no foreign conception to them that the College should begin to take some continuous inspiring place in that cultural margin of time which to the college-bred man is no less a part of his life than his work itself.

The Amherst alumni are already, so far as sound sentiment and conviction are concerned, members of the College in the English

sense. Once a member of an Oxford or Cambridge college, a man considers himself as always a member of it. The principle might be developed concretely by Amherst through a plan which should enable and invite the alumni to go to college continuously.

Adult education for those whose early opportunities have been limited is being promoted, at one stage or another, in nearly all civilized countries; and the response to such opportunity is steadily growing. The time is soon coming when college graduates will begin to see that they, most of all, who have been privileged to have such a broad and deep beginning of the educational process, should see to it that the process is continued in something of its breadth and depth.

All the more that so many college men are going into non-literary callings will there be need among them of such a definite continuance of the influences of liberal education among them, and all the more, I believe, would they welcome such a distinct release from their vocational pursuits.

Something of this kind is indeed the next step in the logic of the newly acquired sense of the business world that college-bred men are required to meet the great tests which business today places upon mind, imagination, and character. A few years have brought general conviction among business men as to the need of systematic diversion in the way of physical exercise. A few more will bring a sense of necessity as to rightly ordered re-creation for the higher powers of the mind.

Graduates in the professions would profit to a large extent in the same way, while in many cases strengthening the basis of general knowledge upon which the practice of their professions is based.

There are many points of view from which the college graduate today feels, more or less consciously, the need of appropriate facilities for keeping intellectually in the current of things. The war has given culminating effect to a process by which many studies formerly somewhat distant, if not abstract, in their relation to daily life must be directly drawn upon if one would understand the problems of citizenship and even of vocation. The foundations of life are all shaken; its complexities vastly increased. The rate of movement is accelerated in a high degree. If there was ever a time when one could be educationally wound up, and stay educated,

that time is gone. We must still rely upon the past as a guide to the future; but the whole of history is being rewritten. For the future, the term of life is longer; its possibilities broader and higher; consecutive investment in its best values will be at once more essential and more rewarding.

On every side we are confronted with the necessity of reaching a new and broader understanding of life as it presents itself to opposite groups of people,—men and women, elder and younger, business competitors, employer and workman, scholar and toiler, rich and poor, merchant and farmer, Protestant and Catholic, Christian and Jew. Acquaintance with foreign temperaments and cultures, compelled by urgent international problems, finds its use near at hand in our polyglot American communities which are struggling to work out the new conception of a federal union of fifty different nationalities. Thus association, in all its forms, is calling for a fuller and richer play of intelligence and spirit. We are even learning to discover in conversation the possibility of those high values to the citizen of the world which older civilizations recognize. Amid all these situations, the responsible man requires not only the last results of study and experience in providing information. He wants reënforcement and illumination which shall certainly help him to be and do right. He seeks that ever higher and wider perspective in which conflict of minds is resolved. He wants a continued renewal of the vision through which alone he can progress in what makes the good and beautiful life.

There are abundant indications that all these bewildering, stimulating, inspiring demands are leading people to cast about, under a new kind of conviction, for sources of instruction and guidance. The most casual comparison of the newspapers and periodicals of today with those of twenty, or even ten, years ago, would clearly show this. There has never been so wide a reading of books on the serious questions of the day: and this popular interest is beginning to reach back curiously into causes and sources. Feeling this widespread impulse, the college-bred man cannot continue to be satisfied with such sporadic and often untrustworthy means of supply. He wants the best conclusions of science and of history, the most enlightened interpretations of philosophy and religion, the most penetrating analysis of present-day economic and social tendencies; and he desires to set all these in right relation to what he learned

in his student days. He inclines indeed, even though unconsciously, to some such system and leadership, and, if it were possible, for such fellowship, as his undergraduate course gave him. Amherst College can, and should, first interpret to its rarely loyal alumni the new sense of need and aspiration that is surely rising in them, and then find appropriate ways through which they may continuously share the best and fullest of the spiritual gifts which it can provide.

The appropriate ways would only be established by experience; but there should from the first be a project having sufficient range and variety to be suggestive of an educational scheme. Among the forms which such an alumni extension scheme might take would be: a yearly summer school, for ten days after Commencement; two or three week-end gatherings during the year; special provision for alumni attendance on occasion of special lectures before the College; reading courses organized and directed by members of the faculty; bulletins issued by different departments, with facilities for correspondence about matters of special interest; regional institutes in different parts of the country, with discussion groups into which recent graduates of the College could be inducted, with a yearly week-end gathering of each local alumni association, to include the alumni dinner and make it an occasion of genuine cultural significance.

In connection with such undertakings, the members of the faculty should not only be asked to impart to the alumni some of the best results of special inquiry, but should be encouraged to explain their methods of instruction, and the principles and motives which direct their studies and their teaching. While the responsibility of instruction under the alumni extension scheme should be definitely in the hands of the faculty, it should be understood that alumni who are men of influence and authority in their fields should be drawn upon. In this way, not a few of the ablest graduates of the College throughout the country and in different parts of the world would be brought into the position, in some degree, of members of its staff. Younger graduates who have begun to win distinction could be invited to speak at regional institutes, or to address groups of students and graduates at one of the week-end gatherings at the College.

The whole reaction of such a policy upon the College would be marked and stimulating in a high degree. Amherst College in its regular work would escape what Tolstoi called "the snare of preparation." Its undergraduates would know that education was not merely preliminary to life, but life itself. A whole new range of interest and sense of reality would come to members of the faculty, as they felt themselves to be teachers to a multitude of all ages, whose college course lasted through life,—who would constantly bring to this continuous interest the training of experience, and, would be, as a body, finding ways of applying the results to pretty much the whole range of human affairs. Along with such increase in the dignity and incitement of the work of a teaching college, as distinguished from an institution emphasizing research, fresh opportunity and stimulus would be afforded Amherst professors toward the publication of books of scholarly interpretation.

The GRADUATES' QUARTERLY could greatly enlarge its place and function by becoming the organ of a new type of college extension enterprise which should offer its benefits distinctively to the sons of the College themselves.

Of course a special administrative staff would be required, and, in due time, the different departments of the faculty would have to be enlarged; but how could the College grow in a more satisfactory way? The adequacy of the faculty to meet the demands of such a scheme might be considered by the alumni as giving them a definite standard by which to measure and estimate the type of men who should be college professors in this day of the world; and the scheme itself would ensure that the men would be provided. It might indeed be the means of bringing Amherst College to that paramount position which, as a strictly cultural institution, it can and should attain. It is certain that Amherst cannot attain such a position, or probably even hold its own against the broad sweep of the vocational tendency, as illustrated at Dartmouth, for instance, unless it shall give some new kind of breadth and momentum to the cause for which it stands. And how much it would mean for that cause if the alumni of the College as a body confirmed their faith in the humanities as taught by it by actually reënlisting, whether young, middle-aged, or old, as its students.

The plan proposed would bring to bear upon the College a current of influence, stimulus, and constructive criticism, on the basis

of actual knowledge of what the College was actually standing for, that would tend to give it a due measure of that realism and practical relation to life which is the strength of the vocational movement. On the other hand, it would give to the college all the freedom and truly representative character which would come of a continuous definite appeal to the whole body of the alumni.

It is understood that the proposal of this enterprise shall be brought forward distinctively by the alumni; that the trustees and the faculty shall be requested by them to consider it; and it is confidently believed that, if the plan is approved and adopted, the Alumni Council and the general body of the alumni will find peculiar satisfaction in doing their full part toward initiating a movement that may mean much, not only to Amherst College, but to the higher life of the nation.

Robert A. Woods, '86.

To the Editor of the AMHERST GRADUATES' QUARTERLY:

SIR: For me at least the possibilities of Mr. Woods' suggestion are fascinating. The idea is that the College through individual members of the faculty shall exercise for such alumni as may so elect leadership in the field of reading and study. I must confess that as an undergraduate I did not do enough of either to carry me through all the problems of the subsequent years. And I must boast also that neither gray hair nor approaching baldness has entirely destroyed all desire to make up for the shortcomings of an earlier youth or to secure the growth which may be had in later years. Even though one may remember vividly the pointer given by some teacher of undergraduate days, I suspect that the passing years may have made one somewhat uncertain as to what it was pointing at. For instance, that "parallelism between ontogenesis and philogenesis,"—of undoubted significance, but just what does it signify? Or that formula about viewing the part in the light of the whole. That is easily understood as a principle, but it is frequently so difficult to know which is which. Is there any way known to some Amherst professor by which we wandering sons might be tipped off as to how to spot them? Or that other teaching that the direction of travel determines the point of arrival. But did we all set our compasses so true that they need no adjustment or correction? To paraphrase a famous saying of a now famous

Grove Orator: "There are those among us who think that what we once took to be the pole star is some other candle." In which case, the arrival is disappointing. It would be well if you could have been told before you spent so much time in accomplishing a futile journey.

How to apply a sound principle to a set of facts never before occurring; how to distinguish between the trivial and the important; how to get on the track that goes to an important terminal and to keep on it. Those are the questions, or at least some of them.

Of course, it might turn out that the teachers at Amherst are not capable of exercising any worth-while leadership for us alumni. It may be that we are wiser than they and have outdistanced them. Perhaps they are using outworn formulæ which do not fit a world so much changed in twenty-five or even in five years. Perhaps there is no help in Amherst for us alumni. If such is the fact, it will be an interesting thing to find it out. That would lead us as alumni to determine methods to make more flexible the rules for faculty retirement,—a matter in which I am sure, under such circumstances, we could perform a larger service than in raising \$3,000,000. But that, of course, is a side issue at present. Our conviction, yes, our knowledge, is that She who offered so much to us as boys, and who offers so much to our boys, has something for us. I daresay we all do some reading that is worth while and some studying; but all more or less amateurish. I do, and I suspect I am only average, if that. But my reading is not orderly, and it doesn't get me much of anywhere. A book a month, we'll say, is but twelve little uncompleted journeys which leave me in twelve widely scattered places in one short year. I should like to have some one put before me two or three or six or seven connected and orderly courses of reading, each one designed to take me along appreciably towards some worthy goal, and I'd like to have Amherst College do that for me because I have more confidence in her moral leadership and interpretative power than in any other's. If such an appraisal of her is unwarranted, let's find it out, for there are other boys headed her way.

I hope examinations at the end of the course will be omitted. We are not seeking diplomas or degrees, but help and growth; and perhaps there could develop a week of lectures right after Com-

mencement for such as could stay. That, too, would be inspiring.

A committee of the Alumni Council, already appointed, is under instructions to work out the scheme in conjunction with faculty and trustees. It is to be hoped that they will do so without undue delay. And then, a dozen books or so on the table before the fire, and a "student lamp," and the guidance of Alma Mater. Oh, Boy!

Charles A. Andrews, '95.

To the Editor of the AMHERST GRADUATES' QUARTERLY:

SIR: I am writing to comment on one phase of the application of the "plan by which Alumni may continue to receive the leadership of the College in the field of reading and study," among the several mentioned by Mr. Woods, namely the so-called Summer School in the week following Commencement.

Two points in favor of the general project seemed to have weight with the men at the Council meeting. The first was, that now the four thousand alumni had come forward with their tribute to the College, it was time for the College to return service to the four thousand. The second was, that the special reason for building a new piece of Amherst machinery lay in the desire of Amherst men to keep alive their personal relationship to the College.

Both these points when focussed on the Summer School—or as I prefer to think of it, the Symposium, idea—bring me to this conclusion: that the kind of Symposium with the best promise of life, the kind that would be most likely to allure me into investing a week or less, would be a Symposium to which the contributors were all of Amherst College; and in the College—for that particular undertaking—the bulkiest and weightiest element is the body of graduates. If there is any substance at all in the "better to give than to receive" formula, it must follow that if the College wants to give something to the alumni, the best way to do it is to get still more from them.

Moreover, it is in and through the alumni that the sense of personal relationship can best be maintained. I suppose I represent about average alumnus age—I am just short of twenty-five years out of college. There may be six members of the faculty who were teaching in my day. To draw on other members of the faculty than they would establish no personal contact with the College for me.

They and I are not acquainted. We never had teacher-student contact. But I am acquainted with some of the newer faculty and with all the trustees and with all the other Amherst men as a fellow graduate. And a Symposium conducted by Amherst men would attract me in a personal as well as in an intellectual way.

I can see vaguely some general features that the committee authorized to canvass the situation might carve out of such an idea: (1) An annual conference running four or five days after Commencement, each year centered around one field of human attack. (2) The contributors to be Amherst men; and chiefly from the larger alumni body; and from that body largely the men of positive achievement. (3) The number of formal lectures to be not more than two a day, leaving room for endless talk. (4) A common dining hall to aid in making the whole event a feast of reason and a flow of soul. (5) Library coöperation in the form of (a) an exhibit in one of the seminar rooms of the best old and new books bearing on the symposium subject for the year, and (b) duplicate sets of loan books to be taken out by alumni for the whole summer. (6) And the whole thing to be so conducted as to bring down over College Hill the atmosphere of leisurely fellowship in which only is there much hope of having ideas, "marked, learned, and inwardly digested."

Percy H. Boynton, '97.

To the Editor of the AMHERST GRADUATES' QUARTERLY:

SIR: Having had the privilege of serving on the Executive Committee of the Council during the last several years, I found the response of the alumni to the call of the College for the Centennial Gift not a surprise but rather a confirmation of what I had learned to recognize as Amherst alumni loyalty. I have always believed that Amherst has given something to her graduates which is different from that given by any other college. The courageous daring spirit of the founders has become a part of the College and through successive generations Amherst men have gone out imbued with a desire for service and with a love for truth and with an open-mindedness which has marked them among the college men of America. Feeling this so strongly, I welcome any suggestion which looks toward giving Amherst graduates the chance to keep in touch with the work that the College is doing and to main-

tain a connection with the present manifestations of Amherst spirit as they live their lives outside. I believe that the plan suggested by Woods has wonderful possibilities in it along this line.

I have great hopes that in developing the practical working of any such scheme, a larger use may be made of the GRADUATES' QUARTERLY. I believe that there is an unusual opportunity to make this magazine a power among the graduates. I should like to see articles from time to time written by the faculty which would acquaint the alumni with the changes that have come into the curriculum as the years have gone by. For example, to most of us alumni the courses in public speaking and debate were among the strong departments in the College. The Lester Oration Prize was an honor worth striving for. A knowledge of the reasons why some of the old courses have been given up and what has been substituted in their place would, I believe, strengthen the loyalty of many alumni to Amherst and to the ideals for which it has always stood.

Some of us who were in college twenty-five or more years ago remember the concern which many of the older alumni felt when their boys came back to the old College and sat under what seemed to them the radical teachings of Garman and the other leading professors of those days. As the years have gone by, I have been impressed with the fact that some of those very boys are now disturbed at the teaching which *their* boys in turn are receiving. The stress in the '80's and '90's was on the teaching of philosophy; now it is on social economics, but the principle remains the same. Any plan that would enable the fathers to understand and appreciate the changed character of the work which their sons are doing in the College is bound to strengthen the institution as well as themselves.

Every thoughtful man realizes as he grows older that the work which his son is doing at College is likely to separate him from his son, unless something is done on his part to counteract it. In other words, you might say the College educates the boy away from his father or at least emphasizes the differences in their intellectual lives. Any plan which would enable the alumni to bridge the gap in the thinking between generations and make it possible for the different generations to understand each other's point of view and coöperate in their work in the world is something worth striving for.

I don't anticipate that it will be possible for the Committee to work out a complete plan immediately, but I sincerely hope that a beginning may be made along some of the lines proposed.

Lucius R. Eastman, '95.

THE AMHERST ILLUSTRIOUS

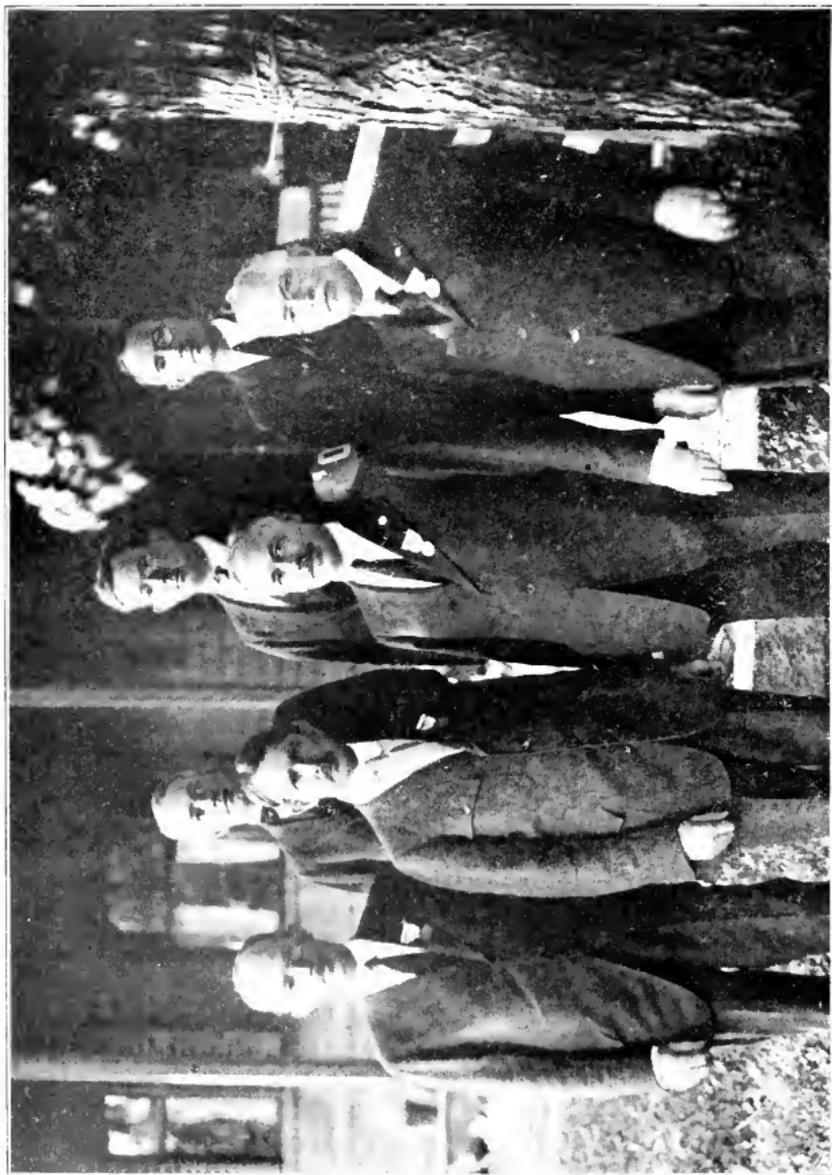
SEVEN EASTMAN BROTHERS AT THE CENTENNIAL

A UNIQUE example of family adherence to Amherst College came to light at the Centennial Celebration when seven Eastman brothers, all graduates of the College, sons of a graduate, grandsons of a graduate, and great-grandsons of one of the citizens of Amherst who helped to found the College, assembled for a family reunion. The long connection with the College of several other families, the Dickinsons, the Tylers, the Snells, is well known because of the notable service of members of these families on the business or teaching staff of the College. The record of the Eastmans, as an instance of loyalty perpetuated through five generations, is unparalleled and certainly deserves a word of acclaim.

The Eastman family belongs to the Connecticut Valley. Among its ancestors were several of the first settlers of Hadley, notably Rev. John Russell and Hon. Peter Tilton, who is said to have harbored the Regicides. Fourth in descent from him was Joseph Eastman, the first treasurer of the Town of Amherst. John Eastman, the next in line, was a prosperous farmer, and gave \$1,500 out of property valued at \$12,000 to help found Amherst College. Then begins a remarkable record of graduations. John's youngest son, David, graduated from Amherst in the class of 1835, but previously another grandson of Joseph Eastman named Lucius R. Eastman had graduated in the class of 1833. His son, Lucius R. Eastman (second of the name) graduated in 1857 and following the Amherst bent of those days became a minister, holding for thirty-nine years the pastorate of the Plymouth Congregational Church at Framingham, Mass. He was the father of the seven sons who gathered at the Centennial.

In the photograph taken at the Centennial and herewith reproduced the seven brothers are shown in the following order: (Front row, *right to left*) Rev. George P. Eastman, '84, Osgood T. Eastman, '86, Lucius R. Eastman, '95, Dr. Alexander C. Eastman, '96, (Rear row, *right to left*) Rufus P. Eastman, '99, H. Keyes Eastman, '01, and John Eastman, '02. The picture was taken on the

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THE SEVEN EASTMAN BROTHERS

steps of the old Belden house, once owned by the great-grandfather of the seven brothers. The two oldest brothers and their father roomed in this house during their college course.

In addition to the above, two sons of the Rev. George P. Eastman have already graduated from Amherst, Gardner P. in the class of 1915, and Phillip Y. in the class of 1920. This makes five generations of Eastmans who have been directly connected with the College, one as a contributor to its founding and four generations as graduates. The record is made the more unique by the graduation of seven brothers of the third generation of Amherst men. It is also unparalleled in the fine college record made by the eldest representative of each generation; Lucius R. Eastman, '57, his son, George P. Eastman, '84, and his grandson, Gardner P. Eastman, '15, were all members of Phi Beta Kappa, and the first Lucius R. Eastman, '33, had a part in the Commencement Exercises of his day which would have entitled him to membership in the society had it then existed.

The seven brothers who gathered for the Centennial Celebration have among them some eight sons who are all headed for Amherst in the near future. May their tribe increase!

A MEMORIAL TO ELDON BRADFORD KEITH

NO more appropriate tribute to the memory of Eldon Keith, '02, could have been devised than the athletic field bearing his name which was presented to the School Board of Brockton on October 28, 1921. It was in accordance with his known wishes that his father, George E. Keith, planned the gift. Though the donor did not live to see his design carried to completion, his intentions have been fulfilled as he would have desired, and Eldon Keith Field, a beautiful and well-equipped playground, now stands as a monument to the abiding interest of Eldon Keith in interscholastic sports.

The conception of the memorial field came to George E. Keith soon after the death of his son, and in the early winter of 1919 the plans for its construction were commenced. The only available site in the vicinity of the Brockton High School was the bed of an old pond which for several years had been used as a public dumping ground. This was immediately opposite the school building, an ideal location, but to put the property in condition was a considerable task. It was necessary to build a large reinforced-concrete culvert diagonally across the field to take the flow of the small brook which formerly supplied the pond. In filling and grading over 15,000 cubic yards of sub-fill were used, and 3000 cubic yards of loam. Except for delay due to the shortage of cement, the work went steadily forward and was completed late last summer.

The finished field is adequately adapted for school athletics. Its lay-out includes a running track of five laps to the mile, a hundred-yard straightaway, a football field and baseball diamond inside the running track, tennis and basketball courts, and space for the usual field events. There is also an unassigned space which may be used for Swedish gymnastics, soccer, or practice games. On the field is a combined locker building and field house, and a grandstand seating two thousand people.

The architectural treatment is centered in the fence and entrance gate, which front West Elm Street. A colonial treatment of brick and limestone with hand-wrought iron fencing is handled most effectively. The large gate-posts surmounted by beautiful bronze eagles are the crowning feature of the design.





THE ENTRANCE GATE



GENERAL VIEW
ELDON KEITH FIELD

The field was presented to the City of Brockton by Harold C. Keith, '08, president of the Geo. E. Keith Company, and son of the donor of the field. Both the sons of Eldon Keith took part in the dedicatory services. At the first public event held on the field, a football game, George Eldon Keith, his elder son, raised a flag. The younger son, Eldon Bradford Keith, Jr., unveiled a memorial tablet placed on one of the gateposts. The inscription reads:

ELDON KEITH FIELD

* * * * *

ELDON BRADFORD KEITH

WAS A MEMBER OF THE
SCHOOL BOARD OF THE
CITY OF BROCKTON
FROM JANUARY 1, 1904,
UNTIL JANUARY 1, 1919,
AND ITS CHAIRMAN FROM
1914 TO 1919.

HE WAS BORN IN BROCKTON
OCTOBER 18, 1879, AND
DIED IN LONDON, ENGLAND,
FEBRUARY 23, 1919,
WHILE ON A MISSION
FOR THE UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT.

* * * * *

IN HIS MEMORY THIS
FIELD IS DEDICATED TO
THE YOUTH OF BROCKTON
BY HIS FATHER
GEORGE E. KEITH.

COLLEGE NOTES

In connection with the proposal to build an Amherst Commons, the undergraduate body has gone on record as favoring a system of eating in fraternity houses. A straw vote conducted by the *Student* last fall showed that a decided majority preferred that system, the present arrangement of eating in boarding houses coming second, and the Commons plan third. The seniors alone preferred the Commons by a slight majority, with eating in fraternity houses as second choice.

The Triangular debate resulted in a triple tie, Amherst winning from Williams and losing to Wesleyan. The score in the Trophy of Trophies contest is now Williams 4, Amherst 1.

A campaign to raise \$1600 with which to send a member of the graduating class or a special alumnus to serve on the faculty of Doshisha University in Kyoto, Japan, was launched by the Amherst College Christian Association just before the Christmas holidays. It is hoped that this campaign will prove to be the beginning of a closer relation between Amherst and the Doshisha. Suggestions for coöperation between the two colleges include the establishment of a fellowship to maintain a recent Amherst graduate in residence at the Japanese University, a system of exchange professorships, and the erection of an Amherst Memorial Building at the Doshisha.

Chapel exercises are now conducted two days a week by President Meiklejohn, one day a week each by Dean Olds and Professor Fitch, and one day by a member of the faculty chosen in rotation. Friday morning chapel is ordinarily given over to the Student Association for the transaction of undergraduate business. The reading of notices in chapel has been discontinued, all notices being published in a mimeographed bulletin which is posted at college and at the various fraternity houses.

The new Theta Delta Chi House has been occupied since the beginning of the college year. Phi Kappa Psi has also completed a new house on College Street, on a plot of three and a half acres opposite Professor Grosvenor's house, and will be in residence by the third term.

Armistice Day services were held in chapel at noon on Novem-

ber 11th. In the course of the ceremonies Amherst's Roll of Honor was read.

Professor Alfred E. Zimmern, Woodrow Wilson professor of political economy at the University of Wales, delivered two public lectures under the Henry Ward Beecher foundation early in December. His subject was "The World after the War." Among his conclusions were: that any agreement for disarmament must soon involve an agreement for the control of basic raw materials, and that the political drift in Europe for the next twenty years would be away from communism and other schemes favorable to the industrial worker and toward coöperative organizations favorable to the small farmer or peasant proprietor. Professor Zimmern remained in Amherst for ten days meeting various classes in the social sciences and in Greek.

During the fall term the Masquers presented three bills of one-act plays produced and coached by members of the organization. Among the plays chosen were the old French farce of "Pierre Patelin," two plays by Lord Dunsany, one by Lady Gregory and one by Synge, Chekov's "The Proposal," and several plays by American authors. The women's parts were taken by members of the Smith College Dramatic Association. The performances were largely attended and highly appreciated by the student body. Some of the plays may be taken on the road during the winter term.

THE

Amherst Graduates' Quarterly

Published by *The F. A. Bassette Co., 53 Hillman St., Springfield, Mass.*
for the Alumni Council of Amherst College, Amherst, Mass.

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Published in NOVEMBER, FEBRUARY, MAY *and* AUGUST
Address all communications to Box 607, Amherst, Mass.

Subscription, \$2.00 a year Single copies, 50 cents
Advertising rates furnished on request

Copyright, 1921, by the Alumni Council of Amherst College

Entered as second-class matter November, 1920, at the post-office at
Springfield, Mass., under the act of March 3, 1879.

Class Notes and other notices for the May Quarterly should be mailed to John B. O'Brien, 309 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., before March 25.

EDITORIAL NOTES

NOTHING spectacular or revolutionary is contemplated in the plan for a closer educational relationship between the College and its alumni proposed by Robert A. Woods at the November meeting of the Alumni Council and heartily seconded there by a number of prominent graduates. As the discussion printed earlier in this issue reveals, the proposal is not a movement for adult education nor a suggestion that Amherst establish a summer institute of anything to rival Williams. It is simply a scheme to extend the present alumni interest in Amherst athletics, fraternities, and other non-curricular activities, to include the intellectual life of the College as well. Many graduates, especially business men twenty years or so out of college, have expressed their desire to know more intimately than they now do what the College is teaching, how the center of interest in philosophy, literature, economics, history, or pure science has shifted since they were last officially in touch with these subjects, and how to organize their reading in order to keep abreast of modern thought. By means of week-end symposiums, after Commencement or after the fraternity initiations in the fall, they plan to refresh their interest in the intellectual movements of the day and

to reach a clearer and more sympathetic comprehension of what the College aims to do for the present generation of young Americans. Articles in the *QUARTERLY* on the content of various courses and book-lists occasionally issued may supplement and extend the work of the conferences. Some of the possibilities of this idea will soon be tried out, but any beginning is sure to be modest and experimental.

That graduates of Amherst, many of them successful men of affairs, should turn back to the teachers of the College for intellectual stimulus is to the faculty both a high compliment and a challenge. They will welcome any share in the enterprise which the committee now considering the practical working out of the plan may allot them. And if enough graduates share the enthusiasm of the supporters of the plan at the recent Council meeting, Amherst may soon feel that her sons are with her in head as well as in heart and soul.

AMHERST must shortly make a decision between several commissariat systems for the student body. The choices to be considered are the continuance of the present boarding-house system, the building of a Commons, and the provision of dining-rooms in the fraternity houses. A scratch vote conducted by the *Student* showed the senior class alone in favor of the Commons project by a small plurality. The three lower classes and the student body as a whole were decisively in favor of eating in fraternity houses, with the boarding-house plan as second choice.

Most alumni will probably find themselves instinctively out of sympathy with the undergraduate point of view in this matter. Amherst has long been unique in not eating in fraternity groups, and the advantages to the College as a whole of cutting across the lines of fraternity division in as many ways as possible are obvious. The custom of eating in mixed groups has gone along with Sabrina and the Pelham Hills to make up the tradition and personality of the place, and alumni will not consider its discontinuance without a pang.

The Commons plan, as now outlined, preserves many of the advantages of the boarding-house system. It provides large dining-halls for freshmen and sophomores, with the expectation that these classes will be required to eat there, and small dining-rooms for

upperclassmen and faculty, who may elect to eat at the Commons if they choose. The quality and cost of board would be within the control of the College. The two lower classes would meet as a family three times a day, thus emphasizing the class as a group rather than the fraternity, and the faculty would have the opportunity to meet small groups of upperclassmen in a natural and congenial way. Theoretically, the Commons plan might do much to draw all elements of the College into a closer unity. But again it might not work at all in the face of strong student antipathy to the project. Against the Commons also is the practical consideration of expense. To construct an adequate building would cost something like \$300,000, entailing a loss to the College of at least \$15,000 a year in possible income. Whether the possible benefits of a Commons are worth the cost of three full professors is a debatable question.

One thing, it is certain, should not be allowed to happen. No single fraternity, and no two or three fraternities, should establish dining-rooms until all the fraternities are ready to do so and until adequate provision can be made by the College for similar eating facilities for the non-fraternity group. The present boarding-house system can be continued indefinitely without outlay by the College or the fraternities, and it would be better to continue it for the next twenty years than to drift into a miscellaneous system of eating, some fraternity groups eating as a unit in their houses, some scattered through boarding houses, and the residue eating at a make-shift Commons. Whatever solution of the commissariat problem is finally adopted, it should be as far as possible standardized for the whole student body.

AS announced in the last issue, an index to Vols. VII to IX of the QUARTERLY has been printed and may be obtained upon request. Address THE ALUMNI SECRETARY, Amherst College.

THE BOOK TABLE

THE AMHERST BOOKS

The Life Indeed. By JOHN FRANKLIN GENUNG. Boston: The Marshall Jones Company. 1921.

Some books write themselves. Professor Genung's "The Life Indeed" is one of them. It did not take its rise in the desire of some publisher to have another good seller from the pen of a man whose literary reputation had already been established. Nor does it belong in the group of useful textbooks which he prepared as auxiliaries of his classroom work. "The Life Indeed" sprang from the matured brain and inmost heart of one whose sturdy figure and friendly handclasp are still fresh in memory.

The existence of the manuscript was known to few until after Professor Genung's death. Apparently he felt as he produced it a mighty, inward urge to put into one final statement conclusions reached through lifelong study of great literature, extensive explorations in science, and keen observation of human nature. He seems to have written quite as much for his own enjoyment as for the edification of others. The style is leisurely, almost too leisurely at times for the reader who would get quickly to the point. More briskness, however, might have deprived the reader of many casual revelations of the radiant, many-sided personality of the author. To Professor Genung's friends and students not even Professor John M. Tyler's fine sketch of his colleague's personal characteristics could compensate for the loss of these intimate, personal touches.

Professor Genung's method is above all thorough. From section to section he clears up the ground as he proceeds. But his exhaustive treatment is not wearisome. He is immensely interested in his subject, but not in a purely abstract way. Frequent direct appeals to the reader and recognitions of the reader's processes of thought make the book companionable. You can almost see the smile playing over the author's face as he scores a good point on Professor Haeckel, the materialist, or on Professor Schmidt, the destructive Biblical critic. His sanity of treatment, his matter-of-fact and sometimes even homely way of handling vital controversial issues, are matched by an enthusiasm in his quest and at times a rapturous delight in his subject, as under his skilful presentation it opens up in all its bigness. Both the scholar and the preacher in him make him unwilling to let the subject or the audience go until he has rounded out his argument and reported his total findings.

As was to be expected, the book is steeped in the author's optimism and idealism. He confesses that he has no interest in negatives, and on many a page is evidence of his dexterity in extracting some morsel of truth, some practical value from the most negative and unpromising theories of life. Critics of the book who are not able to live week in and week out on the mountain top of spiritual thoughts may intimate that Professor Genung's wish is sometimes father to his interpretations of history and of human nature, but surely such excess of charity in an author is pardonable, especially since it nowhere vitiates his main thesis.

So much for the literary and personal side of the book. But what is it all about? It is an attempt to treat the whole question of human existence on a larger scale than has hitherto prevailed. This enlargement of our conceptions, the writer thinks, has been made imperative by the advances of evolutionary science, and is justified by a broad interpretation of Scripture.

Professor Genung then begins a reconstruction of the evolution of man's spiritual life. The first stage he calls *The Twilight Stratum*, a period represented in the Bible by the philosophy embodied in the Wisdom Literature, and in human history generally by a conception of life dominated by fate. But even in this time of man's intellectual infancy, Professor Genung argues, there came to him spiritual intimations, confused indeed, but the prophecy of something finer, though accompanied always by a sense of the burden involved in human existence and a craving for deliverance.

The prophetic books of the Bible suggest the next step, which Professor Genung calls *Nearing the Fullness of the Time*. He interprets prophecy, not from the sophisticated point of view of modern scholars, but by a reversion to the earlier and simpler idea, as a real looking forward to a deliverer who must come because man has reached "the end of the cosmic tether." Standing on the frontier of adult life, man sees dimly the force that shall free him from his fetters, a force that comes more and more to assume the form of a Man, the servant of Jehovah, who must also suffer.

In the section of the book entitled *The Law of the Spirit of Life*, Professor Genung, basing his argument on Christ's declaration to Nicodemus, "Ye must be born again," shows that this second birth, when properly understood, is as natural as the first and does no real violence to the evolutionary hypothesis. It is a birth into the consciousness that love is at the heart of the universe, and that this love must not only flow back and forth between God and man, but must go forth in a strong current from man to man. Thus, and thus only, comes the more abundant light. "I am convinced there is no other revelation of Scripture," says our author, "which so fills me with amazement, is so immensely of another world as this. It almost takes one's breath away to reflect how fearlessly and absolutely this intrinsic love in man for man is identified with the far withdrawn love to God." To reach this high stage a man must make the venture of faith and thus become consciously and wholly identified with the movement of the universe and arrive at the perfect evolution of manhood.

The ninety pages in which Professor Genung discusses the personality, character, and mission of Jesus, constitute the heart of the book. I know of nothing, unless it be Bushnell's classic monograph on "The Character of Christ," or Phillips Brooks's "The Influence of Jesus," which brings together so effectively, within reasonable limits of space, the various considerations that lead to a differentiation of Jesus from all the other sons of men. Still preserving the scientific method of treatment, Professor Genung discusses what as a matter of recorded fact came of a perfect committal to the laws of the spirit of life. The nature of the three temptations in the wilderness is wonderfully well set forth and in a strongly original fashion. The willingness of Jesus to subject himself to the law of nature and the law of the spirit of life as well as to the laws of men, the loftiness of his teachings, his growing consciousness of the fact that he was the best beloved son, the first-born of many brethren, and his voluntary acceptance of death on the cross, these are in turn

treated with such reverence, insight, and pertinence of illustration that it is hard for the candid reader to withhold his assent from the main position taken. Christ's life, as Professor Genung characterizes it, was "a supreme historic venture, a laboratory work of love and faith, the most colossal scientific experiment that was ever undertaken and carried to the profoundest depth." It cannot be dismissed by saying that in the reign of Tiberius a young carpenter resolved to be very good and carried out his resolve consistently. Its significance interpenetrates all human experience before and since.

The next section, entitled *Naturalizing the Accomplished Fact*, argues forcibly for the reality of the Resurrection, even to the point of insisting upon the actual transformation and the emergence of the body that was laid in Joseph's tomb. Then follows a discussion, based on the later New Testament books, of the interpretations put upon Christ and his resurrection by the apostles: first, by the "straight-minded, energetic apostle Peter," who found in the resurrection a radiant new fact from Heaven; then by the writer of the Epistle to the Hebrews, who related the event to Jewish tradition and ritual, removing from it "all the drag and burden" of the Mosaic law; then by St. John, who saw in Jesus the Eternal Word made flesh; and finally by St. Paul, who also saw the cosmic bearings of the life, ministry, death, and resurrection of Jesus, through which in his thinking was effected a rounded solution of all the problems created by sin and death. Here it is to be noted that Professor Genung, in crediting the fourth gospel to John, departs from a considerable body of New Testament criticism.

The concluding section, entitled *Inventory of Vital Values*, deals chiefly with the witness-bearing of the early Christians, their thought, more or less fluid, of the second coming and of the atonement. Here also Professor Genung states his own conception of the continued presence of Christ today, not so much in the church as in humanity itself. At certain points in the argument one feels as if Professor Genung gave a little too free rein to his own speculations, appealing though they were to him and interesting to the rest of us. But these digressions do not impair in the slightest the major values of the book. Its central ideas must come in time to be incorporated into the ruling theology of the church and into the thoughtful acceptance of men and women who would understand their own lives, live them worthily, and help to shape the faith and character of others. Human life itself from the early day to now is the sphere in which God has been living and working, slowly and painfully as the race came to an apprehension of him, to obedience of his laws, and to an imitation of his righteousness and mercy. The great current of divine life flowing through the world is constantly touching and affecting humanity. Little by little, life and immortality are being brought to light, not through dazzling disclosures from without, but through the awakening of the inward sense. On the highest peaks of history and in the center of the world's life today stands Jesus, unmatched in the beauty and strength of his character, man at his very best and more than man. To make the same venture of faith that Jesus made, to rest our entire weight on that commitment of ourselves upon God's care, is to be saved. To enter into the life of love toward all our fellow men, and to live that life with something of the abandon of Jesus himself, means the closer and closer approach to the solution of the problem of our existence on the earth. It also prepares us without any violent transition for the discoveries and pursuits of the Heavenly world.

These are some of the abiding truths that form the warp and woof of this last message of one who, through his own grasp and practice of them, had found the "Life that is life indeed." May Amherst men of this generation, and of the generations to come, sit at the feet of John Franklin Genung frequently and long enough to learn the truths that will introduce them into that same life!

Howard A. Bridgman.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

THE ALUMNI COUNCIL

The proposal of Robert A. Woods of the class of '86 that some plan be formulated by which alumni may continue to receive the leadership of the College in the field of reading and study was the center of the discussions at the eighth annual meeting of the Alumni Council held in Williston Hall on Friday and Saturday, November 4 and 5. In presenting the plan Mr. Woods referred to the different relationship between a graduate of Oxford or Cambridge and his college, and a graduate of an American college. The interest of the one is intellectual; the interest of the other is rather a matter of feeling and of giving. He pointed out that it is said that the whole state of Wisconsin goes to college, and that he had wondered whether it might be possible to establish some plan by which the graduates of Amherst might as a body go to college continuously. He was not certain as to just what might be the best method for accomplishing this object, but the establishment of a conference at Amherst, either in June or at some other time of year, the holding of brief institutes for alumni in different sections of the country, the publication of courses of study through the GRADUATES' QUARTERLY, a certain amount of correspondence with the members of the faculty, and the making of the annual dinners of the Alumni Associations rather feasts of reason than mere jollifications were some of the ways in which he thought the plan might be carried out. Mr. Woods referred to the deep interest in the College which is felt at this time by practically all its alumni, and the importance of maintaining that interest in the years to come. The plan seemed to have the approval of the alumni present, and President Meiklejohn on behalf of the faculty offered the fullest cooperation. The Executive Committee of the Council was authorized to appoint a committee to confer with

the faculty and the board of trustees and take such steps as may be necessary to put into operation such plans as are agreed upon.

The meeting opened with the report of the secretary, who outlined the general field of alumni activity and expressed the belief that more and more alumni organizations are keeping within a very definite field, and in so doing are of great aid to their institutions.

Clifford P. Warren, '03, spoke for the Publication Committee of the Council and reported especially for the AMHERST GRADUATES' QUARTERLY. He spoke of the high standard of the QUARTERLY under Professor Whicher's editorship, of the care with which Mr. O'Brien edits the alumni notes and of the financial management of Mr. Whitcomb, by reason of which the QUARTERLY has been for years practically self-sustaining. He spoke of the many pleasant expressions in regard to the Centennial issue of the QUARTERLY which had come from alumni and other institutions. Six thousand copies of this issue were printed and sent to all alumni, distinguished guests, and delegates at the Centennial, friends of Amherst who subscribed to the Centennial Gift, and a selected list of libraries. The Council authorized the Executive Committee to make the necessary arrangements for the publication of the QUARTERLY during the succeeding year.

Theodore A. Greene, '13, reported for the Council's Committee on Religious Activities that supervision of the religious life of the students was at present in the hands of a Faculty Committee, recently organized, and consisting of President Meiklejohn, Prof. Arthur L. Kimball, Prof. Albert Parker Fitch, Prof. Charles E. Bennett and Mr. John M. Gaus, the latter acting in the capacity of Secretary. This committee has charge of all arrangements for church and chapel exercises, and is ready at

all times to render advice and assistance to the cabinet of the Student Christian Association, though it maintains that the cabinet must be themselves responsible for the initiation and control of their own activities. The weekly meetings of the Association have been changed from Sunday to Friday evenings. These fall term meetings have been upon the professions. The winter term meetings will be under the direct supervision of Professor Fitch. The cabinet and committee are happy to announce that Dr. Henry Sloane Coffin of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church of New York is coming to Amherst College in January to give a series of three addresses on "The College Man and His Religion." The moral tone of the college is high and improving. The Christian Association Cabinet is alive and active and the newly created Faculty Committee on Religious Activities is bound to do much good.

Henry W. Giese, '02, chairman of the Committee on Secondary Schools, spoke of the plans under way for the publication of a new Amherst Booklet, and recalled the report of the committee at the last annual meeting in regard to the classical entrance requirements of the College. This brought out a general discussion in which President Meiklejohn participated. The President pointed out that the question of entrance requirements was really only a part of a larger question. He suggested that a joint committee of faculty, trustees, Alumni Council and undergraduates confer upon the status of Amherst as a representative American college. Such a committee might attempt to determine from what social groups our students ought to come and do come, what are the influences which determine this distribution, what ought to be and are the relations of different social groups within the college community. The President said that if right conclusions within this field could be formulated they would be of great value.

Harold B. Cranshaw, '11, chairman, reported for the committee on Commencement. The discussion on his report centered around the so-called Dix Plan of holding reunions. Some of the alumni present were strongly in favor of the plan; others felt that the

present plan had worked so successfully that it would be unwise to change it, and the matter was left to the Executive Committee to take such steps as it felt to be wise to ascertain the sentiment of the alumni body.

The Committee on an Amherst Inn, of which Ernest M. Whitcomb, '04, is chairman, which had put its plans before the alumni last Commencement, asked that that printed statement be accepted as a report of progress and the committee continued. The committee deemed it wise to defer any announcement of its plans for financing the project until the business conditions in the country are improved.

The morning session was brought to a close by the address of President Meiklejohn. He spoke of the importance of a college enrollment which would represent boys from different parts of the country and from different social levels. He emphasized the great responsibility which Amherst is assuming by reason of the large increase in its endowment which has come during the past twenty years. He said the College had practically the same number of students that it had twenty years ago while the value of the college property has increased several times. If the College is to remain at its present size, the President said, this large expenditure of money can only be justified by very high standards of teaching and scholarship, and a very real function. The President spoke of the great spiritual interest of our graduates in the College today and asked them to have faith in the College. Colleges, he said, are bringing learning to bear upon life for its guidance and up-building, but the friends of colleges are often timid for fear that special interests may suffer as the general end is sought. They fear for athletics, for religion, for enjoyment, for social and economic stability, but they must not be guided by these fears; they must know that the College has regard for all these things, but takes them all up into a larger purpose which includes and transcends them all.

After a luncheon at the Morgan Library the business sessions were continued until Saturday noon. Saturday morning Bruce Barton, '07, outlined the general policy of the Publicity Commit-

tee of which Professor Burges Johnson, '99, Ernest G. Draper, '06, and he are members. He spoke of the establishment of the Undergraduate Press Club by the Student Council during the past year, and of the feeling of his committee that the club would be able to do more effective work if it had the frequent counsel of a trained publicity man. His committee had accordingly recommended the engagement of Edward F. Loomis, '17, as publicity counsel for a limited period, and he asked the Council to authorize the Executive Committee to continue this engagement if his committee thought wise. This authorization was voted.

Cornelius J. Sullivan, '92, referred to the fact that the function of the alumni in the conduct of athletics at Amherst is largely an advisory one and that during the past year the committee had been called upon to aid the undergraduates in the selection of a football coach, and in the maintenance of a track training table. He also reviewed the athletic record of the past year.

Howard A. Halligan, '96, reviewed the financial operations of the Council during the past year, and in view of the recent appeal to the alumni for the Centennial Gift asked that the administration expenses of the Council for the coming year be again met from the Alumni Fund, and this was so voted.

Lucius R. Eastman, '95, chairman of the Executive Committee, reminded the Council of the important part which the Alumni Council had played in the Centennial Gift Campaign. It was the Council which made the first suggestion of a Centennial Gift in November, 1919, by voting to appoint a committee to act with a committee of the trustees to formulate the financial needs of the College, and put in operation a plan for meeting them. This committee made its report at the seventh annual meeting of the Alumni Council in Chicago, and it was there voted to appeal to the alumni for a Centennial Gift of three million dollars, and the Joint Trustee and Alumni Council Committee was authorized to formulate the plan of campaign. On account of the campaign the annual Council meeting for 1920-21 was omitted, and the Secretary of the Council devoted his entire time to the

Centennial Gift and to aiding the Centennial Celebration Committee.

At the last annual meeting the Council had appropriated \$2000 to pay the cost of editing and preparing for publication the biographical material of Amherst alumni for the first hundred years of the College, including the material regarding the participation of Amherst men in our country's wars during that period, and the Executive Committee has appointed Prof. Robert S. Fletcher and Mr. Malcolm Young editors. With the aid of an assistant this material is now being prepared for publication.

The success of Lord Jeffery Night last year led the Executive Committee to consider whether the annual dinners of the Alumni Associations throughout the country would not be more successful if held at about the same time of the year. The Committee felt that by beginning to plan these dinners early and arranging for faculty representation they could be made more successful than if left entirely to the initiative of each association. The committee was accordingly taking this matter up with the officers of the larger associations, and with the faculty and Board of Trustees.

Mr. Eastman spoke of the circumstances under which the Centennial Gift appeal was made and recalled the fact that the Trustees propose to confer freely with the Alumni Council in regard to the needs of the College, and the priority of such needs to be met from the Centennial Gift. It was therefore voted to authorize the Executive Committee to appoint a sub-committee of conference.

A vote of appreciation to the undergraduates for their courtesies to the alumni at the week-end was unanimously adopted.

In view of the unusually large attendance of alumni in Amherst at Commencement the meeting was well attended and keen interest was shown in all the matters under discussion.

The following officers were elected for the year 1921-22: president, Frank L. Babbott, '78; vice-presidents, Charles A. Terry, '79, B. Preston Clark, '81, Stuart W. French, '89; secretary, Frederick S. Allis, '93; treasurer, Ernest M.

Whitcomb, '04; Executive Committee—Lucius R. Eastman, '95, chairman, Cornelius J. Sullivan, '92, Charles A. Andrews, '95, Maurice L. Farrell, '01, Eugene S. Wilson, '02, Sydney D. Chamberlain, '14; Members at Large

from the Alumni Council—Henry W. Giese, '02, Ernest G. Draper, '06.

The annual banquet of the Association will be held during the week of February 19.

THE ASSOCIATIONS

BOSTON

During the fall the Boston Alumni held a series of four luncheons at the City Club on October 14, 21, 28, and November 4. The speakers at these luncheons were: Professor William J. Newlin, '99, who brought down a message from the College; Principal Alfred E. Stearns, '94, of Phillips Academy, Andover; Dr. Frederick A. Washburn, '92, of the Massachusetts General Hospital, and Rev. Willard E. Sperry of Boston. The luncheons were well attended and it is hoped that this custom, started last year at the time of the raising of the Centennial Gift, will be continued annually.

CONNECTICUT

At the "get-together" dinner of the Amherst Connecticut Association held

in Hartford, Wednesday evening, December 7, the Association voted to present a banner each year to the winning baseball team in the Farmington River Valley League. This league is composed of some of the high schools in the vicinity of Hartford.

Rev. Charles S. Lane, '80, of West Hartford gave a report of the discussions under consideration at the Alumni Council meeting at Amherst in November. Harold Whitford, an undergraduate, came down to play the piano and lead the singing.

The newly elected officers of the Association are: Ernest W. Pelton, '01, of New Britain, president; Hilliard A. Proctor, '13, of New Britain, secretary and treasurer.

SINCE THE LAST ISSUE

DIED

1861.—William Appleton Lawrence, on November 10, 1921, at Jamaica, N. Y., aged 87 years.

1862.—Rev. Benjamin Angier Dean, on December 2, 1921, in Berea, Ky., aged 83 years.

1865.—Rev. Edwin Hastings Dickinson, on August 30, 1921 (not previously recorded), at Ligonier, Pa., in his 78th year.

1871.—Captain Roswell Randall Hoes, on October 26, 1921, at Washington, D. C., aged 71 years.

1873.—Willis Andrew Farnsworth, on October 22, 1921, at Medford, Mass., aged 72 years.

1878.—Addison Henry Smith, on October 18, 1921, at West Springfield, Mass., aged 64 years.

1879.—John Herbert Andrews, on October 30, 1921, at Holliston, Mass., aged 64 years.

1880.—Phineas Camp Headley, on October 14, 1921, at Fairhaven, Mass., aged 62 years.

1880.—Frank Theodore Reed, in Boston, Mass., aged 62 years.

1883.—Osgood Smith, on September 30, 1921, in Havana, Cuba, aged 58 years.

1888.—Dr. Harold H. Jacobs, on August 31, 1921 (not previously recorded), in Akron, Ohio, aged 55 years.

1897.—Rev. Herbert A. Barker, on October 1, 1921, at Randolph Center, Vt., aged 48 years.

1905.—Francis Chester Nickerson, on October 28, 1921, in Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 35 years.

1917.—C. Campbell Gard, on October 25, 1921, at Hamilton, Ohio, aged 26 years.

MARRIED

1882.—At South Berwick, Me., on October 15, 1921, Rev. James W. Bixler and Miss Clara Matilda Burleigh.

1903.—At Memphis, Tenn., on October 19, 1921, Thomas F. Burke and Miss Gertrude Egan.

1912.—In Philadelphia, Pa., on November 18, 1921, Frederick W. Wesner and Miss Anna M. Tafel.

1913.—At Oak Park, Ill., on October 30, 1921, Louis G. Caldwell and Miss Irene Buysse.

1914.—In Albany, N. Y., on October 8, 1921, George H. Wiltsie, Jr., and Miss Frances G. Howe.

1915.—At Baltic, Conn., on October 6, 1921, Max Bengs and Miss Marguerite H. Douahoe.

1917.—In Paris, France, in August, 1921, H. W. Schmid and Mlle. Georgette Bernard.

1919.—In New York City, on December 24, 1921, Charles R. Chase and Miss Helen Esray.

1920.—In New York City, on November 24, 1921, Samuel H. Jamgochian and Miss Armen Takvorian.

1920.—At Glen Ridge, N. J., on October 22, 1921, Stanley W. Ayres and Miss Emily Streichenberg.

1920.—At Dallas, Texas, on May 11, 1921, John L. Briggs and Miss Frances Marion Earnest.

1921.—At Mansfield, Ohio, in October, 1921, Spencer B. Black and Miss Amy Carpenter.

BORN

1893.—Marion Morgan Schaufler, on April 22, 1921 (not previously recorded), daughter of Rev. and Mrs. Henry P. Schaufler of New York City.

1903.—Alexandra Ewen, on November 18, 1921, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander C. Ewen of Franklin, Mass.

1904.—Carolyn Whitney Merchant, on August 12, 1921 (not previously re-

corded), daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ely O. Merchant of Dayton, Ohio.

1905.—Barbara Blyth, on April 7, 1921 (not previously recorded), daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Blyth of San Francisco, Cal.

1908.—William Brooks Huffman, on July 29, 1921 (not previously recorded), son of Mr. and Mrs. Rollie C. Huffman of Elgin, Neb.

1911.—Mary Esther Williams, on November 15, 1921, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Way Williams of Des Moines, Iowa.

1911.—Jane Wood, on September 12, 1921, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Laurence W. Wood of Pittsburgh, Pa.

1912.—Wilbur Farnham Burt, Jr., on October 11, 1921, son of Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur F. Burt of New York City.

1912.—Dorothy Vernon, on October 6, 1921, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Vernon of New York City.

1912.—A son, in November, 1921, to Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Peacock of Cleveland, Ohio.

1912.—A son, on November 26, 1921, to Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Parsons of Binghampton, N. Y.

1918.—Franklin C. Butler, Jr., in autumn of 1921, son of Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Butler of South Weymouth, Mass.

1919.—Theodore Coddington Southworth, on October 1, 1921, son of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Southworth of New York City.

1919.—Hugh Malcom Burr, on September 27, 1921, son of Mr. and Mrs. Marcus R. Burr of Brooklyn, N. Y.

1920.—Andrew Bailey, on October 15, 1921, son of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph E. Bailey.

THE CLASSES

1856

From a recent issue of the *Outlook*:

"Our little town of Lombard, Illinois," a subscriber writes, "can, I think, break the record for old-age activity. Mr. Josiah T. Reade for fifty-seven years has been going to his work in Chicago from Lombard as a regular commuter. He was ninety-two years old last August, and still goes each work-

ing day to Chicago, where he is regularly employed, traveling a distance of over forty miles each day. His work evidently is entirely satisfactory, as his salary was raised last year. He still has all his faculties intact. In addition to his regular work he is the librarian at Lombard, attending to all the details of a 4000-volume free library, founded and developed by himself. He is the oldest living graduate of Amherst College and

attended the Centennial Celebration there last June."

1861

REV. EDWIN A. ADAMS, *Secretary*,
854 Lakeside Place, Chicago, Ill.

Amherst has lost one of her most loyal and devoted sons in the death on November 10, 1921, of William Appleton Lawrence at his home in Jamaica, N. Y., at the age of 87 years.

Ever since the Brooklyn Amherst Association was formed many years ago, Mr. Lawrence has been a regular attendant at the dinners and he rarely missed a gathering. Called upon frequently for a speech, he talked with such vigor and enthusiasm and in so humorous a manner that a Brooklyn dinner did not seem complete without his presence. In spite of the fact that deafness which developed lately made it impossible for him to hear a single word at the last three Amherst dinners he attended, nevertheless he rallied to the call and seemed to enjoy the occasions.

As Class Representative for the Centennial Gift he was largely instrumental in securing a 100 per cent subscription from 1861, and he took great pleasure in knowing that the Gift campaign was fully successful. He anticipated going to Amherst to celebrate the sixtieth anniversary of his graduation and the Centennial of the College, and was greatly disappointed when told by his physician that it would not be safe for him to make the attempt.

Mr. Lawrence was born in Pepperell, Mass., on October 26, 1834, the son of Ephraim Appleton and Clara P. (Buttrick) Lawrence. He worked on his father's farm until he was nineteen years of age, and then spent two years in a shoe factory. He prepared for college at Lawrence Academy. As a freshman in 1858 he distinguished himself by winning the famous Alexandria debating prize. After graduation he entered Princeton Theological Seminary, but at the end of his first year there he heard his country's call and was appointed field agent of the U. S. Christian Commission with the armies of the Cumberland and Tennessee. Later, as general field agent, he was present at the battles of Lookout Mountain, Taylor's Mountain, and several others, and was one of

Sherman's officers on the famous march from Atlanta to the sea. After the close of the war he wound up the Commission's affairs at Washington and continued his theological studies at Union Theological Seminary. He married on June 11, 1864, Miss Mary Reeves of Gallipolis, Ohio, a graduate of Mount Holyoke.

His first position after leaving the Seminary was as superintendent of the Brooklyn Children's Aid Society, with which he remained for seven years, doing a remarkable work. He then formed a connection with the Continental Rubber Company, and was still in active service until a few months before his death.

Mr. Lawrence is survived by his daughter, Clara Louise, and by two sisters, Mrs. Mary Douglas and Mrs. Clara M. Lockwood.

A classmate writes of him: "He was beloved by all who knew him, faithful in all the relations of life, a noble devoted Christian man. His memory is a cherished possession of all who had the privilege of his acquaintance,—one of God's noblemen gone to his reward."

1862

REV. CALVIN STEBBINS, *Secretary*,
Framingham Centre, Mass.

Mrs. Francis J. Fairbanks, wife of Rev. F. J. Fairbanks, died at her home in South Royalton, Mass., in November. They were married in 1865. She is survived by her husband and three children.

Rev. Benjamin Angier Dean, well known to Congregationalists in the East and Middle West, died on December 2 at his home in Berea, Ky. where he had resided since 1913. He was a man of simple tastes, but of scholarly attainments and patriotic spirit.

He was born in Shrewsbury, Mass., on November 4, 1838, the son of James and Keziah (Hyde) Dean, and prepared for college at Thetford Academy in Vermont and at Phillips Andover Academy. His theological training was obtained at Princeton and Andover. He was ordained in his native town in 1866 and for seventeen years served as home secretary for Minnesota, Iowa, and Nebraska.

In order to educate his children according to his ideals, he then returned to New England and afterwards in his forty-seven years of preaching served churches in Massachusetts and Nebraska, retiring eight years ago. While he was pastor of the Union Congregational Church in Medford from 1891 to 1895, he was elected on the Republican ticket as a member of the school committee. For several years he sang tenor in the Worcester County Musical Association. He published a number of articles, pamphlets, and historical books.

He is survived by his widow, four sons, three daughters, and two brothers.

1865

PROF. B. K. EMERSON, *Secretary*,
Amherst, Mass.

Rev. Edwin Hastings Dickinson died at his home in Ligonier, Pa., on August 30, 1921. Had he lived two weeks longer, he would have been 78 years old.

He was a native of Amherst, born on September 10, 1843, the son of Asa and Louise (Sprout) Dickinson, and prepared for college at the Amherst Academy. After graduation he taught for two years at Clintonville, Pa., and for the next eight years at Fulton, N. Y., and Greensburg, Pa. In 1877 he began his theological studies at Western Theological Seminary, taking his degree in 1880, when he also became professor of ancient languages and mathematics at Greensburg Seminary. He was ordained on December 21, 1882, and for thirty-eight consecutive years held the pastorate of the Presbyterian Church at Pleasant Grove, Pa., continuing also to occupy his position in the seminary.

He married in 1871 Miss Josephine Gertrude Hayes of Essex, Conn., who died in 1877; and in 1883 Miss Annie Pope of Sandwich, Mass., who with four children survives him.

Professor-Emeritus Benjamin Kendall Emerson was presented a silver loving-cup on the occasion of the annual dinner of the Geological Society of America and its allied organizations. The meeting of the society took place this year in Amherst. Dr. John M. Clark, '77, State Geologist of New York, made the speech of presentation. Letters from one hundred of Professor Emerson's former students, testifying

to the debt of gratitude they owe him, accompanied the cup.

1866

HERBERT L. BRIDGMAN, *Secretary*,
604 Carlton Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Jane A. Viele Harris, wife of President-Emeritus George Harris, and known to more than a generation of Amherst men as "Mrs. Prexy," died at her home in New York City—35 West 81st Street—on November 4. She had been suffering for about a year and a half from partial paralysis, but was able to walk, read, and see her friends. Last summer with Dr. Harris she spent in Europe. A second attack came on October 30 when she became unconscious. She slept for five days and then passed quietly away.

Herbert L. Bridgman attended the World's Press Congress in Honolulu last October as the delegate of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, of which he is an ex-president, and of the New York City Publishers' Association, of which he is chairman. At the congress he read a paper on "The Newspaper of To-morrow."

The consul general for Bulgaria in New York, on behalf of King Ferdinand of Bulgaria, has recently conferred the rank of Officer of the Order of St. Alexander on Mr. Bridgman, business manager of the Brooklyn Standard Union, in recognition of his writings on Bulgaria and his travels in that country. He was awarded both the medal and diploma of the order, which corresponds in prestige to the Order of St. Leopold of Belgium. Mr. Bridgman is already a chevalier of the Order of St. Leopold II, a rank conferred on him by King Leopold of the Belgians in 1908, in recognition of his friendliness to the Belgian people and his service as a delegate from the United States to the Polar Congress. Mr. Bridgman made a tour of Bulgaria and the Near East in 1913 and has since then often spoken and written on his experiences there.

Charles J. Woodbury of Oakland, Cal., soon starts on another lecture tour through the East. He expects to see New England before he returns.

1871

PROF. HERBERT G. LORD, *Secretary*,
623 West 113th St., New York City

Captain Roswell Randall Hoes, Chaplains' Corps, U.S.N., died on Wednesday, October 26, 1921, at the U. S. Naval Hospital in Washington, D. C., aged 71 years.

He was the son of Rev. John C. F. and Lucy Maria (Randall) Hoes and was born in Kingston, N. Y., on February 28, 1850. His father was an Amherst man in the class of 1832. Captain Hoes prepared for college at the Kingston High School, and after remaining in Amherst for two years, transferred to Princeton, from which he graduated in 1871. He then attended the Princeton Theological Seminary and in so doing again followed in the footsteps of his father. He was ordained in July, 1875. He then became pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Mt. Holly, N. J., and afterwards of the Presbyterian Church in New Rochelle, N. Y., later entering the service of the Navy. He married in 1875 Miss Ashbel Welch of Lambertville, N. J. Interment was in Kingston.

1872

LYMAN M. PAINE, ESQ., *Secretary*,
4224 Langley Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Rev. Arthur J. Benedict of Cochise, Ariz., has a very interesting and sympathetic review in the *Congregationalist* of September 29, last, of the *Life and Works of Badger Clark*, the "Cowboy Poet." Mr. Benedict has had long experience among the aristocrats of the desert and is temperamentally fitted to appreciate the cowboy character. His quotations from "Sun and Saddle Leather" are certainly fascinating. He spent some time last summer in interpreting these poems to his friends in New England.

1873

PROF. JOHN M. TYLER, *Secretary*,
Amherst, Mass.

Doubleday, Page and Company have recently published "Turkey: A World Problem of To-Day," by Talcott Williams.

Willis Andrew Farnsworth died at Medford, Mass., on October 22, 1921. He was born on August 2, 1849, the son

of Andrew A. and Sarah Thayer (Field) Farnsworth, and prepared for college at Kimball Union Academy in Meriden, N. H. He attended Amherst for two years, taught for a year, and then entered the clothing business. After ten years he became a broker in Boston. He married Mary L. Wilcox of Hartford, Conn., on November 8, 1883. She survives him.

1875

PROF. A. D. F. HAMLIN, *Secretary*,
105 Morningside Ave., New York City

Rev. Edward P. Armstrong of Henrietta, N. Y., has received and accepted a call to the pastorate of the Congregational Church at Randolph, N. Y. He has already entered upon his new duties.

1876

WILLIAM M. DUCKER, *Secretary*,
299 Broadway, New York City

A most attractive booklet has been issued by the class of 1876 concerning their forty-fifth reunion last June and the Centennial Celebration. Plimpton and Ducker have been reelected president and secretary of the class, and Powell now is the representative on the Alumni Council.

George A. Plimpton has spoken recently on "The Education of Dante" in various places in the East, among them being Harvard University, Barnard College, the Century Club in New York City, and before the Dante Society at the Longfellow House in Cambridge. The talk is illustrated by some thirty manuscripts of books used for educational purposes in Dante's time, all of them from his private collection.

1877

REV. A. DE WITT MASON, *Secretary*,
222 Garfield Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

In the final tabulation of the class gifts to the College Centennial Fund '77 is listed as one of the 70% classes, the other being '76. Out of a total of 50 men listed as belonging to the class, 35 men subscribed. But of the 15 non-subscribers two could not be reached because of defective addresses, and six others had shown but little interest in class or college matters since they left Amherst. Therefore out of the 43 men

who have been in more or less close touch with us since their graduation, 35 subscribed, to a total amount of \$1520, or an average of about \$143 each.

Mrs. J. Converse Gray of Boston has presented a font to the Old South Church in memory of her husband whose loss we all still feel so deeply. It is hoped to give a description of this gift in a later issue of the QUARTERLY.

Rev. Sidney K. Perkins, who resigned from his pastorate at Manchester, Vt., last fall, has accepted a call to the People's Church of South Ashburnham, Mass. On November 17 he was given a reception by his charge and cordially welcomed to his new home. He left Manchester with the regret of the whole community, who showed their attachment by giving him a farewell reception, at which he was presented with a purse of \$1500.

Prof. Isaac I. Lowe is still actively at work on the teaching staff of the John E. Brown College at Siloam Springs, Ark. This is an institution that is fighting a hard battle in the cause of Christian education, and it must take about all the time and strength that he has to attend to his duties. But Lowe still finds leisure to compose and print a little pamphlet called "Parables in Rhyme," a series of versifications of the Parables as found in St. Luke's Gospel. They are something new in the field of Scriptural expression, and will interest and benefit the reader by their unconventionality.

At the last general election in November Alonzo T. Searle was elected to succeed himself for another term of ten years, commencing January 1, 1922, as presiding judge of the Twenty-second Judicial District of Pennsylvania. We all congratulate him on this evidence of his legal ability and success in this responsible office.

Sumner Salter has recently written to the secretary. He seems to be well, and as busy as ever in his duties as professor of Music in Williams College. He enclosed in his note a program of the 114th Recital of the series which he gives in the college chapel each week during the collegiate year. This program was rendered just before the holidays and was appropriately composed of Christmas

carols and other music, closing with the immortal "Hallelujah Chorus."

The class secretary makes a special request of all members of '77 that if anything of class interest occurs to them personally, or if they learn of any bit of news, however small, about any classmate, they send it at once to the secretary so that it may appear in these class notes. It is impossible for him to know what is transpiring among our widely scattered members unless each one takes pains to inform him. Please report for yourself and others.

In an article in a recent issue of the *Congregationalist*, under the caption of "Fathers and Sons in the Ministry," high tribute is paid to Dr. William W. Leete who is New England field secretary of the C. C. B. S., and to his son, William R. Leete. In addition to a biographical sketch, the article states:

There is one item of information concerning Dr. Leete, which is of special interest. Beyond his work as a secretary, and writing letters and leaflets, and preparing illustrated lectures for the use of pastors, beyond addresses and sermons delivered each week, he has in the last six years become proficient in the use of three modern languages—German, French, and Italian. He is a member of the "Alliance Francaise," and of the "Circolo Italo-Americano," of Boston, and is preparing to give some of his lectures for the instruction of such foreign-speaking churches as will be most helped by one who speaks to them in their mother tongue.

An address delivered by Collin Armstrong at his birthplace, Fayetteville, N. Y., on Old Home Day, September 5, 1921, was printed as a leading article in the *Scarsdale Inquirer* for September 10. Mr. Armstrong contended that the United States went into the war to save the homes of its people. "The day of universal and permanent peace will not come," he said, "until nations, as well as individuals, adopt and adhere to the divine precept given to mankind on the Mount of Olives. It is the duty of every community, of everyone in each community, to live up to his opportunities to make the country as a whole what we in our hearts would have it."

1878

PROF. H. NORMAN GARDINER, *Secretary*,
187 Main St., Northampton, Mass.

At the meeting of the Amherst Alumni Council held last November in Amherst, Frank L. Babbot was elected president of the Council for 1921-22.

Addison Henry Smith died of pericarditis at his home in West Springfield, Mass., on October 18, 1921, at the age of 64. He was born November 5, 1857, the son of Joseph Addison Smith and Frances Mather Smith, was educated in the public schools of West Springfield and the Chicopee High School and graduated at Amherst with the class of 1878. Immediately after graduation he entered into partnership with his brother, with whom he built up a successful market garden establishment.

He took an active part in the public life of his town, where he was at various times a member of the School Committee, for a number of years a precinct warden, and at the time of his death a member of the Finance Committee. He was also active in the work of the First Congregational Church of West Springfield, with which he had been connected from his youth and of which he had been for some years the treasurer and superintendent of the Sunday School.

Keenly interested in the welfare of the farmer, with whom his business naturally affiliated him, he was one of the leading members of the County Improvement League and trustee for the agricultural department of the league in Hampden County. He was also a director of the Chicopee Savings Bank. He was a loyal son of Amherst College and member of his class, from the reunions of which he was never absent. Quiet, modest, unassuming, simple and sincere, he was one whom the whole class liked and respected. He leaves, beside his wife, two sons and a daughter. One of the sons, Stanley, who was with his father at the last reunion of the class, is engaged in his father's business of market gardening.

1870

PROF. J. FRANKLIN JAMERSON, *Secretary*,
1140 Woodward Bldg., Washington, D.C.

John Herbert Andrews of Holliston, Mass., died on October 30, 1921. He

was under the doctor's care only six weeks—the only time he had ever employed one. He was born at Holliston on July 7, 1857, and prepared for college at Williston Seminary. He was with the class during the sophomore and junior years only. He was greatly liked, and had college fame as a pitcher. For some years he was cashier of the Holliston National Bank. For the last twenty years he had been an expert accountant, doing audit work mainly in the New England states. His wife died in 1914. He leaves one daughter, Mrs. R. B. Peckham of Marlborough, Mass.

Baron Naibu Kanda has been a delegate of the Japanese government to the Conference at Washington on the Limitation of Armaments, coming as special assistant to Prince Tokugawa. He expects to sail for Japan on January 13.

He delivered a lecture at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, on December 12. His subject was the foreign policy of Japan. He dealt candidly with Japan's problem of a large population in a small territory, but emphasized the fact that in its present industrial phase Japan had everything to gain in maintaining the friendly relations that have always existed with the United States. He pointed out that until after the recent war Japan had to defend its national integrity against an armed Europe led by aggressive Prussia and apparently ready to emulate Germany in partitioning helpless countries. As to China, Japan could not tolerate any partitioning of that country, so vital to her economic life, among Western powers, but still less did she desire exclusive rights in China for herself. With the United States she stood ready to promote the policy of an open door and to help China to work out its own salvation.

Early in January, Rev. Nehemiah Boynton, D. D., started on a trip around the world, to be completed next autumn. He has long contemplated such a tour, and now that he has been released from the pressing duties of an important city pastorate, he is able to gratify his desire. His engagements in this country, however, are so numerous that it is doubtful whether he would have started at present had not a cable come from the Union Church in Peking, asking him

to supply its pulpit for three months. This is the church attended by members of the American and British embassies in Peking as well as by other foreigners residing in the city. The fact that Dr. Boynton's eldest daughter is teaching in the Woman's College at Peking had its due effect upon Dr. Boynton's decision. Along with this particular errand, he will represent, wherever he sojourns, the World Alliance for the Promotion of Friendship Through the Churches, with which he is officially connected. Like Fred B. Smith, who has preceded him on the same circuit by only a month or two, Dr. Boynton will be an ambassador of international good will. In due time he hopes to arrive at Stockholm where, in August of 1922, a conference of the national interests with which Dr. Boynton is now identified, will be held.

1889

HENRY P. FIELD, Esq., *Secretary*,
86 Main St., Northampton, Mass.

Rev. George H. Cummings of Thorndyke, Mass., has accepted a call to the pastorate of the Congregational Church at Dracont. He entered upon his new duties on December 1.

Miss Isabel Sarah Field, daughter of Clifton L. Field, and Polliard Francis Gilmore were married at the home of the bride's parents in Greenfield, Mass., on Monday, November 28, 1921. The bride was graduated from Vassar last June. The bridegroom is a graduate of Yale in the class of 1913. Mr. and Mrs. Gilmore will live in Boston.

Professor W. A. Merrill of the University of California had an article in the July number of the *University Chronicle* on "The Government of Universities."

Wilbur P. Nichols, who has been treasurer of the Town of Belchertown for many years, has declined reelection.

Phineas Camp Headley, for the past twenty-five years a cotton broker in New Bedford, Mass., died at his home on Little Bay, Fairhaven, near New Bedford, October 14, 1921. He had been ill for several months and until a short time before his death had been undergoing treatment at a sanitarium.

He was the son of Rev. P. C. Headley, the historian, and nephew of J. T. Headley, the author. His brother, the late L. H. B. Headley, was a graduate of Amherst in the class of '75, and became a chaplain in the U. S. Navy, reaching the rank of major.

Headley was born in Boston and after his course at Amherst was graduated from the Hartford Theological Seminary in 1885. Ill health prevented his taking a parish and he entered business in New Bedford in 1886.

He was one of New Bedford's successful cotton brokers and leading citizens, and was especially well known because of his interest in all public affairs and in the religious work of New Bedford and Fairhaven.

He was president of the New Bedford Chamber of Commerce in 1908 and 1909, and at various times was president of the New Bedford Y. M. C. A. Board of Directors, president of the Fairhaven Improvement Association, and an officer in the Amherst Alumni Association of Boston and vicinity. There was scarcely a community project in the last twenty-five years in New Bedford or Fairhaven in which he did not take an active and leading part.

He was a member of the Electoral College which cast the vote of Massachusetts for Hughes and Fairbanks. He is survived by his wife Mrs. D. Margery Headley; two sisters, Mrs. E. A. Shaw and Mrs. W. O. Armes of Boston; a niece, Miss Irene Headley Armes; and three nephews.

He was a member of the Chi Phi fraternity. He was a most loyal and enthusiastic Amherst man and greatly beloved by his classmates. He rarely missed a class reunion.

Frank Theodore Reed died recently at his home in Boston. He was born in Worcester on October 19, 1859, the son of Charles G. and Lucella P. (Ware) Reed, and prepared for college at Friends School in Providence, R. I. He remained at Amherst only one term. On leaving college he became a travelling salesman for the Troy Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods Company. Later he conducted a pharmacy in Ohio, afterwards engaging in the fountain-pen industry. He is survived by his widow, but no children.

1881

FRANK H. PARSONS, ESQ., *Secretary*,
60 Wall St., New York City

President Harding has reappointed Henry C. Hall as a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

1882

JOHN ALBREE, ESQ., *Secretary*,
535 Old South Bldg., Boston, Mass.

Rev. James W. Bixler of Exeter, N. H., and Miss Clara Matilda Burleigh, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John M. Burleigh, were married at South Berwick, Me., on October 15, 1921.

Rev. Joseph Wheelwright has resigned his pastoral work at the Congregational Church at Webster, N. H. He will continue, however, to make his home at that place, his address being Penacook, N. H.

The Day Missions Library of the Yale Divinity School has received a gift of 500 volumes from the library of the late Rev. Arthur Willis Stanford, Amherst, '82, and Yale Divinity, '85, a missionary of the American Board in Japan from 1886 to 1921. The gift is made by Mrs. Stanford in accordance with his expressed desire.

Rev. C. S. Mills has been elected president of the Congregational Club of New York and vicinity.

1883

WALTER T. FIELD, *Secretary*,
2301-2311 Prairie Ave., Chicago, Ill.

At the forty-seventh annual convention of the American Bankers' Association, held in Los Angeles in October, Alexander Dana Noyes, financial editor of the New York *Times*, delivered an address on "Readjustment After War—Past and Prospective."

Rev. Almon J. Dyer has retired as secretary of the Massachusetts Total Abstinence Society to become pastor of the First Congregational Church at Oxford, Mass.

Chief Justice Arthur P. Rugg of the Massachusetts Supreme Court was elected vice-president of the Unitarian General Conference at the annual meeting held in Detroit in October. He made the address of greeting to Marshal Foch at the dinner given in honor of the dis-

tinguished French general at the Copley-Plaza Hotel in Boston, November 14.

Chief Justice Rugg's decision in the case against District Attorney Nathan C. Tufts, removing the latter from office on the grounds of breach of duty, falsification of facts, and attempts to shield crime, has attracted wide attention from lawyers and the press as a noteworthy example of what can be done toward purifying the administration of justice.

Theodore G. Lewis won an important lawsuit for John A. Callahan in the Superior Court at Springfield, Mass., in December.

John N. Manning has been elected a member of the Board of Trustees of Lawrence Academy, of which Rev. Howard A. Bridgman became principal on January 1st.

"The Modern Child and Good Literature" is the title of an article by Walter T. Field in the *Congregationalist* for November 10.

Osgood Smith, who has been practicing law in Havana, Cuba, since the close of the Spanish War, died on September 30, 1921, in a Havana hospital, from the effects of blood poisoning. He had been ill only eight days, and had been expecting to sail for Boston, shortly before he died, for his annual visit to New England.

In college he was a member of the Chi Psi fraternity and of Phi Beta Kappa and was winner of the First Junior German prize. After graduation he taught school for two years in Illinois, then returned to his old home in Portland, Me., where he was born on January 15, 1863, and studied law, afterwards graduating from the Harvard Law School in the class of '89.

He practised nine years in New York City, then went to Cuba during the Spanish War as a first lieutenant in the Twelfth Regiment, New York Infantry, and was mustered out with the rank of captain at the close of the war.

Instead of returning to this country he remained in Cuba, devoting himself especially to cases involving American claims. He was unmarried. During the World War he took charge of the Liberty Loan and Red Cross drives in Cuba and much of their success was due to his untiring efforts.

1884

WILLARD H. WHEELER, *Secretary*,
439 Washington Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Governor Miller of New York State has appointed Edward M. Bassett a member of the New York Charter Revision Committee which, under an act of the last Legislature, is to revise the city's charter. Mr. Bassett is a former Congressman and Public Service Commissioner.

William S. Rossiter of Concord, N. H., was chosen in November by Secretary Hoover as Regional Director for New Hampshire under the National Unemployment Conference's emergency relief program, to act as liaison between the conference and the mayor's unemployment committees in various communities.

Rev. Charles F. Weeden has a pair of eye-glasses and a bag, for which he is searching an owner. He has recently accepted the acting pastorate of the First (Old South) Congregational Church in Worcester, after serving the Piedmont Church there until they could get a new pastor. A short time ago a thief tried to rob the church and in his hurry to get away neglected to take with him the bag containing the silver communion service which he had carefully packed and some clothing the women of the church were getting ready to send to a foreign missionary. He can have the bag and glasses back only on condition that he will not "burgle" again.

1885

FRANK E. WHITMAN, *Secretary*,
66 Leonard St., New York City

Amherst, '85, took an especial interest in football last fall as two sons of the class played a prominent part on the Amherst team. Thompson B. Elliott, star punter and plunging fullback and hero of the game with Wesleyan, is the son of T. C. Elliott of Walla Walla, Wash., and James B. Williams, right end until he was injured just before the Wesleyan contest and captain-elect for next fall, is the son of Samuel H. Williams of Glastonbury, Conn. Both of these boys have also played on the baseball team at Amherst.

Lieutenant-Commander Edward Breck, the historian of the Navy Department, has been elected to the Board of Advisers of the University Center for Research in Washington, a committee of leading historians, economists, and political scientists, appointed by the Department of the Interior (Bureau of Education) to advise and oversee the work of postgraduate students of these subjects in the national capital:

In the Verbatim Record of the 29th Plenary meeting of the League of Nations, wherein is reported the debate on the finances of the League, for which practically no provision has been made in the Covenant, we find a speaker using these words: "Now, Gentlemen, I have dealt in detail with the finances of the League for the period of the first fifteen months of its existence. I cannot let this opportunity pass without paying a tribute of sincere admiration to the man who, from the beginning, has been responsible for the administration of these finances, namely, the Financial Director of the League, Sir Herbert Ames."

With his wife and youngest son, Dr. Edwin G. Warner spent July, August, and part of September in Europe, visiting England and Scotland (where in the Highlands they left with its grandmother a motherless baby for whom they had been caring since January, thus carrying out its mother's dying request), thence the battlefields of Europe, and finally that particular part of France where Warner served during the war.

1886

CHARLES F. MARBLE, *Secretary*,
4 Marble St., Worcester, Mass.

Professor Edgar J. Swift of Washington University, St. Louis, presided over the department of Psychology at the University of California Summer School in Berkeley this year, and Rugg and Whitney saw him for the first time since graduation. By the way, Grandpa Rugg is very proud these days—it's a boy, John Walter Talcott, born in May, 1921. Walter says he takes after his grandfather, he's some musician. (Walter was class pianist in the Gym. and in the Glee Club.)

1887

FREDERIC B. PRATT, *Secretary*,
Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Eugene T. Allen, Ph.D., research chemist in the geophysical laboratory of the Carnegie Institution in Washington, lectured in December before the Franklin Institute of the State of Pennsylvania on "Chemical Aspects of Volcanism."

Although far away, the '87 delegation on the Pacific Coast maintain their interest in and loyalty to the College. Rev. A. P. Davis is living in Claremont in the southern part of the state. Rev. W. B. Thorp is doing excellent work as pastor of the First Congregational Church at Palo Alto. Frederic Perley Johnson is in his eleventh year as principal of the Hayward Union High School.

A burglar visited his house on a recent evening and subtracted a sum of money from the premises, but, as Mr. Johnson writes, "What's a little money more or less to a chap who has a treasury full of memories of Amherst and '87."

1888

WILLIAM B. GREENOUGH, *Secretary*,
15 Westminster St., Providence, R. I.

Dr. Harold H. Jacobs, a prominent surgeon of Akron, Ohio, died on August 31, 1921. He was born in Akron in 1866, and lived there all his life. After graduating from Amherst, he attended the Ohio Medical School in Cincinnati, graduating in 1891. He practised medicine in Akron for thirty years, succeeding his father Dr. W. L. Jacobs, who was one of Akron's first surgeons. His professional life was closely connected with the history of the Akron City Hospital and the People's Hospital, which he helped to establish and was actively interested in until his death. He was formerly chief of the staff of the Akron City Hospital and was tireless in his work on the surgical staff of the Children's Hospital. During the past three years he has served as consulting surgeon for that hospital. He is survived by his widow and three daughters, Mrs. Arthur Saalfield and Miss Mary Elizabeth Jacobs of Akron, and Mrs. Albert Walters of Johnstown, Pa. At the time of his death one of the doctors associated

with him said: "He was a man without an enemy. He was a wonderful example of the rapidly passing type of the home physician, whose sympathy and kindness won him the love of patient and brother physician alike. His life was beautiful for its probity."

The Akron *Times* says editorially: "Death calls for an accounting; whether it be done privately or publicly an accounting is always made. Of the late Dr. H. H. Jacobs it should be said that he lived a beautiful home life; that he pursued high ideals in private and professional life; that his conduct was guided always by probity, and consideration for others; that he gave service to others; that he dared to do; that his leaving was in accordance with his living. Many men preach; a few practise. To the latter type belonged Dr. Jacobs. His life was a splendid example to others. Many go along the way falteringly; Dr. Jacobs walked all the way with a sure and steady step. He is gone but his influence remains."

Charles Campbell Gard, only son and child of Homer Gard, died suddenly on October 25, 1921. Members of the class who were at Amherst in June saw him with his father at the time of the Centennial Celebration, and remember him as a bright and attractive man, of a genial disposition and possessed of boundless enthusiasm. A fuller notice of his death will be found under the notes for 1917.

1890

GEORGE C. COIT, Esq., *Secretary*,
6 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

The address of Rev. Frank C. Putnam is 452 Franklin Street, Buffalo, New York, not Rochester, N. Y.

Tyron Hunt Dunham, born July 28, 1898, son of Tyron Griswold Dunham, died November 17, 1921, at Warren, Ohio.

1891

NATHAN P. AVERY, Esq., *Secretary*,
302 Dwight St., Holyoke, Mass.

The *Independent and Weekly Review* for December 10 contained an article by H. W. Boynton, entitled "Achieving Indigenous Fiction."

1892

ROBERT L. WILLISTON, *Secretary*,
28 Henshaw Ave., Northampton, Mass.

Allen Johnson, professor of American History at Yale University, has completed the work he has been engaged upon for the last five years as editor of "The Chronicles of America," the final ten volumes of which have just been published by the Yale University Press.

From the New York *Times* of October 27, 1921: Professor Allen Johnson of Yale opened this morning's session of the school of citizenship of the Connecticut League of Women Voters here with a talk on "Our Legislators; Who They Are and What They Do." Professor Johnson gave figures that startled his audience of new voters, concerning the make-up of the average State Legislature.

"Studies of State Legislatures," he said, "show that on the average only 15 per cent. of our representatives have had a college education, and, what is worse, not 50 per cent. have enjoyed a full common school education. Farmers constitute one-third of our State Legislature; lawyers, one-fourth, and business men, a fifth. Less than half have been in contact with the conditions which must be their chief concern in lawmaking.

"Measured by the size of their responsibilities, our Legislatures do not seem equal to their task."

Samuel C. Fairley has been elected president of the Metropolitan Conference of Unitarian Churches, comprising twenty-three churches in New York City and Northern New Jersey.

R. Stuart Smith of Philadelphia has been elected unanimously one of the life governors of the Kings College Hospital in London, England, on motion of the chairman, Viscount Hambleden, seconded by the dean of the medical school, Dr. H. Willoughby Lyle.

Mr. Smith not only is the first American to be elected a governor of Kings Hospital, but also is the first citizen of the United States to be chosen governor of any London Hospital.

The unique honor follows a generous benefaction to the hospital where he once was treated. The hospital authorities have allowed it to be known, say

dispatches from London, that Mr. Smith's contribution was the most generous of any made by an American with the exception of a grant by the Rockefeller Foundation to the University College Hospital, "but the latter is not considered in the same light as a contribution by a single individual."

1893

FREDERICK S. ALLIS, *Secretary*,
Amherst, Mass.

Charles D. Norton, vice-president of the First National Bank of New York, has been elected a director of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company.

Rev. Joseph A. Goodrich has resigned his pastorate in Jefferson, Ohio, after thirteen years service in that field, to become pastor of the Congregational Church in Groton, N. Y. In addition to his pastoral duties at Jefferson, he had been active in all civic affairs and for several years was a member of the Board of Education and the Library Board. He has been president of both boards during the current year.

Henry P. Schaufler has gone to Italy for study and literary work. Mr. and Mrs. Schaufler announce the arrival of a daughter, Marion Morgan Schaufler, on April 22, 1921.

Mr. and Mrs. George D. Pratt, and George, Jr., and Jane Abbott, daughter of Henry H. Abbott, are spending the winter abroad. They are now in Egypt.

1894

HENRY E. WHITCOMB, *Secretary*,
6 Harvard St., Worcester, Mass.

Rev. Gilbert H. Bachelor of Cleveland, Ohio, has accepted a call to the pastorate of the Congregational Church in Bridport, Vt.

Henry E. Whitcomb sailed on February 4 for a Mediterranean cruise, to be gone three months. He expects to leave the cruise at Naples and journey through Italy, France, Belgium, and England, reaching home about the first of May. This is his second long trip in the past few months as he left for the Pacific coast the latter part of October. He went out over the C. P. R. to Vancouver, thence to Seattle, Portland, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Grand Canyon,

Pueblo, Denver, and Chicago. He met Amherst men in many of the cities, his brother David in Seattle, George Lewis and Charlie Blythe in 'Frisco' visited Carey Marble and family in Pasadena, lunched with Johnston and Percy Palmer in Chicago.

Benjamin D. Hyde, one of the directors of the Ventura Oil Fields Company, has recently made a trip to California to visit the company's properties.

Rev. E. A. Burnham, pastor of the Plymouth Congregational Church in Syracuse, N. Y., has resigned and accepted a call to the Winslow Congregational Church, Taunton, Mass. In the 16 years of Dr. Burnham's pastorate of Plymouth the church has about doubled its membership, about 500 new members having been admitted. Nearly 174 persons, one-third of them adults, were baptized. More than \$25,000 was raised for missions, and the parish went from a condition of indebtedness to one of no indebtedness and the largest budget in its history.

1895

WILLIAM S. TYLER, ESQ., *Secretary*,
30 Church St., New York City

Herbert L. Pratt has resigned the presidency of Frederick Loeser and Company, the big Brooklyn department store, but continues as one of the directors and a member of the finance committee. He has served as president of the firm for a number of years, during which it has met its greatest success, but his other business interests take up so much of his time that he felt unable to continue in that capacity.

James S. Lawson is president of the Victory Memorial Hospital Association of Bay Ridge, Brooklyn. He organized the first Boys' Club in Bay Ridge some eight years ago. His son, Donald Lawson, has been elected president of the freshman class at Amherst.

1896

HAISEY M. COLLINS, *Secretary*,
4 Charles St., Cortland, N. Y.

After 14 years' service as pastor of the Congregational Church at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., Rev. J. Howard Gaylord has resigned to become pastor of the Congregational Church at Bran-

ford, Conn., where he began his work on December 1. He has also served as moderator of the Hudson River Association of Congregational Churches.

In the interest of the National Budget committee, of which he is chairman, John T. Pratt has been taking a trans-continental tour of 888 cities and towns.

Frank A. Lombard was at the University of Peking last autumn for one term of lectures. He writes that he appreciates the opportunity to learn something of China at first hand.

At the annual meeting of the 77th Division Association in New York City on December 23, Merrill E. Gates, Jr., was elected president for the ensuing year.

John G. Smith of Warren, Pa., is the first member of the class to attain the distinction of having two sons in Amherst. His family is represented by William G. Smith of the present junior class and Richard G. Smith of the freshman class.

Robert Kimball Metcalf, '21, is the first son of a '96 man to be graduated from Amherst. He is specializing in group insurance at the home offices of the Connecticut General Life Insurance Company in Hartford.

A recent number of the *New York Evening Post* contains a review by Roberts Walker of Mr. J. A. K. Thomson's "Greeks and Barbarians." The article shows an intimate acquaintance with barbarians by the reviewer and some knowledge of the Greeks. As typifying its classical flavor, in the first paragraph occurs a reference to a "peculiarly *schelmisch* poem of Heine." What do you mean, *schelmisch*? Can you use such expressions north of Twelfth Street?

In commenting on the review, the *Scarsdale Inquirer* of September 10, says "It is all Greek to us." It is.

William L. Corbin has resigned his position in Rollins College, Winter Park, Fla., to accept a professorship in Boston University. His present address is Newburyport, Mass.

John A. Rockwood, valuation engineer for the Portland (Ore.) Railway Light and Power Company, called on several members of the class during a recent business trip to New York.

Frederick S. Fales is president of the Psi Epsilon Club of New York. The success of his administration of the club's affairs is indicated by the opening in January of new quarters at 28 East 39th Street.

Dean A. L. Bouton was chairman of the Committee of Arrangements for the ceremonial of granting the honorary degree of LL.D. to Marshal Foch by New York University. Among the distinguished members of '96 whose presence graced this occasion were Bolster, Thompson, Stiger, and Walker.

A local paper reports that a survivor of the Volsted Act, attempting to find his way through Pleasantville, N. Y., recently turned his car off the highway in front of the residence of Leonard Brooks, and after circumnavigating an ornamental fountain in the grounds, ended in desuetude against a telephone pole across the street. Evidently naming the town Pleasantville was not accidental.

1897

DR. B. KENDALL EMERSON, *Secretary*,
56 William St., Worcester, Mass.

Herbert F. Hamilton is spending the winter in New York City, engaged in literary work and teaching. He is living at 551 West 170th Street.

Rev. Herbert A. Barker, for two years pastor of the Randolph Center Congregational Church, Vt., died at the parsonage October 1, after an illness of four years resulting from a paralytic shock. Mr. Barker came from Lowell, Mass., in May, 1919, in the hope that the hills of Vermont would offer the opportunity for recovery of his health.

He was a man of unusual talent, a graduate of Amherst with the honor of Phi Beta Kappa, and of Hartford Theological Seminary. For two years he was assistant pastor of the Fourth Church, Hartford, Conn., where he was ordained in 1903. From 1903 to 1913 he was pastor of the Boylston Congregational Church, Jamaica Plain, where he built up an institutional church of exceptional merit and wide influence. From 1913 to 1919 he was pastor of the Eliot Church in Lowell, where he accomplished a remarkable work among the Portuguese people of the city. At the close of his pastorate in Lowell, he saw

consummated the union of his own church with a down-town church, an accomplishment toward which he had devoted his untiring energies. While at Lowell he organized and conducted the second night school of religious education ever established in New England.

His main interest was in the field of religious education, in which sphere he became an expert of state-wide influence in Massachusetts. He organized one of the largest chapters of the Knights of King Arthur in New England and, upon the occasion of his saving the lives of two of his fellow ministers from drowning, was awarded the second medal of Sir Galahad ever given in the United States.

Mr. Barker was a man of great kindness and sterling strength, a character to be loved and respected. He counted among those who are the saving element of our country, not sparing his strength when he might serve others, until he paid the supreme price of giving his life for others.

The funeral was held in the Congregational Church of Randolph Center on the afternoon of October 4. The funeral sermon was delivered by a lifelong friend, the Rev. Henry C. Newell, '01, pastor of the Congregational Church of Middlebury, Vt. The Masonic service was held under the auspices of the Randolph chapter.

Another honor was given an Amherst man when a newly discovered lake in Alaska was named "Lake Grosvenor" after Gilbert Grosvenor, president of the National Geographic Society. The lake, which is twenty-eight miles long, is said to be one of the most beautiful in the country. It is only a mile and a half from Lake Naknek, and the fact that it has remained unknown till now is a proof of how unexplored the country is.

1898

REV. CHARLES W. MERRIAM, *Secretary*,
201 College Ave., N.F., Grand Rapids,
Mich.

Albert Mossman is captain in the United States Coast Artillery and is now stationed at Fort Kamehaha, Pearl Harbor, Honolulu.

Rev. Burton E. Marsh of Manson, Iowa, has accepted a call to the pastorate of the Congregational Church at

Stuart, Iowa. He entered upon his new duties on January 1.

1899

CHARLES H. COBB, *Secretary*,
224 Albany St., Cambridge, Mass.

In Burges Johnson, professor of English at Vassar College, the college girl has found a staunch supporter. Professor Johnson, when in Detroit recently, addressed the Vassar Alumni Association there and declared that grandmothers were not the sedate young things who have been pictured as models for the modern college girl.

"Grandmother has no right to criticize the modern college girl," said Professor Johnson. "She probably has a few cain-raising times tucked away in her memory. I don't think that bare knees are any more immodest than the stately hoopskirts of half a century ago.

"The worldly wisdom which the modern college girl attains is more of an advantage than a disadvantage and does not raise a blush of youth and innocence," Professor Johnson continued.

"The college girl of today is a marrying girl as much as she ever was, but she postpones it. During those four years at college she acquires poise, culture, and a practical knowledge that enables her to meet situations intelligently.

"The intelligent college girl will help to decrease the great number of divorces in this country. The college girl is in a position to make a more intelligent selection of a mate. She is not forced to marry merely for the sake of a meal ticket, because she is qualified to make a living for herself.

"Furthermore, man has made a new discovery in the college girl. The majority of men are no longer seeking butterflies for wives. They have discovered that an educated girl can be a business partner as well as a charming wife."

E. P. Dutton recently published a book of collected verses, old and new, entitled "Youngsters," by Professor Burges Johnson, of Vassar College.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the International Banking Corporation in December, Charles E. Mitchell, president of the National City Bank, was elected a director and chairman of the board.

William F. Merrill has been elected president of the Psi Upsilon Club of Boston, which was formed in December.

1900

WALTER A. DYER, *Secretary*,
Amherst, Mass.

The University of Chicago Press has recently published a book by Ernest Hatch Wilkins, Ph.D., Litt.D., Professor of Romance Languages at the University of Chicago, entitled "Dante: Poet and Apostle." It is designed as an introduction to the study of Dante's "Divine Comedy."

On September 18 Rev. George H. Driver, pastor, presided at the celebration of the laying of the corner stone of the new edifice of the English Congregational Church at Lansford, Pa.

Walter A. Dyer is contributing a weekly column to the Springfield (Mass.) Sunday *Union* under the caption, "Notes and Notions of a Connecticut Valley Observer."

The second \$5 instalment of the 1900 reunion fund is now due from each member of the class to the treasurer, Albert B. Franklin, Jr., 40 Eton Street, Springfield, Mass.

Can anybody send the secretary any information concerning the whereabouts of Brooks, E. L. Harris, Larkin, Curtis, Crannell, or Linehan?

The Yale University Press is soon to publish a collection of George S. Bryan's New England verses.

1901

W. W. EVERETT, *Secretary*,
76 Wister St., Norwood, Mass.

Dr. Herbert Pierrepont Houghton has recently been ordained to the priesthood in the Episcopal Church.

Dr. Houghton was formerly president of the Wisconsin Association of College Presidents and Deans. Since coming to Milwaukee, to take up his studies for the priesthood, he has been executive secretary for the Wisconsin Colleges Associated. He is now assistant at St. Paul's and director of religious education.

1902

S. BOWLES KING, *Secretary*,
672 Maple Ave., Winnetka, Ill.

The Boston *Herald* of November 28, 1921, in its column entitled "Talk of the Town" has this to say regarding Robert W. Maynard:

"Speaking of names, it is a curious fact that the two men closest to Frank Stearns bear a striking resemblance to each other—and in many respects are not dissimilar. They are Calvin Coolidge and Robert W. Maynard of whom we lately spoke in this column. Mr. Maynard has often been greeted as 'Cal.'

"Bob Washburn says that he first met Maynard on a ferry from Newport to Jamestown. He opened up the conversation. Washburn was twenty-two, and Maynard was a red-headed boy of eight. When they separated Bob asked the boy his name, and he replied, 'Robert Washburn Maynard.' Washburn says that anyone who has his name and looks like 'Cal' ought to succeed."

Louis R. Herrick, professor of Romance Languages at Cornell University, Mount Vernon, Iowa, writes that he will conduct a travel party through Western Europe during the summer of 1922. The itinerary will include Paris and the battle fields, Southern France, the Riviera, Rome, Venice and Florence, the Bavarian Highlands, the Passion Play at Oberammergau, Switzerland, the Rhine, Belgium, England, and Scotland. It will occupy eleven weeks from New York and return.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Elsie Prentiss Briggs, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. Loring Briggs, of Brookline, Mass., to Matthew Van Siclen, assistant chief mining engineer, United States Bureau of mines, Washington, D. C. Miss Briggs was graduated from Smith College in the class of 1918.

Robert W. Maynard has been elected a director of one of the largest banks in Boston, the Merchants National Bank. Mr. Maynard is president and general manager of R. H. Stearns Company of Boston.

An account of the Athletic Field recently presented to the City of Brockton in memory of Eldon Bradford Keith

will be found earlier in this number of the QUARTERLY.

1903

CLIFFORD P. WARREN, ESQ., *Secretary*,
53 State St., Boston, Mass.

Thomas F. Burke was married October 19, 1921, at Memphis, Tenn., to Miss Gertrude Egan of that city.

Marcus A. Rhodes was reelected, December 6, 1921, to the School Committee of the City of Taunton, Mass., for a term of two years. Mr. Rhodes has served on that committee for a number of years, and apparently with conspicuous satisfaction to the voters.

November 18, 1921, a daughter, Alexandra Ewen, arrived at the home of Alexander C. Ewen at Franklin, Mass. This is the first child of Mr. and Mrs. Ewen.

Stanley King is one of seven graduate members of the Executive Committee of the Inter-Collegiate Liberal League, organized at Harvard, but intended to include alumni and students of all the leading colleges and universities.

Kindly note the secretary's new address, where he is now practising law.

Rev. Paul S. Phalen, pastor of All Souls' Unitarian Church of Augusta, Me., has accepted a call from the Unitarian Church at West Newton, Mass., one of the largest and most influential churches of the denomination in New England. He has served the Augusta church for nearly ten years and has been successful and popular. He entered upon his new duties on February 1.

1904

PROF. KARL O. THOMPSON, *Secretary*,
11306 Knowlton Ave., Cleveland, Ohio

Mrs. Fayette B. Dow, who was before her marriage Miss Anne Lloyd Thomas of Denver, Col., died in Washington, D. C., on October 8, 1921. Mrs. Dow had attended the class reunion at Amherst and had won many friends for herself among the members of the class, who extend their sympathy to her husband.

Chester A. Porter, formerly vice-president of the Sacks Co., New York, has returned to Boston to be with the Spafford Advertising Company. Porter

was in Boston from 1911 to 1918 when he entered the service in field artillery. His present employment is with a different company, however,

A daughter, Carolyn Whitney, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Ely O. Merchant, of Dayton, Ohio, August 12, 1921. Ely is statistician for the G. H. Mead Paper Company.

Alfred F. Westphal has left the Buick Motor Car Company to become physical director at the Michigan School of Mines, Houghton, Mich., and secretary of a hardwood lumber company.

Letters have come back unclaimed from the following: F. Adams, R. C. Amidon, J. F. Dunleavy, E. A. Irvine, H. Le Bosquet, W. E. Manchester, F. B. Morse, S. M. Salyer.

John L. Clymer, now residing at 6215 Chabot Road, Berkeley, Cal., was recently reelected chairman of the Board of Directors of the Berkeley Red Cross for the ensuing year.

Layton S. Hawkins has been appointed by the United Typothetae of America as director of the department of education. Mr. Hawkins has been connected with the Federal Board for Vocational Education since its creation by Congress in 1917. In that work he had charge of the administration of the Smith-Hughes Act, through which an annual appropriation of seven and a half million dollars is made by the Federal Government for the promotion of vocational education in the United States.

Every state in the Union is now participating in this program. Mr. Hawkins has had a most valuable experience in organization and administration of vocational education on a national scale as well as an intimate acquaintance with the leaders in vocational education throughout the country.

Before entering the services of the government Mr. Hawkins was director of vocational education for New York State. Having had experience as a teacher in high schools, normal schools, college, and university, he is well versed in the science and art of teaching.

During the past year he has directed a study in the opportunities for vocational education in the hotel business for the American Hotel Association of the United States and Canada. His re-

port has been published by the association as a basis for the educational program.

Mr. Hawkins recently delivered an address before the annual convention of the Typothetae held in Toronto, October 17 to 21. In closing that address he said:

"It is the patriotic duty of every industry to make it possible for a young man to enter the industry and continue his education, to the end that he not only become a better workman but a better citizen. Yes, even farther than that, every national and international trade association should lend its influence to make these things obligatory through part-time compulsory education laws and apprenticeship laws.

"Education in terms of an honest trade and loyal citizenship is the surest means of industrial peace. May I not repeat, 'Man cannot get something for nothing,' and this applies alike to employer and employee."

1905

JOHN B. O'BRIEN, *Secretary*,
309 Washington Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

If you think you are busy, just listen to this. Writing of his work in the Cameroons in Central Africa, George Schwab says:

"I never would have believed that some day I would have to exercise all the functions of the professions and trades in one community. I am managing the workmen, running a farm, doing gardening, roadmaking, construction, carpenter work, boss mason and stone layer, brick maker, doctor, hunter, zoölogist, ethnologist, botanist, pastor, preacher, undertaker,—which has no connection with my M.D. practice—lawyer, settler of disputes, judge, photographer, merchant—we have to sell school supplies and keep a stock of things for the workmen's wages—traveller and explorer, director of schools and inspector for this field, school superintendent of the Mission, a job which recently made me hike over 700 miles to look at our work, disciplinarian, blacksmith, and a few other things, and trying to be a husband to my wife. This sounds like a fellow were vain and puffed up. Well, no, one has not time for that, one just gets plumb tired out."

It would be a splendid act for every man in the class to write to George Schwab on receipt of this issue of the *QUARTERLY*. His address is Sakbayeme par Edea, Presbyterian Mission, Cameroons, Africa.

A. E. Roberts, consulting and research chemist, is now located at 819 South Washington Street, Havre de Grace, Md.

C. Irving Peabody is now located in New York, in the insurance business, with an office at 514 Singer Building.

Ward C. Moon, superintendent of schools in Poughkeepsie, New York, is also interested in the problem of reorganizing the schools in the rural sections throughout Dutchess County and is serving on committees with this end in view. He is also a member of the New York State Legislative Committee which represents the public school superintendents of the state.

After six years' service at the Hygienic Laboratory of the Public Health Service in Washington, Dr. Mather H. Neill was detailed in November, 1920, to Biltmore, N. C. He is now serving a tour of duty as executive officer of the P. H. S. Hospital at Biltmore, which cares for about 350 disabled veterans of the World War, patients of the U. S. Veterans Bureau. He has recently been promoted to the grade of surgeon, which is equivalent to that of major.

Early in 1922 the Houghton Mifflin Company will publish "A Little Book of Society Verse," a companion volume to the Rittenhouse anthologies, by Claude Moore Fuess. In addition to his teaching at Phillips Andover Academy, Fuess is acting as Alumni Secretary for the school.

Rev. Fritz W. Baldwin, pastor of the Clinton Avenue Congregational Church in Brooklyn, has moved from Flatbush to 381 Clinton Avenue.

Charles R. Blyth reports the birth of a second daughter, Barbara, on April 7, 1921. His firm, Blyth, Witter and Co., is continuing its investment banking business with offices in New York, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Seattle, and Portland.

Frank S. Hayden of Wyoming, N. Y., was the Democratic candidate at the

November election for assemblyman from Wyoming County. The district has never been known to elect other than a Republican member, but Hayden's popularity is attested by the fact that he ran 500 votes ahead of his ticket. In fact, on the morning after election, some of the papers, including the *New York World*, announced that he had been successful.

Francis Chester Nickerson died very suddenly in Brooklyn on Friday, October 28, 1921, after an illness of only a couple of days. The cause of death was acute Bright's disease. He had never been ill a day in his life and up to the time he lapsed into unconsciousness a few hours before the end and was taken to the Bushwick Hospital, he did not know that he was really sick.

Devoted to his friends and intensely loyal to his College, he will be greatly missed by all members of the class of 1905. He could always be depended upon to attend the class dinners in New York and the reunions at Amherst. His remarkable powers of concentration are illustrated by what happened in 1908. At the time of the class triennial reunion he was to take his New York State Bar exams, but was persuaded to come to Amherst also. In order to stay with his classmates for as long a time as possible, he arranged to take the bar exams in Albany and reached that city on Tuesday morning, just in time. Exhausted from lack of sleep he began to doze and slept for an entire hour during the examination. Awakened, he assailed his task with grim determination and was one of only five to pass one of the severest examinations ever given in New York State.

He was the son of Rev. and Mrs. C. M. Nickerson of Lansingburg, N. Y., and was born in that city on June 1, 1886. He prepared for college at the local high school, passed his Harvard exams at the age of 14, and then because of his youth went one year to Albany Academy where Rev. Wilford L. Robbins, '81, interested him in Amherst and he entered the next year with 1905, the youngest man in his class.

At Amherst he took high rank as a student, winning many prizes and taking Phi Beta Kappa honors on the first

drawing. After graduation he taught for a time, studying law at night at New York University. As a lawyer he was making great strides at the time of his death, and his firm, one of the best in New York, gave him its most difficult problems to solve.

However, he always found time to devote to other interests. He was a member of New York's famous Seventh Regiment and was considered one of the five best shots in the regiment. He was also an active member of the Brooklyn University Club and the Crescent Athletic Club, served for several years as secretary of the Amherst Association of Brooklyn, and was a member of a well-known oratorio society, always having been interested in music. The funeral services were at Lansingburg, N. Y.

1906

ROBERT C. POWELL, *Secretary*,
Moylan, Rose Valley, Penn.

Edgar White Burrill has been conducting a series of Literary Vespers in the Town Hall in New York on Sunday afternoons. The aim is to present literature with a living message, to show how the best fiction and drama of the time reflect the problems of daily life and assist in their solution, and to stimulate the reading of books. Music by distinguished artists has been a feature at each of the vespers.

Phil A. Bridgman has accepted the position of head of the department of advertising and publicity of the American Optical Co., at Southbridge, Mass. He was formerly connected with the Manning Abrasive Co., Inc., at Troy, N. Y.

1907

CHARLES P. SLOCUM, *Secretary*,
109 Harvard St., Newtonville, Mass.

Edward T. Hall, advertising manager of the Ralston Purina Company, has been elected president of the Advertising Club of St. Louis.

Chilton L. Powell is one of the editors of the elaborate and definitive edition of the works of John Milton, which the Columbia University Press is soon to publish. He is preparing a text of the Divorce Tracts for the work.

1908

A. MAYNARD STEARNS, *Secretary*,
Box 71, Westwood, Mass.

James A. Sprenger is still with the Army of Occupation on the Rhine.

E. J. Mulry is with Ginn and Co., publishers, Boston, and travels for them through New England.

Harold Keith has just returned from an extended trip in Europe.

George E. Rawson's address is Provident Life and Trust Co., 30 State Street, Boston, Mass.

Frank Goodell is now associated with The Congoleum Company as a district sales manager. His new address is 174 East Person Street, Chicago, Ill.

A son, William Brooks Huffman, was born on July 29 to Mr. and Mrs. Rollie C. Huffman of Elgin, Neb.

1910

GEORGE B. BURNETT, *Secretary*,
Amherst, Mass.

Mr. and Mrs. Waldo F. Reed of Englewood, N. J., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Margaret Conkling Reed, to Raymond F. Gardner. Miss Reed is a graduate of Vassar, class of 1921.

Charles Scribner's Sons have published "The Enjoyment of Architecture," by Talbot F. Hamlin. The book is intended as a help to the appreciation of the beauties of architecture.

With his wife and the twins, Wilfred and Talbot, Jr., Hamlin is to sail for Shanghai next May. He will be in charge of the Chinese office of his architectural firm there. He expects to spend at least two years in China, and possibly may locate there for life.

John P. Henry is in the oil business in Shreveport, La. During the summer he played baseball with a professional team in the South.

1911

CARLETON B. BECKWITH, *Secretary*,
100 Woodland Street, Bristol, Conn.

Charles B. Rugg of Worcester has been elected treasurer of the Massachusetts Bar Association.

At the city elections in December, Roger Keith was reelected mayor of the City of Brockton.

A daughter, Mary Esther, was born on November 15, 1921, to Mr. and Mrs. George Way Williams, Des Moines, Ia.

Alfred H. Clarke, formerly of the St. Louis factory of the Bemis Brothers Bag Company, has been transferred to the Omaha factory.

A Christmas number of the *Leavener*, the 1911 class paper, was mailed to the members of the class on December 20.

Howard Haviland has received a license as a Christian Science practitioner. His professional address is 33 West 42nd Street, New York City.

Robert L. Bridgeman of Hartford has joined the organization of the George B. Fisher Co. of that city, insurance agents.

A daughter, Jane, was born on September 12th to Mr. and Mrs. Laurence W. Wood of Pittsburgh.

The following men have changed their addresses and should be addressed as follows: Thomas S. Cooke, Casper, Wyo.; Harold B. Cranshaw, 96 Berkeley St., West Newton, Mass.; Howard R. Haviland, 22 West 59th St., New York, N. Y.; John J. Lamb, 1027 Buena Ave., Chicago, Ill.; Edward H. Marsh, 28 Willow St., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Harry S. Miller, 763 Washington St., Newtonville, Mass.; George H. McBride, 73 Williams St., Orange N. J.; Major H. N. Rayner, Army and Navy Club, Washington, D. C.

1912

C. FRANCIS BEATTY, *Secretary*,
160 Front St., New York City

The engagement was recently announced of Merritt Corgett Stuart and Miss May Hunting Bruce of New York City. Her father, M. Linn Bruce, was former Supreme Court Justice and Lieutenant-Governor. She is a member of the class of 1922 at Vassar.

Howard F. Burns has opened his own office for the practice of law at 1010 Engineers Building, Cleveland, O.

Dorothy Vernon, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Vernon, was born in New York, October 6.

Harold G. Storke and Edward C. Mason have formed a partnership for the practice of law. Storke's office is at 150 Congress St., Boston.

Frederick W. Wesner was married to

Miss Anna M. Tafel on November 18, at Philadelphia.

Wilbur Farnham Burt, Jr., was born October 11.

Alfred B. Peacock, after several years spent in the Orient on behalf of the Paige Motor Car Co., will it is said, settle in Cleveland, Ohio, in the near future. The secretary is informed that Mr. and Mrs. Peacock have a son, born in November.

Edmund Brown, Jr., has resigned his position as examiner with the Federal Trade Commission, Washington, to become professor of Business Administration and head of the School of Business Administration at the University of Richmond.

Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Parsons of Binghamton, N. Y., have a son, born November 26. This is the fifth of the sons of members of 1912 born this year. May 1941 find them all cavorting about the Amherst Campus! Young Burt, Peacock, Cass, and Beatty are the others. It is to be hoped that the Misses Steber and Vernon will be in attendance at Smith College or Mount Holyoke at the same time.

F. S. Pease has for the third time listened to the call of the East and, with his wife, is now in Shanghai, China, as representative of an American silk company. Pease has resided for prolonged intervals in Java and Japan in the years since 1912, but came to Amherst for the Centennial and our reunion last June. His address is American P. O. Box 640, Shanghai.

Orwdy Tead is director of Business Publications of the McGraw-Hill Book Company. Tead also teaches Personnel Administration, Industrial Psychology, and Economics at the New York School of Social Work.

George Whitney has moved from Sanson St., Philadelphia, to Germantown, Pa. He may be addressed Care of The Heppie Co., 1117 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

1913

LEWIS D. STILWELL, *Secretary*,
13 W. Wheelock St., Hanover, N. H.

R. W. Westcott has forsaken the teaching profession and on January 1 became connected with the sales de-

partment of Bird and Son, paper manufacturers, at East Walpole, Mass. His address is 11 Beacon Street, Walpole. A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Westcott last fall.

The marriage of Louis G. Caldwell to Miss Irene Buysse of Pasadena, Cal., was quietly solemnized on the evening of October 30, at the home of the groom's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Caldwell of Oak Park, Ill. Dr. Barton, father of Bruce Barton, '07, was the officiating clergyman. E. C. Caldwell, '22, returned home to attend the wedding as best man. Louis G. Caldwell is now with the legal firm of McCormick, Kirkland, Patterson & Flemming. Mr. and Mrs. Caldwell are at home at 179 Linden Ave., Oak Park.

A. H. Bond is now in Syracuse, N. Y., doing construction work for the Lamson Company.

J. H. Mitchell is a member of the law firm of Brewster, Ellis and Mitchell, 500 Main Street, Springfield, Mass.

Harold V. Caldwell has been appointed secretary to the Director of Schools by the Cleveland Board of Education. He also continues for the time being to supervise safety work in the Cleveland schools.

1914

ROSWELL P. YOUNG, *Secretary*,
140 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.

Alfred E. Mallon is at present in Europe and has been there for some seven months past in the interest of his company, the Pillsbury Flour Mills Company of Minneapolis. He spent ten months of last year abroad in the interest of this company and his return to this country is somewhat indefinite.

George H. Wiltis, Jr., was married on October 8 to Miss Frances G. Howe of Albany, N. Y. They are living in Cortland, N. Y.

1915

LOUIS F. EATON, *Secretary*,
210 Ash St., Brockton, Mass.

Charles H. Houston was elected a member of the Editorial staff of the *Harvard Law Review* this year.

Max Bengs was married October 6, 1921, to Marguerite H. Donahoe of Baltic, Conn. Mrs. Bengs is a graduate

of Trinity College, Washington, and holds the degree of M. A. from Columbia. Jerry Mandeville, 1915, was best man at the wedding.

Davie Cutler will shortly move to Middletown, Ohio, to take charge of the sales at the Middletown factory of the Nashua Gummed and Coated Paper Company.

Rev. E. C. Garfield, of West Brookfield, Mass., has accepted the position of assistant minister in the Central Congregational Church of Fall River, Mass., and is now at work.

1916

JOHN U. REBER, *Secretary*
242 Madison Ave., New York City

Donald E. Hardy was in December ordered by Secretary Hoover to leave his work in Warsaw, Poland, where for two years he has been feeding thousands of children, turning over the administration to Mr. Rice, in order that he might go at once to Moscow, Russia, and take charge of the more pressing work there of saving children from starvation. He was chosen out of a hundred applicants for this new and responsible position because of his long and fruitful service in Poland. In addition to his regular work, Lieutenant Hardy has assisted in relieving the students of the University of Lodz who have been in want of the necessities of life, but have been unwilling to accept charity.

1917

DAVID R. CRAIG, *Secretary*,
6027 Walnut Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Frank L. Buckley is in the legal department of the U. S. Shipping Board at Washington, D. C. He is also the editor of the *Georgetown Law Journal*.

W. M. Miller is engaged in the stationery business with Brown, Lent, & Pett, Inc., at 110 William Street, New York City.

A. DeW. Mason, Jr., will finish his studies at the Columbia Law School in January, 1922, and will probably enter the law offices of Hornblower, Miller, and Garrison, 24 Broad Street, New York City.

The engagement of R. A. O'Brien to Miss Etta Patricia Phillips of Orange,

N. J., has been announced. They are to be married in April.

R. M. Fisher is practising law in Indiana, Pa.

R. Munroe, 3rd, is practising law with Watson & Freeman, 66 St. Nicholas Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The engagement of R. F. Moore to Miss Marjorie Reynolds of Brooklyn, also of Smith College, has been announced.

H. W. Schmid, who has been with the Equitable Trust Company since the war and who spent a year in the Paris office of that company as assistant *fondé de pouvoir*, was married in August to Mlle. Georgette Bernard of Nîmes, France. He returned to this country in October, and has returned to the home office of his company.

Alfred S. Romer has taken his Ph.D. degree in biology at Columbia University.

Charles Campbell Gard, son of Homer Gard, '88, died suddenly on October 25, 1921. He was born January 13, 1895, at Hamilton, Ohio. After graduating from the high school at Hamilton in 1913, he entered Amherst College where he remained for one year. He then took a special course in journalism at the University of Wisconsin, after which he returned to Hamilton and entered the office of the *Evening Journal*, going through the various departments in order to master the many intricacies of the publishing business. He enlisted in July, 1917, in Battery E, First Ohio Field Artillery; attended the Officers' Training Camp at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indianapolis, and on November 26, 1917, was commissioned 2nd lieutenant. He later volunteered from the artillery which was stationed at Columbia, S. C., to enter the aviation service. He was sent to Fort Sill and later overseas, where he saw service for over nine months in France and on the German front. After his discharge he returned to the *Evening Journal*. At the time of his death he was vice-president of the Journal Publishing Company and managing editor of the *Evening Journal*. He had planned to be married to Miss Helen Raymond of Wyoming within a few days, and was expecting to leave his office for a vacation on the day of his death. Death

came to him while he was sitting at his desk and apparently was instantaneous.

Though he left college at the end of his freshman year, Gard was always a loyal member of his class and his death will be mourned by the men of 1917 who were privileged to know him.

1918

GARDNER JACKSON, *Secretary*,
The Boston Globe,
Boston, Mass.

Malcolm P. Sharp of Madison, Wis., a second-year student in the Harvard Law School, has been awarded a Faculty Scholarship for distinguished work. In addition to his degree from Amherst, he received his M. A. degree from the University of Wisconsin in 1920.

Vaughn Cherukian has returned to Constantinople and has gone into business there.

When last heard from, T. M. Greene was teaching at Christian College, Lahore, India. He expects to work next year for a degree in Edinburgh University.

Philip Youtz and his wife are "Somewhere in China." The secretary would appreciate a correct address.

Clifford Young has entered the Auburn Theological Seminary at Auburn, N. Y.

Horace P. Stimson of Northampton is one of the 46 honor men in the three upper classes of the Harvard Medical School, and as such was awarded in January one of the honor scholarships.

Chester G. Seamans sailed for France on October 1, where he will study a year at the University of Toulouse.

The following appointments have been made to fill vacancies: Gardner Jackson has succeeded R. P. Kelsey as class secretary; W. W. Yerrall has been appointed the class representative on the Alumni Council to fill the place left vacant by H. F. Johnson.

Carl Ahlers has organized the Ahlers Produce Co. in Brooklyn, N. Y., and is the president of that company.

A son, Franklin C., Jr., was born recently to Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Butler of South Weymouth, Mass. Frank is with the Stetson Shoe Company.

G. W. Cornell, A. W. Bennet, and

W. W. Yerall, having passed the bar examinations, are now practising law in New York, Newburgh, N. Y., and Springfield, Mass, respectively.

J. B. Garrett who is an assistant in the Department of Biology and Public Health at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology was married on December 27.

Carter Goodrich is in the soft coal region of Pennsylvania, making a study of the labor conditions of the mining industry.

Don H. Kessler, after graduating from Cornell with a B. S. degree, has become associated with Harrier & Hall, landscape architects and engineers in Toronto, Canada.

Henry Little, Jr., is in the Graduate School of Princeton University.

A. R. Morehouse is teaching this year in the Department of Romance Languages of the University of Michigan.

E. W. Morehouse is assistant in Economics and engaged in labor research at the University of Wisconsin.

A glance down the roster of the class shows six men located in foreign countries.

Henry Ladd and Stuart Meiklejohn are doing graduate work at Oxford.

W. L. Thompson, after his marriage to Ginette Salles of Montpellier, France, has settled in Paris and is working with the American Express on a three-year contract.

1919

WALTER K. BELKNAP, *Secretary*,
425 Fifth Ave., New York City

Paul H. Ballou is in business at his home in Chester, Vt. He graduated from Yale last June.

William A. Burnett is learning all about the wholesale business with the E. R. Reputy Co., Omaha, Neb.

A son, Hugh Malcom, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Marcus Rodney Burr on September 27. Burr is with the Travelers Insurance Co. in New York.

A. E. Cavart is still with the American Chain Co., but his office, the Export Department, has been removed from New York to Bridgeport.

Charles R. Chase and Miss Helen Esray of New York were married in that city on December 24. Walter K. Bel-

knap was best man. Chase is with the Buick Motor Company, 110 West 76th Street, New York.

Pierre N. Lebrun is studying at Columbia, and upon the completion of his regular arts course will take up teaching at a boys' school.

Noble T. Macfarlane is with the Westinghouse Electric Co., 165 Broadway, New York.

F. Stacy May is instructor in Political Science at Amherst.

The ushers at A. Sidney Norton's marriage in October included Robert J. Davis, Halvor R. Seward, and David S. Soliday. Mrs. Norton and Mrs. Soliday were classmates at the National Cathedral School.

Ernest Mutschler writes from the University of Berlin, where he is taking advanced work in history as the Kellogg Fellow appointed for seven years at the last Commencement. He says that "the Rector has suppressed the Communist Student Group," and adds that "you should see the schooners they serve here, everywhere—even on the 'L' stations, at theaters, opera-houses, etc."

Roy Van A. Sheldon is studying sculpture in Paris.

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Southworth are the parents of a future class president, Theodore Coddington, born about October 1. Southworth is a salesman for the Buick Motor Co. in New York.

Frederick L. Yarrington is a salesman for the Chevrolet Motor Co. in New York City.

1920

DELOS S. OTIS, *Secretary*,
40 Vick Park A., Rochester, N. Y.

Roland A. Wood has been elected president of the Alumni Association of the Erasmus Hall High School in Brooklyn.

Delos Otis is teaching History and Civics at the East High School, Rochester, N. Y.

R. M. Keeney has been appointed instructor in English at the Bulkeley School, New London, Conn.

George U. Moran is taking a graduate course in engineering at Purdue University. His address is 24 Russell St., West Lafayette, Ind.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph E. Bailey have been receiving congratulations on the birth of a son, Andrew, born October 15, 1921.

Roland A. Wood has returned East and is in commercial art in New York.

On November 24 Samuel H. Jamgochian was married to Miss Armen Takvorian of New York City. They are at home in Easton, Pa., where Samuel is an instructor in sociology and modern European history at Lafayette College.

Alden M. Bartlett has resigned his commission of ensign in the Navy and is now in the accounting department of the Southern California Edison Co. His address is 1128 South Flower St., Los Angeles, Cal.

Clermont Cartwright is now with the National Bank of Commerce in New York City, as statistician and economist.

On October 22 occurred the marriage of Stanley W. Ayres to Miss Emily Streichenberg of Glen Ridge, N. J. Among the ushers were G. D. Haskell, W. M. Cowles, and D. S. Otis, '20. Mr. and Mrs. Ayres are living in Syracuse, N. Y., where Stanley is representing Dillon Read & Co. His business address is 202 Onondaga County Savings Bank Bldg.

Linley C. Happ is in the Cornell Medical School in New York City and lives at 473 Seventh Ave., Astoria, L. I.

Joseph W. Galligan is in the sales department of the Regal Shoe Co., Boston. His address is 84 Warren St.

On May 11 John L. Briggs was married to Miss Frances Marion Eamest of Dallas, Texas. John is with the Texas Bitulithic Co. Mr. and Mrs. Briggs are living at 3415 Throckmorton St., Dallas.

Cyrus D. Arnold is studying at the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration and is living at 4 Story St., Cambridge.

William H. Farwell is in the production department of the Bassick Co., hardware manufacturers in Bridgeport, Conn. He lives at the University Club.

E. M. Schellenger is in business in Philadelphia, Pa. His address is The Gladstone.

Sherman D. Shipman is at Amherst, completing his course which was interrupted by the war.

Edward P. Halline is doing newspa-

per editorial work in Madison, Wis. His address is 150 Iota Court.

John J. Hanselman is in the rate division of the American Telephone and Telegraph Co., and is living at home, 152 Midland Ave., Montclair, N. J.

Wilmot C. Townsend is at the Harvard Medical School and lives at 555 Huntington Hill, Boston.

Andrew N. Clarke is a bond salesman in New York City. His address is 177 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn.

Bernard W. Pritchett is a commission agent in Boston and lives at 53 Greenwich St.

Robert M. Keeney is teaching in New London, Conn., and lives at home, 23 West St.

W. C. McFeely is manager of the warehouse of the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co. in Springfield, Mass. His post office address is Box 1253.

The statement in the last issue of the *QUARTERLY* concerning George Haskell's occupation requires correction. He is an instructor in economics at Ohio State University. His address is 446 West 8th Ave., Columbus, Ohio.

Richard W. Maynard is in the lumber business in Beebe River, N. H.

Ordway Furbish is working in Cumberland, Me. His post office address is Box 37.

Floyd F. Crabbe is in the traffic department of the New York Ontario and Western Railroad, Grand Central Station. He lives at home, 17 Winthrop Terrace, East Orange, N. J.

Laurence E. Crooks is teaching at Worcester Academy, Worcester, Mass.

Hugh M. Andrews is teaching in Cornish, Me.

1921

WALDO E. PALMER, *Secretary*,
54 Salem St., Andover, Mass.

E. S. Parsons, Jr., is employed by the Philadelphia and Cleveland Coal Co., 615 Kirby Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.

A. L. Stauft is with the Bourne-Fuller Coke Co. of Uniontown, Pa.

F. E. Brooks is working in Chicago for the bond house of Halsey-Stuart & Co. His address is 1229 Oak Ave., Evanston, Ill.

E. D. Flood and K. R. MacKenzie

are with the Nonotuck Silk Co., and are living at 6442 Ellis Ave., Chicago, Ill.

W. J. Foster, Jr., has taken employment as a civil and appraising engineer. His address is 2 Douglas Rd., Schenectady, N. Y.

E. H. Smith is a student at the Blumel College of Natureopathy and is living at 97 Ann St., Hartford, Conn.

M. H. Smith is a chemist connected with the Pejepscot Paper Co., in Lisbon Falls, Me.

R. K. Metcalf is selling insurance for the Connecticut General Life Insurance Co. in Hartford, Conn.

H. H. Owen and F. J. Woodbridge are students at the Columbia School of Architecture.

The following members of the class

are students at the Harvard Law School: D. Whitcomb, G. P. Hall, R. T. Michelsen, and D. M. Higbee.

Spencer B. Black was married in October to Miss Amy Carpenter of Mansfield, Ohio.

W. E. Palmer is teaching mathematics and conducting the religious activities at Phillips Andover Academy. His address is 54 Salem Street, Andover, Mass.

Leslie S. Baker is working with the George Mathew Adams News and Picture syndicate.

D. P. Hatch is studying in the Hartford Theological Seminary.

Leon Friel is teaching mathematics at the East High School, Rochester, N. Y.

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LIBRI SCRIPTI PERSONÆ

JOHN M. TYLER, everyone knows, is Amherst's Professor Emeritus of Biology. His latest book, *The New Stone Age in Northern Europe*, is reviewed in this number of the QUARTERLY.

JOHN ERSKINE taught at Amherst from 1903 to 1909 and is now Professor of English at Columbia. He has edited Lafcadio Hearn's lectures, and is the author of several volumes of essays and poems.

WILLIAM A. NITZE is head of the Romance Language Department at the University of Chicago and editor of *Modern Philology*. He was a member of the Amherst faculty from 1903 to 1908.

HENRY CARRINGTON LANCASTER, Professor of Romance Languages at Amherst from 1909 to 1919, is now teaching at Johns Hopkins University.

PRESIDENT MEIKLEJOHN is now chairman of an association of twelve college presidents formed to carry out the principle of eliminating the seasonal coach from college athletics. The results of his address before the New York alumni are recorded up to the date of going to press by ALLISON W. MARSH, '13, of the Physical Education Department.

WALTER DYER, '00, writes of the new Phi Kappa Psi house with the knowledge of one intimately concerned in its planning and decorating.

ALBERT PARKER FITCH, who contributes an appreciation of the late Professor Williston Walker of Yale, is Professor of the History of Religion and Biblical Literature in Amherst.

REV. HOWARD A. BRIDGMAN, '83, is head of Lawrence Academy at Groton.

PROFESSOR J. MAURICE CLARK, '05, of the University of Chicago, was formerly a teacher at Amherst and is the son of a former teacher at Amherst.

HORATIO E. SMITH, '08, is Professor of Romance Languages at Amherst.



PRESIDENT AND MRS. HARRIS

AMHERST

GRADUATES' QUARTERLY

VOL. XI—MAY, 1922—NO. 3

PRESIDENT HARRIS AS ADMINISTRATOR

JOHN M. TYLER

PRESIDENT HARRIS was one of those rare specimens of humanity, a very healthy and human man. He was a practical idealist. His mental powers were all highly developed and well balanced. He united the cool head, the warm heart, and the strong will in a mind so symmetrical that it is impossible to select and describe its most prominent features.

His father was a man of business and affairs, his uncle a distinguished theologian; he was both combined, a man of universal interests. Nothing was foreign to him, provided it touched human life; he enjoyed subtle and knotty problems; he delighted in letting his quick wit play about the common, the homely, and the obvious in life. He was an Aristotelian Yankee seeking the golden mean; a man of uncommon common sense who could weigh evidence and values and size up a situation with rare clearness and sound judgment; one of the few whose advice is always sought before it is given.

He had an intuitive mind and always seemed able to "do the right thing at the right time without having to stop and think about it." His philosophy was a way, a path or direction of life. He was profoundly and completely religious, though he rarely talked about it,—a firm believer in the identity of morals and manners; virtue streamed from him, and he infected us.

He was full of sympathy in the very best sense of the word. He put himself in your place, met you on your own ground, appreciated and emphasized whatever was good in your opinions, always with a kindly quizzical smile at their inadequacy or distortions.

When he had developed your views, you were surprised at your own wisdom. With him to know all was not to pardon all, but his kindly humor took away all sting and harshness from his judgments. He was by nature a masterful man, and, though preferring to fulfil rather than destroy your schemes, when these were unwise or impracticable, he became a man of a very stout countenance, and went his way straight and unswerving. He possessed in the highest degree exquisite tact and that unfailing mark of a healthy mind, a keen sense and enjoyment of humor, which always bubbled from him as from a refreshing spring. I think he was what Mr. Chesterton would have called a man of good taste. He sampled life and thought. He did not care very much about the label on the bottle. He took a sip of its contents, tested it, and then swallowed it or "spat it out" with equal gusto, without any discussion or prolonged meditation. He became a connoisseur of thought and life. His books and sermons showed that he could frame a solid argument, and some of his short addresses in church and chapel were gems of thought and expression. But his addresses to alumni and undergraduates were usually disappointing to his friends, and he knew it. His favorite announcement at an alumni dinner was that the College was prospering, that everybody except himself was working hard and efficiently and should share in the credit for its prosperity. He always kept himself in the background in large assemblies. He shone in conversation with individuals and small groups.

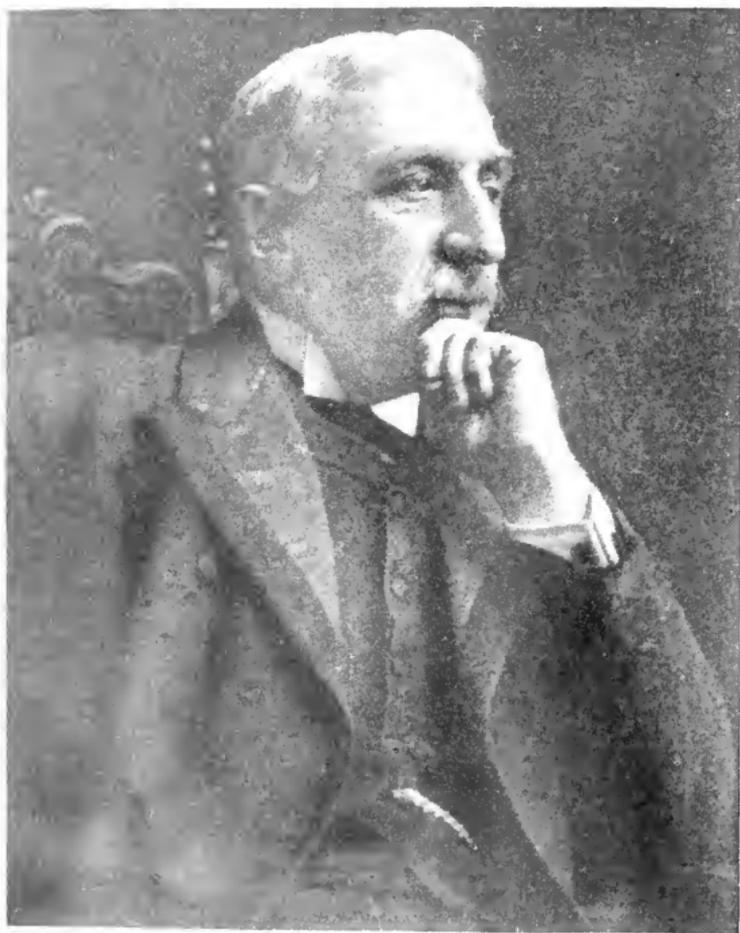
He came to Amherst from Andover Theological Seminary, where he and a little closely knit band of professors had carried the institution through hard and trying experiences. The worse the situation, the heavier the attack, the closer their shoulders, the better their response and reaction. In this little circle he had been leader and rallying point. He followed a similar policy at Amherst College. He preferred to lead rather than to govern, to guide rather than to rule. So far as he could he threw the responsibility upon faculty, undergraduates, and alumni. He guided with a loose rein, applying curb or spur only when it was absolutely necessary. The responsibility for the department rested largely on its head and leader. Committees—on administration, the curriculum, athletics and other activities—grew in power and importance. Membership was an honor and involved hard work. Administrative work was

planned and systematized. The curriculum was most patiently and diligently studied by a small group of able men. Before the end of his administration Amherst College had as good a course of study as any college in the country. President Harris trusted his heads of departments and his committees; he met with them, shared their thoughts and interests, and consulted with them. The professors had their own field of instruction and work, for which they were responsible. His field was broader, the education of faculty, undergraduates, and alumni by the "training of their sympathies so that they might love and hate in a right manner"—as Plato used to say—and work hard and unitedly for the best ends.

The faculty gained in interest, coöperation, and pride in the College. The undergraduates walked more circumspectly and erectly. The interest, loyalty, enthusiasm, pride, and feeling of responsibility of the alumni increased noticeably from year to year, and they inquired as never before: "What can we do for the College?" This spirit expressed itself in the organization of the alumni body with a Council, and a secretary with similar power of self-effacing, but most efficient, leadership. This resulted in the accomplishment of the impossible, in the Centennial Gift of \$3,000,000, and the enthusiastic loyalty and devotion shown at the Centennial Celebration.

We may well acknowledge that this policy of distribution of responsibility and democratization of the College was not altogether new or unheard of. It had been in the air, but President Harris deserves the credit for its wise application and realization. If so, the self-denying ordinance which characterized his administration was an important or essential part of it. A somewhat firmer and more insistent control might have led to even greater and better immediate results, possibly without injury to the efficiency of the training. He was often negligent of details, even of important ones, and this at times marred the results of his best efforts. His confidence was not often misplaced, but it was sometimes exaggerated. He owed much to the support of excellent professors chosen and appointed by his predecessor, President Gates. Like all leaders, especially in new fields, he made mistakes. But after all our best efforts to judge coolly, critically, and unsparingly of his work, it still remains true and evident that during his administration the

spirit of responsibility and of loyal coöperation increased steadily throughout the whole college body from year to year. The results of this growth, already evident, were far-reaching and point to an even more successful future. This is enough to give him a sure place in the grateful memory and affection of all Amherst men.



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Faintly visible text in cursive script, possibly a signature or name, located below the portrait.

FACULTY MEMORIES

[One of President Harris's remarkable traits was his ability to attract to the Amherst faculty young men of promise. No tribute to his memory, therefore, can be complete without a word from the younger faculty of his day. Readers of the QUARTERLY are indebted to Professors John Erskine of Columbia University, William A. Nitze of the University of Chicago, and H. Carrington Lancaster of Johns Hopkins University for the following notes of personal appreciation.—EDITOR.]

IT IS perhaps significant that though President Harris was a very reticent man, it is his personal and private character we have been thinking of since we learned the sad news of his death. Why should it not be so, when his interest in students and teachers was simple, direct, and human? Who ever opened their doors more delightfully to college boys, or indeed to all neighbors, than Dr. and Mrs. Harris? When I think of the President now, I see him in the beautiful Amherst house, in the quiet library, obviously at his best by his own hearth, and sharing with even the casual visitor something of the warmth of heart that always kindled in him when his well-loved wife and son were near by. One evening in that happy atmosphere might suffice to exhibit his striking traits—his whimsical humor, the casualness of manner under which he often hid either his love of fun or his deep emotions, and from time to time the revealing glimpse of a nature truly religious in the old personal sense, a rather startling glimpse of a soul much disciplined by life, under the habit of earthly courtesy walking humbly with God.

Remembering him best in his home, I find that my recollections of him outside are but supplementary illustrations of his character. His whimsical humor and his turn for taking things casually were the first aspect of him I met, and for a while, like many another of his friends, I found him rather baffling. I was just completing my graduate studies when I received from him a kind note suggesting that Amherst needed an instructor in English, and perhaps I might qualify. Would I meet him the following Friday at nine o'clock at the Manhattan Hotel? It was my first adventure with his handwriting, and being unfamiliar then with Amherst affairs, I thought the letter had been signed by George Morris. But a professor to whom I spoke of the letter set me right; it was Dr. Harris, he said, who in his Andover days used to preach very pol-

ished and distinguished sermons from time to time at Harvard. So I adjusted myself to the handwriting, and imagined to go with it a figure of clerical distinction which might naturally express itself in polished sermons. When I presented myself at the hotel on the Friday morning, no such clerical figure was in sight, and the clerk assured me that George Harris had not registered. "Try under M," I said; "it looks like Morris." But it wasn't under M. I stood around for a few minutes, wondering what had happened to the President, until a distinguished but not clerical looking man came briskly down the corridor with his brow lowered as though to look over imaginary spectacles, and I heard for the first time that deep New England voice which later was familiar in many kindly greetings. "Anyone called for Harris?" Before the clerk could answer I presented myself, and his cordial welcome emboldened me to explain at once that the hotel had lost his name. "Did you try Morris?" he asked with what I heard as a deep grunt, but which I now know was a chuckle. I admitted I had thought of Morris. "Ah, well," he said quickly, as though to dismiss a trivial topic, "it's probably Norris this time."

Our talk that morning, memorable to me for many reasons, must have covered all the details of the work he had for me, and must have enquired into my capacity to do it, but when I went home and told my people about it, I spoke chiefly of the President's kindness and tact. I did not tell, what I delight to recall now, the number of times he perplexed me with the sort of comments I had never met outside of Meredith's novels, little glints of possible satire which seemed aimed at somebody, perhaps at me. Of his clerical background there was not a trace; his obvious goodness of heart was human rather than professional. But as I rose to go he did make one equivocal remark on religion; he asked what church I belonged to, and when I said I was an Episcopalian, he nodded his head as though he expected no more of one so young, and replied, "Well, I've known some good men who were Episcopalian."

Probably I was not the only one who marked progress in acquaintance with Dr. Harris by increase in ability to understand his humor. From my last days in Amherst I recall a remark of his which seemed to startle some guests who had just met him, but which by that time I could enjoy with ease. We were in his music room, a number of us, and after the music Mrs. Harris suggested

that we go into the parlor where there would be chairs enough. He gave his inscrutable chuckle, and retorted, "Chairs enough here—too many people."

Many of us have thought often of the beautiful culture—abused word!—which fell on us like a spell when we entered the President's home. Young men and older men too, when they entered his door, found themselves at their best, not because he was President, but because he was himself. His devotion to Mrs. Harris, her admiration of him, their pride in their gifted son, their genuine love of boys and of all college things, their habitual delight in books, in music, in art, in fine manners, and in every grace of life—we felt all this as one influence and were better for it. The President used to say modestly that he was not a scholar. He was certainly not a specialist, nor wished to be, but he had a natural craving for what Arnold thought was the staff of the intellectual life, for the best that has been thought and said in the world. The love of fine things was with him not merely a means of grace, but grace itself; he seemed to hold that you live with great books and great ideas because you are already cultured, not in order to become so. He was too gentle to tell his faculty their faults, but he might have told some of us with justice that our pedagogy would come to nothing if our books were not, as his were, wedded loves and fire-side companions. After a lifetime among students and professors, he kept an unsophisticated delight in a new book; what Professor Tyler or Professor Genung had just written would be his first topic when you settled to a talk.

If he was not clerical in manner, he was yet, I think, a great pastor; he rose to any emergency of another's sorrow or need. I saw his face a few minutes after he had had to telephone George Plough's father that George had been drowned. I saw the same look on it when he conducted the funeral service over another boy who died at the College in the very promise of youth. I saw that look again in a faculty meeting when a boy was summoned before us for cheating, and the President, knowing him guilty, went to the door to take his hand and greet him and put him as much as possible at ease. I am recalling only what others have seen and will not forget—the profound sympathy and pity in his face, his love of his fellows, his knowledge of human weakness, his sense of the difficulty of life.

What his own inner life was he revealed with singular felicity in the memorial of his wife which he recently published for his friends, along with a similar tribute by his son. In the President's essay, as in his home, his personal traits are all illustrated, and for me at least, who knew him only during my six years at Amherst, many sides of his character are greatly illuminated. The whimsical, casual humor is in the account of his courtship and marriage, and under the humor we feel the deep sentiment. Knowledge of human sorrow is revealed, if words can reveal such a thing, in the account of his little daughter and her early grave. His attitude toward culture and education is intimated clearly enough in his devices to make readers out of his students at Andover. When he writes of Andover, and again of Amherst, he stops to describe the landscape and the view—deep lover that he was of beauty and of nature. And as he shares with us his memory of his home, the memory is not shadowed by bereavement; the sunlight is still in it, the personal happiness which he found always in his dear ones, and which set the tone of all life in his house. I fancy that the Amherst men who enjoyed as I did the hospitality of that house, will feel as I do that we were taught then things good to know and not likely to be forgotten.

John Erskine.

I WELCOME this opportunity to express my admiration of President Harris. As I remember him, across the span of over a decade, he brought to the administration of Amherst College two outstanding qualities: a sympathetic understanding of men, both young and old; and a democracy of the spirit, unusual in American college administrators. He was an American of the old school: sturdy, kindly, open-hearted, and simple. His understanding illuminated his relations with his faculty and his students, more through feeling perhaps than through ideas, but through an intelligent feeling in the sense of Pascal's great dictum, "Le cœur a ses raisons que la raison ne connaît point." And for the Amherst of 1900, what more useful quality could a president have possessed!

On a par with this, and intimately connected with it, was President Harris's sense of democracy. It was his personal side erected into theory. By means of it, he guided the policy of the College, administered its various details, and chose and directed the men

with whom he was associated. For it must not be forgotten that President Harris was a theologian to whom theology had become one of the open windows of the soul, through which one looked out on a wider culture, a broader humanity, a bigger vision of human affairs than mere scholarship and erudition can ever give. In my recollection it was a Golden Age in American college life, for the benignity of which President Harris was largely responsible. What he did for Amherst thus is recorded not in stone and brick, but, as it should be, primarily in the lives of her alumni and the ideals for which they to-day stand.

William A. Nitze.

IF I were asked to point out two traits in President Harris's character that particularly impressed the younger members of the faculty during the last years of his administration, I would select his thoroughgoing skepticism in certain matters and his robust faith in others. We knew that he had sowed his professorial wild oats by tolerating in a candidate for the ministry a belief in a second probation after death and thus bringing upon himself a trial for heresy. We liked a heretic, and we felt that we might from time to time be in need of the particular dogma he was willing to sanction. But we felt especially that what had moved him in this case, to the point of risking his professorship, was not so much his belief in this doctrine or that, but his essential kindness and fairness, his belief in the candidate, his unwillingness that a man should be sacrificed to an idea.

And it did not take us long to discover that he was quite as skeptical of schemes for educational perfection as he had been of scholastic theories of salvation. It was all very well for the faculty to legislate, change schedules, formulate rules, but he knew that real improvement must come from something more fundamental. So he would let us talk and plan, pleased to see such evidence of interest and of reflection, but quite ready to check us with his veto if we went too far. This, however, we never resented, for, though we often differed from him, we felt quite sure that he was trying to harmonize our views with what he conceived to be the good of the College, and that, if he at times saved the students from us, he was quite as ready to save us from over-zealous trustees or alumni, and we could all mention cases that would prove this point.

After all, at Amherst as at Andover, it was not a question of schemes or of dialectics. Conservatives and radicals, single probationers or double, might lie down together in his garden. At bottom he believed in us, as he believed in the students and in the alumni. He believed in friendship, in kindness, in manliness, courtesy, loyalty. He believed in Amherst and in all those who constituted the College. And he was always sure that among men of honor things would work out, if you gave them time. This doctrine he applied with unfailing tact, humor, sympathy, patience. He impressed us deeply and he won our affection, an achievement that I regard with an admiration that constantly increases as I become more and more familiar with the complexities that face a man in the difficult position he had been called upon to fill.

H. Carrington Lancaster.

FOR ATHLETIC DISARMAMENT¹

ALEXANDER MEIKLEJOHN

AN intercollegiate game is, or ought to be, a contest between the undergraduates of two competing colleges. It should be managed by undergraduates, coached by undergraduates, and played by undergraduates. Our national vice of over-administration has in all these respects robbed the games of their proper character. Our games are managed by outsiders, coached by outsiders, and, in a very real and lamentable sense, played by outsiders. For this the authorities of the college are largely responsible. In our games, just as in our teaching, we have said, "What the undergraduates cannot do for themselves we will do for them." And the result is in both cases rather pitiful.

Thirty or thirty-five years ago our colleges made what is for older people always a startling discovery, that boys are in danger of over-emphasizing sports. They thereupon took over the management of those sports to keep them within proper bounds. The favorite device was to set up Joint Boards of Control, on which faculty, graduates, and undergraduates were represented. To that and like forms of organization we owe most of the exaggeration of college sport. It has the authority and prestige of all the parts of the college or university. It becomes inevitably an independent body, representing all other bodies, and therefore subject to none. It has done in the way of enlarging the scope of athletic management what no undergraduate board would ever have dreamed of doing or being allowed to do. It has built Stadiums, Coliseums, Bowls; it has brought the gate receipts of a team for a season into the hundreds of thousands of dollars. In a word, it has over-managed our college games, has given them the money and the public place from which every other type of exaggeration inevitably comes.

In the second place, this over-management has given us over-coaching. In every college a staff of "outsiders"—so far as the game is concerned, graduates or non-graduates of the college—are brought in to take charge of the team. These men build up a system. In the hands of that system the players are puppets used in the conflict, with a like system elsewhere. If we have one coach,

¹ An address delivered before the New York Alumni Association on February 17, 1922.

Williams must have two; and then we, three. We will not allow our students to earn money by playing, because that would destroy the amateur quality of the college sport. But these outsiders, demanding for ten weeks' work salaries twice those paid to our best professors for a year—these outsiders make the rules of the games, dominate the play, and substitute for our games annual contests between themselves. This is what we get as the fruit of our attempt to keep the game of our students within proper bounds. As against it, surely, we must say that students should coach their own teams and win or lose their own games.

I should stop here to discuss for what teams coaching is or is not allowable, but the time is too short. Let me say simply that as genuine competition comes in outside coaching must go out. There is a difference between teaching and coaching.

And, thirdly, coaches and graduate managers in greater or less degree bring into the college outsiders, men who are in no genuine sense members of the college, to play on its teams. Here, again, are the fruits of our own wisdom.

I am not saying, or intending to say, that undergraduates have too much interest in their athletic games. My own impression is that their active interest is too little, rather than too great. They supplement our desire by preferring to their own the more "efficient" management of their elders.

I do not think that, on the whole, we play too many games, though in many cases the trips are far too long and expensive. One game of football in a week, two of baseball—this is not too much if the distances are reasonable. And the intercollegiate visiting is, or might be, both delightful and worth while.

I do not think the games should be made private affairs, the "public" being excluded. Just so far as possible it is desirable that we give to the people about us a chance to see good, spirited sport.

On the other hand, I do not think that winning teams really add to the repute of a college. A winning team does not indicate very strongly that a college is giving good education. And, in the last resort, the only worth while recommendation of a college is that it does give good education. There is much nonsense talked about other kinds of advertising.

Nor should I like to be understood as attacking the games or their importance in college life. Next to the studies, I should place

them as the determining and beneficial influences in the life of a college community.

But what I do say is that we, the college authorities, have fozzled our attempt to control and direct these games. It is time that we began to give them their freedom, demanding at the same time that they respect the rights of those other activities which we have in control. Good sport rests upon equal terms of competition, and so it is hard for any college to do much alone. But by coöperation we might work our way back out of the desert or the tempest. If only Harvard or Yale or Princeton, or all three, would call a conference and would announce the scrapping of boards of control, and especially of armies of coaches, the way to peace might be opened. If the way were found, I think we would all very gladly follow it.

THE AFTERMATH OF THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH

ALLISON W. MARSH

SINCE President Meiklejohn's speech on intercollegiate athletics at the New York banquet, which followed President Lowell's suggestion that "the proper place of intercollegiate athletics should be considered afresh," the developments have been very rapid. The comments which at once appeared were largely favorable toward the President's idea. The criticism was of two kinds. One or two athletic directors of the Middle West failed to understand the President's distinction between the teaching of games and the coaching of games and replied that the students could not coach their own athletics and desired expert instruction. This position was taken also by Professor C. W. Mendell, chairman of Yale's athletic board. Graduate Manager F. W. Moore of Harvard stated that the students could not handle the tremendous organization of athletics. President Meiklejohn then cleared the air again in his speech on March 27 before the Phi Beta Kappa Society at Yale. In this address he made clear his point that the games should be taught as other subjects were taught, but that coaching for and during specific contests should be eliminated. In answer to Mr. Moore, he remarked that the equipment and receipts should be handled by the college as the gymnasium or the laboratories, and the students should be free to receive the best teaching and to play their own games. We await with interest a discussion of these points, for here at last is the final step in making the valuable student games a real part of the educational program of the colleges and not something entirely outside of the curriculum. We are anxious to see if those who have talked so long about it are willing to take the step.

Meanwhile in the field of action there have been several conferences, but no results have yet been given to the public. Since Harvard, Yale, and Princeton made no move toward getting together, President Meiklejohn called a conference of the presidents of Williams, Wesleyan, and Bowdoin early in March, and later on March 21. The four presidents discussed the keeping of the games within the hands of the college. No definite steps were taken, but a larger

conference has been called to include several other New England colleges. Meanwhile the larger universities have begun preliminary negotiations. On March 25, three representatives each from Harvard, Yale, and Princeton met in New York. No statement was made, however, and another meeting is expected soon!

The day before this meeting the student editors of the *Harvard Crimson*, *The Yale News*, and the *Princetonian* declared a joint editorial football policy. The reforms suggested were: no practice before the opening of college, no intersectional games, joint committee to determine amateur standing, coach to leave bench during play, and the abolition of scouting.

Although there have been many murmurs over the organization of intercollegiate athletics, there have been few attempts to place them where the genuine values can be obtained. President Meiklejohn seems to have cleared the way for real progress.

THE NEW PHI KAPPA PSI HOUSE

WALTER A. DYER

YEARS hence the alumnus returning to Amherst will find the northern side of the Campus greatly changed. Houses on the south side of College Street, now occupied by members of the faculty, will very probably be removed, opening up a new approach to College Hill. Standing on the northern steps of Walker Hall, the alumnus will have an uninterrupted view of a superb, park-like section of the town, beautified with large trees and occupied only by fine fraternity houses, with a new Amherst Inn at the northwest corner of the square.

The latest addition to this vision is the new Phi Kappa Psi house. The new home of this fraternity, which formerly occupied a frame house on Amity Street, was begun nearly a year ago. Students took possession of their rooms soon after March 1, 1922, and the formal reception and dedication ceremonies will very likely have taken place before the appearance of this issue of the QUARTERLY.

Phi Kappa Psi has talked of a new house for a dozen years, but it was not until three years ago that the enterprise was undertaken in earnest. Generous promises of financial assistance came at that time from relatives of one of the members, Frank A. Myers, '21,—Mr. and Mrs. Frank A. Arter and Mrs. Louis E. Myers of Cleveland. Since then gifts have been received from Mrs. F. L. Taft of Cleveland and others, but the greater part of the money was raised among the alumni of the chapter, a very large percentage of whom subscribed, pledging sums ranging from \$2 to \$1,000.

Through a piece of good fortune, the Phi Kappa Psi Corporation came into possession, a little over a year ago, of one of the most desirable sites in town. On College (formerly Faculty) Street, facing the Campus proper, and next to the new Chi Phi house, stood a piece of property which had been looked upon with longing eyes. Great trees graced the broad lawns, and the grounds ran down to a beautiful ravine in the rear. On this property stood a square brick house, once the residence of President Julius H. Seelye of Amherst College, and then owned by the Seelye heirs. Just as the fraternity was about to arrange the details of building on another

site, word came that the Seelye property might be purchased, and Phi Kappa Psi lost no time in acquiring possession.

The old house was not torn down, but has been skilfully incorporated in the new, so that as much as possible of historic interest might be retained. The Seelye house, though not one of the oldest houses in Amherst, was one of the most interesting, as President Seelye was one of the most interesting and honored men who ever lived in the town. He was graduated from Amherst College in 1849 and married a cousin of William and Henry James. He studied theology, traveled, and preached, and in 1858 returned to Amherst as Professor of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy.

It was in 1866 that he built the house on Faculty Street. He was not then president of the College. The house was one of the more elegant mansions of the town, situated on a street of fine residences. It was a square, flat-roofed, two-story structure of brick, with lofty ceilings and large windows, designed in that style of the mid-Victorian period which, while it can lay little claim to grace or beauty, did somehow succeed in producing the impression of dignity and hospitality. In this house Dr. Seelye installed two antique mantels of black Italian marble, and here he established himself in a study that gathered to itself a distinct atmosphere of scholarship as the years passed.

In those days men went into the profession of teaching, as they went into the ministry, because they considered themselves called to a life of service, and when other calls came they were ready. There was a need, not peculiar to the last century, for men of brains and integrity in the Capitol at Washington, and Dr. Seelye represented his district in Congress from 1875 to 1877. He was chosen president of the College in 1876 and continued in that office until his retirement in 1890. During that period the brick house on Faculty Street was the presidential mansion. Many famous personages were entertained there and the old house was the scene of many brilliant gatherings. Matthew Arnold was one of the most honored of the guests. President Seelye (who, by the way, was a brother of President Emeritus L. Clark Seelye of Smith College) died in 1895.

There is one rather amusing story connected with the old house. The shape of the ravine at the rear, through which ran a brook, was basin-like, and at once suggested a pond. Dr. Seelye had a

simple dam constructed and flooded the ravine. The neighbors did not like this. The brook was a part of the drainage system and the water of the pond was odorous. In it were born millions of mosquitoes. Such was the respect in those days for a college president, however, that only the mildest protests reached his ears. Then his son-in-law, Professor B. K. Emerson, took the matter in hand. One day he stopped the President on the street with a request.

"Do you mind if I take a cupful of water from your pond?" he inquired. President Seelye had no objection whatever.

"Just a cupful; I should not want to take more," continued the wily son-in-law. The President became curious and asked what he wanted the cupful of water for.

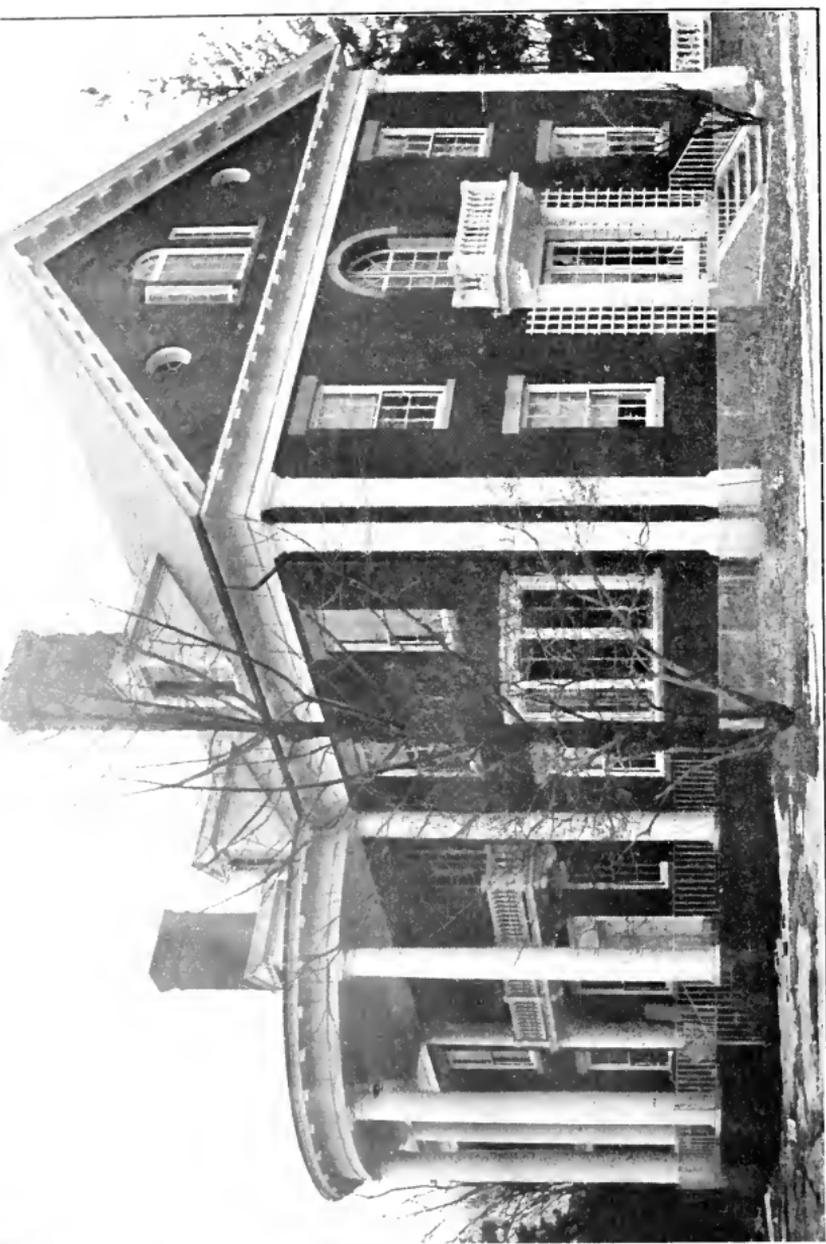
"I am conducting some laboratory experiments in relation to disease germs," explained Professor Emerson, "and I find that your pond contains more noxious bacteria to the cupful than any other water in this vicinity." It was not long afterward that the pond was drained.

Of such a nature was the historical atmosphere that surrounded the old house, and an effort has been made to preserve as much as possible of it in the new. Putnam & Cox of Boston were engaged as architects to solve the problem of enlarging and remodeling, and Albion B. Allen of Amherst as builder. Much of the old material was preserved, including all the fine old chestnut doors which are now hung in the studies. The new house was designed in a style calculated to suggest age, an effect enhanced by the surrounding trees.

It is a red brick house with white trimmings. While it was necessary to use a quantity of new brick, this has been hidden behind cornices and otherwise concealed. All that shows is old, and of a rich, dark crimson. Fortunately an additional supply was discovered in the foundations of the stable, which was to be torn down.

The lines of the old house have largely disappeared in the new. The ground plan was enlarged, a third story added, and a classic semi-circular portico planned for the west front. The following description is by Mr. Allen H. Cox, the designer:

"The design of the building was dictated by the old house with its beautiful setting. It at once suggested the development toward



THE NEW PHI KAPPA PSI HOUSE

the north which would leave the house, with its main axis north and south, facing a broad lawn, with trees beautifully framing it on the other three sides.

“Then there was the question of an uncovered eastern terrace (already there, but covered). A study of the plan proved this the best and most economical scheme. There were difficulties in arranging stairs and in bringing the building under one straight roof, but by taking the west front of the old Seelye house as a guide, with its excellently proportioned and spaced windows, and adding as much more to the north, incidentally incorporating the old kitchen ell in this part, we found we had not only the best plan but a very well arranged elevation. By covering the building with a straight roof with gable ends, and adding pilasters and a curved porch, the thing was done. We had to ventilate and light the dormitory for twenty men under the roof, and used as few and as small dormers as possible with casement windows to insure the maximum of air. The deep cornice was necessary for good proportion, and we had to lower the old house cornice level more than two feet to begin with.

“The building really justifies the use of as pretentious a motive as the circular porch, because of the splendid western lawn. We thought the great hall behind the porch was in no sense an anticlimax; it is larger than the porch and carries out the feeling of openness and dignity, which the tall porch suggests.

“We were fortunate in having the first and second stories of unusual height, and some of the remains of the old house were excellent in quality and splendidly built, such as the doors and other interior woodwork. We did the best we could with a rather ungraceful kitchen ell, transforming it into wash rooms, guest room, etc., and, of course, we inherited the rooms on the second floor of the old house. Where we could, we rebuilt chimneys, and added fireplaces wherever possible, doing everything with a view to economy of cost.”

An adaptation of the English Georgian style of architecture, often loosely called Colonial, has been pretty generally employed for the new fraternity houses and college buildings of Amherst, as being native to the environment and in harmony with the older buildings. The problem was largely one of securing harmony with the prevailing style and, at the same time, achieving something

distinctive and different. This has been accomplished partly by the main lines of the house, and largely by the two-story semi-circular portico, somewhat on the lines of the so-called Southern Colonial. Strict adherence to period style has not been sought outside or in, but rather a harmonious feeling based upon the styles of the late eighteenth century.

The accompanying photograph will serve better than any detailed description of the general appearance of the house. The south entrance was made secondary, partly because it had to be located on the comparatively narrow end of the house, and partly because the lines of the old house brought it too near the street for extensive treatment. Nevertheless, every effort was made to treat this south end as a secondary front rather than a mere end of the house. The broad dimensions of the west side presented the best opportunity for the use of the desired portico, which is the unique feature of the house, and which is much admired. This faces across the lawn toward the Chi Phi house. The old bay window was originally viewed with doubt, but was at last duplicated on the other side of the portico, furnishing a happy decorative and utility feature. These bays are less obtrusive than it was feared they would be, and serve to balance the picture. The fenestration of the gables is equally decorative. It might perhaps be noted that it was President Seelye's intention to add a third story some day.

The main entrance is from the west porch into a large hall, on the right of which, entered through a broad archway, is the big living-room, running the full width of the house, and entered likewise from the small south porch. To the left of the hall is the smoking room with its bay window, a first-floor study, lavatory, and conference room or guest room.

At the side of the hall opposite the main entrance an unusually beautiful stairway leads to the second floor, on which there are nine studies, many of them with fireplaces, and the main lavatory and showers. The studies accommodate two or three men each. The third floor at present is devoted to sleeping rooms.

Probably no fraternity house in Amherst has received more attention than the Phi Kappa Psi house in the matter of interior furnishing and decoration. It was at first hoped that President Seelye's study might be retained in its original form intact, but this proved to be impossible without spoiling the entire floor plan. His

study mantel and that in his dining room, however, were retained and moved into the living room, one on each side of the archway into the hall. These old mantels—much older than the original house—are of black Italian marble, with yellow veining. Though graceful in form, their sombre color presented a somewhat difficult decorative problem, but this has been successfully solved and the twin fireplaces are greatly admired. Mr. Cox, the architect, says of them: "The old marble mantels were really a find. It seems to me that nothing could have been better, as they are well proportioned for the room. Although there are two, they do not dwarf the wall they are against, but leave well proportioned panels above them."

An effort has been made to achieve a distinctive result, both in style and in color. Furniture, chosen partly for comfort and use, and partly for decorative effect, has been made to order in New York, the upholstered pieces being covered with high-grade tapestries, carefully chosen with reference to color and pattern.

Wall paper has been used throughout because of its great possibilities for securing effects of color and texture on the walls. The studies, which are furnished by the occupants, have been decorated with a variety of papers in which tans, browns, grays, and blues predominate. The woodwork is stained Adam brown.

The large living room has been papered in a soft putty color, with an unobtrusive pattern, which gives a light but subdued effect. The woodwork has been painted ivory. The furniture will be grouped at the two ends of the room, with the fireplaces as centers of interest, leaving a passage through the center from the arch to the south entrance. Davenport and easy chairs predominate, with two formal chairs with high carved backs in the Charles II manner flanking the entrance. The tapestry upholsterings are for the most part dark, blending with the black marble mantels. The lighting fixtures in this room are antique gold and black. The window draperies, not yet completed, will be of brocade, a dull blue on a putty colored ground, and Oriental rugs will dress the floor.

The decoration of the entrance hall was a matter of careful study, the committee's desire being to get away from the usual mahogany or white of the so-called Colonial hall. The woodwork, including the ornamental stair rail, the doors, and the paneled

wainscot, is of red birch, and has been given a warm neutral finish, with gray stain, shellac, and wax, through which the brownish color of the wood softly appears. Above the wainscot has been hung a deep blue and gold paper in grasscloth effect, and the draperies will match. This hall contains comparatively few pieces of furniture, chiefly grouped about the corner fireplace.

Two decorative features of particular interest help to lend distinction to the entrance hall. One is an antique mirror, something over a century old, which has been placed above the mantel. It is a good example of the Empire period, of finest French plate in three sections, in a frame of dark mahogany and gold leaf. It was formerly a part of the Wilbur Brooks Smith collection of antiques. The other feature is a rare seventeenth-century altar frontal from Sicily, about seven feet long, of unusual polychrome silk lace, mounted on gold silk. It has been loaned from the collection of Professor Edgar L. Ashley, of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, and has been hung on the broad wall space facing the main entrance.

The woodwork of the smoking room has been stained Adam brown, the draperies will be brown rep, and the wall paper is a brown and gold grasscloth effect. The furniture is of the Craftsman type. The so-called guest room will be used also as a conference room and as a dressing room for ladies on social occasions. It is furnished with day beds for the possible accommodation of guests at night, and light domestic furniture suited to the special needs of the room. The lighting fixtures in all the rooms, except the living room, are in antique gold.

During the preliminary and later stages of the enterprise a large number of the alumni of the chapter have taken an active part, including Walter S. Frisbee, '97, Henry R. French, '99, Frank L. Boyden, '02, Frank A. Cook, '02, George K. Pond, '04, James L. Gilbert, '05, and James B. Melcher, '09. During the period of actual building, Crescens Hubbard, '00, has served as president of the Corporation, Dean Blanchard, '16, as chairman of the building committee, and Ralph W. Wheeler, '06, as chairman of the committee on interior decoration and furnishing.

The old stable behind the house has been torn down and plans are under way for planting and beautifying the grounds. With its view of College Hill to the south, its wide lawn adjoining that of

Chi Phi, and its background of evergreens on the east, the Phi Kappa Psi house enjoys a setting surpassed by no other in Amherst.

THE AMHERST ILLUSTRIOUS

WILLISTON WALKER

ALBERT PARKER FITCH

THE death of Professor Williston Walker, Ph.D., D.D., LL.D., Amherst, '83, Professor of Ecclesiastical History at Yale since 1901, and Provost of Yale University since 1920, is recorded elsewhere in this issue together with the salient facts of a long and distinguished academic career. But it is fitting that the College, of which for twenty-five years he was a Trustee, and for twenty-two years Secretary of the Board, should also put on record some more personal appreciation of the man and its expression of sorrow at his loss.

Williston Walker was an admirable representative of that type of devout and learned New Englander, distinguished by sane and unassuming piety, substantial learning, and practical wisdom, which was produced by a now all but vanished order of society. He combined to an eminent degree the qualities of the thinker and the doer. He was a born executive, delighting in the skilful and constructive handling of large affairs, and he brought to their perplexing and difficult problems breadth and sanity of judgment as well as a wide and mature learning. True to his type he was not greatly interested in purely imaginative values, in audacious and unbalanced idealisms; his was the world of the honorable, the prudent, the sane, the kind, the wise. Williston Walker was neither the Prophet nor the Priest in his generation, he was one of the great Wise Men.

Thus in administrative tasks he was shrewd in his estimate of men, adding to that shrewdness the deeper insights born of a good and kind life; quickly able to find the common ground of agreement among opposing opinions and personalities; always working unobtrusively towards the efficient handling of large things. As a teacher he was informal in method, possessed of the happy power of provoking questions and debate within his classroom, always able to restate the abstract formulations of religious belief in fresh terms of practical experiences, so that his teaching was both sub-

stantial and brilliant. He held high rank as a scholar, probably the highest in this country as an historian of the Reformation, and particularly of Calvinism, in recognition of which fact the University of Geneva conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Divinity on the occasion of the celebration of the four-hundredth anniversary of the birth of Calvin.

But to those of us who had long known and honored him it is his personal qualities as a man and a Christian which are in the foreground of our thought of him. We remember the sanity and balance of his religious life—sturdy, steadfast, primarily ethical and intellectual rather than pietistic or mystical. He believed in the justice and goodness of God. He was not a man to be swept off his feet by new propaganda, nor was he a man who identified either religion with theological conservatism or character with the externals of piety. We remember his devotion to duty; he was a willing servant of the community, the church, Amherst, Yale, bringing to varied tasks a clear and just apprehension of moral problems, a sense of the values of high expediencies, an unflinching patience, and again that deep and native kindness, together with an unobtrusive generosity in dispensing material gifts.

It was this sanity and balance of heart and mind which appeared clearest in his more intimate personal relations. Here his qualities of sound judgment, unselfish and sensible goodness, constant and cheerful service of others, were most in evidence. His friends recognized and rejoiced in the sound scholar, the expert teacher, the practical man of affairs. But as we, mourning our loss, recall him today, it is as the friend who was generous in benefactions, a wise counselor, an honest man, a true friend, a humble Christian.

COLLEGE NOTES

THE football coach for the coming season will be D. O. McLaughry, former coach of the Westminster College (Pa.) eleven. Mr. McLaughry has for eleven years devoted his time to the game as player and as coach. He was a star tackle on the Michigan Aggie team in 1911, and at Westminster College where he played for the three years following he was a prominent factor in the success of the teams developed during the 1912-14 period. In 1917 he played professional football with the Massilon, Ohio, eleven. As coach he has spent much time studying the systems of play in use at Harvard, Yale, Princeton, and Syracuse, and the teams which he has developed at Westminster have been exceptionally strong. Last year Westminster made more first downs and scored more points against Washington and Jefferson than any other team. Mr. McLaughry has visited Amherst and is pleased with the prospects for a successful season next fall.

Amherst is to be represented at the Doshisha University, Kyoto, for the next two years by a member of the present senior class. From a number of men who desired to go, the committee in charge has selected Stewart B. Nichols of Elkhart, Ind. Nichols stands high in scholarship and has taken a prominent part in undergraduate activities during his course. He was elected to Phi Beta Kappa on the first drawing from his class, and has been managing editor of the *Student* and member of the Press Club and of the Christian Association cabinet. He was a member of the varsity tennis squad last year and is manager of the team this season. Last year he won the first Williston prize for showing the most improvement in physical development during his first three years in college. He is planning to study for the ministry after he completes his two years at Doshisha University. The sending of an Amherst representative to the college founded by Joseph Neesima, '70, is made possible by the successful campaign for funds conducted by the student body.

The phenomenal record of the swimming team of no defeats has

been broken this year by the loss of dual meets to M. I. T. and Dartmouth, but the team has concluded a highly successful season with six out of eight contests to its credit. Williams and Wesleyan were both defeated singly, but Amherst lost the triangular meet by the close score of Wesleyan 26, Williams 24, Amherst 22. Captain Damon, last year's national intercollegiate champion in the 50-yard dash, took first place in all but one of the 50-yard dashes and in all the 100-yard dashes during the season, establishing new tank records in both these events. He also swam as anchor man on the relay team, which lost but one race, and which either tied or broke four tank records. Bristol in the dive was a consistent point-scorer, taking six first places, one second, and one third. This year for the first time breast and back stroke events have been added to the meets.

At the end of the winter term the score in the Trophy of Trophies contest stood Williams 8, Amherst 4. Williams has won the cup for three years and must win it for two more to gain permanent possession.

After prolonged discussion of the Honor System Constitution in student meetings and in the press, no action was taken by the student body and the present constitution remains in force.

Dr. Henry Sloane Coffin, pastor of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church of New York City, lectured on "Christianity in Relation to the College Man" on three successive evenings last January. He came to Amherst under the auspices of the Christian Association. During the winter term the Association organized a series of discussion groups meeting every Friday evening, the Senior-Junior group with Professor Albert Parker Fitch, the Sophomore-Freshman group with Dr. Warren K. Green.

THE

Amherst Graduates' Quarterly

Published by *The F. A. Bassette Co., 53 Hillman St., Springfield, Mass.*
for the Alumni Council of Amherst College, Amherst, Mass.

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Published in NOVEMBER, FEBRUARY, MAY *and* AUGUST
Address all communications to Box 607, Amherst, Mass.

Subscription, \$2.00 a year

Single copies, 50 cents

Advertising rates furnished on request

Copyright, 1921, by the Alumni Council of Amherst College

Entered as second-class matter November, 1920, at the post-office at
Springfield, Mass., under the act of March 3, 1879.

Class Notes and other notices for the August Quarterly should be mailed to John B. O'Brien, 309 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., before June 25.

EDITORIAL NOTES

BY the death of President-Emeritus George Harris on March 1, and of Professor Williston Walker, Provost of Yale University, on March 9, Amherst is bereaved of two graduates whom it is proud to consider peculiarly its own. Both were by ancestry, breeding, and temperament essentially New England men, firm of fiber, sound and sweet to the core. Their careers were externally similar; both were born in Maine, graduated from Amherst, studied theology and taught in theological seminaries, and were finally called to posts of high administrative responsibility in academic life. Lucidity of thought, fineness of nature, firmness of will, generosity were common to both, but each had his own way of exhibiting these qualities. Professor Walker's instinct was all for clear-cut, decisive action, and he was ever ready to bear the brunt of action himself. President Harris preferred the path of indirection, guiding by tact, wit, and persuasiveness to the desired end. Harris in the reharmonizing of Amherst, Walker in the reconstruction of Yale, each found the place where his special qualities were needed and used to the full. Nothing is to be added to the rich fulfilment of their careers. It is much that the College may claim a part in the making of these men, that they served their

Alma Mater long and well, and that the memory of them is inseparably bound up with what Amherst is and shall be.

IN accordance with the motion passed by the Alumni Council at the November meeting, a committee of faculty and alumni is now engaged in formulating the details of the plan suggested by Mr. Robert A. Woods for making the intellectual resources of the College available to alumni. A preliminary bulletin announcing the details of the plan will be sent to all the alumni during the spring.

The plan as now outlined provides for (1) week-end conferences on special topics at the time of the fraternity initiations, just before Commencement, or at other times when alumni may conveniently come to Amherst, with the possibility that similar meetings may be held also at various centers throughout the country; (2) the publication of reading lists in various fields of study, with the further possibility of providing loan collections of books from the College Library at a nominal rental.

While the plan was under discussion the committee had the privilege of consulting Mr. Albert Mansbridge, Chairman of the World Association for Adult Education. Mr. Mansbridge, who was the inspirer and organizer of the University Tutorial Classes in England, is an educator with wide experience in adult education. Of the Amherst plan he said: "You are starting a plan which is fundamentally sound and which is not being attempted in any other college or university in the world so far as I know. If you fail in it, it will be your own fault. Two things are absolutely essential. First, you must find out the real interest of the individual alumnus, and second, having found that interest, you must give him in that field the very best there is in the world. . . . it is useless to bother alumni with things in which they are not interested. General leaflets are usually consigned to the wastebasket, but if a man's interest is in astronomy, a leaflet on astronomy will interest him. You should offer any subject which is really wanted. You should offer subjects only to those who are interested, and what you offer should be the best in the world. If you find there are twenty-five different interests, well and good; you have some data then to begin on. It may not be possible to meet in the beginning more than five of these interests, but the scope of your plan will

be apparent. . . . Let me repeat. You have a great idea which is fundamentally sound. Everything worth while starts in a small way. If your plan does not succeed, it will be entirely your fault, but I know it will succeed."

THE following letter, taken from the March number of "What the Colleges Are Doing," a leaflet issued by Ginn and Company, will interest all Amherst men who sat in Walker 7 between 1882 and 1916:

February 2, 1922.

Messrs. Ginn and Company,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Sirs:

A recent experience of mine may be of interest to you. Having withdrawn from active teaching and needing more shelf room for ever-accumulating books, I hit upon the plan of passing on to a colleague the store of volumes on rhetoric and composition that have been coming my way during the last thirty-five years, as one ambitious compiler after another has coupled his five per cent of individual method with the ninety-five per cent of common stock and offered the whole to the public as an original contribution. If I remember rightly, my shelves were relieved of almost ninety books. A student of educational history might learn from them the whole trend of teaching methods in rhetoric for a third of a century or more,—fads that found no footing or flourished but for a day; old and tried procedures masquerading under new names,—they are all there for edification and warning. One book among them, however, I did not part with,—the one that I made the basis of my teaching in freshman English, and that held its own against every rival through all the years that I gave the course. And I wish to give you this unsolicited judgment that in its combination of what, for want of a better term, I should call the philosophy of rhetoric with an application of principles that justifies its name, Genung's "Practical Rhetoric," which I began to use away back in the latter '80's, is *facile princeps* still. You are to be congratulated, surely, on having upon your textbook list a work that may not improperly be called a classic in its field. The worth of such a book is perennial,—the pleasure and profit it can bring both to teachers and to taught.

Sincerely yours,

Charles B. Wright,
Middlebury College, Middlebury, Vt.

THE BOOK TABLE

1869

Essays in Biblical Interpretation. By HENRY PRESERVED SMITH. Boston: The Marshall Jones Company. 1921. (The Amherst Books.)

Readers of the two earlier books timed to coincide with the centenary of the College, as they take up Professor Henry Preserved Smith's "Essays in Biblical Interpretation" will find themselves in a totally different realm of thought from that in which either of the other two books moves. It was probably intended by the projectors of this interesting series of publications that when completed it shall represent the wide range of inquiry and scholarship which sons of Amherst have covered. At any rate while President Meiklejohn chose to set forth his bold and alluring conception of the Liberal College, and Professor Genung, of beloved memory, portrayed with all the literary arts of which he was master, the nature and rewards of "The Life Indeed," Professor Smith has contented himself with doing a piece of work of the distinctly technical sort.

But what Professor Smith has done, he has done extremely well, and to the satisfaction of other experts in his own department. He has eliminated as far as possible minute and pedantic notations. He has generalized to good effect, and his book advances from period to period at a fairly swift pace because his emphasis is on the essentials rather than the details of his historical narrative. At the same time almost every page gives evidence of his learning and of his thorough mastery of all the highways and byways of the region which he explores.

The volume covers ground never gone over in precisely this fashion. Up to this time Dean Farrar's Bampton Lectures published in 1886, Professor Ladd's "Doctrine of Sacred Scripture," and Kemper Fullerton's "Prophecy and Authority" have been the books from which gleaners in the same field derived the most help. Professor Smith's book will not make these earlier volumes any less useful, but it supplements them in many important particulars and furnishes all the essential material for a right understanding of variations in the interpretation of scripture from the earliest days down to Pastor Russell, the most recent American "freak" in the field of biblical interpretation.

An illuminating chapter on Hebrew literary methods and the freedom employed by the compilers of the Old Testament books in ascribing passages and sections to this or that author prepares the reader for the subsequent fourteen chapters. Then comes a description of the ingenuities of the legalistic interpretation which obtained currency among the Jews prior to and contemporaneous with Jesus and of the subsequent triumph of allegory during the early Christian centuries, as illustrated in Philo of Alexandria and particularly in Origen, the greatest scholar of the ancient church who attempted to give some scientific form to the allegorical method.

Thus the reader is carried onward to the period when scholasticism began to be dominant in the church under the mighty influence of Augustine reinforced in a

later century by Thomas Aquinas. Luther's appeal from scholasticism and allegory to the plain sense of scripture is next set forth, and the period of reaction that immediately followed the Protestant reformation. From this point on Professor Smith traces the rise in the seventeenth century of a more historical view, the influence of pietism, and the germs of a strictly biblical theology.

With his eleventh chapter Professor Smith reaches a period well within the memory of many now living when the religious world was first startled by Bishop Colenso's epoch-making book, "The Pentateuch and Book of Joshua Examined." Another heretic of his day, the German scholar Wellhausen, now comes into view with his disturbing but widely influential view of the composite character of the historical books of the Old Testament. His personality and work Professor Smith throws into bold relief.

At this point Professor Smith pauses in his historical review to sum up the assured results of the process which he has been tracing. He arranges literature of the Old Testament in the following chronological order: (1) The folk-stories of the Patriarchs; (2) the works of the early prophets, Amos, Hosea, and Isaiah; (3) Deuteronomy; (4) Ezekiel; (5) the priestly stratum of the Pentateuch. The chapter entitled "Some Survivals" makes even clearer the composite character of the books ascribed to Moses.

Professor Smith brings his study to a close with a chapter on Apocalyptic Vagaries which proves the utter irrationality of fantastic interpretations of the Old and New Testament which have led so many good people throughout the Christian centuries to think that the world was coming to an end and that Christ was coming again at a certain definite date in their own lifetime. Would that the not inconsiderable and somewhat contentious group of Christians in our own time known as the "Fundamentalists" might take to heart the convincing argument of Professor Smith that such interpretations of Scripture are altogether untenable.

This third volume of the Amherst Books ought to make it easier for thoughtful and perplexed minds to believe in the Bible as a book of religion. It stimulates gratitude that so large a section of the Christian church has already moved on to a more rational, but not less reverent, way of interpreting and using Scripture. We could wish that Professor Smith had written one more chapter stating the principles which in his judgment underlie sound, intelligent, and helpful biblical exegesis. Some day in some form he may do this important piece of constructive writing. Meanwhile, this volume separates the transient from the enduring element in Scripture, the local from the universal, the inconsequential from that which is of priceless value, and in so doing it makes the uniqueness and the grandeur of the Bible all the more evident.

Howard A. Bridgman.

1873

The New Stone Age in Northern Europe. By JOHN M. TYLER. Charles Scribner's Sons. 1921.

Is it an impertinence for what Professor Emerson calls "one of those literary fellows" to review a work on anthropology? The offense in this case, if there be one, is palliated by the attitude of the author. Professor Tyler writes as the spokesman of Neolithic culture to the modern reader, scientific or otherwise, and his message is

immediate and human. Of his work he says: "I wish that this little book might play the part of a good host, and introduce many intelligent, thoughtful, and puzzled readers to the company and view-point of the prehistorian." Let specialists in anthropology, then, commend the work for its scientific competence, as many have already done. For an audience of Professor Tyler's former students, many of them as dimly aware as the reviewer that "Ethnogenesis parallels philogenesis," the book should be regarded from the standpoint of a mere general reader. And I may confess further that my real reason for undertaking the task is that, once having read the first chapter, I was unwilling to let the volume go out of my hands.

"The New Stone Age in Northern Europe" is a synthesis of the evidence respecting the condition of mankind in Europe between the end of the Glacial Epoch and the beginning of recorded history. Nearly all readers who began Mr. Wells's "Outline of History" got as far as this. The researches of the past two decades have made available an astonishingly large body of ascertained facts about the daily lives of Neolithic peoples, their dwellings, burial places, temples, industries, and trade-routes. It is possible to speak with some certainty of the origin and migration of tribes and to draw well-grounded inferences in regard to their customs, habits of thought, and religious beliefs. Professor Tyler reviews this material with perfect candor, cheerfully admitting hypotheses and guesses, but carefully labeling them so that they cannot be taken by mistake for facts. The resulting picture is far from complete, the chronology in particular being as yet largely undetermined, but a sufficient outline emerges to establish a conception of what men were like at the dawning of civilization.

The study of Neolithic culture is in itself arresting, but when it is related, as the prehistorian must relate it, however tentatively, to the curve of human development, it becomes absorbingly interesting. Two convictions offered by Professor Tyler remain to be digested when the volume is finished. I do not know that he first invented either, but he has enforced them in a way peculiarly his own.

The first is the conviction of an evolutionist accustomed to deal with the story of life in terms of hundreds of thousands of years. Stated simply, it is: That progress follows the line of greatest difficulty. The clam, the shark, the lizard, the cat succeeded too well in their special forms of adaptation to environment; they "exhausted their lead" and stagnated. Man's ancestors, on the contrary, were invariably the least hopeful forms of their epoch, the outcast and harried remnant, forced of necessity to grow a backbone, to breathe in air, to develop hands, to cultivate their wits. Let Professor Tyler state the contrast in terms of the ape-man and the cat. "There was very little in the appearance or structure of the ape-man to encourage great hopes for the future. The sleek, graceful, wiry, well-armed cats were far more attractive, promising, and thrilling actors on the world's stage. Why did not they progress, win the future, and insure that all the future meetings of art and learning should be held on the back fence? . . . They had largely or completely exhausted the possibilities of their special line of development; as cats they were perfect and could dominate the portion of the world in which as cats they were solely interested. This was an impassable bar to progress."

The application of this law of life to human history is: "The apparently dormant peoples and periods often prove in the end to have been those of most rapid advance," a doctrine which the wake-up-and-on-your-toes hustlers may with advantage put

in their pipes and fume over. The lesson, of course, has long been a part of the shrewd wisdom of the folk, as witness Cinderella. Or if one wishes a more literary illustration, it may be found in Shakespeare's picture of that over-adapted specialist in chivalry, Hotspur, going down before the universal genius of Prince Hal.

The second thesis of the book is determined by the view-point of the prehistorian. It asserts that: "Most of the germs, and many of the determinants, of our modern institutions and civilization can be recognized in the habits, customs, and life of the Neolithic period." The stolid peasantry of Europe has tenaciously held to customs and habits of mind learned before the dawn of history in spite of the great shock of Indo-European infiltration and all the more superficial jostlings of priests, conquerors, and pedagogues ever since. The mind of the peasant is the most important neglected fact in human history and in the present human situation. Only within the past century have we begun to appreciate the necessity of a sympathetic comprehension of it. But such exquisite studies of the modern peasantry as Knut Hamsun's "Growth of the Soil," and Louis Hémon's "Maria Chapdelaine" show that we are beginning to learn.

The final word on this point must be left to Professor Tyler: "The existence of our nation evidently depends far more upon the fundamental and essential, nay obvious, old and common human virtues of very common people than upon our art and learning, the shrewdness of our politicians and profiteers, the amount of our wealth and exports, our inventions or luxuries, the winning of an election, or the defeat of any party. In one word, . . . our chief business to-day is to continue the line of development clearly marked out by our benighted ancestors of prehistoric days—to exercise, develop and strengthen the best instincts and feelings crystallized out of millennia of experience; to see to it that they are expressed in the law and practices of the land and commonwealth; and that they are not smothered under a mass of inventions of yesterday and conventions of to-day. The fact that all this is entirely obvious should not conceal its importance."

I must retract the apology with which I began. Newton's "Principia," said Matthew Arnold, cannot be monopolized by the scientists; it belongs to literature. Similarly, Professor Tyler's book is not for the anthropologist alone; it is a book to be read by every living soul with literary enjoyment and to be pondered often as the counsels of wisdom.

George F. Whicher.

1888

A Plan for Railroad Consolidations. By JOHN E. OLDHAM. Published by Investment Bankers' Association of America. 1921.

We approach a new era in industrial strategy. Should Mr. E. H. Harriman be made aware that all the railroad systems of the country are to be parcelled out into systems on a plan formulated at the behest of the Interstate Commerce Commission by a Harvard professor, argued in public by all the interests concerned, and put into effect by due process of law,—if Mr. Harriman were made aware of this, he would probably turn in his grave like a teetotum. Yet the thing is logically inevitable—"indicated," as the doctors say. Since 1910 the level of railroad rates has been effectually controlled, and ever since that time it has been painfully evident that rates adequate for a strong road are not adequate for a weak one; that rates ade-

quate for the poor roads would be exorbitant for the bulk of the traffic; and that rates cannot be fixed for each road separately. It is also evident that poor roads are made poorer by lack of feeders, connections, etc.; hence the attempt, under the Railroad Act of 1920, to redraw the railroad map of the country so that an average return of five and one-half or six per cent in each region will leave no poor relations to starve.

In this new order of economic statesmanship, Mr. Oldham's plan stands as the most thoroughly worked-out of any that have come from private sources. He has carved out four trunk-line systems, one lakes-West-Virginia-tidewater soft coal system, two southern, five transcontinental, and one interregional system (the Illinois Central-Soo). He has consolidated all the New England roads and given them into the joint ownership of the four trunk lines, and he has also given into joint ownership a number of short lines which serve as important connecting links between regions. He thus creates thirteen independent systems in all.

This means a great deal of combining. By way of comparison one might look at the tentative proposals of Professor Ripley's report to the Interstate Commerce Commission. This is in the nature of an official report, and deals with the subject at much greater length than does Mr. Oldham. Here there are nineteen independent systems, seventeen of which have from one to three or four direct competitors. The New England roads and those of the Michigan peninsula are formed into regional monopolies; there is one more trunk-line system formed out of the Lehigh and the Nickel-Plate; there are two soft-coal roads instead of one; three southern systems instead of two and a hybrid, and two southwestern-gulf systems, which Mr. Oldham has merged with the transcontinental lines. In general it may be said that Mr. Oldham has gone in for the greatest possible equality in size of systems, while Professor Ripley pays less attention to exact equality of competing ability, and especially to size as an index of strength, and strives rather to keep as many competing systems as may be consistent with building systems that are strong enough to stand alone. In this respect Professor Ripley's plan is the more cautious, and probably the wiser from the public standpoint.

Mr. Oldham's plan is lucidly set forth. It includes a table of about seventy-five important cities (not counting those of New England) showing the number of competing railroad systems reaching each one. Yonkers, Paterson, Flint (Mich.), and Nashville are reached by one system only. Chicago is reached by every system, and St. Louis by every system except the soft-coal roads. A cursory canvass indicates that sixteen cities have two competing systems, eighteen have three, nineteen have four (to this number may be added the New England cities), and fourteen have five or more.

There are also tables showing mileage, income, operating expenses and taxes (not including maintenance, for Mr. Oldham distrusts these figures), character of tonnage, earnings per mile, and average rates. These figures indicate a surprising uniformity between the different systems, but one set of figures is lacking: viz., the percentage of net earnings on the investment, or on the "fair value" of the property. One need not quarrel too seriously with this omission, since the valuation studies of the Interstate Commerce Commission will soon give us more reliable data than are to be had at present. One of Mr. Oldham's claims is that the larger ones of the "weak" roads are weak only in being overcapitalized, and as overcapitaliza-

tion leads to padding the book showing of investment, the railroads' figures stand discredited to that extent.

What influence Mr. Oldham's plan may have had upon Professor Ripley it is not easy to estimate, and only time will tell what influence it will have upon the final outcome. Probably the favor it finds in commercial and financial quarters will be a fatal political handicap, much as the name of Aldrich doomed the recommendations of the National Monetary Commission. In any case the entire episode is a most unique departure in the history of the relation of our government to business, and of the banking profession to both business and government.

J. Maurice Clark.

1900

Dante: Poet and Apostle. By ERNEST H. WILKINS. The University of Chicago Press. 1921.

In the midst of the present-day discussions of the chemistry of the soul, of the relation of the ductless glands to personality, it is refreshing to turn to such an account of a great humanist as Professor Wilkins offers in the deftly-phrased chapters of this concise "introduction to the study of the 'Divine Comedy'."

The book consists of three lectures delivered at the University of Chicago and at Columbia University in 1921, the sixcentenary of the poet's death. On such an occasion analytical scholarship would have been untimely and honeyed eulogy an impertinence. Mr. Wilkins has achieved a finely dignified as well as sympathetic appreciation, which will make the lover of Dante reach for the "Commedia" on his library shelf with an especial enthusiasm, and which, in the case of the stranger to Dante's power, should kindle an eager interest.

In *The Years of Preparation*, the author gives a vivid impression of the surging, throbbing life of the community in which Dante grew to maturity, of the way in which his imagination was touched by Latin, Provençal, and Italian poetry, and of the spiritual beauty of his adoration of Beatrice. At length, after long scrutiny of the essential problems of human nature, this extraordinary realist and mystic arrives at the "clear and unified conception of human destiny" which he later presents in his chief writings. In *Dante as Apostle*, Mr. Wilkins, discussing the "Convivio" and the "Monarchia," but principally the "Commedia," brings to our attention the amazing contemporaneousness of Dante. As we examine the poet's doctrine of a world-state, his views of what we should now call the problem of academic leisure, his attitude toward the responsibility of those endowed with unusual intellectual power, an issue lately raised in the *New York Nation* by Barbusse and Romain Rolland,—in the presence of speculation of this character we realize how just is Mr. Wilkins' tribute to Dante's possession of "a vitality that transcends the years." In the last third of the book is a discussion of the poetic energy, the vision of the cosmos, the artistry, which the Florentine brings to the service of his apostleship.

Dante is so many-sided that partisan writers, lacking the perspective of Mr. Wilkins, easily find material for propaganda. One critic discovers in Dante's worship of the lady the germ of that eroticism which, in the critic's opinion, is becoming for western civilization a catastrophe. Another reactionary shows how Dante gives

proof, in the disaster of Ulysses, of the dangers of the *libido sciendi*. The twentieth-century political-scientist quotes the "Monarchia" to demonstrate Dante's sympathetic comprehension of democracy. The orthodox churchman sees the "Commedia" as the Christian epic *parexcellence*, whilst the rationalist approves of its author for having consigned various popes to hell. They are, all of them, wrong. Dante simply rises above these special pleaders. Clear away the circumstances and, as Mr. Wilkins admirably demonstrates, Dante stands out, a mighty figure, independent of all schools. No man has ever come nearer to the Pascalian ideal of touching both extremes of truth and occupying all the space between.

Horatio E. Smith.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

THE ASSOCIATIONS

NEW YORK

So far as New York was concerned, Amherst's Second Century received a first-rate send-off at the banquet held on February 17. Approximately four hundred alumni gathered in the Grand Ball Room of the Biltmore and enjoyed an evening of good songs, good food, genial entertainment, and splendid speeches.

Before the banquet and during the first few courses the negro quartet from "Shuffle Along," a popular Broadway musical comedy, entertained with some excellent harmony. Miss Helen Shipman, star of "Irene", received prolonged and enthusiastic applause after several musical selections, and an orchestra, composed of six younger alumni, Cornell, '18, Moore, '19, Kuesel, '20, Owen, '21, Born, '21, and Stahman, '22, furnished spirited music throughout the evening. Freddy Bale, '06, led the songs and cheers. Low, '17, Low, '20, Parker, '20, and Wright, '20, united their voices in some of the old favorites.

In the midst of the feast "Lord Jeff," Viscount Holmesdale, was ushered in and immediately captured by the 1912 table as the honored guest of the evening. Many of the balcony boxes were occupied by "alumni ladies." Of late years this has been a special feature of the New York banquets.

Herbert L. Pratt, '95, president of the New York Association, acted as toastmaster. Charles E. Mitchell, '99, president of the National City Bank, who was slated to speak was unable to attend because of illness. President Meiklejohn and Alfred E. Stearns, '94, principal of Phillips Andover Academy spoke on the athletic situation at schools and colleges. Charles A. Andrews, '95, representing the Boston Association, and William C. Esty, '16, representing the younger alumni also spoke. Eugene S. Wilson, '02, vice-president of the

American Telephone and Telegraph Company, presented an appeal for the formation of an Amherst Club in New York.

President Meiklejohn's address was widely quoted throughout the eastern states and movements are now under way in several colleges to carry out some of his suggestions as to the limitations of paid coaches in athletics. Taking pains to explain that he was not opposed to intercollegiate sport and that he did not believe athletics in colleges had been overemphasized, President Meiklejohn called for complete restoration of sport "played by undergraduates, coached by undergraduates, and managed by undergraduates."

CHICAGO

Rev. John Timothy Stone, '91, pastor of the Fourth Presbyterian Church of Chicago, was elected president of the Amherst Club of Chicago at its annual dinner, Friday evening, February 24, at the University Club.

At the same meeting Sydney D. Chamberlain, '14, was elected vice-president; Leonard M. Prince, '18, secretary; and E. C. Beach, '03, was re-elected treasurer. William E. Lewis, '00, retiring president, and George H. Lounsbury, '92, were elected directors for three years.

About sixty-five men attended the dinner, and listened with great interest to the report of affairs and prospects at the College, made by Professor Allison W. Marsh, '13. Other speakers were Frank M. Lay, '93, of Kewanee, Ill., and Messrs. Tubbs and Buck, principals of two of the large high schools in the Chicago district. Professor Percy H. Boynton, '97, of the University of Chicago, put forward some concrete suggestions for symposiums to be held following Commencement, along the line of the Alumni Extension courses

discussed in the QUARTERLY for February.

A quartet composed of Nichols, '21, Pratt, '10, Chamberlain, '14, and Nichols, '17, sang a number of selections, and Brown, '16, and Fraker, '17, got off a humorous musical sketch entitled "The Absent-Minded Professor."

BOSTON

As the principal speaker at the annual banquet of the Alumni Association of Boston at the Copley-Plaza Hotel on February 20, President Meiklejohn reiterated the view concerning collegiate athletics which he expressed before the New York alumni. He commented on the reply to his criticism made by Fred W. Moore, the graduate manager of athletics at Harvard, who held that it would be impossible for a large institution to abandon its highly developed coaching system.

"I can only say," President Meiklejohn said, "that I believe Mr. Moore admitted the situation I described would be ideal. I should like to see a conference where Harvard and the other large colleges would scrap their coaching machinery, but if they won't do it, let Amherst, Williams, Bowdoin, and the other small colleges see if they can't do something to improve conditions."

The banquet was preceded by a business meeting of the Association, at which the following officers were elected: secretary, Wadsworth Wilbar, '17; treasurer, F. F. Davidson, '20; member of Alumni Council for two years, Robert A. Woods, '86; members of the executive committee for three years, Robert W. Maynard, '02; Albert F. Noble, '05; Halvor R. Seward, '19. The executive committee will elect the president.

ST. LOUIS

What a trimming we gave West Point! They found that there were other institutions who developed sporting, manly, good red blood.

Those fellows had their meeting at the University Club, Saturday, March 18. We were there, too! Formal courtesies were exchanged and "then the fun began." Yelling of the old time variety! Singing such as was never heard before—and West Point admitted it. Speeches

by generals, colonels, captains of this war and by our own Colonel Armstrong and Colonel Robbins on opposite sides during the Civil War. The spirit or spirits ran high.

This most famous association, however, not only can, but does get serious. We are working hard on prospects and have three St. Louisians booked for next year. We have arranged an annual singing contest for an elaborate Amherst Trophy for the high schools. We have a Speaker's Committee and a Song Committee for publicity at the schools.

We were never more earnest than we are right now to see that Amherst spirit, Amherst traditions, Amherst's courage, Amherst's patriotism, Amherst's high moral plane are maintained.

Our meeting was complete with Mr. Armstrong and Mr. Robbins with us. Sixty years ago they fought each other, but the Amherst bond has united them.

Our hats off to West Point! They went down gallantly!

Here's looking forward to the big summer party Al Wyman has promised.

RHODE ISLAND

The Rhode Island Alumni Association held its annual meeting and banquet on March 20 at the University Club in Providence. Dean Olds was the principal speaker and gave an interesting talk on conditions at Amherst. The following officers were elected for the coming year: William B. Greenough, '88, president; George B. Utter, '05, vice-president; Ralph S. Anthony, '20, secretary and treasurer. About thirty-five men were present, which is a very good average, and everyone had a royal good time.

CONNECTICUT

The thirteenth annual meeting of the Connecticut Association of Amherst Alumni was held at the University Club, Hartford, on March 17. There were present forty-four alumni, including as guests, Professor William L. Cowles, '78, and four undergraduates.

An attractive triangular banner to be presented to the winner of the Farmington River Valley Baseball League was displayed by J. B. Woods, '05, chairman of the committee. A motion was made

and carried that the treasurer be authorized to pay a sum not exceeding \$15 to cover the expense of the completed banner.

The following officers were unanimously elected: President, Rev. S. A. Fiske, '97; secretary and treasurer, Hilliard A. Proctor, '13; executive committee, Dr. J. H. Biram, '04, R. H. Gideon, '13, and Rev. Frederick W. Raymond, '99.

While the nominating committee was out of the room, Toastmaster Pelton called on each man in turn and asked him to give his name and class and to tell something about what he was doing and why.

On a motion by J. B. Woods, '05, the president appointed three alumni and a committee to draw resolutions to be sent to the family of Professor Walker. Rev. Sherrod Soule, '85, Rev. Charles Thayer, '86, Rev. S. A. Fiske, '97, were appointed.

President Pelton as toastmaster called upon Lawrence Soule, '22, and Davenport, '22, for recitations. Mr. Pelton spoke for a few minutes and then introduced Professor William L. Cowles, '78, our guest of the evening. By request of the alumni Arthur F. Ells, '02, described the capture of Sabrina from the Litchfield jail by the even-class men. Songs closed a very enjoyable evening.

CENTRAL NEW YORK

The twenty-third annual meeting of the Central New York Alumni Association was held on December 30, at the University Club, Syracuse. After a fine, well-served dinner, the real feast of the evening began with Halsey M. Collins, '96, active as toastmaster. The nominating committee reported the following list of officers who were duly elected: President, Edwin Duffey, '90, of Cortland; vice-president, Frederick F. Moon, '01; secretary, J. Edward Banta, '80, of Syracuse; treasurer, Roy F. Bell, '07; members of the executive committee, I. F. Chesley, '83, I. T. Deyo, '79, James G. Riggs, '88, Walter R. Stone, '95, Edward D. Blodgett, '87, Percy M. Hughes, Jr., '16, T. F. Kernan, '11, and Halsey M. Collins, '96.

J. Edward Banta, '80, as the oldest alumnus present, spoke of "The College and its Faculty Forty Years Ago." James G. Riggs, '88, told about the

Amherst Centennial, and F. F. Moon, '01, spoke of "Amherst as Compared with Other Colleges I Have Known." Bradford West, '23, responded for the undergraduates. Professor George Scatchard, '13, represented the College. Thirty-two men were present.

NORTHERN OHIO

Amherst men of the Northern Ohio Association gathered together to the number of thirty in the University Club of Cleveland on February 23. This is one of the largest meetings that the Association records and indicates the increase of Amherst in the Ohio District and also the results of successive notices from the ready pen of the secretary of long years' standing. The star feature of the evening was the presence of Professor Marsh of Amherst, who stopped on his swing around the circuit in the Middle West and gave a breezy, up-to-the-minute, illuminating talk about conditions at Amherst today. In deference to the old time associations, as well as present friendships of the older classes represented, the president of the Dartmouth local association was present and brought greetings recalling the days of the Triangular League. Williams College, present as well as past rival in all things, also sent a representative who added much to the good fellowship of the evening. There was a lot of singing led by the song birds of the group, of whom the chief was Burns, '12.

Following the speeches there was considerable discussion over two matters, one of which was the Oberlin-Amherst game for next fall. A special committee was appointed to promote interest and attendance. The other matter was the Alumni Council proposal for a scheme of study for the alumni. The sentiment seemed to prevail that some scheme of bulletins would be preferable to a week at Amherst following Commencement. The Association, however, did not permit itself to come to any definite conclusion.

Owen A. Locke, '07, the retiring president, presided. The following officers were elected for the coming year: President, F. Q. Blanchard, '98; secretary, C. W. Disbrow, '94; representative on Alumni Council, C. K. Arter, '98.

SINCE THE LAST ISSUE

DIED

1861.—Rev. Sidney Crawford, on March 24, 1922, in Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 81 years.

1862.—Rev. Dr. Calvin Stebbins, on December 30, 1921, at Framingham Centre, Mass., aged 85 years.

1862.—Lucius Abial Furney, on December 11, 1921, at West New York, N. J., aged 80 years.

1863.—William Fessenden Merrill, on February 3, 1922, at Plainfield, N. J., aged 79 years.

1864.—Charles Warren Gray, in December, 1921, at Worcester, Mass., aged 78 years.

1866.—Rev. Dr. George Harris, President-Emeritus of Amherst College, on March 1, 1922, in New York City, aged 77 years.

1868.—Albert Barnes Mather, on February 22, 1922, at Fairfield, N. Y., aged 76 years.

1871.—Dr. Charles Emmet Walker, on November 8, 1921 (not previously recorded), at Redmond, Wash., aged 74 years.

1873.—Rev. Kingsley Flavel Norris, recently, in Buffalo, N. Y., aged 74 years.

1873.—Dr. Edward Mussey Hartwell, on February 19, 1922, at Jamaica Plains, Mass., aged 71 years.

1874.—Benjamin Franklin Brown, on February 21, 1922, at Fitchburg, Mass., aged 72 years.

1875.—Charles Arnd, on March 7, 1922, in Chicago, Ill., aged 67 years.

1875.—Harold Smith, on February 14, 1922, in Portland, Me., aged 68 years.

1876.—Robert Edward Denfeld, on December 22, 1921, in Duluth, Minn., aged 68 years.

1881.—James Perrott Prince, on March 28, 1922, in Springfield, Mass., aged 60 years.

1883.—Rev. Dr. Williston Walker, on March 9, 1922, in New Haven, Conn., aged 62 years.

1883.—Frank Ethridge Cotton, on December 29, 1921, at Malden, Mass., aged 60 years.

1883.—William Dwight Kirby, on December 31, 1920 (not previously

recorded), in Buffalo, N. Y., aged 61 years.

1886.—William Henry Poole, on March 12, 1922, at Fall River, Mass., aged 57 years.

1890.—Rolla C. Walbridge, on June 7, 1921 (not previously recorded), at Worcester, Mass., aged 54 years.

1893.—Lewis Thomas Byron, on February 6, 1922, at Hagerstown, Md., aged 51 years.

1901.—A. Foster Hamilton, on January 22, 1922, at Athol, Mass., aged 44 years.

1913.—Captain Robert Starkweather Miller, U. S. A., on January 8, 1922, at Camp Clayton, Canal Zone, Panama.

MARRIED

1902.—In St. Louis, Mo., on April 1, 1922, Ralph T. Whitelaw and Miss Paula Oertel.

1909.—In London, England, on December 14, 1921, Edward Heron Sudbury and Miss Gladys Wilhelmina Hanmore.

1916.—At Los Angeles, Cal., on June 28, 1921, Charles Burton Ames and Mrs. Phyllis Bleecker Powers.

1917.—At Bloomfield, N. J., on September 10, 1921 (not previously recorded), Theodore Ivimey and Miss Josella M. Vogelius.

1917.—In New York City, on October 27, 1921 (not previously recorded), Charles J. Jessup and Miss Isabelle Murphy.

1917.—In Chicago, Ill., on August 2, 1921 (not previously recorded), Carleton L. Bell and Miss Leona Marie Hener.

1917.—At Ypsilanti, Mich., on June 25, 1921 (not previously recorded), Benjamin S. D'Ooge and Miss Genevieve Breining.

1917.—At Somerville, Mass., on July 25, 1921 (not previously recorded), William A. Lewis and Miss Frances Mary Saunders.

1918.—At Wayne, Pa., on April 8, 1922, Allan Saunders and Miss Dorothy Lynch.

1918.—At Newton, Mass., on March 11, 1922, Jacob P. Estey and Miss Edith M. Tyler.

1920.—At Evanston, Ill., on November 12, 1921 (not previously recorded), Joshua M. Holmes and Miss Elizabeth Powers.

BORN

1901.—Barbara Tisdale Eastman, on November 25, 1921 (not previously recorded), daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. Keyes Eastman of Brooklyn, N. Y.

1902.—Meredith Newcomb Stiles, Jr., on January 18, 1922, son of Mr. and Mrs. Meredith N. Stiles of Buenos Aires, Argentine.

1906.—John Prentice Denio, on March 24, 1922, son of Mr. and Mrs. F. Winchester Denio of Boston, Mass.

1906.—Barbara Anne Lattimer, on January 15, 1922, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Gardner Lattimer of Columbus, Ohio.

1908.—A son, on January 27, 1922, to Mr. and Mrs. Paul Welles of Short Hills, N. J.

1909.—Ann Hatch, on November 29, 1921 (not previously recorded), daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles U. Hatch of Springfield, Mass.

1909.—Daniel J. Coyne, III, on Octo-

ber 31, 1921 (not previously recorded), son of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel J. Coyne of Chicago, Ill.

1910.—Ralph Robert Beaman, on August 15, 1921 (not previously recorded), son of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph H. Beaman of Ridley Park, Md.

1911.—Alma Fietsch Gormley, on December 28, 1921, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Gormley of Chicago, Ill.

1911.—John Humphrey Keyes, 2d, on December 8, 1921, son of Mr. and Mrs. John H. Keyes of Kansas City, Mo.

1911.—William Stewart Woodside, Jr., on January 31, 1922, son of Mr. and Mrs. William S. Woodside of Columbus, Ohio.

1913.—A son, early in January, 1922, to Mr. and Mrs. Philbin R. Orr of Acacio, Col.

1916.—Francis Robert Otte, Jr., on January 14, 1922, son of Mr. and Mrs. Francis R. Otte of Brockport, N. Y.

1917.—Carolyn Gray Baily, on February 25, 1922, son of Mr. and Mrs. G. Irving Baily of Chicago, Ill.

1918.—Deborah Vinal Jackson, on February 11, 1922, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Gardner Jackson of Boston, Mass.

THE CLASSES

1858

An impressive memorial service was held on the afternoon of February 12 in the edifice of the First Congregational Church, Oldtown, North Attleboro, Mass., when a tablet was unveiled to the memory of its late pastor, Rev. John Whitehill, who ministered to the congregation for more than fifty-two years. For some time previous to his death he appears to have held the record of having the longest continuous active pastorate over any Congregational church in the United States. In addition to his work in the ministry, Mr. Whitehill held many public offices, including two years as representative in the Massachusetts legislature.

The tablet was unveiled by a granddaughter, Helen Whitehill, of North Attleboro. It bears the inscription: "To the glory of God and in loving memory of Reverend John Whitehill, Minister to this people from 1869 to 1921. A

devout man and a faithful friend. To live in hearts we leave behind is not to die. Born Aug. 11, 1833. Died Aug. 30, 1921."

Dr. J. L. Mitchell, Ph.D., of Attleboro, spoke on "John Whitehill, the Preacher." Rev. E. E. Craig, of Attleboro Falls, gave a brief biographical sketch. George H. Lewis offered prayer. The music was especially sweet and appropriate. The congregation sang two of Mr. Whitehill's favorite hymns.

Among those present at the services were members of the W. A. Streeter Post, G. A. R., Attleboro, in connection with whose memorial day services Mr. Whitehill had delivered an address annually ever since 1873.

George Sumner Grosvenor, principal of the old Trenton Academy from 1859 to 1875, on November 25, 1921, received at the Grand Hotel de Russie, Geneva, Switzerland, the congratulations of a host of friends upon his good fortune in

attaining the age of ninety years. He is hale physically, unimpaired mentally, and with a personality perennially magnetic.

1859

Mrs. Ellen M. Hyde, widow of the Rev. Henry Francis Hyde, died on January 26 in Syracuse, N. Y., at the home of her daughter, Mrs. J. E. Banta, wife of J. Edward Banta, '80. She was in her eighty-sixth year. Mr. Hyde died in 1880.

1860

LEWIS W. WEST, *Secretary*,
Hadley, Mass.

After a fruitful pastorate of thirty-eight years in Saxton's River, Vt., the Rev. George F. Chapin has resigned, to retire as emeritus at the age of eighty-five. Coming to the parish in the prime of life he found it a mission field with less than three score resident members. He leaves it with a membership of over two hundred, an enlarged plant, an endowment and a record for benevolence the last year of nearly \$1500. Unremitting devotion to his work has always characterized his service. He rarely took a vacation. He has always had a strong hold upon the students of Vermont Academy.

1861

REV. EDWIN A. ADAMS, *Secretary*,
854 Lakeside Place, Chicago, Ill.

Rev. Sidney Crawford, 81 years old, a Congregational clergyman, who since 1917 had been living with his son, F. Stuart Crawford, '97, in Brooklyn, N. Y., died on March 24 in a local sanatorium. He was born on January 31, 1841, in Barre, Mass., prepared for Amherst at Monson Academy and after graduation was principal of Walton Academy for many years. After the Civil War he took a theological course at Andover and was later appointed to the board of visitors there.

He held pastorates in Fairhaven, Vt.; Green Bay, Wis.; Lyons, Iowa; Tampa, Fla., and Rutland, Provincetown, and Wayland, Mass. He was a trustee of Rollins College, Winter Park, Fla., and during the yellow fever epidemic at Tampa in 1887 with the aid of another clergyman, took charge of all the par-

ishes in the neighborhood. He retired from the ministry nine years ago.

Mr. Crawford was a member of the Alpha Delta Phi and Phi Beta Kappa fraternities. He is survived by his son, F. Stuart Crawford; a daughter-in-law, and two grandsons, one of whom is at Amherst and the other is preparing for Amherst. The late Rev. William Crawford, '57, was his brother.

1862

Rev. Calvin Stebbins, D.D., one of the most scholarly and forcible pulpit orators of the country, widely known for his knowledge of American history, and one of the most distinguished citizens of Framingham, Mass., died shortly after midnight, on December 30, 1921, at Framingham Centre. Death was brought on by the rigors of his advanced age.

Dr. Stebbins had not been out of his house since last June, when he attended the Centennial Celebration at Amherst College. It was there that he made his last public appearance. He pronounced the benediction at the final exercises and those who attended say he glorified the service by his eloquence.

For over twelve weeks Dr. Stebbins had been confined to his room and a week ago was compelled to take to his bed. Although the light of his life was glimmering, his mind, even though weakened by sickness, continued active, and almost up to the hour of his death his interest in his work remained alive.

Distinguished as a preacher and an historian, his life is an interesting narrative, filled with good works.

Dr. Stebbins was born in Hampden, Mass., on April 22, 1836. His early schooling was in the schools of that town, at Phillips Exeter Academy and at Williston Academy. At the latter school he was one of a band of young men, sixteen in number, who formed a friendship that continued throughout their lives.

The sixteen entered Amherst College and graduated in 1863. All were active in the college work and upon graduation followed different paths in life. Dr. Stebbins was the class orator and was also class secretary. He entered the Harvard Divinity School, from which he graduated and entered the ministry.

Others of the sixteen became lawyers and doctors and followed other pursuits, but wherever they went the friendships of their youth continued.

One was Mason Tyler of Plainfield, N. J., who later wrote the book "Recollections of the Civil War," and Dr. Stebbins contributed much historical data and assisted in the editing. Another was Mr. Dickinson of Amherst. All have now passed away and Dr. Stebbins attended the funeral of each one, excepting one man who died in Seattle, Wash.

When Fort Sumter was fired on, Dr. Stebbins was in Charleston, S. C. He later came north, but on many occasions visited in that section. He held pastorates in Unitarian churches of Marlboro, Chicopee, Lebanon, N. H., Detroit, Mich., Worcester and Framingham.

At Worcester he was very prominent as he preached at the First Unity Church where he had as parishioners the late Senator George Frisbie Hoar, Jonas G. Clark, founder of Clark University, Judge Thayer of Worcester, George Stearns of Chicopee, and others with whom Dr. Stebbins was very intimate and whom he numbered among his closest acquaintances.

In 1900 he came to Framingham and took charge of the First Parish (Unitarian) Church. Shortly after he took an active part in the bicentennial celebration of the founding of the town of Framingham, and the First Parish Church, through his efforts, was the scene of several historical meetings.

He retired ten years ago and devoted all his time to his historical and literary work, while still giving much study and time to his religion. He was for years a member of the Framingham Library Trustees and had been chairman of that board several years.

Always ready to voice his knowledge of history, Dr. Stebbins was called upon many times to speak before historical and religious gatherings. He took great interest in speaking before children in the public schools and many times delivered addresses at patriotic meetings.

When the late war came, Dr. Stebbins displayed a marked interest in preparedness and his speeches were an inspiration. Perhaps his greatest public appearances were during the war.

In the library, at his home, were hundreds of volumes and these were his inspiration as he read and re-read the works of the greatest authors. He was a great student of the Cromwellian period in English history and a lover and student of the works of John Milton.

Dr. Stebbins published many historical papers and sermons. He supplied many historical facts and dates to other writers, including his close friend, Edward Everett Hale. He also wrote several books, including the biography of Henry Hill Goodell, a classmate at Amherst.

Just as the QUARTERLY was going to press, news was received of the death on December 11, 1921, at West New York, N. J., of Lucius Abial Furney, aged 80 years. No particulars, however, are available.

1863

HON. EDWARD W. CHAPIN, *Secretary*,
181 Elm St., Holyoke, Mass.

William Fessenden Merrill, formerly vice-president of the Erie Railroad and of the New York, New Haven and Hartford, died at his home in Plainfield, N. J., on February 3.

Mr. Merrill was born on July 14, 1842, at Montague, Mass., and prepared for Amherst at the Punchard School in Andover. In 1866 he entered railway service in the engineering department of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy. From 1873 to 1875 he was resident engineer of the Erie at Buffalo, N. Y. Then for five years he was with the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw (now Toledo, Peoria and Western), consecutively, as assistant engineer, assistant to the receiver, and superintendent. From 1880 to 1882 he was general superintendent of the Wabash. The following year he was general superintendent of the Chicago and Alton. From 1883 to 1887 he was superintendent of the Iowa lines of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy. He then became general manager of the Hannibal and St. Joseph and the Kansas City, St. Joseph and Council Bluffs (both now a part of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy). In 1890, he went to the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy in a similar capacity and re-

mained in that position until 1896 when he was elected second vice-president of the Erie. In 1900 he became first vice-president of the New York, New Haven and Hartford and in 1903 retired from railroad service.

He enlisted in the Civil War in 1862 as a private in the First Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, recruited principally from the members of the Springfield arsenal. He soon rose to a second and a first lieutenancy. He was a member of the Military Order, Loyal Legion, American Society of Engineers, and many other organizations. He leaves his widow and two children, C. F. Merrill, '99, superintendent of the Lehigh and Hudson River Railroad, and Mrs. H. C. McMiller of Middleport, N. Y. The late James Griswold Merrill, '63, was his brother.

1864

Mrs. Janet Neil Pope, wife of William J. Pope, died in Boston on December 28, 1921, aged 73 years. Mr. Pope is a retired business man who was formerly identified with lumber interests in the state of Maine and Canada. Mrs. Pope had been an invalid for some years. She was a native of Quebec and is survived by her husband and two daughters.

The death is reported in December, 1921, of Charles Warren Gray of Worcester, Mass. He was 78 years old. No particulars have been received.

1865

PROF. B. K. EMERSON, *Secretary*,
Amherst, Mass.

John S. Runnells has retired from the presidency of the Pullman Company and has been elected chairman of the board.

1866

HERBERT L. BRIDGMAN, *Secretary*,
604 Carlton Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

In memory of Mrs. Ellen B. Parkhurst, wife of the Rev. Charles H. Parkhurst, the New York Chapter of the American McCall Mission, has launched a campaign for \$50,000 as a golden jubilee fund. Mrs. Parkhurst, who died last spring, was its president for many years.

Rev. George Harris, D.D., president of Amherst College from 1899 to 1912, died at his home in New York City on Wednesday, March 1.

Mr. Harris was born in East Machias, Me., April 1, 1844, being the son of George and Mary A. (Palmer) Harris. He prepared for college at Washington Academy in his home town, and entered Amherst in 1862, graduating in 1866. The next two years were spent at Bangor Theological Seminary and the following year at Andover Theological Seminary. On October 6, 1869, Dr. Harris was ordained to the ministry and became pastor of the High Street Congregational Church at Auburn, Me. From 1872-83 he was pastor of the Central Congregational Church at Providence, R. I., and in 1883 he accepted the appointment of Abbott Professor of Theology at Andover Theological Seminary, and later was chosen president of the faculty, holding that position until elected as president of Amherst College in 1899.

Dr. Harris was called to Amherst at a time when a strong, reliable executive was needed, and in his inaugural address he presented clear-cut views of the disciplinary and intellectual needs of the College. During his entire term as president, Dr. Harris kept these policies in view and continually labored energetically towards their fulfillment.

The College increased materially during Dr. Harris' administration, including the building of the Biological and Geological Laboratories, the New Observatory, the Pratt Natatorium and the remodeling of Barrett Gymnasium, Johnson Chapel, and College Hall.

Dr. Harris resigned in November, 1911, closing his service as leader of Amherst at the following Commencement. He was honored by election as president-emeritus of Amherst College.

Dr. Harris had received the degree of LL.D. from Dartmouth, Williams, and Wesleyan and degree of D.D. from Amherst, Harvard, and Yale. He was the author of a number of works on theological subjects. In 1873, he married Miss Jane A. Viall of Providence, R. I., who died a few months ago. He leaves a son, George, who has achieved notable success as a singer.

Dr. Harris had made his home in

New York since his retirement from the Amherst presidency.

Funeral services were held on Friday, March 3, in the chapel of Union Theological Seminary. Burial services were held in Providence, R. I., on Saturday afternoon, after a second service in the Central Congregational Church of Providence, where Dr. Harris formerly held the pastorate.

Professor William W. Rockwell of Union Theological Seminary, assisted by Professor George F. Moore of Harvard Theological Seminary, who succeeded Dr. Harris as President of Andover Theological Seminary, and Rev. Charles H. Parkhurst, who was a classmate of Dr. Harris, conducted the services. The chapel was filled by Amherst alumni and friends of the late Dr. Harris.

The bearers were President Alexander Meiklejohn and Dean Olds of Amherst College. Dr. Talcott Williams of Columbia, Rev. Arthur Gillett of Hartford Theological Seminary, Herbert Bridgman, Professor John Mason Tyler, Harold Pratt, Walter Damrosch, Marshall Kernochan, Charles R. Blyth, and Frederick Bale.

1867

PROF. EDWIN A. GROSVENOR, *Secretary*,
Amherst, Mass.

King Victor Emmanuel of Italy has conferred the decoration of Knight Commander of the Crown of Italy on William R. Mead of New York, president of the American Academy in Rome. The honor was bestowed in recognition of Mr. Mead's pioneer work in introducing Roman and Italian Renaissance architectural styles in America.

Mr. Mead is a member of the firm of McKim, Mead & White, architects, of New York. His firm drew the plans for the most notable structures in New York, including Madison Square Garden, the new Post Office, and the Municipal office building.

Rev. Payson Williston Lyman observed his eightieth birthday on Tuesday, March 7. Among the many gifts he received were eighty pieces of silver from the members of the Fowler Congregational Church in Fall River, of which he was pastor for several years

and jewelry from the Fall River *Evening News*, of which he was the chief editorial writer for more than thirty years. He also received a letter of congratulation from Governor Cox of Massachusetts.

1868

WILLIAM A. BROWN, *Secretary*,
9 Prospect Park West, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Albert Barnes Mather of Fairfield, N. Y., died on February 22 at the home of his sister. He was 76 years old. He was born in Fairfield in 1845 and prepared himself for college at the old Fairfield Seminary. At Amherst he was chosen orator of his class. After graduation he went directly to Meriden, Conn., where he was the first principal of schools in that city, and also acted as superintendent later, serving for thirty-seven years. At Meriden Mr. Mather was married to Miss Anna Wiley. After her death he retired from professional work and came back to Fairfield to take up his residence with his sister, with whom he has lived since 1917.

He was the oldest son of Jairus and Eliza Mather and the last of four generations of this family. His great-grandfather was one of the first settlers on the Fairfield hills. Mr. Mather was a man of sterling character, whose kind heart and pleasing personality won many friends and he retained them through life.

1871

PROF. HERBERT G. LORD, *Secretary*,
623 West 113th St., New York City

Dr. Charles Emmet Walker of Redmond, Wash., died on November 8, 1921. He was 74 years old. No information has been received regarding Dr. Walker or his career.

Professor Herbert F. Lord resigned in January from the staff of instructors of Columbia University as a result of paralysis. Professor Lord, who was one of the most popular members of the Columbia faculty, assumed in 1900 the first professorship of philosophy established at Columbia.

The late John W. Simpson, prominent lawyer and Amherst trustee, left an estate of \$2,665,894, of which \$1,637,126 was in securities.

1872

LYMAN M. PAINE, *Secretary*,
4224 Langley Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Dr. Otis Cary has an instructive and interesting article in the January number of the *Missionary Herald* entitled "Japan's Part in the Conference at Washington."

Rev. Henry H. Wyman, C. S. P., has recently published a neat pamphlet of twenty-nine pages, entitled "The Scholastic Philosophy Explained." Many authorities are cited, and his argument in support of the reasonableness of Revelation is well sustained. The volume is dedicated to the students of America.

1873

PROF. JOHN M. TYLER, *Secretary*,
Amherst, Mass.

Rev. Kingsley Flavel Norris died at a hospital in Buffalo, N. Y., during the winter. He was about to undergo an operation when he was stricken with a partial stroke.

Mr. Norris was pastor of the Congregational Church in Little Valley, N. Y., where he was highly esteemed and regarded. He had served the church there for about three years and had taken a great interest in the village activities. He was very popular in the community.

Mr. Norris had served nearly fifty years in the ministry, holding pastorates in New England, New York State, and in the West. He was born in Sodus, N. Y., on November 28, 1847, the son of Rufus F. and Louise (Kingsley) Norris, and prepared for Amherst at Phillips Andover Academy. He graduated from Andover Theological Seminary in 1876 and was ordained in 1877. His first pastorate was at Middleton, Mass. Ten years of his career were spent doing home missionary work in Minnesota, the Dakotas, Missouri, and California.

He married in 1883 Miss Ella M. Chamberlain of Billerica, Mass. She died in 1896. He is survived by his second wife and four children.

Following an illness that has extended over several weeks, Dr. Edward M. Hartwell, for some time secretary of the statistics department of the City of

Boston, died Sunday morning, February, 19, at his home, 24 Burroughs Street, Jamaica Plain.

Dr. Hartwell was a native of Exeter, N. H., where he was born May 29, 1850. He was the son of Shattuck and Catherine Stone (Mussey) Hartwell. He prepared for college at Lawrence Academy, Groton, and the Boston Latin School, and entered Amherst, from which he was graduated in the class of '73. Three years later he received his A.M. degree from Amherst, and in 1881 he was awarded a Ph.D. by Johns Hopkins. In 1882 Dr. Hartwell was honored by Miami Medical College of Cincinnati with the degree of M.D., and LL.D. was given him by Amherst in 1898.

During 1873 and 1874 Dr. Hartwell was vice-principal of the Orange (N. J.) High School, and for the following three years he was instructor in the Boston Latin School. He began his medical studies in Cincinnati with his uncle, Dr. William Mussey, a physician then widely known in Ohio. He was a fellow at Johns Hopkins in 1879 and 1880, later being an associate in physical training and director of the gymnasium at the university from 1883 to 1891. He became director of physical training in the public schools of Boston in 1891, remaining until 1897. Then a department of statistics was established in this city and he became secretary, holding the position up to the time of his death.

Dr. Hartwell was chairman of the Massachusetts Commission for the Blind from 1906 to 1908. In 1888 and 1889 he was special expert agent of the United States Department of Labor in Europe. Dr. Hartwell studied in Berlin, Vienna, and Stockholm, and made special investigations in hygiene, education, and statistics in Great Britain, Germany, Russia, and Scandinavia. He was a member of the Boston Society for Medical Improvement, American Statistics Association, St. Botolph Club, Twentieth Century Club, and Puddingstone Club. He was a member of the Medical and Chirurgical faculty of Maryland and the Eliot Club of Jamaica Plain.

Dr. Hartwell was also a writer. He made some translations from Swedish,

and wrote numerous pamphlets, articles, and reports upon physical training, school hygiene, and the condition of the blind. He also contributed papers to the publications put out by the United States Department of Labor, the United States Bureau of Education, National Municipal League, and the American Statistical Association. As a result of his studies in Berlin, Vienna, Stockholm, and Moscow, Dr. Hartwell became an authority in many lines of historical and scientific research.

While abroad as the special agent of the United States Department of Labor, Dr. Hartwell was married in London on July 25, 1889, to Miss Mary Lactitia Brown of Baltimore, Md. She survives him with two daughters, Mrs. Arthur Edward Hartwell of Houston, Tex., whose wedding took place about a year ago; and Miss Kathleen Ellen Hartwell; also a son, George W. B. Hartwell of New York City.

1874

ELIHU G. LOOMIS, Esq., *Secretary*,
15 State St., Boston, Mass.

Unique is the record of Supreme Court Justice Isaac N. Mills of the Appellate Division, Second Department, New York State, who was formally retired this year because of reaching the age limit, after twenty-seven years on the bench. During that time it has never been necessary for him to sentence a man to death. Says Judge Mills, "I am thankful to be able to say, while I had no conscientious scruples against capital punishment, no man was ever convicted of first degree murder in my court. I probably tried twenty cases where first degree indictments were found, but it so happened no jury ever convicted one of these of first degree murder. I tried three cases where there had previously been first degree convictions which were set aside by the Court of Appeals."

Judge Mills received much attention by trying at White Plains the first suit brought to test the sanity of Harry K. Thaw, who shot Stanford White, after Thaw was lodged in the Mattewan State Asylum for the Criminal Insane. Judge Mills found against Thaw, who afterwards brought more *habeas corpus*

proceedings in the Ninth Judicial District.

A testimonial dinner to Justice Mills was given to him by the citizens of Mount Vernon, N. Y., on the evening of March 7. Judge Mills has lived in Mount Vernon ever since he graduated from the Columbia Law School in 1876. He served from 1893-95 as County Judge of Westchester County; represented the County in the State Senate from 1901-2; was elected Justice of the Supreme Court of New York in 1906 by the unanimous vote of the Republican and Democratic parties and reelected for a full term in 1920, though it was evident that he would have to retire at the end of 1921. Since May 15, he has served as Associate Justice of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court to the date of his retirement. He has now been appointed official referee by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, Second Department.

Over four hundred men and women of Westchester County, including practically all of the county officials attended the dinner, and among the tributes paid to him the most notable were those of Hon. J. Addison Young, Williams, '88, Associate Justice of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of New York, Second Department, and of Hon. Edwin W. Fiske, mayor of Mount Vernon. Among the Amherst men present were Collin Armstrong, '77, president of the Westchester County Chamber of Commerce, Arthur M. Johnson, '92, Percival Schmuck, '94, and J. E. Merriam, '96.

Benjamin Franklin Brown, president of a Bag Filling Machine Company and member of the Fitchburg (Mass.) School Board, died at his home on Tuesday, February 21, aged 72 years. For ten years his company held the government contract for making and filling the little bags in which the free seed distribution is made by Congress.

Mr. Brown was born in Lowell, Vt., on December 8, 1849, the son of Joseph and Catherine (Scott) Brown. He prepared for Amherst at the Fitchburg High School. After graduation from college he taught for a number of years. He was a teacher in the Fitchburg High School until 1881 when he went to Athol where he served for two years. The next

two years found him at Montpelier, Vt., and for five years thereafter he lived in Boston.

In the meantime, however, he had been working on an invention and in 1890 he was ready. He then organized the Brown Bag-Filling Machine Company, for the manufacture and operation of a machine for filling and sealing up a flat paper bag automatically. He became its president and general manager. The new concern prospered and soon became one of the important New England industries.

Mr. Brown was married on July 12, 1880, to Miss Zepherine Normandin of Milford. She died in 1907.

While in Amherst Mr. Brown was a member of the famous six-oared crew which broke and still holds the inter-collegiate record. Mr. Brown had been very active during the last few years of his life in matters pertaining to Amherst College. He has been working earnestly for the construction of a road through Pelham which would put Amherst upon a through road between Northampton and Boston and give enough auto travel to make it possible to support a large hotel there. He was a member of the Committee of One Hundred for raising the Amherst endowment of three millions and worked diligently in that matter also. He was a liberal-minded citizen of Fitchburg, always prompt to aid every good work. He showed wonderful will power in standing up against disease through a course of years which would have broken down an ordinary man. He had five critical operations within the last ten years.

1875

PROF. A. D. F. HAMLIN, *Secretary*,
850 West End Ave., New York City

With the recent deaths of Charles Arnd and Harold Smith, the first break has been made in the surviving half of the forty-eight who graduated in 1875. Twenty-six have left us; twenty-two are still living.

Charles Arnd, familiarly and affectionately called "Dutch" by his classmates, was born at Bernhard Bay, N. Y., on January 26, 1855. He was thus only sixteen when he entered Amherst fifty-one years ago, but he was the oldest of three who entered at the

same time. Though small of stature he was wiry and muscular, and rowed on the freshman crew in the famous inter-collegiate regatta at Saratoga in 1872. Immediately after graduation he sailed for Europe, where he was joined shortly afterward by Mayo-Smith and Vinton.

He spent two years in the study of law and philosophy in the Universities of Berlin, Heidelberg, and Paris, and on his return to the United States entered the law-office of McMaster and Parkhurst at Bath, N. Y., which had been his home town during his college course. A year or two later he moved to Chicago and was for some time associated with Thompson and Bishop, Amherst graduates practising law in that city. In 1880 he was appointed City Justice of the Peace, as a result of which he was always known among his friends and acquaintances as Judge Arnd. How long he held this office the class secretary does not know. From 1880 until his death he lived in Chicago, engaged in the practice of his profession. During the last few years he was connected with the Chicago Title and Trust Company and had his office in their building at 69 West Washington Street.

Judge Arnd was a man of most genial and kindly nature, greatly beloved by all who knew him. He kept up to the end his interest in athletics, and was an active member of the Chicago Athletic Club. He was never married.

Mr. Arnd died on March 7.

Harold Smith was born in Warren, Me., April 19, 1853. He prepared for college, I think, in the Portland (Me.) schools, and began his college course in Bowdoin College. At the end of his sophomore year he came to Amherst, entered the class of '75 as a junior and graduated with the class. He studied law, but after a few years of legal practice he turned to business and was for some years engaged in book-publishing in Chicago. He returned to Portland in 1900, and entered into the service of the Portland Machine Co., with which he was connected until his death.

Mr. Smith was a man of a quiet, retiring nature, attending strictly to business and mixing little with men and affairs. For many years he was in a precarious state of health, which contributed not a little to his preference for quiet and even

solitude. He was never married. In his last letter to the class secretary he wrote: "I have had a fair amount of work and ease without harassing dignity; more happiness and comfort than I deserved, and fewer sorrows than most persons nearing three score and ten." He had nearly completed his sixty-ninth year, when he died on February 14 of this year.

1876

WILLIAM M. DUCKER, *Secretary*,
299 Broadway, New York City

Robert Edward Denfeld, for thirty-one years superintendent of schools in Duluth, Minn., and a prominent Mason, died suddenly at his home on December 22, 1921. He caught a cold three days previous, but his condition was not considered serious until an hour before his death. It is believed that the cold developed into acute pneumonia.

Mr. Denfeld was 68 years of age last June 29. He was born in Westboro, Mass., in 1853, the son of Franz and Margaret Denfeld. After his graduation from Amherst he became principal of the Peters High School in Southboro and later at Needham, Mass., where he remained until 1881, in the meantime getting his master's degree at Amherst. He then went abroad and on his return studied law at the Boston University Law School.

After being admitted to the Massachusetts bar he went to Minnesota in 1884. At the time, he was on his way to Montana to practise law, but he stopped off to see a friend in Minneapolis and was persuaded to become superintendent of the Mankato High School. At the end of that year, however, he had gained such a reputation there that he was called to Duluth as superintendent of schools and remained in that position until 1916, making a record during the long years of school development that is regarded as most remarkable. It has been said that he made the school system of Duluth and in the making performed a masterly job.

After leaving the Duluth schools he spent a year traveling in the West and then accepted the superintendency of schools at Austin, Minn., to substitute for the regular superintendent who had joined the United States service. In

1919 the young man returned and Mr. Denfeld became one of a group of field workers for the Bureau of Education at Washington, D. C. Later he returned to Minnesota as chairman of the committee on Masonic research and lecturer for the Grand Lodge.

He was one of the most prominent Masons in Minnesota and had held many offices in the organization, being grand master of Minnesota Masons in 1914. He was also regarded as one of the leaders in educational work in the United States. In 1907 and for nine years thereafter he was president of the Minnesota State High School Board, an appointment by the governor, and in that capacity he is reputed to have done probably more than any other individual in bringing the high schools of Minnesota up to their present high standard. He was an active member of the National Educational Association and at one time its secretary.

1878

PROF. N. NORMAN GARDINER, *Secretary*,
187 Main St., Northampton, Mass.

On February 3 Henry P. Barbour, president of the Long Beach (Cal.) Realty Board, presided at the 16th annual banquet of the board, which was attended by 350 enthusiastic partisans of Southern California. Two weeks before, at the State Convention at Oakland, Mr. Barbour won the silver cup offered to the delegates for the best five-minute speech on their home town. To this exploit many of the speakers referred at the banquet.

In the *New York Age* for December 3, 1921, appeared an informing article by Charles H. Moore on "The Causes of Lynching and the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill." Negroes were strongly urged to support the bill.

Rev. Stephen A. Norton, D.D., of Woburn, has been elected president of the Boston Congregational Club.

1879

PROF. J. FRANKLIN JAMESON, *Secretary*,
1140 Woodward Bldg.,
Washington, D. C.

Rev. D. Augustine Newton has resigned the pastorate of the Congrega-

tional Church at Reading, Mass., after a service of eleven years. He was formerly for twenty-five years pastor of the Congregational Church at Winchester. The resignation takes effect on May 2, the anniversary of his installation at Reading.

Dr. Charles Skeele Palmer, consulting chemical engineer of Pittsburgh, Pa., and formerly connected with the Mellon Institute of Pittsburgh, addressed the engineering students of the Carnegie Institute of Technology of Pittsburgh, on March 29, "On Faith in the Order of Nature,—Invention is a Part of It."

1880

HENRY P. FIELD, ESQ., *Secretary*,
86 Main St., Northampton, Mass.

Miss Annie T. Allen, who died recently of typhus in Asia Minor, was a sister of Rev. Edward P. Allen. She was the most prominent woman educator in Asia Minor and was for a time the Near East Relief director in Angora and representative of American interests.

Mrs. Edward W. Bemis of Chicago has been elected County Commissioner for Cook County. She is the first woman to hold an elective office in the history of the State of Illinois.

Major J. B. Bisbee's address is 815 Pine Street, Michigan City, Ind.

The First Presbyterian Church of Brooklyn, N. Y., of which Rev. L. Mason Clarke, D.D., is minister, recently celebrated its Centennial Anniversary. Dr. Clarke made an historical address.

Louise Bardwell Field, daughter of Clifton L. Field of Greenfield, was married February 25 to Dr. Lewis W. Allen of Greenfield, Mass.

Rev. George H. Cummings is now pastor of the Central Congregational Church of Dracut, Mass. His address is 1636 Bridge Street, Dracut, Mass.

Charles H. Libbey has moved from Scotland, Conn., to Barnstable, Mass.

1881

FRANK H. PARSONS, ESQ., *Secretary*,
60 Wall St., New York City

James Perrott Prince, one of the leaders of the Hampden County bar, died on Tuesday, March 28, at his home in Springfield, Mass. He was sixty years of age.

Mr. Prince was born in Rockport, Mass., on June 7, 1861, the son of James and Eliza (Tarr) Burns Prince, and prepared for college at the local high school. After graduating from Amherst he read law in Boston and was admitted to the bar in 1884. For twenty-five years he practised in Boston before moving to Springfield.

He was fond of yachting and for many years his vessels won prizes in amateur races at Gloucester. He married in 1885 Miss Anna E. Hodgson of Chelsea and is survived by her, two daughters, and one son, Samuel H. Prince, '11.

President Harding has reappointed Henry C. Hall of Colorado as a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Mrs. Mary Lord Thorn Dickinson, wife of Rev. Charles H. Dickinson, D.D., died at Calhoun, Ala., on January 30. Interment was in Northampton, Mass.

Frank H. Parsons, lawyer and trustee of the Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn, has been elected a director of the United States Title Guaranty Company.

1882

JOHN ALBREE, ESQ., *Secretary*,
535 Old South Building, Boston 9, Mass.

Rev. Roland Cotton Smith, D.D., on a recent visit to his former parish, St John's Episcopal Church, Washington, D. C., was given a reception and presented with a large silver loving cup containing about \$5,000 in gold.

Dr. George W. Washburn of Boston was one of forty-seven Massachusetts relief workers in the Near East to receive decorations in January in the Council Chamber of the State House. The medal was awarded by the National Near East Relief Committee.

1883

WALTER T. FIELD, *Secretary*,
2301-2311 Prairie Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Professor Williston Walker, Ph.D., D.D., LL.D., provost of Yale University, died at his home in New Haven, March 9.

He was born at Portland, Me., July 1, 1860, a son of Rev. George Leon and Maria Williston Walker. His father, for many years pastor of the Congregational Church at Hartford, Conn., is remembered by the older men of this generation as a preacher of remarkable learning and eloquence, and the son inherited his scholarly qualities. He entered Amherst with the class of '83, having among other distinguished classmates Chief Justice Arthur P. Rugg and President Rush Rhees of the University of Rochester, the latter being an Alpha Delta Phi fraternity brother. He was a first-drawing Phi Beta Kappa man and gave early promise of the scholar he was to be.

The three years following graduation were spent in study at Hartford Theological Seminary and the next two years in historical study at the University of Leipzig where he received in '88 the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. At the conclusion of his studies at Hartford he married Alice Mather, daughter of Professor Richard H. Mather, whose power as teacher and preacher will never be forgotten by Amherst men of that time.

On his return to this country his first appointment was at Bryn Mawr College, whence he was called in '92 to the chair of history in Hartford Theological Seminary. His growing eminence as an historian was such that in 1901 he was called to Yale to succeed the celebrated Professor George P. Fisher. The crowning honor of a life characterized by scholarship, poise, and depth of religious conviction came when in 1919 he was chosen to fill the newly created office of provost of Yale University.

Among his best known books are "A History of the Congregational Churches in the United States," "The Reformation," "Ten New England Leaders," "John Calvin," and "Great Men of the Christian Church." He was a member of the Century Club, New York, of numerous learned societies, and

among those institutions which honored him with the degree of Doctor of Divinity are Amherst, Harvard, Yale, and the University of Geneva, Switzerland. For twenty-five years he was a member of the board of trustees of Amherst College and for twenty-two years was secretary of the board.

Professor Walker was of patrician blood, naturally reserved, and not intimately acquainted even with his college classmates. But those who really knew him found him democratic, sympathetic, the highest type of scholar and gentleman.

Joseph O. Thompson.

A recent issue of the *Japan Mission News*, contains an article by Dr. Horatio B. Newell on "American Board and Kumiai Work in Shikoku."

Ginn and Company have just published "An Outline for the Elementary Teaching of English Phonetics," by Walter Taylor Field.

Dr. Howard A. Bridgman upon retiring from the editorship of the *Congregationalist*, with which he has been connected for nearly thirty-five years, was given a luncheon by the directors of the Twentieth Century Club in Boston on December 27, and an evening reception by the Twentieth Century Club on December 30. The toastmaster at the luncheon was Dean Charles R. Brown. The speakers were Dr. Albert E. Dunning, Dr. Edward D. Eaton, Dr. Robert W. Gammon, Messrs. Rolfe Cobleigh and Frank M. Sheldon, and Dr. Bridgman himself.

The evening entertainment was under the direction of Dr. William E. Strong. An illustrated lecture and pageant representing "Howard Allen Bridgman in the Life of the World" was given by Dr. Cornelius H. Patton and a corps of assistants. A poem was read by Thomas Todd; appreciations followed by Dr. James L. Barton and Dr. Edwin H. Byington. Music was supplied by the Congregational House Choir, conducted by Enoch F. Bell, and Dr. Bridgman was again given an opportunity to speak, which he did in his happiest vein. He leaves the *Congregationalist* to accept the presidency of Lawrence Academy, Groton, Mass., one of the oldest secondary schools in America.

Frank Ethridge Cotton of Malden, Mass., died suddenly on the evening of December 29, from an acute attack of dilation of the heart. He had been attending a banquet of the University Club and on returning climbed the hill leading to his home in the face of a boisterous wind. The effort exhausted him and he dropped on the stairs as soon as he had entered the house.

Mr. Cotton was born in Hamilton, Ohio, September 27, 1861. He came east when a boy and fitted for college at the Stoneham (Mass.) High School. After graduating from Amherst he taught for a year at Lanark, Ill., spent a year in business in Eau Claire, Wis., and seven years in St. Louis. Then he returned to New England and was for some time with the R. H. White Company of Boston, becoming their office manager, and later filling the same position for Branom, Dow, and Company.

He was a deacon in the First Congregational Church of Malden and conducted a large and successful Bible class. He was a member of the New England Historic Genealogical Society and traced his ancestry from the famous Cotton family of New England. His wife and two daughters survive him.

George E. Hooker has returned to Chicago and resumed his residence at Hull House, 800 South Halsted Street.

W. D. Kirby, for some years a resident of Buffalo, N. Y., died December 31, 1920. He was in college only during sophomore year and did not graduate. He was for some years connected with the Carborundum Company at Niagara Falls.

H. A. Hammond Smith, while restoring what was supposed to be a copy of one of Gilbert Stuart's standing portraits of Washington, discovered that it was not a copy, but a very fine original, differing in several respects from the other Stuart portraits. This find has made a sensation among art circles throughout the entire country. The painting is now valued at \$150,000.

Dr. Cornelius H. Patton has recently finished a course of lectures at the Theological Seminary of the Reformed

Church, U. S. (Dutch Reformed), at New Brunswick, N. J., the subject being "The New World and the Extension of Christianity."

H. K. Krikorian, who has been for years editor of an Armenian paper in Constantinople and who has for the last year been making his home in New Haven, has recently made a trip to the Pacific Coast, visiting the congregations of Armenian refugees in this country to give them a word of cheer. He has spent several months with a large colony of Armenian refugees in Fresno, Cal.

1884

WILLARD H. WHEELER, *Secretary*,
439 Washington Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Rev. Frederick C. Taylor has resigned his pastorate at Londonderry, Vt., to accept a call to Bolton, Conn.

1886

CHARLES F. MARBLE, *Secretary*,
4 Marble St., Worcester, Mass.

Edwin Fairley has left the school business to become associate secretary of the Department of Religious Education of the American Unitarian Association, 21 East 38th Street, New York City. He is also preaching every Sunday in the First Unitarian Church in Flushing, N. Y. Mr. Fairley was connected with the schools of Greater New York for twenty years, the first seven at the Boys' High School in Brooklyn, where he interested many boys in Amherst, and the remaining thirteen as head of the English Department at Jamaica High School.

Rev. Charles H. Manwarren of Ft. Myers, Fla., has now recovered from a twenty foot fall out of a window last year, as a result of which he received a compound fracture of the right leg.

Rev. John Brittan Clark, D.D., was university preacher at Princeton on December 11 last and had two days conference with the students at that time. He was college preacher at Amherst on March 19. The First Presbyterian Church in Washington, D. C., of which he is pastor, has been renovated entirely since last June and the

interior of the church is now most beautiful in its richness and simplicity.

Willard Henry Poole, vice-principal of the B. M. C. Durfee High School, passed away at his home, 229 Belmont Street, Fall River, Mass., on Sunday evening, March 12, in his 58th year. Death was due to complications arising from pneumonia, with which he was confined to his home for about five weeks. His final illness was the first of sufficient seriousness to keep him from his duties during the twenty-seven years with which he was connected with the High School as a teacher.

Mr. Poole was born in Rockland, Mass., July 2, 1864, the son of the late William H. and Victoria (Loring) Poole. His early education was obtained in the public schools of Rockland, and upon completion of his course at the Rockland High School in 1882, he entered Amherst College, graduating with the class of 1886, with Phi Beta Kappa standing.

Mr. Poole made his life work teaching, commencing as an instructor in the Woodbridge Private School for Boys, in New York City, where he remained for two years, and then went to the famous Mowry & Goff School, in Providence. He continued teaching in the Providence school until 1892, when he went to Lawrenceville School, in New Jersey. He resigned from the faculty of the latter school in 1895 to come to the Durfee High School as instructor of chemistry. He was appointed vice-principal of the school in 1905, and held the position at the time of his death.

Mr. Poole was held in the highest esteem in the community at large, and was widely known for his ability as a teacher. He had a marked talent of conveying his knowledge to his pupils, and he was also an enthusiastic endorser of clean athletics in the several schools with which he was identified.

In 1897, Mr. Poole married Miss Louise B. Hawes, a daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. William M. Hawes, who survives him, together with two daughters, Miss Phebe Poole, of the Carnegie Institute of Washington, Mt. Wilson Solar Observatory, Pasadena, Cal., and Miss Hulda Poole, of the senior class of the Durfee High School.

Mr. Poole is also survived by his mother and a brother, Alva Poole, of Brockton, and a sister, Mrs. Harry Chute, of Lawrence.

Professor E. B. Dalabarre, '86, attended the funeral in behalf of the class and a fitting floral tribute was sent.

1888

WILLIAM P. GREENOUGH, *Secretary*,
15 Westminster St., Providence, R. I.

Rev. and Mrs. William P. Clarke have returned from their furlough and are now at Samokove, Bulgaria, their address being American Mission, Samokove, Bulgaria. They are leaving in America their sons, Henry and James, who are preparing to enter Amherst College, one in the class of 1926 and the other in the class of 1928. Mr. Clarke is now treasurer of the Bulgarian branch of the Balkan Mission. He is not at present teaching in the school, but is continuing with his preaching. It is possible that the boys' and girls' school may later be moved to Sophia, which will necessitate Mr. Clarke's removal to that city, but for the next few years he will probably remain at Samokove.

1889

HENRY H. BOSWORTH, *Esq., Secretary*,
387 Main St., Springfield, Mass.

James and Kabayama had five times together in Tokyo in December. "Kabe" studied in Germany after graduation here and returned home to meet several years of nervous prostration, from which he fully recovered, so that now he is one of the leading men of Japan. One daughter is married, a son is in Lawrenceville, and another daughter hopes soon to visit America. From the Japan Steel Works, in December, he writes, "By the way, just at this junction we are making quite a large number of huge navy guns for the battleships Mr. Hughes is proceeding to scrap; as I am writing I am expecting every minute good news from Washington heralding peace and good will for the world—at least for ten years." His letters show exactly what his classmates would expect — ardent patriotism, coupled with the conviction that increased knowledge, mutual understanding and "the lord of all virtues, Pa-

tience," will save the world. "London, Anglo-Saxon London, with same language, traditions and customs, same religion, in fact same and one, often cannot understand New York, only five days by steamer. Tokyo, with different skies, language, history and customs, and religion, cannot understand San Francisco and New York—it's only natural."

Sawayama returned to Japan shortly after graduation, married a lady of high rank, but quickly died of the cholera, probably from that outbreak in which Germany overrode the Quarantine.

Takasaki, who took Gym with us, became private secretary to Count Ito, but died of consumption some ten years ago. His brother is with Kabayama in Tokyo.

E. Q. Smith, who sold out his banking and real estate interests in Washington a decade ago to devote his time to Mexican and Florida developments, with headquarters in New York, has reopened offices in Washington, though still spending much time in Tallahassee.

1890

GEORGE C. COIT, Esq., *Secretary*,
6 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

Roger, the infant son of Professor John Mantel Clapp and Mrs. Clapp, died on January 25, in Brooklyn, N. Y. Interment was at New Lebanon.

The death is reported of Rolla C. Walbridge, aged 54, in Worcester, Mass., on June 7, 1921, but no particulars are available.

1891

NATHAN P. AVERY, Esq., *Secretary*,
362 Dwight St., Holyoke, Mass.

Professor Robert S. Woodworth of Columbia University has recently published through Henry Holt and Company a new text book on Psychology which has received very favorable press comments.

1892

ROBERT L. WILLISTON, *Secretary*,
28 Henshaw Ave., Northampton, Mass.
Samuel Fairley has been chosen sec-

retary of the National Child Welfare League, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

1893

FREDERICK S. ALLIS, *Secretary*,
Amherst, Mass.

Edward R. Houghton has been elected president of the well-known publishing firm of Houghton Mifflin Company, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of George H. Mifflin. Mr. Houghton is a nephew of the late H. O. Houghton, the founder of the house. He has been connected with the company since his graduation from Amherst. He has recently held the position of managing director of the Riverside Press, as well as being a member of the executive committee of the board of directors.

Reginald Manwell, the '93 class boy, is principal of the High School at Waterport, N. Y. His sister is his assistant. Last year Reginald taught science in the High School of a Michigan mining town. He followed an exceedingly popular teacher and succeeded in winning his pupils and the people of the town. The school board wished to retain him, but the Waterport offer was more attractive.

George D. Pratt has been elected a trustee of the Metropolitan Museum of Art of New York. Charles D. Norton is also a trustee.

On March 17 Dr. L. T. Reed completed fifteen years of service as pastor of the Flatbush Congregational Church, Brooklyn. In view of the fact that a parish committee has just been appointed to look into and report upon the needs and possibilities of increased parish house facilities, with the probability that a new parish house will be erected in particular commemoration of Dr. Reed's long and devoted service to the church, no large celebration was held at the time, although the organizations of the church united in presenting several handsome gifts to Dr. and Mrs. Reed in honor of the anniversary.

The Flatbush Church has had a remarkable growth since Dr. Reed took charge, in 1907. The membership has grown from 275 to 1,662, making it one of the strongest churches in Brooklyn,

and among the ten largest Congregational churches in the country. During his pastorate, Dr. Reed has received 2,031 persons into the church; 884 on confession, a large number of men and women of adult age; in fact, one noteworthy characteristic of the church under Dr. Reed's leadership has been its appeal to mature people, as well as its remarkable success in winning the enthusiastic devotion of the children and young people of the community. In its membership are included people of every denomination, who have found in the Flatbush Church a sympathetic understanding and intelligent interpretation of their religious needs.

The changes effected in fifteen years are shown in the expenditures of 1907, which amounted to \$6,147, and in 1921 to \$54,079, of which \$23,130 was for missionary purposes. The total amount raised for benevolences since 1907 amounts to \$117,113. The value of the church property has increased from \$42,000 in 1907 to \$165,000 at present, in which the value of the buildings and equipment are counted only at their original cost for erection. The Church School is large and flourishing, with an enrollment of over 900. On Dr. Reed's second anniversary, ground was broken for the large Colonial church building, and the new church was dedicated in October, 1910.

Dr. Reed, during all his residence in Brooklyn, has taken a large and active interest in the missionary affairs of the denomination. He has been director of the Congregational Education Boards, member of the executive committee of the Congregational Church Extension Boards, president of the Board of Directors of the New York State Conference, director of the Congregational Board of Ministerial Relief and has just been elected president of the Board of Directors of the New York City Congregational Church Association. He is also a member of the Board of Managers of the American Bible Society.

Charles D. Norton has been elected a director of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, succeeding William H. Moore, '71, recently resigned.

Again the class of '93 is called upon to mourn the death of one of its mem-

bers. On February 6, 1922, Lewis E. Byron of Hagerstown, Md., died suddenly after a brief illness.

On leaving college in 1890 Byron entered the leather firm which had been founded by his grandfather in Boston in 1830. He was instrumental in the formation of various companies controlled by the Byron interests, and at the time of his death was president of the Hagerstown Shoe & Legging Co. and the Byron Shoe Manufacturing Co. He was also interested in W. D. Byron & Sons, Inc., tanners, with plants at Williamsport, Md., Mercersburg, Pa., Hanover, Pa., and offices in Boston, Mass. During the World War, when his brother, Major Joseph C. Byron, was called by his country to take charge of the leather purchasing department of the Army, Byron gave all of his time in directing these various industries. He was a director of the Maryland Surety & Trust Co., and was one of the promoters and incorporators of the institution. He was a director of the Herald Publishing Co., publishers of the *Morning Herald* and *Daily Mail* and made it possible for the consolidation of the two papers about two years ago. While not actively identified in the newspaper work, he always took a keen interest in these newspapers. The Hagerstown *Morning Herald* speaks of him as follows:

"In the death of Mr. Byron, Hagerstown loses a man who in a most substantial way contributed to the advancement of the community. He was keenly interested in the affairs of the city and always ready to aid in a movement which had for its purpose the growth and development of Hagerstown. He was a liberal contributor to charitable and civic organizations and while his many gifts were never made public he never turned a deaf ear to an appeal from a worthy institution. His gifts were made without ostentation and few people knew of his many philanthropic deeds. To his intimate friends he had often stated that real happiness is realized only by service to others and this theory he practiced thru his entire life."

Byron was born October 24, 1870, fitted for college at the Boston Latin School and was at Amherst only during

our freshman year. He none the less maintained a keen interest in the College and the class and was ever ready to help both. He left a wife and two children. The class mourns his loss and extends its deep sympathy to his family.

1895

WILLIAM S. TYLER, ESQ., *Secretary*,
30 Church St., New York City

Rev. Sherman W. Haven has accepted a call to the Lakeside Presbyterian Church at Rochester, N. Y., and entered upon his new duties in April. His new address is 35 Winans Street, Charlotte Station, Rochester, N. Y.

Dwight W. Morrow delivered the address at the Smith College Commemoration Exercises on Washington's Birthday. The keynote of his speech was that world peace is impossible unless civilized nations reverse the traditional age-old teachings that preach distrust of others.

Quoting President Harding's statement at the time he presented the treaties formed at the Armament Conference to the Senate: "I am ready to assume the sincerity and the dependability of the assurances of our neighbors of the Old World that they will respect our rights, just as I know we mean to respect theirs," Mr. Morrow declared this led to the very root of international difficulties.

"It will be a hard commitment to keep," he said. "It implies a great revolution in international thinking. It violates the habits which are ingrained in us from centuries and centuries of thinking.

"If we could only hold fast to those simple principles, if we could only make sure that we mean to respect our neighbors' rights; if we could only make sure that we will credit to our neighbors as high motives as we are sure we ourselves have, what a mighty step forward there would be in international relationships! Before peace comes men and women must learn to trust each other."

1896

HALSEY M. COLLINS, *Secretary*,
4 Charles Street, Cortland, N. Y.

The new address of Professor William L. Corbin is 16 Prescott Street, Newtonville, Mass.

Clarence E. Jaggard, publicity manager of the American Association of Wholesale Florists, is in charge of a unique nation-wide advertising campaign that is being launched from his Chicago office.

On February 26 Grace Church, Holyoke, celebrated the twentieth anniversary of the pastorate of Rev. Edwin B. Robinson. Local papers paid the highest tribute to Robinson's work, not only in his own parish, but in all movements for community uplift.

In contrast to the news of this happy occasion, came the word that Bradford Robinson, only son of Rev. and Mrs. Edwin B. Robinson had died March 5 in Pratt Infirmary, Amherst, after a short illness. The hearts of all members of '96 will go out to these parents at the news of their great bereavement.

Those who attended our twenty-fifth reunion last June will recall Bradford as a fine, manly lad who had just finished high school and was entering Amherst in the fall. Throughout his course in school, and in his few months in college he had shown marked qualities of leadership. He was gifted with exceptional musical ability, having played a pipe organ in Holyoke, and promising to take a prominent part in Glee Club affairs at Amherst. When the pictures of the '96 quartet were sent to the members of the class last Christmas, his father jokingly set for Bradford the goal of organizing another class quartet which should in time win a similar position in Amherst history.

He was a member of the Delta Upsilon Fraternity. The class was represented at the funeral by Nash, Loomis, and Hayes.

Dean Archibald L. Bouton of New York University delivered the address at the inauguration of President Laird of Albion College, Mich., October 25, 1921. This address entitled "The Social Importance of Student Failures," was later printed in full in the New York University *Alumnus*. It is a most able and interesting discussion of present day social and educational tendencies.

In reviewing a review by Roberts Walker in the February QUARTERLY,

the class secretary ventured a few irreverent remarks about a "peculiarly schelmisch poem of Heine" mentioned in Mr. Walker's article. This provokes Mr. W. D. Stiger as follows:

TO H. M. C.

(On Observing a Certain Levity—at the Expense of Learning)

Fie on you, Halsey! Yours is a roguish jest.

What use are German, Greek, and all the rest,

If an A.B.—of Roman nose and brow, Gifted with wit and learning, can't allow

That he recalls what you and I forgot? (Could Bob have picked up *schelmisch* with a trot?)

Avant the thought!

Schelmisch yourself! If Roberts' bookish style

In mid-career is blighted by the guile Of envious wit and comrade, erstwhile friend,

Who loves his joke regardless of its end.

Then, too, suppose Bob's only feigning knowledge,

He's winning glory for the dear old College.

So what's the use?

Mr. and Mrs. Burl L. Yorks have published the 1922 edition of "The Hoot," announcing the nineteenth season of their camp for girls on Lake Winnepesaukee, N. H.

Professor Frederick B. Loomis plans another geological expedition this summer financed by the Class of '96. This year he goes to a section of Wyoming about one hundred miles west of the Black Hills where he proposes to explore a region some sixty miles long in the hope of finding one or more camels needed to make his collection complete.

In this connection, Professor Loomis writes: "The Geological Society of America met here last Christmas recess,—250 of them,—and several took pains to say that Amherst had the best collection of ancestral vertebrates of any college, and was easily among the first half dozen institutions of the country, putting us in with the National Museum, the American Museum of New York, Yale, and Princeton. This is '96 work, fully half the specimens in the museum

having '96 inscribed on them. By next Commencement, when the results of the 1920 expedition are in the exhibit, the proportion will be larger."

All unpaid subscriptions to the 1922 expedition should be sent at once to Mr. W. D. Stiger, treasurer of the fund. Members of the class who have not yet subscribed may help out by acting promptly. The Loomis party will leave Amherst by June 15 and final equipment is being purchased now.

Mortimer L. Schiff has been elected a member of the executive committee of the Japan Society for a three years' term.

It was the governor of New Hampshire, Hon. Albert O. Brown, who made the presentation speech in February at the anniversary of the completion of five years of the pastorate of Rev. H. A. Jump over the largest Protestant church in the state, the First Congregational Church, Manchester. A purse of \$500 was given Mr. and Mrs. Jump, with the good will of the parish. During his half decade of service the church has been strengthened in many ways; he has received 179 persons into membership, has performed 141 baptisms and officiated at 71 weddings. Governor Brown is a regular attendant and an active supporter of this church. Mr. Jump had previously had his salary raised \$500 and had been presented with a Dodge automobile.

The church financially assisted 14 local charities during last year, in addition to the usual contribution to all denominational benevolences. \$15,000 was raised, 60 members were added to the church, 40 on confession, substantial increase in the Sunday school was evident, the organization of a vested processional choir of 50 young people was announced, and a serious consideration of adopting the free pew system was undertaken. This church maintains an office suite in one of the main business blocks of the city and conducts a church camp on a lake in the woods several miles from the city.

John T. Pratt is one of a syndicate of thirty-four prominent persons who have recently purchased the New York *Evening Post*. Harold I. Pratt, '00, is also included in the group of citizens.

1897

DR. B. KENDALL EMERSON, *Secretary*,
56 William St., Worcester, Mass.

In response to announcement of the committee, comprising T. J. McEvoy, E. P. Grosvenor, and A. B. Keep, chairman, the 25th annual midwinter dinner of the class was held Saturday night, February 18, at the Columbia University Club, 4 West 43rd Street, New York, the reunion mustering 24 men. W. C. Duncan scintillated as usual as toastmaster, flanked by class officers, president J. R. Carnell, Jr., treasurer J. R. Maxwell, and secretary Kendall Emerson, M.D., the latter having been prevented from attending for the past four years, owing to his Red Cross work, overseas. Brief speeches were made by most of those present, the feature of the evening being W. A. Cowan's impassioned recitative of his thrilling interview with Vice-President Coolidge in Washington at the time of the Armistice Day observances. President Carnell outlined plans for the coming Grand Quarter-Centennial Reunion of the class to be held in Amherst the coming Commencement, with headquarters at The Perry. Cards and letters of regret from absentees were read aloud or passed around. Among those thus heard from were Billings, Bush, Hines, Rushmore, Jackson, Cook, Swertfager, Wilde, Frisbee, E. T. Esty, R. P. Esty, W. B. Gates, Holt, McFarland and, of especial interest to all, W. F. Bissell, who reported with his own hand the welcome word of great improvement following his serious accident of last summer.

Those in attendance were Carnell, Clauson, Cowan, Crawford, Duncan, Durgin, Emerson, R. S. Fletcher, Griffin, E. P. Grosvenor, H. B. Hall, L. H. Hall, Hamilton, Hood, Ingersoll, Keep, McEvoy, Maxwell, Morgan, Patch, Perry, Silver, Titsworth, and Warren.

Herbert F. Hamilton, Ph.D., is teaching this year in the department of English in Evander Childs High School, New York.

Gilbert Grosvenor has been elected president of the Cosmos Club, Washington.

Mrs. Juliette Blattes Backus, wife of the Rev. A. Hamilton Backus, died in Vence, France, on Monday, March 20.

1899

CHARLES H. COBB, *Secretary*,
224 Albany St., Cambridge, Mass.

The Lamson Company, of which William F. Merrill is president, is planning to remove its executive offices and factories to Syracuse, N. Y., late this spring.

Harry B. Marsh, head of the Mathematics Department in the Technical High School in Springfield, Mass., has been appointed to the committee on mathematics of the New York College Entrance Board. The duties of the committee are to make out questions for college entrance examinations to be taken by students in this country and abroad. The committee comprises representatives of Harvard, Yale, and Vassar, the Richmond Hill High School in Brooklyn, and Mr. Marsh.

1900

WALTER A. DYER, *Secretary*,
Amherst, Mass.

Rev. Philip Adams Job has resigned the pastorate of the People's Church of Providence, R. I., to become assistant pastor of the First Congregational Church in Adams, Mass. He entered upon his new duties on April 1.

Rev. Frederick P. Young is now attached to the First Congregational Church of Montclair, N. J., as associate minister in charge of educational work.

Rev. Horace C. Broughton has given up the pastorate of the Granville Baptist Church, Granville, N. Y., and is going into Chautauqua work. He may possibly make his headquarters in Amherst. He has a boy ready to enter Amherst College in September. One daughter is now in Mount Holyoke and another is preparing.

In a letter to the class secretary, Dr. Edwin St. J. Ward, professor of surgery at the American University, Beirut, Syria, writes that his institution is carrying on at present in the face of very serious difficulties. He plans to spend

the summer in post-graduate study in Europe.

After a ten-years' struggle for health, reported dying twice, and given up by physicians, William W. Hiscox, now residing at 1280 Ocean Ave., Brooklyn, has announced the complete recovery of his health. At present he is engaged in hotel operations, commercial brokerage, and business promotion. He is an active worker in civic affairs, a frequent contributor to New York newspapers on this subject, and is actively interested in Democratic state politics.

Jansen contributes the following clipping from the New York *Times* of February 5: "Joseph DuVivier, who has been visiting his mother, Mrs. Charles DuVivier, of 155 East 72nd Street, is sailing on the Aquitania on Tuesday for Paris, where he is practising international law."

A sermon preached at a union service at Kennebunk Beach, Me., by Rev. George H. Driver, pastor of the English Congregational Church, Lansford, Pa., was published in the Boston *Transcript* on January 28.

E. P. Davis, recently reported found, is rated again among the missing. Can anyone supply information?

1901

W. W. EVERETT, *Secretary*,
76 Wister St., Norwood, Mass.

Arthur W. Towne, for the past eight years superintendent of the Brooklyn Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, has been appointed by the Commonwealth Fund, to be director of its newly created joint committee on methods of preventing delinquency among children. The committee's program for the next five years contemplates the development of the use of visiting teachers in public schools, with the purpose of bringing about better cooperation between the school and the family, and of the aiding pupils who present behavior or other school problems. The Commonwealth Fund has appropriated about \$165,000 for its first year's work.

Chief Scout Executive James E. West has announced the appointment of

Dean Frederick F. Moon of the New York State College of Forestry as a member of the National Council, the supreme advisory body of the Boy Scouts.

Dean Moon has been identified with the Boy Scout movement for many years. He is chairman of the Syracuse organization committee on Scout service. He initiated the idea of holding the Scout executives' conference at the sophomore camp, Cranberry Lake, N. Y., where during one week each spring the rudiments of forest recreation and problems in teaching the subject are imparted to the executives who in turn hand them down through their leaders to the boys.

Dean Moon has taken the lead in bringing the Boy Scouts in closer touch with vital forest problems and in introducing popular educational forestry into regular Scout work. Forest recreation as taught at the college is largely directed toward teaching how to enjoy and secure maximum benefits of life in the open to the youth of the country.

A nine and one-quarter pound girl, Barbara Tisdale, was born to Mr. and Mrs. H. Keyes Eastman, 64 Irving Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., on November 25, 1921.

W. W. Everett has sold out his agency business in Boston and is now manager of advertising for the *Boot & Shoe Recorder*, 207 South Street, Boston. His latch string is always flapping for any Amherst man who strays down in the leather district "on the longest street in the world devoted to shoes and leather."

F. K. Kretschmar was elected president of the Boston Alumni Association at its annual dinner in February.

A. Foster Hamilton died on January 22, at his home in Athol, Mass. The cause of death was "Addison's Disease."

Mr. Hamilton was born in Athol on October 3, 1877, and prepared for college at the local high school. After graduating from Amherst he attended Harvard Law School and on receiving his degree began practice in Athol. At the time of his death he was special justice of the First District Court in the

Northern Worcester district. He was also secretary and treasurer of the Athol Coöperative Bank and a 32nd degree Mason. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention held in Boston in 1917-18-19.

He married May Etta Whitcomb on August 22, 1912, and is survived by her and one son, John Foster Hamilton, born October 3, 1918.

The *Spur* for January 15 contained an article by Maurice L. Farrell on "Factors Governing Foreign Exchange," and also a picture of the author.

1902

S. BOWLES KING, *Secretary*,
672 Maple Ave., Winnetka, Ill.

James L. Ford, Jr., of St. Louis, Mo., has recently been elected president of the National Food Brokers' Association. The brokers organization is an affiliated group of the National Canners' Association.

Mr. and Mrs. Meredith Newcomb Stiles of Buenos Aires, Argentine, announce the birth of a son, Meredith Newcomb, Jr., on January 18.

Rev. H. S. Brewster, rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Modesto, Cal., is the author of a new book of religious comment, just published by Macmillan. It is a literal interpretation of the Sermon on the Mount, in terms of the social problems of today.

H. A. Sheppard's address still remains a mystery. Any news of him will be appreciated by the secretary. Likewise Gee.

W. H. Swift's present address is 61 South Fullerton Ave., Montclair, N. J.

Kellogg Birdseye is with the Rolapp Screen Company, 17 Battery Place, New York.

Ralph T. Whitelaw was married on April 1 to Miss Paula Oertel of St. Louis, Mo. They will be at home after May 1, at 4500 McPherson Ave., St. Louis.

All energies of '02 are being conserved for the big twentieth reunion in June. Nearly 60 men have already

taken the oath to be on hand *sure*, and many others are making plans to come. In 1912, 91 members registered, winning the Reunion Trophy for the second time. This year the class confidently expects to put its numerals on the cup again.

The class officers and the reunion committee, Frank A. Cook, chairman, are organizing a fine program. "Tug" Wilson is chairman of Attendance, which is a guarantee that every member will be at Amherst in June or be sorry. The Goodnow house on Spring Street has been secured again as class headquarters. An issue of the class paper, *The Accelerator*, was mailed in February, and showed the same high editorial ability and enterprise that have always marked it in the past, despite the absence of "Mary" Stiles in South America. Other issues are soon looked for.

1903

CLIFFORD P. WARREN, *Secretary*,
53 State Street, Boston, Mass.

At the annual meeting in January of the W. H. McElwain Company, Stanley King was reelected vice-president and also chosen as executive head of the eastern business of the International Shoe Company.

Albert W. Atwood forwards an interesting letter from Sam Higginbottom, who has recently returned to his work at Allahabad Agricultural Institute, India. After describing his voyage to England and thence via Suez to Bombay, Higginbottom writes:

"We had heavy rain in Bombay and as soon as we could we started for Allahabad. As we rode along, the country was green, the grass and crops just beginning to show. The cattle were very thin and weak, telling of the hard time they had passed thro. When the mail train stopped at stations little children came to beg. Our children threw scraps of toast and biscuits which the little Indian beggars fought for. We had a fruit basket and as the children threw out banana skins the little children picked them up and ate them with evident relish. This was the first time I had ever seen this, even in poor India.

"We arrived about eight o'clock in the

morning at the station before the Allahabad city station and were met by a band and a regular parade of all kinds of people from college professors down to the humble coolies that have helped us on the farm. Four motor cars had been arranged for. About fifty students with hoes, not rifles, in their hands formed a guard of honor and stood at attention. We all had garlands of flowers hung round our necks. It was a truly overwhelming and royal welcome. We had heard so much of racial feeling and bitterness that we were not quite prepared for a reception so full of goodwill and kindness, and trust that our reception was but a foretaste of the relations that will exist between all nations in India as we fight together to overcome the poverty, illiteracy, and the whole brood of evils that follow in their train.

"When we came past the Leper Asylum we halted to see our friends there. They were also out with flags, banners, band, and singers. Their cordiality left nothing to be desired.

"The staff led by Dr. Kenoyer has greatly improved the standing of the Institute. It is going to keep us all on a stretch to maintain this standard. But with the reinforcements of men and money now, either on the job, or on the way out, with the good hand of our God upon us we should be able to help India.

"Our students are an interesting group, coming from all over India and from the Fiji Islands. Some are sent by missionaries for training so that they can go back to their own folk to train them. Some are sent by Rajas who wish to strengthen or begin departments of agriculture. Some have come on their own account with the expectation of getting training to enable them to earn a living on the land. The Fiji students expect to return to Fiji to help their own people who were taken to Fiji to work the plantation and were formerly little better than serfs. Those boys are good material, a good foundation has been laid by the English Wesleyan Missionaries, and the boys seem eager to take what we have to give.

"One of the brightest of these boys had a peculiar hardening under the arm, and in the neck. Dr. Douglas Forman was suspicious but not sure, so he sent the

boy to Dr. Muir at Calcutta who confirmed the fears of Dr. Forman. The boy is a leper. The shock was terrible and the boy seemed dazed. In the Leper Asylum we have a farm of over 100 acres, so I offered the boy quarters and a job there where Dr. Forman could treat him. He did not accept at first, went down to see Dr. Muir again to see if there was any hope, and to think things through by himself away from his companions. Word has just come that he will enter our asylum. Dr. Forman can look after him as well as any doctor anywhere. He is making a specialty of leprosy. He has about fifty lepers undergoing treatment. He has an assistant micrologist, an Indian who was formerly a professor of biology in Serampore College. Every leper who comes for treatment has a blood test made. About 90 per cent react to hookworm. Also much other valuable information is being secured regarding malaria and dysentery, so that if we can give Dr. Forman the proper support much may be accomplished in the conquest of the dread diseases that cause so much waste and sorrow in India. Our students need a thorough training in hygiene and village sanitation. So we need a full time mission doctor round here.

"Cholera has been bad this year. One little girl in the untainted girls' home died after about ten hours' illness, also two servants in the Leper Asylum. One teacher in the Manual Training Department of the High School lost his mother, wife, and two boys in one day. The tasks are so great, the difficulties so many that unless God helps us we can accomplish nothing.

"I am teaching classes, looking after the building operations and the farm, helping the lepers, showing visitors round, and frequently long for comparatively quiet and restful life of America. My colleagues also have just as varied and interesting a time as I."

1904

PROF. KARL O. THOMPSON, *Secretary*,
11306 Knowlton Ave., Cleveland, Ohio

H. E. Taylor left New York on February 15 for a ten-weeks' trip through Europe in the interests of a business revival for American advertisers.

The headquarters address of Layton H. Hawkins, recently appointed director of Department of Education for the United Typothetae of America, is 608 South Dearbon Street, Chicago, Ill.

The address of Frank B. Morris, insurance agent, is 88 Park Street, Portland, Me.

A college textbook in English was published last month (April, 1922) by Professor Karl O. Thompson of Case School of Applied Science, Cleveland, Ohio. As indicated by its title "Technical Exposition," it is adapted to advanced work in English in scientific and engineering schools. It is published by Harper and Brothers, New York City.

1905

JOHN B. O'BRIEN, *Secretary*,
309 Washington Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Frederick W. Burnett has severed his connection with the Chapin, Burnett and Foye Advertising Company of Springfield, Mass., and resigned as secretary of the Springfield Publicity Club, to open offices of his own in New York City.

Rev. Fritz W. Baldwin, who was appointed a year ago as acting pastor of the Clinton Avenue Congregational Church in Brooklyn to succeed the Rev. Nehemiah Boynton, '79, has been made permanent pastor of the church. During its seventy-five years of existence this church, one of the best known in Brooklyn, has had but four pastors. A handsome new church building is now being erected.

Lieutenant Commander Kenneth C. McIntosh, United States Navy, who has been in charge of the Pensacola Naval Station for the past four years, where he has done splendid work, has been transferred to the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts.

Information is still desired regarding the whereabouts of Benedict, McPhee, Cartier, and George Hayes.

Members of 1905 will regret to hear of the death on March 5 of Rev. Charles M. Nickerson, D.D., rector of Trinity Church in Troy, N. Y. He never recov-

ered from the shock of the sudden death late last fall of his only son, Francis Chester Nickerson, '05.

Virgil W. Spaulding is regaining his health and his condition is reported as satisfactory. His address is Stonewall, cor. Holliston Avenue and Palm Drive, P. O. Box 193, Altadena, Cal.

1906

ROBERT C. POWELL, *Secretary*,
Moylan, Rose Valley, Pa.

Dr. Edwin St. J. Ward, '00, writes from Beirut, Syria: "My brother Mark is still buried in the heart of Anatolia at Harpoot. We had expected him to come out of the interior before Christmas, but evidently he has been delayed. His twin brother, Bill, is still in Calcutta. We have just heard that he has been very ill and had to undergo a serious operation. According to the last report received he was doing well. He goes home on furlough this spring and I believe he hopes to be at Amherst for Commencement."

A son, John Prentice Denio, was born on March 24 to Mr. and Mrs. F. Winchester Denio of Boston. This is their fourth child, the other three being girls.

Ernest G. Draper has been elected a member of the Administrative Council of the American Association for Labor Legislation.

Gardner Lattimer and wife announce the birth of Barbara Anne, born January 15 at Columbus, Ohio. Gardner is secretary-treasurer of the Lattimer-Stevens Co. of Columbus.

It is with great regret that we announce the death on March 9 of Jean Burrill, wife of Professor Edgar White Burrill, at their home 620 West 116th Street, New York City. We understand that Mrs. Burrill had been suffering for some time with a bad heart condition, but appeared to have improved greatly just prior to the fatal attack. Burrill is conducting a series of Literary Vespers this spring at 5.30 o'clock Sunday afternoons in the Town Hall, 123 West 43rd Street, these lectures forming the third series which he has given.

Along with all Amherst men, we were greatly shocked to learn of the death recently of President Emeritus George Harris, who because of his active connection with the College during our time there and the fact that his son George, Jr., is a member of 1906, brought him in close touch with all of the class during undergraduate days. The services held at the Chapel of the Union Theological Seminary were attended by a number of 1906 men. Fred Bale acted as one of the honorary pall bearers and Davenport and Van Etten as ushers.

Those present at the last New York class dinner were Bale, Wheeler, Burrill, Knapp, Draper, Van Etten, Carter, Richenaker—and all the rest of us, in the proverbial spirit. No further report is rendered by our special correspondent so we judge everyone behaved himself.

Fred Pale, our esteemed chief executive, has been "springing" a bit at Pinehurst recently. Fred says not to forget to tell those who haven't yet paid their annual class dues that the word "Welcome" is writ all over E. G. Draper's mail desk. Apparently that is the only reason "E. G." isn't at Pinehurst.

We learn by radio from the Bisbee (Ariz.) Broadcasting Station that "Bill" Webster has resigned as assistant manager of the Copper Queen Branch of the Phelps Dodge Corporation and expects to leave with his family for the East the early part of May. "Bill" says he opines he is going to kick up his heels a bit back on the old home grounds this summer before deciding upon his plans for the future.

Has anybody here seen Durban? If so, please communicate address to the secretary.

1907

CHARLES P. SLOCUM, *Secretary*,
109 Harvard St., Newtonville, Mass.

Rev. Edward C. Boynton, pastor of Adams Square Congregational Church of Worcester, Mass., has been appointed Protestant chaplain of the Worcester County jail and house of correction in that city.

1908

A. MAYNARD STEARNS, *Secretary*,
Box 71, Westwood, Mass.

Earl B. Robinson, principal of the Riverhead (N. Y.) High School for the past fourteen years, has tendered his resignation, to become supervising principal of the school at Islip, N. Y. Mr. Robinson is regarded as one of the leading educators in Eastern Long Island and his departure is much regretted at Riverhead.

James A. Sprenger is expected to return by the end of May or middle of June, from the Army of Occupation in Coblenz, where he has been head of the Y. M. C. A.

Allan Burt is still assistant clerk of the house and on the faculty of the College of Business Administration of Boston University.

Those of the 1908 alumni present at the annual dinner in Boston were: Philip Jamieson, D. B. Jones, George Rawson, Ralph L. Loomis, Harold L. Goddard, and A. M. Stearns.

Harry Callahan's new address, and his present business, is Aetna Insurance Co., 45 Kilby Street, Boston.

Jack Marshall is with the advertising department of the Providence *Journal*, and his home address is Barrington, R. I.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Welles of Short Hills, N. J., are being congratulated on the birth of a son on January 27, 1922.

1909

DONALD D. MCKAY, *Secretary*,
6 Aberdeen St.,
Newton Highlands, Mass.

C. W. Tylee is sales manager of A. B. Durell & Co., Investment Bankers, Boston.

David Thomas, formerly associated with the Hood Rubber Co., is now making a business tour through Europe.

Goodnow, Sudbury, Wyckoff, and McKay attended the annual dinner of the New York Association.

Butts, Jamieson, Nash, Mayo-Smith, Tylee, Melcher, and McKay were present at the annual dinner of the Boston Association.

A daughter, Ann Hatch, was born November 29 to Mrs. and Mrs. Charles U. Hatch, Springfield, Mass.

John MacCammon is engaged on a construction contract of the Duquesne Light Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Wilbur B. Jones was recently admitted to practise before the Supreme Court of the United States, being introduced to the Court by Frederick P. Fish of Boston.

Edward Heron Sudbury was married on December 14 to Miss Gladys Wilhelmina Hanmore, daughter of Mrs. L. M. Hanmore of the Park, Nottingham, England. The ceremony was performed in the Church of St. Bartholomew the Great, London.

Daniel J. Coyne, 3rd, was born on October 31, 1921, to Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Coyne, Jr. All three Daniel J. Coynes were born in Chicago.

1910

GEORGE B. BURNETT, *Secretary*,
Amherst, Mass.

E. B. M. Wortman, who is the executive head of the Wortman Advertising Agency, Utica, N. Y., has recently associated C. B. Corey with him as manager of the Syracuse branch of the concern.

A son, Ralph Robert Beaman, was born on August 15, 1921, to Mr. and Mrs. Ralph H. Beaman of Ridley Park, Pa.

Max Shoop, who has conducted a law office in Manila, P. I., since October, 1919, has now opened another office in Shanghai, China. His address is 6 Yuen Ming Yuen Road.

Hubert C. Barton is selling bonds for Tift and Co., Springfield, Mass. He still runs his farm in South Amherst.

H. B. Harris has been elected president of the Republican City Committee of Cambridge, Mass. He conducts a law office at 40 Court Street, Boston, Mass.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest J. Lawton announce the arrival of a son, Francis William, at Wareham, Mass., on January 22.

George Whicher and Mrs. Whicher are to teach at the Middlebury College Summer School of English at Bread Loaf Inn, Vt., this summer. The school, now in its third year, offers courses in writing, literature, the technique of teaching, and oral expression to advanced students. Whicher is to give a course in Creative Writing and Mrs. Whicher will deal with Modern Poets. Their sons, Stephen and John, will be with them, but are not listed for any courses.

1911

CARLETON B. BECKWITH, *Secretary*,
100 Woodland Street, Bristol, Conn.

A son, William Stewart, Jr., was born to Mr. and Mrs. William S. Woodside on January 31. Woodside's present residence is 16 University Place, Columbus, Ohio, where all mail should be sent.

Warren S. Schoenthaler is now assistant sales manager of the Davis-Bournonville Company, Jersey City, makers of the new rotary valve motor which attracted so much attention at the recent New York Auto Show.

William F. Washburn, Rochester, N. Y., class president, is resting after a slight indisposition due to overwork.

A son, John Humphrey Keyes, 2d, was born on December 8, 1921, to Mr. and Mrs. John H. Keyes at Keene N. H. The family has since removed to Kansas City, Mo., his address being 509 R. A. Long Bldg. He is in partnership with H. C. Thornton in the Superior Flooring and Lumber Sales Co.

Frank Cary is now teaching in Japan. He expects to return to this country in March, 1923, for his sabbatical leave.

A daughter, Alma Fietsch Gormley, was born on December 28, 1921, to Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Gormley of Chicago, Ill.

Louis E. Wakelee and Donald A. Walker, formerly with Hallgarten & Co., announce the formation of the firm of Wakelee and Walker for the purpose of transacting a general investment securities business. The firm's offices are at 141 Broadway, New York City.

1912

C. FRANCIS BEATTY, *Secretary*,
160 Front Street, New York City

B. M. Cushing is now located at 43 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston.

George W. Fitts is now manager of the Boston office of George H. Burr & Co., with whom he has been associated for several years in New York.

Dr. A. B. Lyon's address is 9 Nottingham Road, Newton Center, Mass.

Reinhart L. Gideon of Hartford Conn., has been appointed Assistant State's Attorney for Hartford County. He will take office on August 30 succeeding Newell Jennings who has been appointed to a vacancy in the supreme court bench. Mr. Gideon's father is a Supreme Court Justice in the State of Utah.

1913

LEWIS D. STILWELL, *Secretary*,
13 W. Wheelock St., Hanover, N. H.

Captain Robert Starkweather Miller, U. S. Army, died on Sunday, January 8, at Camp Clayton, Canal Zone, Panama, of acute myelitis. He formerly resided in Chestnut Hill, Mass.

He was the son of Mrs. Jennie (Snow) Miller, now of Philadelphia, and the late Charles S. Miller. He prepared for college at Westminster School in Connecticut. He was at Amherst only during his freshman year, playing on the class basketball, baseball, and hockey teams. During his short period with the class he made many lasting friends and in spite of his short stay at Amherst he was most loyal and continually interested in the College. He will be greatly missed by those who knew him.

Upon leaving college, just previous to the conflict in Europe, he entered the service of the United States Army and during the World War served as major in the Thirteenth United States Infantry, stationed at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and later he was connected with Camp Fremont in Colorado. Since the late war he had served as captain and instructor at Camp Clayton.

Surviving him, besides his mother and three sisters, are his wife, Mrs. Lillia

(Fox) Miller, and his two children, Robert S. Miller, Jr., and Patricia Miller, of Indianapolis.

F. J. Heinritz is now a certified public accountant on the staff of R. J. Beaman of Cincinnati.

F. L. Cadman is a member of the law firm of Woodruff, Bailey, and Cadman with offices in the Equitable Building, New York.

W. W. Smith is taking special work at the University of Pittsburgh.

Ray Stone is principal in the Southwestern High School in Detroit.

Hersch Konold is now located with the Continental Importing Corporation of Chicago. His home is in Oak Park.

A son was born in early January to Mr. and Mrs. Philbin R. Orr of Acacio, Col.

1914

ROSSELL P. YOUNG, *Secretary*,
140 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.

J. R. Child is now a bond salesman for Harris, Forbes & Co., 204 Hemenway Street, Boston.

1915

LOUIS F. EATON, *Secretary*,
210 Ash St., Brockton, Mass.

Henry T. Langspecht is now with the Roxanna Petroleum Corporation, 927 Mayo Building, Tulsa, Okla.

Henry C. Swasey was recently chosen football coach by the New Hampshire State College. While in college Swasey played varsity football for three years and varsity baseball four years. He was captain of the baseball team in his senior year.

George H. Hubner and Douglas G. Sloan, formerly with Hornblower and Weeks, and Joseph W. McDonough, formerly with Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne, have formed a copartnership to transact a bond and brokerage business under the firm name of Hubner, McDonough and Sloan, with offices at 15 Broad Street, New York City.

Wilson MacDonald is headmaster of the Cathedral Choir School of New York City.

Announcement was made in March of the engagement of William Mellema and Miss Pearl Hodgson Cary, both of Galveston, Tex.

1916

JOHN U. REBER, *Secretary*,
242 Madison Ave., New York City

Mr. and Mrs. Francis R. Otte of Brockport, N. Y., are receiving congratulations on the arrival on January 14 of Francis Robert Otte, Jr.

Charles Burton Ames was married on June 28, 1921, to Mrs. Phyllis Bleecker Powers at Los Angeles, Cal. His address is 2785 Green Street, San Francisco, Cal.

1917

DAVID R. CRAIG, JR., *Secretary*,
6027 Walnut St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

A daughter, Carolyn Gray Baily, was born on February 25 to Mr. and Mrs. G. Irving Baily of 722 Barry Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Dr. Richard T. Hobart graduates from the College of Physicians and Surgeons this month. He has received an appointment effective January 1 next, to St. Luke's Hospital staff in surgery in New York City. This is one of the most eagerly sought appointments which can be made by the medical school.

C. L. Bell was married August 2, 1921, to Miss Leona Marie Heuer, in Chicago.

John Dodge Clark of Orange, is the statistical research manager for the Monroe Calculating Machine Company.

A. M. Clarke is instructor of physics at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston.

B. S. D'Ooge was married to Miss Genevieve Breining at Ypsilanti, Mich., June 25, 1921.

M. Eisner is practising law in Washington, D. C.

H. K. Grainger is engaged in the wholesale grocery business in Lincoln, Neb.

J. A. Hawkins is a research student in chemistry at the University of Edinburgh, Scotland.

T. Ivimey was married September 10, 1921, to Miss Josella M. Vogelius at Bloomfield, N. J.

C. J. Jessup was married October 27, 1921, to Miss Isabelle Murphy of New York City.

C. T. Jones is the head of the Spanish Department at Montclair Academy, Montclair, N. J.

B. F. Kimball is studying for the Ph.D. at Harvard, specializing in mathematics.

W. A. Lewis was married July 25, 1921, to Miss Frances Mary Saunders of Somerville, Mass.

1918

GARDNER JACKSON, JR., *Secretary*,
% Boston Globe, Boston, Mass.

Announcement is made of the engagement of Miss Eleanor Campbell Stewart of Omaha, Neb., and William Crocker Washburn of Salem. She is a graduate of Smith College. The marriage will take place in June at White Plains, N. Y. They expect to establish a home at Swampscott, Mass.

Lucius E. Thayer has been awarded a medal by the National Near East Relief Committee for his service in the Near East. The award was made in January in the Council Chamber of the Massachusetts State House.

Announcements have been received of the marriage of Miss Dorothy Lynch of Wayne, Pa., to Allan Saunders, April 8, at Wayne. "Prof." Saunders will continue in the Political Science Department of the Wharton School, University of Pennsylvania, where he has been cashing in heavily on ideas instilled by Professor Getell. He plans to make his home in Philadelphia.

Malcolm Sharp left his law studies at Harvard long enough to act as the effi-

cient best man at Allan's marriage. Incidentally, besides doing heavy and honorable work on the *Harvard Law Review*, Mal has been taken in, along with Lu Thayer, to Lincoln's Inn, the fashionable boarding club of the Law School.

Several members of the class attended the wedding of Jacob P. Estey and Miss Edith M. Tyler, Smith, '21, of Newton, on March 11. The ceremony took place at Newton. After a wedding trip to Bermuda, Mr. and Mrs. Estey expect to make their home in Brattleboro, Vt., where he will carry on his duties with the Estey Organ Co. Paul Chase was an usher at the Estey wedding. Except on such gala occasions Paul is usually to be found in a Brattleboro law office studying law.

Curt Norton was another one present at the above wedding. The consumption of flivvers in Catskill, N. Y., is still great enough to allow a man a livelihood at supplying them, Curt says.

David D. Bixler has recently returned to the New York office of the Western Electric Co., after a winter spent in Virginia in the interests of the company.

The engagement of Miss Elsie McWilliams of Brookline, Mass., to Murray Moore has been announced. The marriage is scheduled to take place about the middle of June. Murray plans to remain in the business of manufacturing paper boxes. He plans to reside in Brookline.

Raymond P. Bentley paid Boston a hurried visit during the winter. Little information about him resulted. He is living in San Francisco, and is connected with an almond exchange there.

Philip Breed, after hounding his classmates almost to the point of wishing they had some of what he was trying to sell as a representative of the New England Mutual Life Insurance Co., has had such success that he has set up in business for himself as an insurance broker at 92 Milk St., Boston.

Robert F. Patton is now secretary of the C. H. Simonds Co., of Boston, book

printers, and is also busy with a son, Robert Simons Patton, born November 4, 1921.

Lewis T. Orlady was seen in New York recently on a buying trip with his father. Duke is, in effect, general manager of the Busy Bee Emporium, a general store at Jamestown, N. D.

Mr. and Mrs. Gardner Jackson announce the arrival of a daughter, Deborah Vinal Jackson, February 11.

Dwight Billings has about concluded plans to resume his connection with a bond house in Cleveland where he was last year. Dwight finishes the Harvard Business School in June, and hopes to specialize in the work of helping put non-paying properties onto their feet.

Last word from Henry A. Ladd and James S. Meiklejohn over at Oxford, England, indicated that the two of them will stay abroad for another year at least, despite the efforts of their friends to persuade them that equal advantages are offered in this country.

Philip R. Arnold is representing the Gutta Percha Paint Company, makers of "Barrelled Sunlight," throughout central New York, making his home and headquarters at Syracuse, N. Y.

1919

WALTER K. BELKNAP, *Secretary*,
The *Spur*, 425 Fifth Ave.,
New York City

Morris L. Bowman and Robert R. White are in their second year at the Harvard Medical School.

James W. Bracken is in business in New York.

William H. Emery is in professional aviation at his home, Bradford, Pa.

Willard Godwin is rumored to be farming in Ireland.

Edmond H. Hendrickson is with the Federated Engineers' Development Corporation in Jersey City.

Bradbury B. Morse is with the Nash-

ville Industrial Corporation which operates "Old Hickory, the greatest permanent munitions project of the World War," at Jacksonville, Tenn.

Stanley E. Rauh is with the Thomas Cusack Co., outdoor advertisers.

Winfield W. Riefler is secretary to the American Trade Commissioner at Buenos Aires.

Oliver H. Schaaf, who recently has been married, is living in Santa Barbara, where he is an architect.

Halvor R. Seward and Nehemiah Boynton, Jr., are partners in the newly organized cotton brokerage firm of Harry H. Brown Co., 77 Franklin Street, Boston.

Roy Van A. Sheldon, who is studying sculpture in Paris, made a trip to North Africa last winter.

Eastburn R. Smith is at the camp of the Yale Forestry School in the Louisiana Swamps.

Stuart P. Snelling is with C. E. Sholes, manufacturing agent, 80 Maiden Lane, New York.

Theodore Southworth is manager of the Kings County Buick Inc., 1606 Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn, with Frederic L. Yarrington as his assistant.

Herman M. Wessel has been elected a member of Phi Delta Kappa (the honorary fraternity of men interested in the scientific study of education) at the University of Pennsylvania, from which he will get a degree this June.

John G. Gibson, Jr., is now located in Utica and has accepted a position with the Bossert Corporation of that city.

1920

DELOS S. OTIS, *Secretary*,
40 Vick Park A, Rochester, N. Y.

Edward B. Wright is with the A. H. Bull Steamship Co., New York City. His address is 40 West Street.

A. B. Weaver is with the Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co., 426 Broadway, Milwaukee, Wis.

Stanley W. Ayres has been recalled to the New York office of Dillon, Read & Co., and is living at 11 Summit Street, Glen Ridge, N. J.

Benjamin Freeman is doing graduate work at Columbia University. He is living at 400 West 118th Street, New York.

W. R. Montague is president of the W. R. Montague Co., La Crosse, Wis.

A. D. Cloyd is studying medicine in Omaha, Neb.

Joshua M. Holmes was married on November 12, to Miss Elizabeth Powers of Evanston, Ill. He is cashier of the Oak Lane State Bank, Philadelphia, Pa. Mr. and Mrs. Holmes are at home at 6300 N. Park Avenue.

Marvin L. Gray is in the lumber manufacturing business in Waverly, Va. He was recently appointed colonel on the staff of Governor E. Lee Trinkle of Virginia.

E. Albert Carley is in the lumber business in Brooklyn and lives at 34 Linden Street.

Glenn F. Card is with the Deyo Oil Co., Binghamton, N. Y. His address is 8 Chestnut Street.

Alexander Mossman will resign his position on the faculty of the University of Beirut, Syria, and will return home late in the summer. He is planning to enter the Harvard Law School next fall. Daniel Bliss will continue teaching for another year at the University of Beirut.

W. Barrett Brown, Jr., is with the Moody's Investor's Service, 35 Nassau Street, New York City.

Laurence E. Tilley is a salesman for the Transo Envelope Co., Providence, R. I., and is living at 9 Elton Street.

The engagement was announced during the winter of Racburn Hughes Parker and Miss Alice R. Lawrence of New York City.

1921

HARRY W. CASE, *Secretary*,
Box 43a, R.F.D., East Granby, Conn.

Miss Katheryn Horton Llewellyn of Chicago has just announced her engagement to Everett David Flood.

Martin B. Beardslee is with the Seth Thomas Clock Company, Thomaston, Conn.

J. A. Thayer is teaching Greek at St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H.

Edward W. Hooker is studying law at the University of Wisconsin.

Charles L. Lumb is studying surgery at the Harvard Medical School.

Mr. and Mrs. John T. Taylor of Mountain Lakes, N. J., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Dorothy Janet Taylor, to Alfred Boller Stanford of East Orange, N. J.

Miss Taylor was graduated from Smith College. Stanford is with the brokerage firm of Stanford, Hine & Fish.

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REV. ZEPHENIA SWIFT MOORE, D.D.

First President of Amherst College.

Pub. by the American Quarterly Reviewer.

AMHERST

GRADUATES' QUARTERLY

VOL. XI—AUGUST, 1922—NO. 4

PRESIDENT MOORE'S INAUGURAL

ON September 18, 1821, the day before the first matriculation of students, the townspeople of Amherst gathered in the old meeting house (where the Octagon now stands) to witness the inauguration of the first president of Amherst College. The occasion was less remarked than the exercises at the laying of the cornerstone of South College had been a year before, and certainly bore little resemblance to the brilliance of a modern inaugural. No delegates from other colleges were present; no academic costumes lent a medieval color to the sober interior of the house of God. The pews on the floor and in the wide galleries were filled with folk of Hampshire County in their Sunday best. All of them, probably, had contributed to the Charity Fund in money or in kind, or had personally helped to raise the walls or lay the floors of the new college edifice. Scattered among them were the fifteen students who had followed President Moore from Williams-town to enter the sophomore, junior, or senior classes at the new charity institution, and a number of serious-minded country boys who intended to take the examinations on the following day for entrance as freshmen or sophomores watched this their first college exercise with curious interest.

Dr. Moore had arrived in town some time before, and his portly presence, conservatively clothed in black cutaway and knee-breeches, was already familiar to most of the congregation. So were the form and features of the local monument of literature and learning, Noah Webster, president of the board of trustees, who presided at the ceremony. Professor Estabrook, conspicuous for the ruffled shirt front and slim trousers then coming into fashion, occupied a front pew. The third member of the faculty, Professor Gamaliel Olds, was unable to be present.

The exercises closely resembled those customary at the ordina-

tion of a minister of the gospel. After a sermon by the minister of the church, President Moore and Professor Estabrook made profession of faith and were solemnly inducted into office. Each then delivered what by contrast was described as a short address. So the faculty of Amherst College first came into being.

President Moore's Inaugural Address was not printed after its delivery, as the inaugurals of his successors have been. The manuscript was presented by his widow to Professor E. S. Snell of the class of 1822, and by him presented to the library of Amherst College. Quotations have occasionally been made from it for special purposes; it is here given entire as a document of extraordinary interest as showing the high position in education taken from the first by the founders of Amherst and the arrangement and proportioning of studies that seemed to them suitable for "an education which shall not fall below that given in the colleges in New England."

The address has no title, but is endorsed on the manuscript: Discourse delivered by Rev. Zephaniah Swift Moore, D.D. at his Inauguration as President of Amherst College. Sept. 1821.

* * *

Man is the workmanship of God. The inspiration of the Almighty giveth him understanding. All his powers of mind are susceptible of improvement, and he is fitted to advance in knowledge in a progression, to which we can assign no limits. This progress depends in no small degree on the course pursued, and the intellectual habits formed in early life.

In every age and in every country where man has been civilized, the education of youth has engaged the anxious care of parents and has received the attention of the legislator and philosopher. The ancient Persians had public establishments for the instruction of youth. The Cretans, the wisdom of whose laws has been highly celebrated, had similar establishments. The Athenians, the Romans, and the Carthaginians had each their plan for instructing the young. But the systems of education adopted by the ancients had not for their object the improvement of the mind in science and literature. It is only since the Christian religion has been promulgated and in kingdoms where that has had its benign influence, that systems of education have been adopted which have for their object the development and perfection of the intellectual

faculties and the formation of correct moral character by enlightening the conscience and directing the will and affections to those moral objects and that moral course which is right and good.

It is a prominent and very pleasing feature of the age in which we live that the business of education is considered of primary importance, and is much more an object of scientific attention than in any former period. To give a proper degree of employment to all the faculties of the mind and so to manage their culture as to bring them to the greatest degree of perfection of which they are susceptible is professedly one of the leading objects in the systems of education adopted and the course of studies pursued in the universities in Great Britain and in the colleges and universities of New England.

The common objects of instruction may be appreciated by attending to their influence in developing and maturing the different powers of the mind.

An employment which occupies no inconsiderable part of the time allotted to a course of public education is the study of the learned languages.

So early is the habit formed of using words as the signs of thought and of associating the sign with the thing signified, that we think in words, and they become the instrument of thought, as well as the medium of intercourse. So intimate is the connection between the real command of words and some of the noblest exercises of the understanding that the study of language forms a most important auxiliary to intellectual culture.

No employment is better adapted to give exercise and vigor to all the faculties of the mind, especially in the earlier part of education, than the study of language if properly pursued. Among the advantages arising from this study are to be reckoned the forming of a habit of attention, and the improvement of the memory as connected with that, the forming of a habit of patient research and accurate discrimination, and the very favorable influence which an attention to the polished languages of Greece and Rome has in improving our own language and in forming a correct and delicate intellectual taste.

It is much to be regretted that there have been and still are those who are prejudiced against the study of the Latin and Greek

by the very injudicious manner in which they have been instructed. Very little effort was used by their instructors to make the study of these interesting to any faculty but the memory.

The advantages arising from skillful instruction at the commencement of a literary education are great. The habits of study then formed are not easily changed. They have a permanent influence. Language ought to be taught and studied philosophically—as the instrument of thought and the medium of communication. It ought to be taught and studied analytically. Its beauties ought to be explained and the comparative excellences and defects of different languages as comprising a system of signs for the communication of thought ought to be presented.

Thus taught and studied, the classbooks in the languages become interesting as an exercise for the mind and a source of improvement to all the intellectual powers.

Geography affords a very useful exercise to the memory, and is highly valuable for its subserviency to history. The study of it has a salutary influence in forming habits of arrangement, in leading the mind beyond the sphere of its own observation, and enlarging its power of comprehension. It ought to be studied earlier in life than it usually is, and less time devoted to it in the Academic course.

Mathematical science has deservedly a high place as respects its influence on the powers of the mind. The study of this science, if prosecuted in a proper manner, forms habits of clearness of thought, of abstraction, and accurate discrimination. The study of the higher branches of mathematics improves the power of invention, and accustoms the mind to clear, cautious, and general reasoning. Its influence is peculiarly useful in forming a habit of close thinking and patient investigation.

Were there nothing valuable in mathematical science, for the uses of human life, yet it would claim the attention of every one who would cultivate his own understanding.

This science is to be studied not so much for the sake of making us mathematicians, as for the purpose of improving the powers of the mind.

Natural philosophy, to some parts of which mathematical science is in no small degree subservient, holds an important place among those studies which are connected with mental improve-

ment. Habits of accurate observation, of close and persevering research and of correct reasoning are formed and strengthened by the study of the philosophy of the material universe.

Although this is not the science of efficient causes yet it aids religion by exploring everywhere marks of wise and benevolent design. As it ascertains no necessary connections between the successive events in the material world, it leads to the conclusion that every change is produced by the agency of the Infinite Mind. It is to be regretted that elementary writers on this science have in their treatises wholly neglected any reference to final causes. By representing everything in the material world as fixed and immutable as the relations about which mathematics are conversant they have deprived the study of the phenomena of the material universe of all that moral interest which it is fitted to excite, and have rendered the study of physics as destitute of influence on the moral feelings as the study of pure mathematics. The faithful instructor will occasionally call the attention of his pupils to the wise and benevolent purposes which are answered by the various arrangements in the material world and to the evidence which is everywhere presented of the presence, wisdom, and agency of God.

The different branches of natural history which are comprised in the study of the material world are well adapted to the culture of the mind. The study of natural history awakens curiosity, increases the power of discrimination, forms habits of classification, gives the mind an interest in surrounding objects, and leads it to view them as the work of God.

A science of still higher importance than those I have named is the philosophy of mind.

The structure of the body is curious and wonderful. In the organization of plants from the Lapland moss to the cedar of Lebanon, and in the structure of animals from the mole to the elephant, and from the sparrow to the eagle, we have evidence presented us of Infinite Skill. The material universe is a wonderful display of the power and wisdom of God. But the material universe was created and is kept in being to subserve the interests of the Intellectual world. That receives its value from its relation to this.

In all the arts and sciences the faculties of the mind are the engines we must employ. The better we understand their nature and use, the more skillfully and successfully shall we apply them. In

the noblest arts the mind is the subject on which we operate. The painter, the poet, the musician, the moralist, the statesman, and the divine all attempt to influence the mind and succeed according to their knowledge of its nature and laws.

The study of mind well directed calls into action and improves the highest intellectual faculties, and suggests the best means for their culture, discipline, and direction. An acquaintance with the laws of mind is among the most important means for the right employment of that period of life on which the happiness of our future existence in a great measure depends. Indeed no study can be named which has a greater tendency to form habits of close and patient investigation and to increase our own power and to assist us in subjecting ourselves to that discipline which is necessary in order to achieve any valuable progress in the acquisition of knowledge, than the study of the operations of mind and the laws by which they are governed.

With the science of mind, philosophical criticism has a close connection. It can be conducted with ability and success only by those who are acquainted with the laws by which the intellectual operations are regulated.

With the science of mind, logic also has a close connection. A system of logic correctly formed is of eminent use in improving that power by which we distinguish truth from falsehood and combine means for the attainment of ends. To the friends of mental improvement it is a pleasing consideration that treatises on logic which teach little more than the technical terms and the syllogistic art of the schools are laid aside and their place supplied by treatises which are fitted to aid the mind in the investigation and communication of the truth.

The study of history has a very favorable influence on the mind. "It produces a habit of pursuing with accuracy a series of connected events in the moral world. It teaches us the slow operation of moral causes, and to be patient as respects the fruit of our exertions for the good of others." It shows us human nature in all its variety of character. It has an happy influence in correcting many of the false judgments which are formed in early life.

Composing or committing the thoughts to writing is an important exercise in the course of education. It holds a high place among those exercises which are fitted for mental discipline. Habits

of correct composition are productive of precision in our ideas, and of perspicuity in our reasonings. In connection with this exercise, every effort ought to be used to form and improve the Intellectual Taste. To form a good Taste is not the work of a few months. It is the result of much attention to the works of nature and of art, and of much attention to the sciences of mind and to the best literary models. Each of these objects of instruction is closely connected with the cultivation of the intellectual powers, and demands ability and faithfulness in the instructor and the assiduous attention of the student.

There is yet another science the truths of which in point of importance and sublimity transcend all other truths. I mean the science of theology or religion. This science holds a place preëminently above all others, as it is that which God Himself has taught. The truths comprised in all the other sciences we are left to investigate by our own powers. They are limited as respects their utility to this world. But in theology God Himself has condescended to become our immediate instructor. The truths it comprises have respect to us, not merely as residents in this world, but as subjects of God's moral government now placed under a dispensation of mercy and by the purpose of God destined for immortality. An acquaintance with the other sciences we may neglect without involving ourselves in guilt. But at no period, in no condition of life, can we innocently neglect an acquaintance with the truths of religion.

These truths are fitted to elevate and expand the intellectual powers. They relate to the being and perfections of the ever blessed God and to the nature and extent of His kingdom. They direct our attention to the manifestations of infinite power, wisdom, and benevolence, to the mediatorial scheme of redemption in which all the divine perfections appear in their peculiar glory, to this world as God's world, to its government as His government, and to ourselves as holding a place in His kingdom next to angels as formed for endless existence, and as the objects of His constant care.

The very nature of these truths shows how closely they are connected with intellectual improvement. "It is a well known law of our nature that the mind assumes something of the character of the objects of its frequent and familiar contemplation." "The

objects presented by religion, wherever their impression is felt, have a character of grandeur, dignity, and elevation." "In point of sublimity and interest, no objects can sustain a competition with them even for a single moment."

If intellectual improvement then were the only object to be regarded in the course of education, the truths of religion would hold a preëminent place. But while the improvement of the understanding is to be kept in view as a prominent object in a collegiate course of study and instruction, it is by no means the only object, nor is it the only prominent object. Man is not merely an intellectual being. He has moral and active powers.

Religious truth does not derive its principal value from its direct influence on the understanding, but from its influence on the conscience and the heart. It is a well-known fact that the affections are the grand spring by which we are animated. Where these are well regulated, where the heart is right, there is a principle on which the future culture of the intellectual faculties may be founded with the best prospect of success. "Between the improvement of the heart and that of the intellect, there is a near and indissoluble connection." Piety or a right temper of heart ensures a right improvement and direction of all the intellectual powers. Piety or religion is a principle which is operative. It invigorates the mind.

It is the nature of sin to debilitate the noble powers of the understanding—it is the nature of piety to strengthen them. It is the nature of sin to debase the mind; it is the nature of religion to elevate it. It is the nature of sin to defile; it is the nature of religion to purify. It banishes those unhallowed feelings and passions which are hostile to a faithful use of time and of the means of intellectual improvement. Intercourse with God in prayer is friendly to progress in acquiring knowledge. A devotional frame of mind is connected with that sense of accountableness, that calmness and that devotedness to duty, which are peculiarly favorable to advancement in knowledge.

"The opinion that religion is not only foreign from scientific and literary pursuits, but scarcely compatible with them, is a libel on human nature, and on its glorious Author." It can be embraced only by those who are destitute of all correct knowledge of the nature of man and whose hearts are alienated from God.

We have the evidence of fact that these remarks are correct,—the evidence of fact that religion fills the mind with noble views and sentiments, and directs all its powers and faculties to their proper use and end; that it exalts human nature and spreads the greatest glory around any human character.

What was it that rendered Moses superior to Pharaoh and to all the priests and statesmen of Egypt? It was his religion, his piety. This influenced him to a faithful improvement of the talents intrusted to his care, and to devote them when improved to the best of purposes. What was it that rendered David superior to Saul? and Solomon superior to Socrates? Did the religion of Solomon impede his progress in the school of science in his researches into the works of God? in amassing treasures of knowledge? It was religion that gave vigor to his understanding, and directed and animated his efforts.

What was it made Daniel superior to all the wise men of Babylon? Did his religion, did his humble devotedness to God check his progress in intellectual improvement? Were the noble powers of his mind less cultivated? Did he study less? Did he know less of all the sciences on account of his religion? Did he rise from bending his knee to the Father of Light with his intellectual powers less refined and less strengthened and less fitted for the pursuits of science and the duties of life?

It was religion that stimulated, strengthened all his faculties and influenced him to devote them to the service of God, to the purposes of pure benevolence.

Did the piety of Newton retard his progress in science? Was he less persevering in extending his researches and in investigating the laws of the visible universe because he viewed it as the work of that God whom he loved supremely, and its laws as the result of His power, presence, and agency?

The time would fail me to mention Locke and Boyle and Sydenham and all that catalogue of eminent geniuses who have enlarged the boundaries of science and ameliorated the condition of this fallen world, and who stand as proofs of the intimate and indissoluble connection between the improvement of the heart and the intellect and of the influence of religion in expanding and invigorating the mind.

And in a course of education, shall that be neglected which thus elevates and strengthens the mind and directs all its powers and faculties to their proper use and end?

Intellectual discipline is important, but moral religious discipline is infinitely more important.

Defective indeed must be that system of public or private education which does not comprise as a primary object of attention the infinitely interesting truths of religion, of the religion of the Bible. These claim at all times the attention of the instructor and of the student. The doctrines of the sacred Scriptures should be explained in all their purity, and the duties they require explained and inculcated in all their force.

I have thus concisely stated the principal objects of attention which are to be comprised in a course of collegiate education, and which are designed to develop and mature the intellectual powers and to influence the conscience and the heart and form the moral character.

If from any cause either of these objects should so occupy the attention as to exclude the others, or lead to a partial and superficial attention to them, the effect would be injurious.

It is not to be forgotten by the instructor, nor by the student, that the object during the course of collegiate studies is to develop and mature all the powers of the mind; and that this cannot be done by an exclusive attention to any one particular branch of science but by attention to science and literature generally.

The object of the collegiate course is not to pursue professional studies, but to prepare the mind by cultivating all its powers to enter on professional studies with advantage.

In stating as I have the objects of attention, comprised in a course of liberal and classical education, I have stated the course of study and instruction to be pursued in this institution, which has in some important respects a character peculiar to itself.

It has and will continue to have for one of its leading objects the education of those who have fixed on their professional employment, who mean to devote themselves to the interests of Zion as preachers of the Gospel of Christ. It has its origin from those who are friends of evangelical Truth, and is founded on evangelical principles. It is consecrated not merely to the interests

of science and literature, but to the interests of the Kingdom of righteousness and peace.

The gentlemen of the Board of Trustees, to whom is committed the management of the concerns of this institution, will permit me respectfully to observe that its prosperity depends under God in no small degree on their continued and faithful efforts. To see you, gentlemen, engaged in devising means for its prosperity and acting with the spirit of faithful guardians will animate those whom you employ in its instruction and government and will obtain and secure the public confidence.

While I feel impressed, in view of the highly responsible office in which I am now placed, and in view of its duties, cannot but exclaim, "Who is sufficient for these things?" I feel no inconsiderable relief from the assurance that I shall have your counsel and advice and prayers. Especially would I look for support and direction to Him Who is infinite in wisdom, and from Whom cometh down every good and every perfect gift.

Those of us who are immediately concerned in the government and instruction of this seminary cannot but feel the weight of our charge. Few offices in society require more constant exertion, care, and vigilance, than that sustained by those who are intrusted with the government and instruction of our public seminaries.

To direct properly the mind of those whom we instruct, and to give to every intellectual faculty its proper degree of culture, to explain and inculcate in all their purity and force the truths and duties of that Gospel which has come from heaven to show us the path of duty and of life is an arduous yet pleasing task.

To our instruction are to be committed those who are the hope of their parents, of their country, and of the church. On the mental habits they form while under our instruction depends their future progress in science. The superstructure of a thorough education can be erected only on a solid foundation.

The mental habits formed rather than the number of ideas acquired should be a leading object of attention.

While we use our efforts to conduct those under our care in the paths of literature and science, we are always to keep in mind that it is of primary importance that we be correct in our moral and religious instruction. We are never to forget that an essential and primary object of this institution is the promotion of Christian

knowledge and piety. We are to guard the minds of the young against the contagion of error, vice, and irreligion:—to persuade them to feel the force of moral obligation:—to teach them their duty to God and their Redeemer:—their duty to themselves and to those around them:—and to urge upon them the motives which ought to induce them to act from a regard to the issue of the day of judgment.

By the discrete exercise of power and by a firm and steady course of government, we are to ensure the observance of the laws of this institution. With the solicitude and tenderness of a just parent, we are to watch over those whom we instruct.

That we may deserve the confidence of parents in committing to our care those who are most dear to them, that we may deserve the confidence of the friends of Zion, and that we may deserve the confidence of all, we must exclude error and vice and idleness from this seat of science. In view of these, our duties, we cannot but feel our dependence on God for wisdom to direct us, and for His gracious assistance that we may be faithful.

With sincere and ardent desire for their improvement would I say to those young men in this assembly who have commenced a course of classical and liberal education with a view of continuing it (their course) that they possess advantages for mental improvement which were not enjoyed by generations which have preceded them and which are not by most of their contemporaries.

It is your distinguished privilege, my young friends, to devote yourselves to the pursuit of science. "To open the avenues of science is the duty of the teacher. To explore them must be the labor of the scholar." Let it be your object to mature all the faculties of your mind. Consider not learning as the end of your education; but as the means to render you more useful; knowledge is valuable only as it increases your capacity to do good; as it fits you to promote the happiness of your fellow men and thus to glorify your Creator. Consecrate all your talents to the service of God. Let them be under the direction of that temper of heart which will prepare you to progress in happiness as well as knowledge. Be the friends of God, the friends of Christ, the friends of Zion, and when the ardor of literary pursuit is abated and science shall cease to satisfy, confidence in God and in His everlasting promise will support you, and immortal life and blessedness will be yours in the world to come.

This respected auditory will permit me to remark that the value of our literary institutions is at the present day to be estimated from their relation to the kingdom of Christ. Every institution and every system of education that is hostile to that kingdom is worse than useless.

The more closely any institution is connected with the advancement of that, the higher the place it ought to hold in our estimation.

From the relation which this institution sustains to that kingdom, may I not say that it can have none but friends among those who are praying for the prosperity of Zion.

I need not say to this Christian assembly that no object has higher claims on the charitable aid of all than the education of pious young men for the Gospel ministry. This is known and felt extensively. It cannot be too deeply felt by us whom God has blessed above all other people.

This institution stands as a proof of the laudable perseverance and very liberal efforts of the people in this place and in this vicinity, and of the liberality of individuals in places more distant.

It is now about to begin its operations. It invites a continuance of those efforts which have, by the blessing of God, been so far successful.

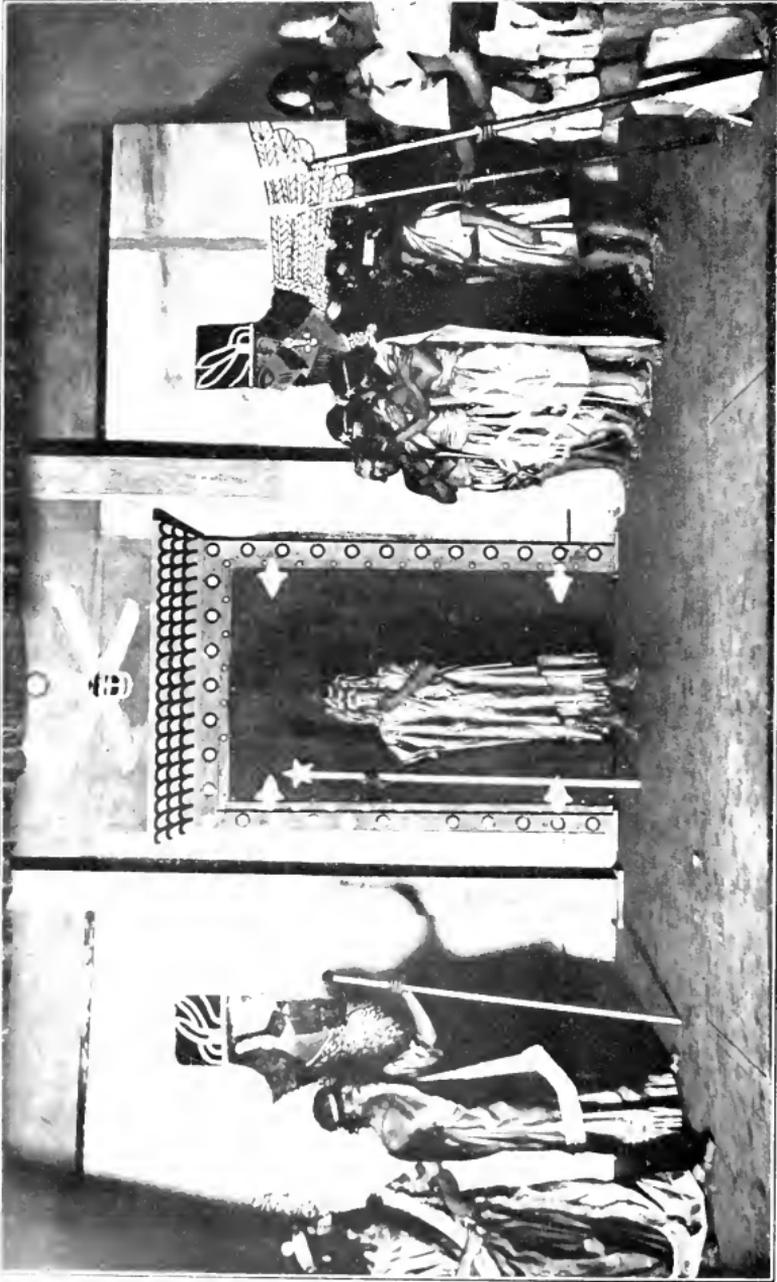
Do not the interests of Zion, the interests of evangelical truth, the interests of literature and science, and the interests of Christ's kingdom extensively plead for an institution like this in this favored section of the Commonwealth?

It is believed that they do so obviously and emphatically thus plead, that the friends of these interests will grant their prayers for its success and their contributions for its support.

For the correctness of the course of instruction and discipline, and for an education which shall not fall below that given in the colleges in New England, those who have the immediate care of this seminary stand pledged to the public. No efforts of theirs will be spared to merit in these respects the confidence and patronage of all.

We ought all to notice with unfeigned gratitude to God the token of His favor in disposing so many, as are disposed at the present day, to unite their efforts for the advancement of the kingdom of Christ, and that we are permitted to behold the dawns of that happy period when every heart will be filled with love to God.

May this institution enjoy the smiles of a gracious Providence. May all our literary institutions be blessed of God, and be a means of extending not only the boundaries of science, but of that holy and happy kingdom which endureth forever.



DUNNAN'S "THE GOLDEN DOOM"

A YEAR WITH THE MASQUERS

E. A. RICHARDS

THERE is a difference between dramatics as they exist now in the College and their condition three or four years ago, a difference which has its root in a changed undergraduate attitude and its visible sign in the increased production of plays in College Hall. Mere statistics reveal a striking change. Until very recently one play a year was the limit of dramatic activity, but from last October to May the Masquers have produced seventeen plays, long and short. Three of these were original one-act plays and nearly all the bills have been produced by the undergraduates themselves.

The list of plays chosen shows a clear preference for modern drama, largely due to the superior availability of one-act plays. It is as follows: Synge's "In the Shadow of the Glen," Lady Gregory's "The Rising of the Moon," Chekov's "The Proposal," and "The Bear," Dunsany's "The Glittering Gate," "The Golden Doom," and "A Night at an Inn," Stuart Walker's "The Very Naked Boy," Harry Kemp's "Boccaccio's Untold Tale," Eugene O'Neill's "Ile," Alice Gerstenberg's "The Pot Boiler," "Pierre Patelin," the Auerbach's Cellar Scene from "Faust," and Shaw's "The Devil's Disciple." The three plays by undergraduate authors in Mr. Glass' course in Play Writing were "In for a Night," by L. K. Fernald, "The Gold of the Gods," by Edward Lay, and "Fog," by J. C. Esty.

It would not be fair to say that dramatic interest had no place in the College until recently, but it is certainly true that a spirit and an impetus have been given to dramatic work which ought to make themselves felt for years to come. At any rate, Masquers is one of the few student organizations which is not grimly carrying on a tradition bequeathed by the past; in dramatics traditions are being created. The year just completed represents a good start.

There are reasons why the start was not made sooner. In the first place, there was the basic lack of initiative among the students; and also there was no organization capable of handling an extensive program consistently from beginning to end of the crowded college year. Now both of these deficiencies have been supplied.

The Masquers were until very recently an amorphous group. In the spring of 1920, however, a constitution was adopted which distributed and defined the work necessary to efficient production. Additional improvements have been made since that time. Also, with a view to stimulating individual work, membership in the club has been made dependent on continued effort and interest in dramatic production. Where formerly a man was automatically admitted after having taken part in a stated number of plays, he can now be elected only at the discretion of a committee which takes into account his dramatic ability and sustained interest. And no student may be elected until the end of his sophomore year. Under this system the assurance of keeping the club enthusiastic is made more certain. Masquers is in fact one of the few college organizations in which the competitors do not do all the work. By common consent the harder it is to get into any organization the greater is its prestige in the community. Another innovation which has proved valuable is the play-reading committee, whose continuous function it is to keep the club informed of plays available for amateurs.

The coöperation of the dramatic clubs of Smith and Mount Holyoke colleges has had a great deal to do with the success of the plays presented during the year. Some beginnings toward such coöperation were made in the spring of 1918, when Oscar Wilde's "Importance of Being Earnest" was played by the clubs of Amherst and Mount Holyoke, and again in 1921, when the Masquers put on Moody's "The Great Divide" and several one-act plays in conjunction with the Smith actresses. During this last season, however, the production of plays in combination became the rule rather than the exception, Smith girls taking the women's parts in six of the one-act plays and Mount Holyoke supplying the women for Shaw's "Devil's Disciple." In return members of the Masquers have assisted in the Smith Workshop plays. These arrangements have proved so satisfactory that they are likely to be continued. Audiences have enough to allow for in amateur work without the additional strain of seeing men in female rôles. It is heroism for a man to try it, but the effect is oftener like martyrdom. And while the Masquers are working with drama for the fun of the thing, still they wish to offer as complete an illusion as possible. The only circumstance which some may regard as a drawback to

the participation of college girls is the fact that they are not allowed to make trips.

Formerly the dramatics trip during the spring vacation was the main event for the organization. It is now, however, an open question whether the giving of performances out of town should become an important feature of the Masquers' program. It may fairly be said that taking plays away from the College and its immediate vicinity is of secondary importance, since when it is done neither the actors nor the audience feel at their best. Some reasons for this are that stage-settings have to be listed as perishable, that college plays are essentially experimental, and that out-of-town stages are often not as adaptable to the Masquers' equipment as is the local hall, and so on. So while in College Hall the Masquers' plays have been well received by crowded houses, their performances out of town have as often as not been unsuccessful. Perhaps the technique of a successful tour may be learned after additional experience, but for the present the trips seem to be not the main thing. I, for one, believe that college dramatics belong to the community that produces them rather than to the general public, that they are as much a community enterprise as the athletic teams, and in their place as valuable to the participants and to the college body as any of the major sports.

This sense of what the drama might become in Amherst has been fostered by Mr. Everett Glass, '14, who has coached the Masquers' productions for several years. He is now going as Assistant Director to the Greek Theatre at Berkeley, California, where a larger field for dramatic experiment is open to him. The Masquers regret his going and will feel their loss in it. To those interested in the drama he has given a free field and has not limited the choice of plays to be produced to any one type. If a man were enthusiastic about having a play produced, that man was encouraged to produce it under Mr. Glass' supervision. And that is education in the drama, and—forget it not—in humility too. It is a pleasure also to record the Masquers' debt of gratitude to a friend from over the river, Mr. Willard Thorp of Smith College, who during the year, has given them faithfully the benefit of his criticism and encouragement.

It would be a fine thing, of course, if Amherst possessed, as she undoubtedly will some day possess, a hall fitted for play produc-

tion. College Hall was built for the pulpit, not for the stage, and it takes large powers of imagination to fashion a theatre from it. For the present the thing for those interested in Amherst dramatics to do is to maintain their sturdy belief that a play is a play wherever it is produced, and that there may be both pleasure and benefit in producing a good performance on any stage, even the most ill-adapted. But this desperate optimism is lighted by a ray of hope that some day the Masquers' career of barn-storming will be ended.

Whether this dream will ever come true depends in large measure on the insistence of undergraduate interest in dramatics. There are grounds for hope that the present enthusiasm is not a passing fad, but the beginning of a genuine and continued interest. Play producing cannot be coöperative in the last resort any more than football can be, but the discussion and intelligent interpretation of plays can be and ought to be widespread in college. The exchange of ideas on character interpretation and stage effects is not the least valuable part of the work the Masquers have done and will do. In fact without this common interest in interpretation and in ways and means of putting an interpretation across the foot lights, the dramatics work would have no vitality. It is in this spirit of coöperation that the Masquers may be expected to continue free experiment and sincere work in the broad field of the best plays.

SENIOR CHAPEL

THE most eagerly expected event of Senior Chapel, when on the Wednesday before final examinations the class assembles in chapel for the last time, used to be the horseplay that followed it. Everyone remembers certain bits of song perpetrated on these occasions: "A gentleman calls for Grosvie," or "Everybody works but Davie." The comic aftermath is now no more. Partly under pressure—for it showed a tendency to intolerable ribaldry—it has been replaced by a sing on the Senior Fence. Meanwhile the exercises within the chapel have gained in dignity and importance. The graduating class is addressed by a member of the faculty, the honorary members of the class are chosen, and Scarab perpetuates itself by selecting from the junior class the men who are to wear green and orange hat-bands during the following year. Senior Chapel is the last exercise of a class within the undergraduate body, just as Class Day is its last exercise within the institution.

At Senior Chapel this year President Meiklejohn was chosen as the honored speaker of the day. No text of his address is available, but the spirit of his remarks in the setting of the moment has been sympathetically recorded by Mr. Lucien Price of the *Boston Globe*. Writing in the *Nation* for June 21, Mr. Price says:

"On the last morning in May when the seniors come to chapel they had asked President Meiklejohn to deliver the address. He did so. . . .

"It is a venerable New England academic meeting-house; plain, severe, white columned, hung with oil portraits of Lord Geoffrey and professorial worthies. Five hundred young men; several pews full of professors; and, through the open windows eastward, the golden drench of morning sunshine, glimpses of dew-gemmed turf and sun-glamored tree, and beyond, the mountains pouring their purple wine of shadow into the green bowl of the valley.

"President Meiklejohn spoke.

"Of taste, first. It is the stuff of which life is made. If the taste is coarse, the life will be coarse. Be it books, music, nature, friends

—if you love fine things, they make you fine. . . . In the nasal snarl of Broadway he delivered a lingo of professional baseball jargon of the 'Atta boy!' variety. Then in rhythmed voice he read one of the finest sonnets in the English tongue. Next, of intelligence: the attempt to find out what we can do with the world. Then, wisdom: the attempt to find out what the world can do with us. (And here was a college president speaking to his seniors in the accents of political liberalism of the Russian famine, of Genoa, of the West Virginia strike, and being understood in that language.) He came to religion: 'I have reached the conclusion that there is only one real vice: hatred; and only one virtue: love. Hate wishes to destroy. Love would create. Where hate comes in, life fails. Where love comes in, life is sane.' He dwelt on the minor virtue, but saving salt, of humor. 'A man is never so right that he can afford to be right without a smile. Save us from the solemn asses!' And, at parting, he spoke such words as press the finest vintage out of the hearts of young men.

"So much for the mere texture of the ideas. But something more was present. It was high thought warmed by deep emotion. This is a thing often tried and rarely done. It was done here. At the end, for my private edification, I counted at least half a dozen hard-boiled freshmen more or less in tears and either quite unconscious of it, or else quite unabashed. And then you saw what was happening. This luminous mind and vital personality were gradually permeating an institution. They had already, to some extent, done the impossible: converted a rather rigid, fact-grinding system of education into a flexible instrument which was to be as a fire-stream for the kindling of young minds to independent thought."

After President Meiklejohn had finished, Allen Davidson, president of the senior class, announced the election of President Meiklejohn, Dean Olds, Professor Bennett, and Professor Glaser as honorary members of the class of 1922. In commemoration of the conclusion of the President's tenth year as leader of Amherst College, he addressed particularly to him the following words:

"I should like to speak of one who is just now completing his tenth year of service to Amherst; and to express in behalf of the class of 1922 our sincere adherence to his aims and ideals for Amherst, our profound respect for him as a teacher and president, and our deep affection for him as a friend.

“If you will pardon a slight but apparent digression, I should like to speak to you of the ideal of a liberal college. I think it is needless for me to say to this audience that the fundamental purpose of Amherst, under the leadership of President Meiklejohn, is the realization of this ideal. The liberal college emphasizes essentially and preëminently ‘the Making of Minds.’ It aims to provide the student with knowledge, in the widest and noblest sense. Thus it purports not only to provide him with information of our society, but with the ability and the will to apply this to the problems of life. As a result of this emphasis on a comprehensive mental development, two results are expected to accrue: first, an interest will be aroused in intellectual activity for its own inherent value; and secondly, and more important, an understanding of human life will be acquired that will enable the student to be fitted for the practice of it. That the realization of this end is difficult, it is needless to state; but it should also be needless to state that when realized, it is well worth all the difficulties that had to be encountered and overcome.

“As a means of achieving this ideal, President Meiklejohn has gathered around him a group of men, frequently young men, who also are obsessed with this ideal. Sufficient has already been said in the praise of the older men of the Amherst faculty. It is also a very natural tendency to overlook some of the newer men, even though they are already rendering valuable service to the College. Accordingly, I should like to avail myself of this opportunity to affirm that we do appreciate not only the older members of the faculty, but also the newer members that President Meiklejohn has engaged, since they too are rendering valuable aid to the maintenance of the high scholastic traditions of Amherst, and to the attainment of the ideal of the liberal college.

“Another policy, of which I should like to express the approval of the senior class is the extension of responsibility to the students. This has taken practical form in three general fields; extra-curriculum activities, matters of conduct, and matters of study. The essential principle involved in every instance is that the students shall assume responsibility to the extent that they are desirous and capable of doing so. The initiative then rests almost solely with the students, and is subject to but a single check—faculty supervision. In consequence, athletics are administered by undergrad-

uates. In matters of conduct, there is a growing sense of collective responsibility among the students, which has culminated in the recent formation of the Committee of Seven—an approximate revival of the Senate of former days. And lastly in curriculum work, there is a real responsibility for the students, especially for juniors and seniors. Less and less is the method of continual prodding employed. Instead the student is expected to realize for himself the advantages to be derived from studious pursuits; and having realized them, he is expected to make full use of the opportunity. The responsibility then lies with the student: if he succeeds, he is immensely benefited; if he fails, he has but himself to blame.

“So far, I have expressed nothing but the sincere accord of the senior class with the aims and ideals of Amherst College, as pursued under the leadership of President Meiklejohn. But I cannot stop here for we, the class of 1922, have the utmost respect for President Meiklejohn as a college administrator, as a teacher and philosopher. As president of this institution, he always exhibits a keen and sympathetic understanding of student problems. Most important of all, he has realized and practised better than anyone else, a fundamental principle of college education: namely, that of coöperation between faculty and students. In this, furthermore, he has not forgotten that one element is just as essential as the other. As a teacher and philosopher, he has proven himself almost an ideal intellectual leader. Although possessing marked intellectual ability, he never forces his own opinions upon his listener. Instead, he is accustomed to first define the issues, and then stress the importance of individual judgment for solution or reconciliation. He tends to guide the trend of the thought, but then virtually impels each man to form his own conclusions. Thus he is an intellectual leader of the highest order.

“In addition to his marked intellectual qualities, he possesses an extraordinary moral fervor. His keenness of intellect enables him to be doubly scrupulous in questions of ethics. His adherence to the principle that the end does not justify the means, is almost dogmatic. His moral courage is superb. A course of action that is conclusively right, he will always pursue, regardless of consequences.

“And furthermore, we regard him as a friend. It is difficult if not futile to attempt to put into words our finest feelings; but

possibly the secret of our affection for him is the remarkable youthfulness of his spirit.

“President Meiklejohn, in behalf of the senior class, I should like to express to you our sincere approval of your policies and ideals; our gratefulness for the comprehensive training for life that we have received from a liberal education, combined with the opportunity for assuming definite responsibilities; and lastly, our respect for you as a teacher and president, and our affection for you as a friend.”

COMMENCEMENT—POLYPHONIC IMPRESSIONS

FIVE score and one years ago our fathers founded a college, conceived in piety and dedicated to a knowledge of the truth. (Drip, drip, drip.) Rain falls on the finials and fandangoes of Walker Hall. Of the three million dollars, one million seven hundred thousand has been collected and used for salaries and scholarships. (Drip, drip, drip.) All the columns arow on the Chapel portico show pale through a Scotch mist. Draggled and trist the lawn fête canvas dangles from its wires and poles. The ways are mire. These are the days that try men's souls. Hark to the rain. (Drip, drip, again.)

* * *

Under the evening sky grass on the Common shows a moist green. Men and women by twos and threes pass and repass under the trees. There has been a shower and the lowering clouds hang heavy. Somewhere a band blares. Everybody stares. "Hello, old man. Haven't seen you since . . ." Where's the parade? First aid for commencement pep. Purple and white parasols following the music. Ninety-seven, rah, rah! Two dozen of the faithful deploy on the green. They circle in a round to the sound of "Lord Jeff" like the howling, growling mob in Billy Hill's cartoon. People on the sidewalks step in time to the tune. Soon more rioters join the throng and take up the song. "Come on, you. We want Harry." Down Spring Street goes the band with the crowd two and two. Colored lights stream. "Have some ice-cream?" "Which of the twins are you? Gilbert? . . ." Well, well. Class yell for '02. "Was that rain I felt?" The ices melt on the trays. The band plays. Hoodlums gaze. "Say, Bill, meet my wife." "That your boy?" This is the life. Joy.

* * *

Little by little the plaster falls from the church ceiling, revealing in a patch there in the corner the laths like imprisoning bars behind the smooth surface. From scars and cracks tiny particles dislodged by the reverberations of sound drift down on the backs

of the congregation . . . have drifted, will drift at the soft shock of every sermon. Now a mellow voice is rising:

.

Disintegrating plaster falls from the ceiling, moting the warm air. An unseen dust settles on the quiet people.

* * *

Well-creased trousers and trim skirts advancing up the steps of the President's House.

" your son is graduating this year leave your hat and umbrella in the room to the right not much chance for the game you have found a comfortable place to stay did you hear yes they shaved after the williams game we had lunch at a dear little place and how long will it be before you enter amherst its sprinkling again you left the key in the car so you're following your father into the law it was too funny shall we go into the dining room when we kissed the goddess my wife said your brother was in 03 its cooler out on the porch we made it an indoor game in the gym where did we put those things "

Well-creased trousers and trim skirts retreating down the steps of the President's House.

* * *

Click! Click!

A mason's chisel finishes the last of four numerals.

A black caterpillar crawls along the walk through the Grove. Beside the Church it curls into a ball. The hats of spectators make a cocoon around it.

"Wee ivy plant, we set you here . . ." (The Poem).

"Classmates, through four years we have striven." (The Oration).

The black caterpillar uncoils and crawls along the walk to College Hall.

* * *

Will it hold off? Will it pour? Curtains of cloud bulge before the wind. Within the ring of the black cinder track bare brown earth curves against the moss-green grass. Class by class streams past the grand-stand into the bleachers. The teams pass a ball from hand to hand.

Look! What's that? What's the great idea? The jinx . . .

not bad. Something's got to be done to win the game. Burying it in the pitcher's box. Old Amherst's out for business. Play ball. We can't sit here all day.

Black smoke eddies away from the blazing oil. The muddy soil shows the color of soot. Fine! they're drying the base-lines. Now sawdust. Where's the umpire? Who's pitching? . . . Joe? Let's go.

Stri-i-i-ike! That's the way. Yay, right in the groove. Shove it over. He's swinging. One down. A foul whizzes into the stand grazing a woman's ear. Cheer, cheer. You got him in a hole. Nice throw. Out!

Clang . . . clang . . . clang. Who rang the bell? Alumni. Who won the game? Alumni. It takes the old spirit to make things move around this place.

* * *

A line of closed cars shining black like polished teak-wood. Sodden umbrellas leaking water when the peaks are lowered. Water streaks the yellow bricks, swirls and gurgles across the walks. Grand climax of the cataracts of the sky. Slithers and slathers of water.

From the door of Converse Library the band peers out at the downpour like a rat from its hole. Whiskers of sound tremble across the Common. The black-gowned seniors assemble. The band blares again. The procession leaves. They plunge into the rain and scurry to gain the wall of College Hall, shaking the rain-drops from their caps and sleeves.

Bobbing through the crowd on the portico go the umbrellas of the faculty, gowns held gingerly out of the damp. Once out of the rain down go umbrellas, hoods come out from under rain-coats, hoods all the colors of stick-candy, red, white, and green striped, yellow crossed and blue striped. Will they melt if they're not wiped?

Inside the rustle of seating and slatting of chairs. Pause. Prayer. Pause. "The first Bond speaker. . . ." Applause. Bond speakers heard. Degrees in course conferred. One hour and three-quarters. O Lord, give us air!

Now for honorary degrees. A trustee calls a name, and a man takes his stand. The President is reading a little poem on the occasion:

You, sir, have made a school a place where boys
May learn to live. You are a teacher.
If I may use a figure, I should say,
"A teacher is the baited hook of learning."
He in himself must tempt the eyes of boys
And make them hungry. But in himself as well
He must be swinging from the rod of urgent learning.

You, sir, have caught your boys and they with you
Have swung at learning's pole.
Because you are the spirit of a school,
Because you teach with zeal and with success,
Your college finds you worthy of her praise
And confers upon you the degree of master of arts.

The bight of the hood settles beneath the chin. Applause. One
man is seated, another called, the ritual eight times repeated. . . .
Then only the purr and splash of rain murmurs in the empty hall.

THE AMHERST ILLUSTRIOUS

R. STUART SMITH

AMHERST has had its share of notable lawyers, but the achievements of men in the legal profession are seldom susceptible of permanent record. Their distinction may be strongly felt by their contemporaries, and yet remain unmarked by any conspicuous elevation to office or by other tangible reward. As Chief Justice Rugg, speaking at the Centennial, remarked, "The name and fame of the lawyer is proverbially ephemeral. It is written upon the sand. When his contemporaries are gone there is no permanent memorial to preserve the characteristics or to recall the special distinctions of the leaders of the bar." The career of R. Stuart Smith, '92, cut short as it was by his death last April, is noteworthy, not merely because of his eminence in the practice of law, but because of the unique honors bestowed upon him abroad. He was one of a very few Americans to be admitted to the bar both in this country and in England, and the first citizen of the United States to be made a director of a London hospital. As Deputy Commissioner, and later as Commissioner, of the American Red Cross he served in England during the war. He thus acquired a wide acquaintance both in Philadelphia and in London, and made himself active in promoting friendly relations between this country and England.

Robert Stuart Smith was born in Reading, Pa., January 19, 1871, the son of Edwin and Nancy K. Smith. His father was a prominent member of the engineering force of the Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company, who had charge of the construction of the Reading Terminal in Philadelphia. Stuart Smith was educated at the Reading High School and at Amherst College, graduating in the class of 1892. In college he was a member of the Psi Upsilon fraternity, and editor of the *Student*, and a member of the Junior Prom committee. He read law at the University of Pennsylvania, taking the degree of LL.B. in 1895. In the same year he was admitted to the bar. He remained in private practice for the rest of his life as a member of the firm of Morgan, Lewis & Bockius.



R. STUART SMITH

The *Legal Intelligencer* of Philadelphia, commenting editorially on his death, writes: "He ranked among the first men of his years at the bar; a wise counselor, an able advocate, conscientious and painstaking in the preparation of his case for trial. Fair-minded and direct in his professional conduct, he always maintained the best ideals of his profession."

Mr Smith served with the American Red Cross from November, 1917, to March, 1919, retiring with the rank of lieutenant colonel. He was also Deputy Commissioner of the Red Cross in Great Britain under William Endicott of Boston, and later succeeded Mr. Endicott as Commissioner. In these capacities he worked untiringly to link together the American and British hospital services.

During the war American wounded were treated at hospitals in England before the American hospitals were established—many of them at King's College Hospital. After the Army, the American Red Cross, and the Women's War Relief Fund had established hospital supplies there were many opportunities to return this service.

When the American Red Cross Commission finished its work in the summer of 1919 large quantities of hospital supplies and surgical dressings donated here were shipped to France or presented to British hospitals.

During the influenza epidemic in 1918 thousands of Americans were in British hospitals, the number reaching the maximum of 5,584 on October 30. The total number of American patients in British hospitals during the year was 12,620. Many of the smaller British hospitals, which from time to time admitted American patients, applied to the American Red Cross for assistance and were never refused.

In October, 1921, Mr. Smith was appointed one of the life governors of the King's College Hospital, London, the first American to be made a governor of any London hospital. He was also made a member of the Middle Temple, one of the Inns of Court, and admitted to full practice as an English barrister, an honor accorded to very few Americans. He was first admitted as a student, and after keeping several terms, or as he wrote, "Having eaten three or four dinners," the law examination and the remaining formalities were waived and he was called to the bar with the right

to appear and conduct causes in the courts of Great Britain. His partner, Mr. Lewis, writes of this unusual tribute: "When in London last summer I could not learn that such an honor had been bestowed on a foreigner before. Mr. Choate, when ambassador, and doubtless others representing our government at the Court of St. James were made honorary members of the Inns of Court, but the distinction in this case seems to have been unique." It is evident that while in England Stuart Smith so conducted himself as to command the respect of the English people and that he made a marked position for himself. Eager, loyal, simple, devoted, wise, he was the friend and supporter of all good causes. Among the highest of such causes he placed the development and maintenance of Anglo-American friendship, and by his bearing he did much to advance it.

Mr. Smith's lovable and eminently social nature made him a popular member of many clubs in the vicinity of Philadelphia. He belonged to the Union League and University Clubs, the Merion Cricket Club, and the Rittenhouse Club. Perhaps he was most intimately known to a little luncheon club which met almost daily at the University Club. A minute adopted by this body on the occasion of his death expresses so well his many excellent qualities of heart and mind that it may fitly form the conclusion of this notice:

"When a man whom one has known and loved for twenty-five years goes suddenly out of one's life, the sense of shock and loss is beyond words. Stuart Smith was one of the half dozen best lawyers of the junior bar; a wise counselor, a great advocate, conscientious and painstaking to a fault, a tireless worker. His was an unusual poise and serenity of nature. His personal charm, his wit, his quiet humor, made him welcome in any group. The men of the Round Table at the University Club, with whom he sat for a quarter of a century, admired and loved him dearly, and will always cherish his memory. He was singularly unselfish, wholly unassuming. When America entered the war, Stuart Smith at once offered his services to the Red Cross, and as Major Smith served in London till the end of the conflict. His friends like to feel that these were the best years of his life and that they brought him real gratification. He had a gift of easy, well-ordered speech, and his description of the Middle Temple in London, to which he was honored by being made

a member, was a rare delight. His views of life and affairs were sound and sane. It's America's pride that she sent so many splendid sons to fight and give succor in a time of supreme stress. Of these he was one of the best; his worth was recognized by the people of Great Britain, whom he understood and loved. He was a knightly gentleman, without fear and without reproach. We are grateful for his friendship. Greatly do we mourn his loss."

COLLEGE NOTES

COLLEGE PRESIDENTS AND SEASONAL COACHES

Following President Meiklejohn's speeches on the over-organization of athletics, the presidents of eleven New England colleges met in Springfield on April 10 and adopted two resolutions recommending that coaches be made members of the faculty and paid as such. It was also voted to organize a permanent association of the colleges represented. President Meiklejohn was elected chairman of the new association, President Ogilby of Trinity secretary, and President Sills of Bowdoin was chosen to act with them on the executive committee. Future meetings will be held and other problems connected with athletics discussed.

The resolutions adopted by the association of college presidents, and now in consideration by the several colleges represented, are as follows:

"That we further recommend that as soon as it is practicable and if possible by the fall of 1923, the present system of seasonal coaches be replaced by coaches who are members of the faculty as defined in the following terms:—

1. They shall be paid by the college and only by the college.
2. They shall be in residence throughout the year.
3. They shall have other duties in the physical training department, or in some other department, in addition to their coaching.
4. They shall be paid at the same rate as the other members of the faculty.
5. They shall have the same permanence of appointment as other members of the faculty.
6. They shall be selected in the same way as other members of the faculty."

The college presidents who were present and brought their institutions into the association were: Alexander Meiklejohn of Amherst, Kenneth M. Sills of Bowdoin, Arthur J. Roberts of Colby, Frederick J. Ferry of Hamilton, Paul D. Moody of Middlebury, Remsen B. Ogilby of Trinity, John A. Cousens of Tufts, Charles A. Richmond of Union, Guy W. Bailey of Vermont, William A. Shanklin of Wesleyan, and Harry A. Garfield of Wil-

liams. President Clifton D. Gray of Bates was unable to attend the meeting but his college will probably become a member of the association, making a total of twelve institutions.

The meeting at Springfield is the first result of an agitation in regard to athletics which began with a statement by President Lowell of Harvard calling attention to the commercialization of college sports. When it became apparent that Harvard, Yale, and Princeton were unlikely to act in the matter, President Meiklejohn took the lead, and after his two addresses in New York and Boston, called an informal conference of the presidents of Williams, Wesleyan, and Bowdoin to consider the method of reaching an agreement on athletic reforms. The meeting of the eleven college presidents, which followed this conference, marks only the beginning of the attempt to replace a system of coaching by a system of teaching. The idea is that students should be taught the fundamentals of sports by experts, but that in actual contests they should be left to direct their own play. The main object in view is the development of the students rather than the production of a showy public exhibition.

STUDENT GOVERNMENT

By action of the Student Association on April 21 a new body to be known as the Committee of Seven has been constituted to control student conduct. The functions of the committee are to define and make public from time to time the standards of conduct which the student body expects its members to respect, to take measures to prevent the violation of such standards, and in cases of extreme violation of good conduct to report the facts to the administration of the college for action. The Committee of Seven is elected from the senior class by vote of the senior and junior classes.

In explaining the reasons for the formation of the committee the chairman of the student committee on organization explained that the students felt themselves competent and willing to control their own conduct without faculty supervision. He also read a letter from President Meiklejohn giving the hearty support of the administration to the plan. In discussing the constitution which the Committee of Seven will administer he laid emphasis upon the following points:

“1. Responsibility.—The Committee of Seven is to be entrusted in general with the duty of preventing conduct which

would prove detrimental to the good name of the college. To make clear the policy of the committee from year to year, it is required to issue definite declarations of policy. Specifically, the committee is entrusted with the responsibility for the conduct at college dances, the conduct of undergraduates officially representing the college, and compliance with faculty regulations as to conduct in college buildings and on college property."

"2. Powers.—The main function of the committee shall be preventative. In order to give it some positive power, however, in cases where its preventative measures have not met with proper response, or in the case of conduct flagrantly detrimental to the good name of the college, the committee may report all the evidence in the case to the administration, the administration to take whatever measures they may deem necessary. The Committee of Seven shall not have power to recommend definite penalties under any circumstances, and it will be only an exceptional occurrence that it will become necessary to report a case to the administration at all."

"3. Recall.—In order to insure complete coöperation between the committee and the student body, a method of recalling the committee is provided. Upon petition by fifty members of the student body a vote of confidence shall be taken, and if the committee has lost the support of the college a reëlection shall ensue."

In its first statement of policy the Committee of Seven accepted the principle that there should be no drinking upon college property nor during the time when students were representing the college on any team or other organization. The latter part of this principle had already been tried out during the spring trip of the Musical Clubs. Every member of the organization was required to give his written pledge to abstain from drinking from the moment the Clubs left Amherst until their return, under penalty of being dismissed from the organization if the pledge were broken. The pledge was kept to the letter during the trip.

CHI PSI BUILDING

The old Chi Psi Lodge on the corner of Northampton Road and the Common has been torn down and the construction of a new house is in progress. The new building will be of red brick and its style will be in keeping with the Georgian architecture of the neigh-

boring fraternity houses. It has also been carefully planned with a view to making the most of the peculiar shape of the lot on which it is to stand. The main part of the house will be approximately on the site of the old building, with one wing extending toward Northampton Road and the other toward the Alpha Delta Phi Annex behind. In its façade the architects have employed a series of round arches characteristic of early Tudor architecture, from which the locally predominant Georgian style developed. The new building should be ready for occupancy before the winter term.

The original plan of the house was prepared some years ago by Robert S. Stephenson, '80, and has been improved and redrawn by his partner, H. Herbert Wheeler of New York City, who has embodied in his design a number of attractive features.

The entrance is at the junction of the west wing and the main building, and will open upon a small lobby, to the right of which is a large reception room which covers the entire first floor of the central portion of the house. A bedroom and study for three are on the first floor near the east wing, while the west wing will contain a coat room, an alumni suite, and a memorial library. In the latter will be placed the memorial window to Prof. Henry A. Frink, formerly a professor in the college, and an imposing fireplace dedicated to the alumni who died in the World War. Furniture from the study of Clyde Fitch, and many other interesting relics will be displayed there as well. Two staircases in the front of the house are at either end of the main hall, being located in bays at the points where the wings join the middle section.

Opening from the reception room are French windows which give onto a tiled porch at the front of the house. Four arches support the second story, which projects over the porch. In the rear is the paved terrace, which, with the trees already on the spot and the landscape features planned by the architects, will aid materially in making the Chi Psi property one of the beauty spots of the college town.

NEESIMA'S SWORD

When he sails for Japan on August 24 to be Amherst's representative at Doshisha University, Stuart B. Nichols, '22, will carry with him the two-handed Samurai sword of Joseph Neesima, the founder of the university. For many years Japanese Christians have desired to have this precious relic of their great leader back in

Japan. Recently the American Board of Foreign Missions decided to take this opportunity to return the sword and commissioned Nichols to carry it. The official presentation of the sword to Doshisha University will be heralded throughout the Japanese Empire, and will start Amherst's venture under favorable auspices.

How Neesima's sword happened to be in this country is an interesting story. When as a boy Neesima left Japan, he was forced by the stringent laws against the emigration of Japanese citizens to go as a stowaway on a vessel belonging to Alpheus Hardy. He took with him the sword in order to identify himself as a gentleman of the Samurai order, and this badge of his position was practically the only possession that he was able to bring with him. On his arrival in America Mr. Hardy became his patron and friend, sending him to school and later to Amherst College, and in gratitude Neesima gave him his sword. After the death of Mr. Hardy his heirs gave the relic to the American Board.

Nichols will arrive in Japan about September 5 and will take up his duties at the Doshisha toward the middle of the month. In addition to doing some teaching he will be occupied with social and athletic work outside the curriculum. His going is made possible by the contributions of the Amherst student body to a fund for the maintenance of a young Amherst graduate at the Doshisha. Nichols expects to remain for two years.

IN FACULTY CIRCLES

The most important change in the faculty for the coming year is the retirement of Professor Olds from the deanship which he has held since 1911. He will continue in the College as professor of mathematics. Professor Esty has been chosen by the trustees as dean of the College for the year 1922-3.

Six professors have been granted sabbatical leave for a whole or part of the year. Professor Hopkins is to spend the winter in Egypt studying the records of the early alchemists. Professor Eastman will make his headquarters in German Switzerland. Professor Harry DeForest Smith will spend the year studying in Greece. Professor Stewart will remain in this country in the investigation of economic problems. Professors Horatio E. Smith and Baxter will each spend one half of the year abroad, in France and Italy.

Five of the younger faculty have resigned. The list includes: George Brown, associate professor of Greek and philosophy; Everett Glass, instructor in dramatics; Stacy May, instructor in social and economic institutions and executive secretary of extension work; Hamilton J. Smith, instructor in English, and Willard Thorp, instructor in social and economic institutions.

The following appointments to higher rank were announced after the spring meeting of the Board of Trustees: Arthur H. Baxter, professor of Romance languages; Charles W. Cobb, professor of mathematics; George F. Whicher, professor of English; John M. Gaus, associate professor of political science; Chilton L. Powell, associate professor of English; Laurence J. Saunders, associate professor of history.

Professors Esty and Hamilton return to college next year after sabbatic leave. The former has been at the University of California since the beginning of the winter term. Professor Hamilton, after some months in the study of economic problems in this country, sailed for England in April to lecture at the University of Manchester, Oxford University, and the London School of Economics. Walter Agard, after two years' study abroad, returns to teach Greek next September.

THE YEAR IN ATHLETICS

The past athletic year as a whole can hardly be termed successful. There were some bright spots in it, such as the swimming and track seasons and the first three-quarters of the football season. However, the ending of the football season and the entire span of baseball were distinctly unsuccessful, with the other sports filling in with varying degrees of mediocrity.

Williams easily won the Trophy of Trophies for the fourth consecutive year. Hockey, swimming, and debating were the only activities in which Amherst defeated her old rival. No soccer game between the two colleges was scheduled.

The football season was on the whole a fairly successful one, in spite of the disastrous defeat administered by Williams at the last game of the schedule. Four victories, two tied games and two defeats comprised the season's record. In four games Amherst's opponents were held scoreless. For the fourth consecutive year,

Amherst did not lose a game on Pratt Field. The team was ably guided by Coach Englehorn and Assistant-Coach Holbrook.

The 1921 soccer team was seriously handicapped at the first of the year by the lack of material. However, three games were won out of a total of seven and all the others were closely contested.

The swimming season was undoubtedly successful. Besides entering the Intercollegiates, the Purple and White swam eight dual meets and one triangular meet, winning all but two of the dual meets and placing in the Intercollegiates. The total number of points scored by Amherst was 296 as opposed to her opponents' 220.

Capt. Damon was by far the star of the team and his record is unrivalled. He took first place in all but one of the 50-yard dashes and in all of the 100-yard dashes. He lowered the college records in both the 50 and 100-yard dashes, bringing the former down to 24 and 2-5 seconds and the latter to 57 seconds flat. He swam anchor man on the relay team, which lost only once during the year and which tied or broke four tank records. The team, which was composed of Myers, Parker, Leete or Barker, and Damon, made their best time in the R. P. I. meet, covering the 200 yards in 1 minute, 43 and 1-5 seconds. Damon was also elected for the third time a member of Frank J. Sullivan's All-American tank team. For the third consecutive year he won the 50-yard dash in the New England Intercollegiates.

Basketball had a poor season. Amherst won from Wesleyan, Hamilton, and Clark but lost to Trinity, Harvard, and Wesleyan once, and to M. I. T. and Williams twice, making a total of three games won and seven lost. The best played game of the season was the second Wesleyan game played in Pratt Gymnasium, March 4.

The hockey team met with more success than the basketball five. The second game with Williams was one of the best contests ever seen on Pratt Rink. Playing on both sides was marked by very good team work. The final score was 3-2 in favor of Amherst. Four victories and six defeats made up the season's tally. Bates and Williams were defeated once and Springfield twice. Amherst lost one game apiece to Dartmouth, Hamilton, Cornell, and Williams, and two games to M. A. C.

Not since 1910 has Amherst been represented by as successful a track team as during the past season. The Williams meet was the only one lost. The team scored 16 points in the New England Inter-

collegiate Championship meet and took 3 and 1-2 points in the National Intercollegiates.

R. H. Clark, '23, the individual star of the team, broke the college and the New England Intercollegiate records in the high jump by clearing 6 feet 3-4 inches, and tied his own college record of 9 and 4-5 seconds in the 100-yard dash. He also again broke the previous college record in the high jump by taking second place in the I. C. A. A. A. meet at Boston with a jump of 6 feet 2 and 5-8 inches.

The first of the dual meets with Boston University, which was held at Amherst, April 29, resulted in a 70-38 victory. On May 6, Amherst met N. Y. U. The meet was a very close one and the final score was 69 and 3-5 to 65 and 2-5 in favor of Amherst. All the events were closely contested in the Williams meet, but the meet was lost by the decisive score of 83-43. In the New England Intercollegiate meet at Worcester, Amherst scored 16 points, finishing sixth, only 8 points behind the winner. Darling, '24, was the highest point scorer of the meet. He won first place in the pole vault and second in the high jump. Capt. Wing placed second in the 220-yard hurdles.

The debating season ended just even as to the number of debates won and lost. Amherst defeated Williams, Yale, and Springfield, but lost to Wesleyan, Clark, and Vassar. The final debate with Vassar was the first debate with a woman's college in which Amherst has ever participated.

Of the seven golf matches scheduled for the season, only two victories were obtained, one against Columbia and one against Brown. Neale (Capt.), McCormack, Smith, and Soboda played on the team.

The tennis team has had a much better season than the golf team, winning to date five out of eight matches, with creditable scores. Amherst won from West Point, Brown and Wesleyan all by a 5-1 score, from M. I. T. by a 4-2 score, from Southern California by a 2-1 score, and lost to Columbia, Dartmouth, and Williams. The team was composed of Plimpton (Capt.), Bennett, Titus, Gibney, and Andrews.

The baseball season was not only the poorest among the various sports this year but also one of the poorest Amherst has ever had. Of the 14 games on the schedule, 13 were lost. Only in the final

game of the season, against Wesleyan, was the Amherst team able to hold a winning score.

The scores of the games follow: Bowdoin 6-5, Columbia 15-0, Princeton 8-0, Yale 3-1, Brown 6-0, M. A. C. 3-2, Harvard 2-1, M. A. C. 12-1, Union 3-2, Williams 8-5, Brown 8-1, Dartmouth 8-1, Wesleyan 12-4, Wesleyan (won by Amherst) 3-0.

COMMENCEMENT EVENTS

Something of the color of a rainy Commencement is given elsewhere in this magazine. For the sake of information the main events of the year's end are here chronicled.

A memorial service for President-Emeritus George Harris was held in College Church on the afternoon of Baccalaureate Sunday. President Meiklejohn read several passages from the Psalms, Professor Tyler offered a prayer, and the service was concluded by music.

The following honorary degrees were conferred: Master of Arts—Frank L. Boyden, '02, principal of Deerfield Academy; Arthur Fiske Warren, '97, headmaster of the Collegiate School, New York City; Dr. Benjamin Kendall Emerson, '97, of Worcester. Doctor of Divinity—Rev. Jason Noble Pierce, '02, of the First Congregational Church, Washington, D. C.; Rev. Sherrod Soule, '85, of Hartford, Conn. Doctor of Science—Dr. Walter W. Palmer, '05, professor of medicine in Columbia University Medical School. Doctor of Humane Letters—Allen Johnson, '92, professor of American history in Yale University. Doctor of Laws—Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes of the Supreme Court of the United States Justice Holmes was unable to receive his degree in person.

Eugene S. Wilson, '02, was toastmaster at the Alumni Dinner. The speakers were Dr. Kendall Emerson, Rev. Sherrod Soule, and President Meiklejohn. Dean Olds also responded to calls from the floor by a short speech.

The class of 1902 won the Reunion Trophy with 63.8 per cent of the class membership in attendance. Further honors came to the class in the election of Jason N. Pierce as alumni trustee and Eugene S. Wilson as president of the Alumni Council.

The Howard Hill Morseman cup, given to the senior who has brought greatest honor in athletics to Amherst, was awarded to Allen Davidson, captain of the football team. Francis Plimpton

was the winner of the Bond Prize for the best oration spoken on the Commencement stage.

In his address President Meiklejohn announced the first awards of Simpson fellowships from the fund given by Mrs. Simpson and Miss Jean W. Simpson in memory of the late John W. Simpson, '71. The fellowships are given to students of special promise who wish to enter graduate study leading to a professional career. One fellowship was awarded to Edward Cook Caldwell of Oak Park, Ill., who will study Greek at the Sorbonne. A second was given to Edward W. Eames of Buffalo, N. Y., who goes to Harvard Law School. Both fellows are members of the graduating class.

THE

Amherst Graduates' Quarterly

Published by *The F. A. Basset Co., 53 Hillman St., Springfield, Mass.*
for the Alumni Council of Amherst College, Amherst, Mass.

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Published in NOVEMBER, FEBRUARY, MAY *and* AUGUST
Address all communications to Box 607, Amherst, Mass.
Subscription, \$2.00 a year Single copies, 50 cents
Member of Alumni Magazines Associated
Advertising rates furnished on request

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Entered as second-class matter November, 1920, at the post-office at
Springfield, Mass., under the act of March 3, 1879.

Class Notes and other notices for the November Quarterly should be mailed to John B. O'Brien, 309 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., before September 25.

EDITORIAL NOTES

THREE of the younger members of the faculty who resigned last June have made places for themselves in the college community which will not easily be filled.

Mr. Everett Glass, '14, in the three years that he has served as instructor of dramatics has been instrumental in bringing the dramatic activities to a high pitch of enthusiasm. Under his direction the Masquers have become a flexible organization, delighting in the process of choosing and staging plays and notable among the student activities for a spirit of adventure and a willingness to experiment. Their enthusiasm has been contagious and the interest in college performances has swept the student body. Play writing, in lighter forms, has also flourished under Mr. Glass's encouragement. He leaves to his successor the development of a firmly established and widespread interest in stagecraft.

Mr. Stacy May, formerly a special student in Amherst, was appointed two years ago an instructor in social and economic institutions and executive secretary of the Amherst Classes for Workers. In the latter capacity he has been remarkably successful

both as a teacher and as an administrator, with the result that the groups organized in Holyoke and Springfield have shown a tendency to healthy expansion year by year. By tact and patience Mr. May has helped to create an opportunity for Amherst teachers in a situation where the parties coöperating might easily have fallen apart through lack of confidence. He has placed the organization of the Classes for Workers on a secure foundation of mutual understanding, and though he leaves the pioneer work done, his personality has become a large factor in the situation and will be sorely missed.

Mr. George Brown, a graduate of the University of Edinburgh, brought to his teaching of Greek and philosophy a mind finely trained in the best traditions of letters and humane thought. By his devotion to metaphysics he added the keystone to the philosophy department, and his going leaves it a broken arch. His loss will be felt not merely because he did valuable work in the curriculum, but even more because his thoughtful integrity and high standards were an inspiration to his colleagues and students alike, and his personal contribution to the life of the faculty was many-sided and delightful in all its aspects.

The loss of young men of power is more disturbing than the retirement of older professors. Only in exceptional cases can Amherst detach a first-rate teacher from an established position in a large university. The faculty must be recruited by young men, and those who prove their value must be held to give the college the benefit of their mature teaching. Amherst cannot afford to be a training school.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

THE REUNIONS

1872

A boy's studies should never interfere with his college course, and Commencement exercises and rain should not interfere with a semi-centennial reunion, and they did not. Sixteen persons sat down to the class dinner. All but one of the twenty-six living members responded at roll call in person or by letter. Seven ladies were guests. The honors of the season were distributed among the members present, alphabetically, according to our class custom. Esquire Bailey (Emeritus) was chosen member of the Alumni Council; Dr. Cary pronounced the benediction at Commencement, and Dr. Clark was made president of the class and vice-president of the Alumni Association. Attorney Fowler, Judge McElhinney, Dr. Paine, Lawyer Paine, Druggist Wood, and Father Wyman were present; also Miss Dowd and Mrs. Mallary.

1877

The class of '77 met in Amherst for their forty-fifth anniversary reunion on June 17. Nature was unpropitious, the rain-sodden clouds refusing to smile upon the gathering, but this circumstance merely tended to increase the amount of time devoted to fraternal intercourse and reminiscence. Headquarters were conveniently situated at Cosby's, 15 Amity Street, and afforded every comfort to those who gathered there from day to day. Out of a possible 41 men, 19 reported at the class supper on Monday evening, and 11 of these were accompanied by their wives or other members of their family, making 31 in all. The "single" men present were Armstrong, Clarke, Coffran, Hingeley, Keith, Kyle, Mason, and Towne. Those accompanied by their wives were Bond, Copeland, Gere, Leete, Loomis, Marsh, Maxson, Perkins, Reynolds, Sulter, Stockbridge, Towne, and Wright.

Armstrong presided; Mason reported for those who were unable to attend: viz., Collester, Dresser, Fowler, Hartwell, Hobbie, Lowe, Morrell, McLauthlin, Nash, Newman, Pratt, Redfield, E. G. Smith, Pearson, Searle, Thrall, and Weeden. No word was received from Eddy, Green, Lewis, or Williams.

The following members of the class have died since the last reunion in 1917: Osgood, who died September 16, 1918, aged 63; Gray, October 13, 1919, aged 64; Tobey, January 6, 1920, aged 71; Barber, April 10, 1920, aged 67; Thompson, April 21, 1921, aged 77; Davenport, August 16, 1921, aged 65, and Ryder, March 3, 1922, aged 68. The class rose and stood in respect to these classmates while a suitable prayer was offered by Perkins. Brief addresses were made by Hingeley, Stockbridge, Towne, Gere, Leete, and Loomis, after which informal talks, singing, and good fellowship rounded out the evening.

At the business meeting on Tuesday morning the class photograph was taken and the following officers elected for the next five years: President, Armstrong; treasurer, Copeland; secretary, Mason; committee for the fiftieth anniversary reunion: H. D. Maxson, Fowler, and Hartwell. The secretary was instructed to prepare and send to all members of the class a brief report of the reunion with such items of news from the class as he had been able to secure. Adjournment was had at an early hour, and the reunion was closed with many warm wishes for future blessing.

1897

"The finest reunion ever," is the unanimous verdict of the seventy who returned, reinforced by the united testimony of half that number of wives who attended, accompanied by offspring uncounted. The expected quiet of the Commencement following the splendid Centennial of Amherst's foundation,

deepened by the almost continuous rain, served only to a fuller enjoyment of each one in the others, and the members departed with regret and with emphatic determination to be back for the next.

Under the planning of the committee, Conant, Crary, R. S. Fletcher, McEvoy, E. C. Morse, and Carnell, chairman, as well as class president, events moved along without a hitch from start to finish. All thanks are due especially to the literally sleepless devotion of the last named, for months back, toward the perfection attained!

The crowd began arriving at headquarters, The Perry, Saturday noon, the 17th, and by evening about 40 were assembled to fall into line behind 1902 with its band for the Alumni Parade. Owing to the absence of other classes, who had held reunions last year, the parade was somewhat of a lame-dog affair. After paying the usual respects to President and Mrs. Meiklejohn, who came out for a few moments of personal conversation with the ringleaders, there was some desultory singing led by Chorus "Bogun" Hawes at the Fence, following which all repaired to test (not to say taste) the kindly proffered hospitality of '02, at what we used to know as Kenfield's (the photographer's) place. Later there was music at 'quarters, Mrs. Warren's fine voice giving much enjoyment as at other reunions, and President Meiklejohn paid us a return call.

Sunday was a quiet day, many hearing Dr. Fitch's baccalaureate sermon in College Church and then exploring the Chapel to note changes and to awaken memories of bygone days. In the afternoon a goodly number attended the memorial service to the late President Harris and later receptions at the homes of Professor and Mrs. Grosvenor and Professor and Mrs. Hopkins. Heartfelt thanks are ours to the former, who planned this act of gracious welcome and hospitality months ago especially for our class. It was the greatest possible happiness to come back to such cordiality from these dear friends, unflinching since undergraduate days. More music and quiet visiting followed in the evening.

On Monday morning rain prevented the scheduled baseball game with '02; but a transitory clearing lasted long enough for the class picture, after a brief

business meeting at which George K. Bird was elected president for the next half-decade, Edwin P. Grosvenor vice-president, John R. Maxwell reelected treasurer, and Austin B. Keep reelected historian, with Dr. Kendall Emerson of course continuing his effective work as permanent secretary. About six o'clock the cavalcade of cars started for Mt. Holyoke, under the expert supervision of Dr. Emerson, and at seven dinner was served atop the mountain to exactly 97 persons, including about 35 wives and one "offspring," W. Cary Duncan, Jr. The ladies entered into the spirit of the occasion with zest, singing original words to various familiar Amherst songs as they proceeded two by two into the dining hall. They were seated among class members and the dinner was naturally pronounced the most delightful yet held. Divine blessing was invoked by the Rev. Daniel M. Geddes. Post-prandial exercises were opened by Chairman Carnell, who after a brief speech introduced William C. Duncan as toastmaster. Never was he more Duncanesque! Only a combination of dictaphone, movie camera, phonograph, and clavilux could do justice to his "appearance." After a little of himself he introduced, characteristically, one by one, such of our venerable ex-presidents as had come, halt and limping, to the scene, including, besides the retiring J. R. Carnell, Jr., Walter H. Coles, Edward T. Esty, and Thomas J. McEvoy. Richard Billings alone was absent. An interlude full of fine sentiment occurred when F. Stuart Crawford, on behalf of the class, presented to McEvoy a gold pencil, inscribed "'97 to T. J. M.," for his unbroken record of attendance at all the 25 annual New York and Boston dinners as well as the stated reunions at Amherst—the only *Summa cum laude* man in the class. The last speaker was the Class Historian, Austin B. Keep, who, *à la* Prexy Harris, conferred upon the gathering reminiscences, anecdotes, impersonations, and revelations, with all rights, privileges and perquisites thereto appertaining. Throughout the evening Everett S. Pratt, elected cheer-leader for the ball game, led a band of troubadours about the room, comprising some jazz musicians and the class vocal talent—Prof. Charles W. Cobb, Robert P. Esty, William G. Hawes, Dr. Alfred T.

Hawes, and the Rev. Frederick D. Thayer. But the real feature of the evening was the part played by the ladies. Under the spirited leadership of Mrs. George K. Bird who led off and called upon seven others in turn, all the bachelors present were unerringly singled out and attacked in original verse of diverse meters, from the heroic Homeric to the lesser Sapphic. The charming composers with the (for once) happy derelicts addressed were as follows: Mrs. Bird to John R. Carnell, Mrs. Frederick H. Burnham to Harry W. Conant, Mrs. Miner D. Crary to Everett S. Pratt, Mrs. Robert P. Esty to Harry B. Hall, Mrs. Raymond V. Ingersoll to Dwight G. Burrage, Mrs. Ernest C. Morse to Austin B. Keep, Mrs. Arthur F. Warren to Levi E. Fay, and Mrs. Allen H. Wilde to Walter L. Ball.

The next morning a large attendance responded to the courteous invitation to a delightful "Coffee" from 10.30 to noon at the home of Mrs. Robert S. Fletcher, wife of our classmate, for some years past Otis Librarian at the Converse Memorial Library, "like father, like son." Many also attended the President's reception, the ball game (permitted by Pluvius), when Amherst was victorious over Wesleyan, and the rather dampish lawn fête and the dance in the Gymnasium afterward.

Commencement exercises, Wednesday forenoon, were especially significant for '97 in that two of the class were honored with the degree of Master of Arts, Dr. Kendall Emerson and Arthur F. Warren, the former also representing the class as one of the speakers at the Alumni Dinner in the gymnasium, later on—the final event of a wonderful four days' epoch, memorable and, in a word, indescribable.

Those present were Ball, Bird and wife, Boynton, Bragg, Burnham and wife, Burrage, Butler, Campbell and wife, Carnell, Chase, Cobb, Coles, Conant, Cook, Cowan, Crary and wife, Crawford and wife, Downey, Duncan and wife, Durgin, Elliott and wife, Emerson and wife, E. T. Esty and wife, R. P. Esty and wife, Fairman, Fay, Fiske, H. G. Fletcher, R. S. Fletcher and wife, Frisbee and wife, C. M. Gates, Geddes and wife, E. P. Grosvenor and wife, G. H. Grosvenor and wife, H. B. Hall, L. H.

Hall and wife, A. T. Hawes and wife, W. G. Hawes and wife, Hood, Ingersoll and wife, Jackson, Johnston and wife, Keep, Kellogg, Keyes and wife, Kidder and wife, McEvoy, Manwell, Maxwell and wife, Monroe, Morgan, E. C. Morse and wife, W. A. Morse, Moses and wife, Obear, Patch and wife, Perry and wife, Polk and wife, Pratt, Richmond, Rosa, Rushmore and wife, Silver and wife, Thayer and wife, Titsworth, Warren and wife, Wilde and wife, T. F. Young and wife, and W. H. Young and wife.

1902

The '02 reunion was the outstanding feature of the 1922 Commencement, not only for '02, but for the college as well. This was freely admitted on all sides.

Just to sum up the outstanding events that wrote 1902 in large figures on the Commencement page, we had 69 men, 28 wives, 19 boys and girls on hand, and won the reunion trophy with 63.8 percent, defeating '97 and '77 decisively. We furnished the marshal of the parade to the game (Pierce) and the toastmaster at the Alumni Dinner (Wilson). Jason Pierce was elected a trustee of the college. Bill Boyden and Jason Pierce were given degrees, master of arts and doctor of divinity, respectively. Tug Wilson was chosen president of the Alumni Council. We buried the baseball jinx, and inspired the team with so much confidence that they won their first and only victory, beating Wesleyan 3-0. Last but not least, we saw and saluted our goddess, the fair Sabrina.

The crowd came early with its wives and a few of our 110 children, and stayed late. By the time the parade started Saturday night behind '02's band, 50 men had registered. Ninety-seven, holding a decorous reunion at the Perry, was glad to follow our lead in calling on Prexy Meiklejohn, but after witnessing our sprightly gambols on the green, led by Pete Skillings and Jim Nelson, they thought better of their baseball challenge, and assumed a dignified attitude that said, "We're too proud (old) to fight!"

Headquarters were at Goodnow's Cyclone Cellar as usual, and Miss Brown across the way provided excellent "cats." Frank Cook had planned things with systematic forethought for our comfort

and convenience. The undergraduates who handled the details were responsible and attentive, and everything ran like clockwork.

It rained at all hours of the day and night, but that failed to dampen our enjoyment. Instead it gave more chance for visiting and reminiscence. The evening sessions and services of song were particularly popular, three A. M. being the average good-night hour.

Sunday was filled with church, auto rides, and visiting. The 1902 gob hats and sporty canes could be seen all over town. After supper the orchestra, with Jase at the box and Jim Nelson on the saxophone, put on a fine classical program, and then we sang every Amherst song we knew. Prexy and Fred Allis dropped in on us and were welcomed.

Monday an indoor ball game—in default of '97, between two class teams, was pulled off in Pratt Gym, the "Never-sweats" winning by 4-3 and one broken window. A swim in the pool developed into a game of "Baby in the hole," with the boys doing the hurling and some of the dads receiving! At lunch the kids got up a team and in the afternoon beat their fathers 18-8, with a brilliant triple play thrown in.

The Class Dinner at Bill Boyden's Deerfield Academy was easily the finest single feature of the reunion. One hundred of us motored up the valley, admired the old landmarks, and were shown over Bill's fine buildings, with their distinctive colonial atmosphere, dignity, and associations. We absorbed with growing admiration the high character of his achievement and the possibilities of the school under his leadership as a feeder for Amherst and as a place where boys are learning to be Americans of the best type.

After a wonderful dinner in the beautifully simple school dining hall, at which some of the academy boys served us as waiters, Vice-President Gibbs called for the report of the nominating committee. The following officers were chosen by acclamation: Robert W. Maynard, president; John H. Young, vice-president; Harry B. Taplin, secretary; S. Bowles King, statistical secretary; Wilmot V. Trevo, treasurer; Eugene S. Wilson, chairman of the reunion committee; Frank L. Boyden, class representative on Alumni Council.

About this time Joe Gibbs disappeared in a deep mystery. Bill Boyden told us the story of Tom Ashley, which deserves a place in the QUARTERLY at some early date. Meanwhile the mystery grew denser and darker. At 11 o'clock, the word was passed, "Sabrina is waiting for us." In a few moments we reached the railroad station, through a cordon of 1922 sentries whose dinner at Greenfield the goddess had just graced. A car appeared out of the darkness, a circle formed, Sabrina descended, and graciously received the homage of 1902, after her absence of 22 years! Some of the wives were heard to remark that they couldn't *quite* kiss an old sweetheart of their husbands, but most were entirely loyal.

Tuesday afternoon saw the class again making history. The Grove, held between showers, was enlivened by shafts of 1902 wit, and the Wesleyan game was easy, with the old-fashioned support we gave the team. A most agreeable event of the day was the reception given us after the game by Professor and Mrs. Grosvenor.

Wednesday it rained harder than ever, but 1902's 'scutcheon only shone with increased luster. What Prexy said about Bill and Jase will be found on another page. Tug Wilson made a snappy toastmaster, and Jason's choice as trustee was a popular one, from the applause his name received. Bob Maynard is on the nominating committee for 1923, so watch for more 1902 honors!

Everyone voted it one of our best reunions, in spite of the weather. The ties of common interest, friendship, and fellowship are stronger than ever. It was particularly delightful to have such loyal members as Mary Stiles, Hal Brewster, Jim Nelson, and Skipper Randall back from the uttermost parts of the earth. Let us make our 25th the best one yet.

Those present were:

Allen, Arnold, Baeslack, Ballantine, Barber, H. C., Berry, Blossom, Boyden, Brewster, Briggs, Brown, Bryant, Carnell, Chard, Clapp, Clark, Cleland, Colleston, Cook, F. A., Cook, P. R., Cross, Cunningham, Dayton, Dugan, Eastman, Ells, Fairbanks, Field, Frizzell, Gibbs, Giese, Holton, Hoyt, Hyde, Keay, Jarvis, Keedy, King, S. B., Kimball, Lapham, Lum, Kent, Magill, Maynard, Nelson, Pease, Phillips, N. C.,

Phillips, R. S., Pierce, Piper, Plimpton, Randall, Sautter, Sedgwick, Skillings, Stiles, Stearns, Swift, Taplin, Taylor, H. W., Trevo, Van Sieten, White, Whitelaw, Wilson, Williams, Woodberry, Woodward, Young.

The following ladies of the class were present: Mesdames Ballantine, Blossom, Boyden, Carnell, Chard, Cook, F. A., Cross, Dayton, Eastman, Fairbanks, Hoyt, Hyde, Keay, Keedy, Lapham, Lum, Magill, Pease, Pierce, Piper, Skil-

lings, Stiles, Taplin, Stearns, White, Whitelaw, Wilson, Young.

The second generation was represented by Tom and Betty Blossom, Flora, Sanford, Barbara, Christian, and Helen Keedy, Randall Piper, Harry Randall, Meredith N. Stiles, Jr., ——— Skillings, John and Nancy Boyden, Gertrude Hand, John C. Lapham, Bill Swift, Gordon Stearns, Bill, Bob and Pat Wilson, Miss Brewster.

THE ASSOCIATIONS

AMHERST CLUB OF NEW YORK

An Amherst Club in New York City has been needed for some time. It has been discussed on many occasions, but now is to become a reality and a big asset to the College. Plans have been completed for the opening of the Club in New York City this fall, provided a sufficient number of resident and non-resident alumni signify their intention of joining. The Club will provide a place for entertaining sub-freshmen, for class reunions, dinners to the teams which compete in New York, fraternity luncheons, Amherst sings and smokers, a place to meet Amherst men, a headquarters for the alumni who live outside of New York where can be obtained good food and a good room at low rates, an excellent place for all Amherst to take lunch or dinner. But more important will be the benefits and good times that can be obtained from a home for Amherst alumni.

It will require about \$30,000 to outfit and remodel a home in the section near the Grand Central Station. The Club plans to issue bonds of \$25, \$100, \$500, and \$1,000 denomination, payable in five years with interest at 5%. It will be possible for the Club to pay the interest and retire the bonds provided the necessary membership is attained. Williams has had a club here for several years, and has not only retired its bonds, but has obtained an additional building.

Ownership of a bond is not a prerequisite to membership, but if every one who can will take a bond it will help get the Club going. Non-resident members can save the cost of their dues on a three-day trip to New York City by staying at the Club.

CENTRAL OHIO

The Amherst Club of Central Ohio held an informal dinner at the Chittenden Hotel, Columbus, Tuesday evening, March 21. Ten members were present from the following classes: George T. Spahr, '78, G. A. Wood and Gardner Lattimer, '06; W. S. Woodside, '11; G. R. Havens and S. H. Cobb, '13; Stewart Price, '15; W. H. McAllister, '19; G. D. Haskell and P. K. Phillips, '20. This was the club's third meeting of 1922.

The Amherst Club of Central Ohio held its fourth meeting at the Chittenden Hotel, Columbus, Friday evening, April 21. Five guests and thirteen alumni were present for an informal dinner and song-fest. Among the guests was Professor C. E. Andrews, formerly of the Department of English at Amherst, and now at O. S. U. in a similar position. Though there were no formal speeches as such, Mr. Andrews held the gathering entranced with a picturesque narrative of some of his experiences in Morocco. The other guests were one sub-freshman and three possible sub-freshmen. Among the 13 alumni 9 classes were represented, ranging from '78 to 1920. The following alumni were present: Spahr, '78; Merchant, '04; Heisey, '08 (from Newark); Frank, '09 (with Merchant from Dayton); Wood and Lattimer, '06; Havens and Cobb, '13; Price, '15; Evans and McAllister, '19; G. D. Haskell and Phillips, '20.

The officers and executive committee are: S. H. Cobb, '13, president; W. S. Woodside, '11, vice-president; P. K. Phillips, '20, treasurer; G. D. Haskell, '20, secretary; George T. Spahr, '78, and Gardner Lattimer, '06.

MICHIGAN

On Thursday, June 8, at the Lochmoor Country Club, Detroit, the annual baseball game was held between the Amherst alumni and the Williams alumni. It was won by the Williams alumni, 6 to 5 in seven innings, and was close all the way through. The Amherst battery was Kane, '11, pitcher, and Woodruff, '13, catcher, Burdon, '00, was the umpire. Those present were as follows: Irish, '85, Burdon, '00, Alling, '10, Kane, '11, Brown, '12, Mason, '12, Belden, '13, Stone, '13, Woodruff, '13, Bliss, '14, Day, '15, and Howland, '21.

ST. LOUIS

When the Big Four train left Union Depot on June 15, the whole city knew there was a big reunion at Amherst. What was lacking in quantity was made up in quality by the presence of Mrs. Al Wyman and Mrs. Ralph Whitelaw.

A big delegation was there to bid them "Bon Voyage." Jewett Jones, compelled to cancel his reservation at the last minute, plainly showed deep emotion. Luther Ely Smith led the cheering—undergrads Tucker and Schillington wanted to hop the train and go back. Malcolm Whitelaw stole a kiss when Ralph's back was turned, and Harold Bixby bravely forced his gracious smile.

Those fellows who couldn't be there personally sent the ladies bouquets of purple and white flowers. Mrs. Whitelaw said she could hug them for it!

Several of us joined the undergrads at lunch and plans were laid to round up prospects for this fall. Under the capable leadership and keen enthusiasm of Luther Ely Smith, we expect to raise the general standard by sending several "he-men" from here.

BOSTON

At a meeting of the executive committee of the Boston Alumni Association held recently F. K. Kretschmar, '01, was elected president. The following were elected additional members of the executive committee: A. F. Noble, '05; R. W. Maynard, '02; H. Seward, '19; F. F. Davidson, '20, treasurer; and W. Wilbar, '17, secretary. Robert A. Woods was elected representative on the Alumni Council. James Downey, '97,

was reelected chairman of the scholarship and secondary schools committee. Walter Washburn, '03, and Gordon Hall, '15, are retained as members of this committee. The Boston Association held its annual Amherst night at the Symphony "Pops" Friday evening, May 12.

CHICAGO ALUMNI SUB-FRESHMAN NIGHT

Rev. John Timothy Stone, president of the Amherst Club of Chicago, was host at the first annual sub-freshman night, held in his men's clubrooms at the Fourth Presbyterian Church on the Lake Shore Drive on the evening of June 1.

About fifty men, including eighteen or twenty preparatory school boys, were Dr. Stone's guests at supper. The tables were decorated with purple iris and white peonies, and with photographs of Old Doc Hitchcock, and of the college grounds.

Before dinner, Dr. Stone took the men into the church proper, which is one of the largest and most beautiful church buildings in Chicago. They were then given a treat in hearing Eric DeLamarter, church organist, and organist of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, play several selections on the wonderful organ. George Nichols, '19, who is an organist of no mean reputation himself, then showed what the organ could do with "Lord Jeffery Amherst," and the entire group joined in, with Dr. Stone as leader.

After supper, speeches were made by Dr. Stone, and by S. D. Chamberlain, '14, who introduced a "Rushin Opera," the libretto and staging being by Charles H. Brown, '16.

The cast follows:

O. I. Lec, a smooth Grad, in his annual appearance, Jack Cotton, '19
Algernon Stop, a fast worker,

John H. Stevens, '11
"Pinn" Wheel, a senior, who has been "around a bit,"

John Brainerd, '18
Gozen Getsem, a junior,

G. Irving Baily, '17
"Razz" Berries, very fresh,

Frederick Brooks, '20
Caesar Finish, the book soph.,
"He means well"

Everett D. Flood, '21

The First Freshman, a legacy,
 Walter D. Fraker, '17
 A Runner, Ed Marples, '17
 Second Freshman,
 Leonard M. Prince, '18
 Another Runner,
 Howard Vermilya, '19
 Scene: A Room in the I Beata Retreat, during Rushing Season. Somewhere in Amherst.
 Following this skit, which gave the

sub-freshmen present an idea of fraternity life and ideals at Amherst, a short moving picture film and a number of lantern slides were shown, with a talk by S. B. King, '02. The evening broke up after singing Amherst songs around the piano.

Several men are going from the Chicago district to Amherst this fall, including Charles Butler, Jr., son of C. E. Butler, '00.

SINCE THE LAST ISSUE

DIED

1853. — Rev. Dr. John Alexander Hamilton, on June 22, 1922, in Cambridge, Mass., aged 92 years.

1857.—Rev. George Street Biscoe, on January 27, 1922 (not previously recorded), at St. Paul Park, Minn., aged 86 years.

1862.—Rev. William Hamilton Phipps, on March 27, 1922, in Waterbury, Conn., in his 81st year.

1862.—Charles Thaddeus Haynes, on January 9, 1922 (not previously recorded), at Cleveland Heights, Ohio, aged 86 years.

1865.—Dean Charles Willard Turner, on May 10, 1922, in Knoxville, Tenn., aged 78 years.

1868.—William Creighton Ball, on May 27, 1922, at Terre Haute, Ind., aged 75 years.

1869.—Rev. Myron Oscar Harrington, on December 18, 1921 (not previously recorded), at Topeka, Kan., in his 78th year.

1874.—Edward J. Ruddock, on February 6, 1922 (not previously recorded), at Santa Rosa, Cal., aged 76 years.

1876.—Rev. Dwight Mallory Pratt, D.D., on April 12, 1922, in Cleveland, Ohio, in his 70th year.

1876.—Earl Gray Baldwin, on May 19, 1922, at Pittsfield, Mass., aged 74 years.

1877.—Charles Sumner Ryder, on March 3, 1922, at Flushing, N. Y., aged 68 years.

1878.—George Metcalf Kingman, on April 20, 1922, at New Bedford, Mass., aged 63 years.

1879.—Howard Tracy, on April 26, 1922, in Evanston, Ill., aged 66 years.

1880.—William Vaughn Stuart, on May 31, 1922, at Lafayette, Ind., aged 54 years.

1881.—Rev. George Richardson Dickinson, on April 5, 1922, at Zanesville, Ohio, aged 63 years.

1883.—Prof. Charles Terrill Whittlesey, on April 2, 1922, at Corvallis, Ore., aged 63 years.

1884.—Curtis Rose Hatheway, on April 5, 1922, at Pinehurst, N. C., aged 62 years.

1884.—Judge William Palmer Kinney, on March 4, 1922, at Colorado Springs, Colo., in his 62d year.

1885.—James Burt Best, on March 27, 1922, at Sierra Madre, Cal., aged 58 years.

1885.—Richard Baldwin, on August 21, 1921 (not previously recorded), at Hartford, Conn., aged 60 years.

1885.—Edward Ellms Skeelee, on August 19, 1921 (not previously recorded), at Beaver Dam, Wis., aged 56 years.

1890.—Frank Emerson Dunbar, on May 19, 1922, at Lowell, Mass., aged 53 years.

1891.—Everett Prentiss Turner, on January 29, 1922 (not previously recorded), at Los Angeles, Cal., aged 54 years.

1891.—George Sawin Stewart, on April 17, 1922, at Watertown, Mass., aged 50 years.

1892.—Robert Stuart Smith, on April 10, 1922, in Philadelphia, Pa., aged 51 years.

1902.—Arthur Wilson Dennen, on May 8, 1922, in Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 42 years.

1903.—Alfred Lincoln Armsby, on April 19, 1922, at Millbury, Mass., aged 38 years.

MARRIED

1899.—At White Sulphur Springs, West Va., in May, 1922, Dr. Albert E. Austin and Mrs. A. C. Boothe.

1899.—In New York City, on June 17, 1922, Clement F. Merrill and Miss Julia Weir Marghetic.

1905.—In New York City, on February 25, 1922 (not previously recorded), Maurice A. Lynch and Miss Elizabeth Stens.

1907.—In Jersey City, N. J., on July 6, 1922, Chilton Latham Powell and Miss Theodora Duval Sumner.

1912.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., on April 26, 1922, George A. Carlin and Miss Mary Carr.

1912.—At Andes, N. Y., on June 23, 1922, Merritt C. Stuart and Miss May Hunting Bruce.

1913.—In New York City, on June 8, 1922, Alfred Newbury and Miss Helen L. Edwards.

1913.—At North Cohasset, Mass., on June 24, 1922, James A. Tilden, Jr., and Miss Marion Whittemore.

1914.—In Pittsburgh, Pa., on May 10, 1922, Kenneth Buffington and Miss Elizabeth Helen Robinson.

1914.—At Port Chester, N. Y., on February 25, 1922 (not previously recorded), Thomas King Patterson and Miss Evelyn Amelia Van Riper.

1917.—In Roanoke, Va., on April 19, 1922, Irving L. Spear and Miss Wilhelmina Zacharias.

1917.—In New York City, on June 10, 1922, Walcott E. Sibley and Miss Harriet Fanshaw Bull.

1918.—At Wayne, Pa., on April 8, 1922, Allan F. Saunders and Miss Dorothy F. Lynch.

1918.—At Salem, Mass., on June 15, 1922, William C. Washburn and Miss Eleanor C. Stewart.

1919.—At Yonkers, N. Y., on June 29, 1922, Edmond H. Hendrickson and Miss Helen McMillan.

1920.—In New York City, on April 19, 1922, Charles Coulter DeKlyn and Miss Marjorie Tower Platt.

1920.—In New York City, on April 17, 1922, Raeburn Hughes Parker and Miss Alice R. Lawrence.

1920.—At Abilene, Kan., on April 25, 1922, Roland A. Wood and Miss Elizabeth Griffith Wyandt.

1920.—In New York City, on July 4, 1922, Arthur James Beckhard and Miss Esther Dale.

1920.—At DeLand, Fla., on June 14, 1922, George Dwight Haskell and Miss Elizabeth Gibb DeWalt.

1920.—At Montclair, N. J., on June 17, 1922, Edward B. Wright and Miss Dorothy Bull.

1921.—At Winchester, Mass., on May 6, 1922, Remington A. Clark and Miss Marion Adams Reynolds.

BORN

1902.—Janet Esther Giese, on May 1, 1922, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Giese of Boston, Mass.

1904.—Heman B. Chase, Jr., on April 27, 1922, son of Dr. and Mrs. Heman B. Chase of Westfield, Mass.

1905.—George Herbert Utter, on June 3, 1922, son of Mr. and Mrs. George B. Utter of Westerly, R. I.

1909.—David Edward Cunningham, on June 3, 1922, son of Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth R. Cunningham of Pittsburgh, Pa.

1909.—James B. Melcher, Jr., recently, son of Mr. and Mrs. James B. Melcher of Newton Center, Mass.

1910.—Barbara Francis, on April 26, 1922, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Francis of St. Louis, Mo.

1911.—Jean Chase Snow, on February 22, 1922 (not previously recorded), daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Snow of Boston, Mass.

1912.—William Siegrist, 3rd, on June 11, 1922, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Siegrist, Jr., of Brooklyn, N. Y.

1912.—Margaret Perkins, recently, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. Kingman Perkins of Manchester, Vt.

1913.—Nancy Littlejohn, on April 23, 1922, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh W. Littlejohn of Hillsdale, N. Y.

1913.—Anthony Birdsall Brown, on April 5, 1922, son of Mr. and Mrs. Wayland H. Brown of Minneapolis, Minn.

1915.—Allan Ayres Eaton, on May 30, 1922, son of Mr. and Mrs. Louis F. Eaton of Brockton, Mass.

1915.—Robert Breckinridge Reed, on June 12, 1922, son of Mr. and Mrs. Howard F. Reed of Mansfield, Mass.

1916.—Marjorie Avirett, on March 31, 1922, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William G. Avirett of Chicago, Ill.

1918.—Janet Carter Goodrich, on May 26, 1922, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Carter L. Goodrich of Amherst, Mass.

1918.—Dexter R. Hunneman, Jr., recently, son of Mr. and Mrs. Dexter R. Hunneman.

THE CLASSES

1853

Rev. John Alexander Hamilton, D.D., widely known in the Congregational denomination, died on June 22, 1922, at his home in Cambridge, where he and his daughter, Miss Jennie L. Hamilton, had made their home for a number of years.

Dr. Hamilton was ninety-two years of age, and was a native of Chester. He was the son of John and Sarah (Burton) Hamilton, and prepared for college at Williston Seminary. Subsequently entering Amherst, he was graduated with the class of '53, the college later in 1885 conferring on him the degree of doctor of divinity. After leaving Amherst he entered upon his ministerial training at Andover Theological Seminary, from which he was graduated in '58. Following his ordination he began his parochial duties at Keene, N. H., and was settled over the Congregational Church in that town from 1858 to 1865. For a part of 1867 he supplied at the Olivet Church in Springfield, and then went west, where at Davenport, Iowa, he was pastor of the Edwards Church from 1867 to 1872. Resigning from that pastorate Dr. Hamilton spent the following year in travel through Europe and the Orient. Upon his return to this country he went to Norwalk, Conn., and was there until 1882.

For a number of years up to 1899 Dr. Hamilton was secretary of the Congregational Educational Society, and during much of that time he lived in Newton, where he became interested in the civic life of the city, and was a member of the Board of Aldermen for two years, and on the School Committee for a similar period. During the Civil War Dr. Hamilton served at the front with the Sixth New Hampshire Volunteers. Since relinquishing his duties with the Congregational Educational Society he had lived a more or less retired life, moving to Cambridge.

In 1858 he married Eliza Wright of Springfield, Ill. She was the daughter

of Erastus Wright, one of the pioneers of that section of the country. Mrs. Hamilton died twelve years ago. A surviving brother is Rev. H. H. Hamilton, '68, of West Somerville.

1857

Rev. George Street Biscoe died of old age on January 27, at St. Paul Park, Minn. He was 86 years old and had completed sixty-four years of varied Christian service since his graduation from Amherst. He was the son of Thomas C. and Ellen E. (Lord) Biscoe, was born in Cambridgeport, Mass., September 22, 1835, and was fitted for college at Grafton (Mass.) and Leicester (Mass.) Academies. After graduation he studied theology at Andover Theological Seminary, 1857-1860; and was stated supply at South Troy and Westfield, 1860-1861. He was ordained at Grafton, Mass., in 1861, and was appointed to India under the A. B. C. F. M., but on account of the Civil War he changed his plans and became a home missionary. He was pastor at Cottage Grove, Minn., 1861-1867; stated supply at Tipton, Iowa, 1868-1876; acting pastor, Shullsburg, Wis., 1876-1879; and did pioneer missionary work, 1879-1894, at Clarksville, Waverly, Milford, and Wallace, Neb. In 1894 he returned to Wisconsin and was pastor at Birnam Wood, 1894-1896. He then served a second pastorate at Cottage Grove, Minn., 1896-1900. In February, 1900, he retired from active life, and in May removed to St. Paul Park, Minn. In 1903 he resumed preaching and preached in St. Paul Park, June, 1903-November, 1908, as temporary pastor of the Presbyterian Church.

1861

REV. EDWIN A. ADAMS, *Secretary*,
854 Lakeside Place, Chicago, Ill.

Mrs. Charlotte A. Gleason, wife of Rev. George L. Gleason, died at her home in Topsfield, Mass., on May 4, in her 82d year.

1862

Rev. William Hamilton Phipps died on March 27, at his home in Waterbury, Conn. He was in his 81st year.

He was a son of Rev. William Phipps, who was an Amherst man in the class of 1837, and was a brother of Rev. George G. Phipps, '62, of Newton Highlands, Mass. He was born in Paxton, Mass., on July 3, 1841. Following his graduation from Amherst, he studied at Andover Theological Seminary where he received his degree in 1866. He then spent three years in home missionary work in the West, being settled in Georgetown, Colo., in days when Colorado was still thoroughly frontier territory, untouched by railroads.

Returning to the East in 1869, he held several short pastorates in Massachusetts and Connecticut, and in 1872 married Miss Mary Elizabeth Williams, daughter of Rev. Francis Williams of Chaplin, Conn. He was pastor at Poquonock, Conn., for four years and in 1878 accepted a call to the Congregational Church at Prospect. Ever since that time he and his family have been identified with the life of the Naugatuck Valley, and have been active and prominent in its religious work.

Mr. Phipps remained in the church in Prospect for 28 years, giving himself unstintedly to the welfare of his parish and people, and cheerfully spending his strength for the spiritual upbuilding of the community.

In 1906 he gave up his pastorate in Prospect and came with his family to live in Waterbury. He became a member of the First Church there, and had been intensely loyal and devoted in the support of its work and services and in his interest in the progress and success of all the churches of the city. Quiet and unassuming, modest in the extreme, he lived a life of rare Christian devotion and fidelity as a minister and as a man. His memory will long be cherished and revered by the members of his church in Prospect, by his colleagues in the ministry, and by his many friends in Waterbury.

His death followed several years of increasing feebleness, but his active interest in church and community continued until the last few weeks of his serious illness.

He leaves a wife and four children, Mrs. Frank E. Walters of Toledo, Ohio; Miss Ethel W. Phipps of Waterbury; Howard F. Phipps of Toledo; and Laurence W. Phipps of Pittsburgh.

Charles Thaddeus Haynes died on January 9 at the home of his son in Cleveland Heights, Ohio, after a short attack of pneumonia. Had he lived two months longer he would have been 87 years old.

Mr. Haynes was born in Townsend, Mass., on March 19, 1835, the son of Samuel and Eliza (Spaulding) Haynes, and prepared for college at Appleton Academy in New Ipswich, N. H. Following his graduation from Amherst, in 1862, he taught for a year at Ashby Academy and then studied theology at Andover Theological Seminary, but was obliged to abandon his cherished ambition of becoming a minister because of failure in health.

As he regained his health, he entered the profession of teaching, first by taking private students and later by teaching in public schools. He was principal of the Edgartown (Mass.) High School, principal of the high school at Webster, Mass., instructor in mathematics in the Highland Military Academy at Worcester, and in 1872 became master in the public schools of Worcester. For thirty years he taught in this post.

His later years were spent mostly at Townsend or at the homes of his sons. He married in 1870 Miss Sybil Wallace of Townsend. She died in 1918. Mr. Haynes leaves two sons, Herman W., of West Medford, Mass., a food analyst with the U. S. Bureau of Chemistry, and Rowland, of Cleveland Heights, Ohio, director of the Welfare Federation of Cleveland.

The ashes of the late Rev. Calvin Stebbins of Framingham, Mass., were taken to his old home at Hampden, Mass., on May 9, for burial in the family lot.

1864

Mrs. Abigail E. Lee, widow of Rev. James Hattrick Lee of the class of 1864 and daughter of William Augustus Stearns, president of Amherst College from 1854 to 1876, died at her home in

Milton, Mass., on June 24, in her 78th year. She had been in failing health for about a year.

1865

PROF. BENJAMIN K. EMERSON, *Secretary*,
Amherst, Mass.

Dean Charles William Turner of the University of Tennessee Law School died on Wednesday, May 10, at his home on the university campus in Knoxville. Although in declining health, Judge Turner had been able to attend classes up to two days before his death. Heart failure was given as the immediate cause of his death.

Judge Turner was 78 years of age, having been born at Boston, February 23, 1844. Following his graduation from Amherst, he studied law and was admitted to the bar at Boston in 1867. For many years he practised law at Boston, where he was one of the leading citizens. He came to Knoxville in 1892 and entered upon his duties as associate professor of law in the University of Tennessee. He continued in this capacity until 1895 when he was made lecturer on history. From 1895 until 1897, he was acting professor of history, and acting professor of constitutional history from 1897 until 1905, and from that time until 1915 was dean of the college of law. He then gave up that work on account of his declining health, but continued as professor of law until the time of his death.

Dean Hoskins in lamenting the death of Judge Turner and speaking of his work at the University of Tennessee, said: "Judge Turner was one of the most popular members of the faculty. He was also popular with the students of the institution as well as the faculty members. He was one of the most earnest workers and was competent in his work and labored hard for the success of the university and the future welfare of the students under his instruction. He made himself very popular among the student body by his genial personality and the active interest he had in all their activities, especially in athletics."

In the death of Judge Turner, Knoxville loses one of its best known and most highly respected citizens. He was a man of deep erudition, a learned student, and teacher of history as of the

law. He was witty in conversation and was popular with his numerous friends and the students. He was a man of gentle and sweet nature and always had a cheering word for others in their hours of hardship and sorrow.

1866

HERBERT L. BRIDGMAN, *Secretary*,
604 Carlton Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst was tendered a luncheon on May 1 in honor of his eightieth birthday. It was held at the Hotel Astor in New York. There were many tributes by friends attending the dinner and telegrams of congratulation were received from Secretary of State Hughes and others in public life. Ex-Governor Charles S. Whitman, '90, and Professor John Bates Clark, '72, were among those who spoke of Dr. Parkhurst's splendid achievements. Dr. Parkhurst's speech referred to the "carnival of brigandage," concerning which he said that any improvement was due to the courts and to the press, and not at all to the City Hall.

Commenting editorially on Dr. Parkhurst's career, the *Springfield Republican* says:

"Dr. Parkhurst will go down in history as a powerful pulpit orator and reformer who practised what he preached of militant good citizenship. But he did not seek just that kind of fame. His early life was devoted to scholarship; he spent two years of study in German and Austrian universities, making a specialty of Sanskrit, on which he afterward published a textbook. His undertaking of the New York crusade, his appearance as the scholar and preacher in politics, was the immediate result of a challenge of his accusations made in a sermon and of the indifference and actual hostility of the responsible authorities. In short he showed the courage of his convictions. His record stands out as a fine demonstration of the moral fiber which, not always conspicuously evident, must permeate the body politic if it is to prosper."

1867

PROF. E. A. GROSVENOR, *Secretary*,
Amherst, Mass.

Professor William Clark Peckham, who has been professor of physics at

Adelphi College in Brooklyn since its foundation in 1896, retired in June. He has been presented by President Frank M. Blodgett, '93, of the college with a handsome gold bar pin, to be worn with Professor Peckham's badge of office as adjutant general of the G. A. R.

1868

WILLIAM A. BROWN, *Secretary*,
9 Prospect Park West, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mrs. Maria R. Ives, wife of Alfred E. Ives, for forty years principal in Brooklyn of Public Schools 35 and 6, died on Wednesday, May 24. She is survived by her husband, two sons, and a daughter.

William Creighton Ball, veteran editor and one of the leading citizens of Terre Haute, Ind., died at his home in that city on May 27. He was 76 years old. William C. Ball for forty years was publisher of the *Terre Haute Gazette*. For nineteen years he was president of the board of trustees of the Indiana State Home for Boys at Plainfield. For eight years he was president of the board of the state penal farm at Putnamville, appointed by Governor Samuel M. Ralston. For twelve years he was president of the board of trustees of the Indiana State Normal school, appointed by Governor James Goodrich. For twenty years he was president of the board of trustees of the Rose Polytechnic Institute. For many years he was president of the Terre Haute Red Cross, having served during the world war, and for a long period of years he was president of the Society for Organizing Charity.

Mr. Ball was educated for the law at Washington University, St. Louis. He taught in the city schools of St. Louis while taking his law course. He devoted but a brief span of years to the practice of law. In 1872 he and his brother, Spencer, purchased the *Evening Gazette* here and from that time until his retirement a few years ago, he was an eminent figure in the life of Terre Haute. No paper in the State of Indiana was so long under the same ownership, nor has any journal outside those of the State Capital wielded a wider influence in molding public opinion.

His broad and cosmopolitan interests, his readiness to serve the city in any

laudable capacity, made him an interesting and unique figure. As indicated above, his intelligent services were frequently claimed by both the city and the state and he was widely known.

Upon the death of his brother, Spencer F. Ball, five years ago, it was revealed that the brothers had generously bequeathed to the city of Terre Haute, to the park board, and to the Rose Polytechnic nearly all of their acquired possessions. Friends of Mr. Ball estimated that the city and these institutions would be the gainer by something like \$100,000 under the ultimate execution of his will.

1871

PROF. HERBERT G. LORD, *Secretary*,
623 West 113th St., New York City

Writing of the old New York *Sun* in a recent issue of the *Saturday Evening Post*, Chester S. Lord, a member of the staff for forty-one years and for thirty-two years its managing editor, pays the following remarkable tribute to Selah M. Clarke:

"Wood retired before *The Sun* was enlarged from four pages, and for more than twenty-five years thereafter the chief burden of news revision fell on Selah Merrill Clarke. I think that every old New York newspaper man will agree with me that Clarke was the finest news editor of his time. He had acute news sense, an inspired appreciation of news value, a genius for knowing what to print. He was intensely interested in his work; had just as much interest in the article he was revising as though he were its author seeking to improve it. By injecting a word here and a phrase there he took the punk out of a sodden article and illuminated it with the sparkle of scholarly wit. He possessed to a degree that rare art of composition—the describing of joyous events with joyous words and melancholy happenings in the language of gloom. He injected glee and gladness; he adorned and vivified. He did more to make *The Sun's* news columns bright and quick and hilarious than any other man.

"Prescott Hall Butler, of the law firm of Evarts, Choate & Beaman, died in December, 1901. Clarke asked one of the boys to write the obituary, and his conversation ran: 'Look this up in the

files in the fall of 1889 or 1888—about October, when the courts open. Butler had a celebrated case involving a Hindu—no, I'm wrong, it was a Parsee merchant named Boramjah Boomjah Colah or some such name as that. That's pretty close to it and I'm sure the last name was Colah. It involved a big estate and Butler was counsel for the widow. It was one of his biggest cases and ought to be mentioned in his obit., but probably it isn't under his name in the morgue.

"Sure enough there was the case in the 1889 file. Butler was counsel for the widow, as he had said, and the dead man had been a Parsee and not a Hindu. Also the man's last name was Colah and the first two names were Bomajee Byramjee, which was close. Clarke constantly was remembering and identifying all sorts of persons with news stories of ten to twenty years before—that this man was a juror in the Beecher trial; that some other man was a Democrat ten years ago and had flopped; that such and such a trial wasn't in 1887, it was in 1886; and so on. He was everlastingly right in that wonderful memory of his."

1872

LYMAN M. PAINE, ESQ., *Secretary*,
1414-105 W. Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.

Rev. A. J. Benedict, of Cochise, Ariz., has recently suffered a paralytic shock. His characteristic cheerfulness prevails in spite of everything, and the strong vitality that has stood him in good stead ever since the day when he was a crack oarsman at Amherst is manifesting itself in this emergency. There is good reason to hope that he may long continue to spread his infectious brand of optimism. Mr. Benedict has served as pastor of churches in Connecticut, New Hampshire, and Minnesota, and came to Arizona twenty-one years ago for the health of Mrs. Benedict, who lives to care for her stalwart husband and to testify to the efficacy of Arizona climate. In two recent speaking tours in the East, Mr. Benedict renewed many old acquaintances and formed numerous new ones. He had made all arrangements to attend his class reunion at Amherst.

1873

PROF. JOHN M. TYLER, *Secretary*,
Amherst, Mass.

Lewis Sherry died June 22. Born in East Windsor Hill, January 23, 1848, he was of the seventh generation of the Sherry family in Connecticut, his ancestor having settled in New Haven in 1643. While in college he and Talcott Williams were editors of the *Amherst Student*. He was always a leader in class and college affairs; a forceful, rugged orator, and a keen, able, enthusiastic debater. In his senior year he won the first Hardy prize.

After graduation he read law in Hartford, and was admitted to the bar in 1875. In 1876 he was elected member of the Connecticut House of Representatives on the Democratic ticket. He acquitted himself well as chairman of the Committee on Education.

He was a member of the 52d and 53rd Congresses, 1891 to 1895, on the Democratic side of the House. Here his stout independence of character became conspicuous. He was a free lance. His printed speeches on the currency and gold standard are punctuated by the interjections, questions, and interruptions of his foes in his own party, whom he disdained or answered unperturbed, and with equal coolness, courage, and vigor. He was too big and unmanageable to remain long in Congress, and was defeated in the campaign of 1894. He bolted the nomination of W. J. Bryan for president on a platform of free silver in 1896, and in two other presidential campaigns. In 1902 he played a prominent part in the Connecticut Constitutional Convention. He was a member of the state board of pardons from 1902 until his death.

Says Senator McLean, a former law partner: "Mr. Sherry hated indirection. He was as direct as the truth himself, and clients with weak cases were advised to settle on the best terms possible or seek other counsel. He wanted justice done and wrongs righted. His fees were of secondary importance. He looked upon the law as the right hand of equity, and his exceptional reasoning powers and intensity and honesty of purpose seldom failed to convince the court, regardless of technical obstacles or the letter of illogical precedents. In

politics he was conservative and fearless . . . independent of party when vital principles were at stake. Clients loved him for his untiring devotion to their interests. . . . He will be remembered as one who elevated his profession and left the world much the better for having lived in it."

Says Justice Burpee: "He was one of the best equipped and most efficient lawyers in the state. Probably no lawyer in the state had so high a standing in the respect and trust of the judges. He could (when necessary) become very indignant, and then his speech and manner lost all urbanity and he became very efficient in the use of language."

He was a picturesque figure, big of stature and heart, staunchly loyal and true to his friends and the friendless, a sample of the very best of the Connecticut Yankees. There was always something Socratic in his homely, quaint, keen, quizzical, cheery, and blunt geniality and kindness. He was a great friend of newsboys, and, when their business was dull, he went home with an armful of papers which he had bought from them, still pursued and buying more. He declared he enjoyed it more than the boys did. Always liberal in his charities, he let not his left hand know what his right hand was doing. He will not soon be forgotten." *J. M. T.*

The following notes on the lives of Edward Mussy Hartwell and Kingsley Flavel Norris are contributed by the class secretary:

The chief facts of Dr. Hartwell's life were noted in the last number of the QUARTERLY. Norris died at Buffalo, N. Y., January 11, 1922. He was engaged in Home Missionary work, 1882-1892. He was pastor of churches in Hartford, Conn., Syracuse, Marion, and Little Valley, N. Y., during the rest of his life.

Dr. Hartwell's most important work lay along the line of Physical Training. Says Professor Leonard: "The long series of reports and papers which began in 1885 constitute the most scholarly contribution hitherto made to the literature of physical training in English, and no man in America has done so much to win for physical training a position of dignity and recognized worth." His contributions to School Hygiene were no less important.

His work as Chairman of the Massachusetts State Commission for the Blind was prolonged, steady, and arduous; while as head of the Department of Municipal Statistics of Boston he kept track of the growth, conditions, needs, dangers, and possibilities of a great city. Of his avocations we have no room to speak. He had a very wide field of work, and left his mark in all its departments.

Both Norris and Hartwell were members of the "winning crew" of the College. Both were recognized throughout the class for inflexibility of character, absolute honesty, warmth of friendship, trustworthiness, and purity of heart and soul. Both bore the burden and heat of a long day's trying service, and fell in the harness. Each finished his task. Together they were promoted.

Norris' work was the intensive cultivation of a smaller field. He never talked about himself or told of his work. Of his last pastorate it was reported: "He took a great interest in all the activities of the village and in the betterment of the community." The Grange resolved that he had left behind him a place difficult to fill in the hearts of all.

He was far more than the pastor and leader of a flock. He healed by touch, by the inspiration and contagion of a warm heart and a great soul. He was a very human man of uncommon common sense, and people pressed close to him to be infected. He lifted every individual of the community in which he lived. The results of such work are immortal and immeasurable. They grow and spread while men sleep. No historian can discover, analyze, or record them.

Both these strong, faithful men of endurance and power are fine samples of what Amherst graduates can be and do. Their Alma Mater says: "Well done."

1874

ELIHU G. LOOMIS, *Secretary*,
15 State St., Boston, Mass.

After a long illness, Edward J. Ruddock died on February 6 at his home in Santa Rosa, Cal. He had not been well for two or three years.

Edward J. Ruddock was born over the middle of the Hoosac Tunnel on March 12, 1845. His father was Josiah

Booth, a descendant of the early Booths of New England. His mother was Myra Smith, a relative of the founder of Smith College. She died when he was born. The next day he was taken by Alvan Ruddock and wife, who were friends of the family, to Buckland and there raised as their son. He went to Williston Seminary to prepare for college. He graduated from Amherst in 1874.

He then married Miss Harriet Riggs and went to Greenfield, where he was principal of the high school for two years. His wife died eight months after they were married. He went from there to Harvard to study medicine, taking his degree in 1879. Then he went to South Dakota, where he met and married Miss Sarah Barker of Maine.

In 1880 he was sent by the government to Hoopa Valley as a doctor for the Indians. In 1884 he went to Eureka where he practised medicine. While there a son was born, and five years after he lost his wife. Two years later he married Miss Susie Davis of Vermont. In 1901 he went to Guerneville on account of his wife's health. She died soon after. In 1903, he married Miss Elva Lina Straanford of Pennsylvania. In 1910 his health broke down and he sold his drug store in Guerneville and moved to Santa Rosa, where he worked on his block of land until he passed away.

He bore his painful and protracted illness with resignation. He was a thorough Christian and was a man who was all wrapped up in his home and his family. He could not enjoy anything unless he shared it with others.

He leaves a widow and two children, Wendell Holmes Ruddock, and Susie Caroline Ruddock.

Dr. William Frederick Slocum, LL.D., President Emeritus of Colorado College, has been invited to be a delegate to the seven hundredth anniversary celebration of the founding of the University of Padua.

1875

PROF. ALFRED D. F. HAMLIN, *Secretary*, 105 Morningside Ave., New York, N. Y.

Charles A. Buffum, head of the Latin Department at Williston Seminary, is retiring after 44 years service.

Motion pictures of Mars will be attempted this summer for the first time in the history of astronomical research by Dr. David Todd, emeritus professor of astronomy and navigation at Amherst, at an observatory he has established at Fort Charlotte, Nassau, the Bahamas.

"We don't know what results we shall have," says Professor Todd, "but we have had constructed a special camera and have, by odd chance, obtained a mirror, that we believe justifies our undertaking the task."

The negative to be obtained by the process will be, after three enlargements, about the size of a dime, or with great good fortune, the size of a quarter, the professor declared.

Asked if the public might have an opportunity of seeing the pictures taken Dr. Todd said he saw no reason why the experiment, if successful, should not be brought before motion picture house audiences.

The camera, at a cost of \$3,000, has been made by the Eastman Kodak Company. The mirror the astronomer referred to was made by a Pennsylvania clergyman, who willed it at his death to the American University in Washington. There it was that Dr. Todd found it.

It is five feet two and a half inches in diameter and slightly concave. The importance of the exact fitness of the mirror lies in the fact, as explained by the professor, that the pictures are to be taken, not directly, but from the image thrown on the mirror from the base of the telescope.

1876

WILLIAM M. DUCKER, *Secretary*, 299 Broadway, New York City

Rev. Dwight Mallory Pratt, D.D., widely known Congregational minister and writer, died April 12, 1922, at Cleveland, Ohio. For many years he has been a regular correspondent and feature writer for the *Congregationalist* and other religious papers.

The years of his ministry were spent in Higganum, Conn., Denver, Colo., Portland, Me., Cincinnati, Ohio, and Great Barrington, Mass. In all these places his pastorate was marked by a steady growth in the church, both in

numbers and in influence, and particularly were the churches blessed by a deepening of the spiritual life and the constant enrichment of the fellowship.

As a preacher his sermons were deeply evangelical and true to the Christian message. He brought to the pulpit the rich fruits of wide reading and careful thought. He was a man of classical education and interests who at the same time was able to see life in its various relationships.

He held many positions of honor and trust and always graced the position he held and served its interests faithfully. His home life has been rich and sweet beyond the power of words to describe and this same sweet, calm, hopeful atmosphere he carried with him wherever he went.

As a writer on religious subjects, Dr. Pratt was always a leader who had a positive and constructive message. To meet him casually one was always impressed by his dignity and fine sense of courtesy; a cultured gentleman. As you came to know him better you accepted him as a leader in religious thinking and in Christian service. When you came to know his inner life you loved him for what he was and were strengthened greatly by all that he said and did.

He was typical of all that is best of the culture, of the refinement, of the kindness, of the freedom, of the deep spiritual power of a Congregational minister, and as such he lived. His ministry was his pride and joy and to many he will be a lifelong inspiration.

Dr. Pratt was born in West Cornwall, Conn., April 18, 1852. He was of Puritan ancestry, being a direct descendant of John and Priscilla Alden, and son of Ezra Dwight and Anna A. (Rood) Pratt. He was graduated from Williston Seminary, 1870; A.B., Amherst 1876; M.A., 1888; graduated from Hartford Theological Seminary, 1880; D.D., Marietta 1901. He was ordained in the Congregational Ministry in 1880.

He leaves his wife, Martha Rood Pratt, formerly of Westfield, Mass. (daughter of Rev. Thomas H. Rood), three daughters, and one son.

At the city election in June Rev. Charles H. Ricketts headed the Repub-

lican ticket for mayor of Norwich, Conn. The complete Democratic ticket was elected by a slight margin.

Mrs. Gertrude Dunlop Hawes, wife of Gilbert Ray Hawes, died at her home in New York City on Wednesday, May 10.

Earl Gray Baldwin died of arteriosclerosis on May 19 in Pittsfield.

He was the son of John and Emeline (Thrasher) Baldwin, was born in Coventry, Vt., December 11, 1847, and was fitted for college at Newbury (Vt.), and Montpelier (Vt.) Seminaries. He attended Amherst one term, 1870, and six terms, 1872-1874.

After leaving college he was principal of the Pittsfield (Mass.) high school for four years; and for two years he conducted a preparatory school for boys, Wendell Hall, Pittsfield. He also taught in Belchertown and Palmer, Mass., and in Norwalk, Conn.

About 1885 he entered journalism, and for three years he "covered" Berkshire County for the Springfield *Republican*. For two years he was an editorial writer on the *Berkshire Eagle* at Pittsfield, and for fifteen years or more he was Berkshire correspondent for several New York and Boston newspapers, besides being editor of the *Adams Freeman*. During the last few years, he resided in New York City until September, 1921, when he removed to Pittsfield.

In 1880 Amherst College conferred upon him the degree of M.A.

Mr. Baldwin was a member of the Appalachian Club, the Monday Evening Club, the Business Men's Association, and the First Congregational Church, Pittsfield.

Mr. Baldwin was married, July 31, 1870, to Margaret E., daughter of Rev. Pliny H. White of Amherst, Mass., who survives him.

1877

REV. ALFRED DEWITT MASON, *Secretary*,
222 Garfield Pl., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Charles Sumner Ryder is the latest loss to be sustained by the class of '77. He died on March 3, 1922. He was born at Ossining, N. Y., on March 22, 1854, and prepared for college in that town. On leaving Amherst he studied law and practised his profession in Pennsylvania.

After some years he was married, and soon after entered the insurance business, which he pursued throughout the remainder of his life, being connected at the time of his death with the National Life Insurance Company, with offices at 149 Broadway, New York City.

Mr. Ryder is survived by his wife and two sons, Gerald G. and Ernest S. Ryder, who now reside at Woodside, L. I.

During the five years since the last reunion seven members of the class have been removed by death, including E. A. Thompson, an honorary member, who received the degree of A.M. from Amherst in 1917, and thus became connected with the class. The average age of the men who have passed away during this last five years was 68 years.

To avoid the labor and expense of frequent communications to the individual members of the class, the men are once more urged to subscribe regularly to the AMHERST GRADUATES' QUARTERLY in which will be published from time to time all items of interest concerning the class which may come to the attention of the secretary, and the class members are again requested to send in all items regarding themselves or others which they may be able to furnish.

1878

PROF. H. NORMAN GARDINER, *Secretary*,
187 Main St., Northampton, Mass.

George Metcalf Kingman, for many years associated with the Mechanics National Bank in New Bedford, Mass., died in that city on April 20 after a long illness. He retired from active business several years ago. He was born in New Bedford, June 28, 1858, graduated from the New Bedford High School in 1874, and then entered Amherst College. He did not remain to graduate, but was always attached to the class. Later he became paying teller in the Mechanics National Bank. He had been an active member of a number of organizations, including the Wamsutta Club, the Old Dartmouth Historical Society, the New Bedford Country Club, and New Bedford Yacht Club. For over twenty years he was treasurer of Grace

Church and for many years its senior warden. He is survived by his widow and two sons, of whom one is living in New Bedford, the other is a captain in the U. S. regular army.

C. H. Moore continues his good work among the people of his race. A recent issue of the *New York Age*, the national Negro weekly, contained an account by him of the dedication of a \$150,000 building, named in honor of the late Alice Freeman Palmer, at the Palmer Memorial Institute at Sedalia, N. C. The same number contained a notice of his advocacy of Negro support for the proposed issue of bonds for a new railroad station at his home town of Greensboro, N. C., called forth by the attempt to enlist the opposition of the Negro voters by charging that the Negroes would not be fairly treated.

Henry P. Barbour's achievement in winning the cup for the best hometown speech at the Oakland Convention of real estate men—Barbour speaks of this under the heading, "How Amherst Won the Cup"—is commented on in a number of California papers, notably in the April number of *California Real Estate*, the official journal of the California Real Estate Association. Both the donor of the cup and the editor of the magazine pay glowing tribute to Barbour's ability as an orator, as well as to his personality and enterprise in helping so magnificently to build up his beloved Long Branch, "the magic city by the southland's salted sea."

1879

PROF. J. FRANKLIN JAMESON, *Secretary*
1140 Woodward Bldg.,
Washington, D. C.

Isaac M. Agard has just completed the academic year as acting president of Straight College, New Orleans, La., commencement exercises having taken place on May 22.

Howard Tracy, a retired coal merchant and widely known sportsman, died on April 26, at his residence, 1578 Oak Avenue, Evanston, Ill., after a long illness. He was born in Zanesville, Ohio, February 14, 1856, was prepared for college at the Oberlin Preparatory

School, and came from Mansfield, Ohio, to Amherst, where he was a member of the class throughout the whole four years, and for a time was captain of the college football team. After graduation he was for a time in business in Mansfield, then at Nashville, then, as a member of the firm of George H. Hull and Company, at Louisville, Ky., in business connected with iron furnaces and coke ovens. In later life his business was in Chicago. In 1885 he married a Miss Lindsay of Nashville, granddaughter of a former president of Princeton. He was at one time president of the National Fox-Hunting Association, and had a notable pack of foxhounds. He was a genial and humorous companion. He is survived by his widow and three children.

The famous Daniel copy of the first folio of Shakespeare, recognized as the *primus inter pares* copy, bought by the Rosenbach company of New York on May 16 at the sale of the library of the late Baroness Burdett-Coutts at Southey's in London, has been sold to Henry C. Folger, president of the Standard Oil Company of New York.

Included in the purchase is the casket made to contain the volume. This exceedingly precious part of the treasure is associated with a bit of near tragedy. It was given to the then Miss Coutts by Queen Victoria in 1866 as an expression of appreciation that Miss Coutts' purchase of the folio had saved the treasure for England. It is made from the wood of Herne's oak in Windsor Forest.

When this folio sold to Miss Coutts in 1864 for £712 2s. it was an event in the book world and was a record price at the time for a folio of this kind. The sale was much discussed in the press on both sides of the Atlantic and the prophecy was made that it would sell some time for ten times that sum. The present sale exceeds the optimism of the prophets, leaving a margin of £1,479.

During the years that have intervened since the Daniel sale was held in 1864 the folio has at no time been forgotten by followers of the rare book market and the death of the Baroness Burdett-Coutts immediately revived the interest in the book which had for so long rested in her library. When it finally sold at auction for £8,600 the

price was accepted by book men as a fair valuation, an attitude quite in contrast to the previous sale some sixty years before when it had sold for a tenth of that sum.

This last purchase of Mr. Folger's adds another treasure to his already valuable Shakespeare collection. Several years ago he paid to the Rosenbach Company \$100,000 for a unique collection of Shakespeare's plays published by Thomas Pavier in 1619. This collection is four years older than the first folio. The value of this rare edition is now placed at \$150,000.

1880

HON. HENRY P. FIELD, *Secretary*,
86 Main St., Northampton, Mass.

Mrs. Emilie Pellissier Alden, wife of Prof. Edmund K. Alden, died at her home in Brooklyn on Friday, April 22. She had attended many reunions at Amherst and was well known and liked by members of the class of '80.

Rev. William S. Woolworth has become pastor of the Congregational Church at Liberty Hill, Conn.

Honorable William Vaughn Stuart died at his home, Lafayette, Ind., May 31, 1922. He had been in failing health for more than a year. The immediate cause of his death was apoplexy. By his death the class of '80 has lost another of its outstanding members.

Stuart was born in Logansport, Ind., November 1, 1857. He was a member of a family prominent in the annals of Amherst College. His father, William Z. Stuart, a distinguished lawyer and for many years Justice of the Supreme Court of Indiana, was a graduate of Amherst in the class of 1833. His brothers, Charles, Thomas, and William Zachary, were all graduates of Amherst. Another brother, Francis H., graduated at Dartmouth in the class of '71. The father and all the sons were members of the Psi Upsilon Fraternity.

Stuart fitted for college at Williston. He was graduated at Amherst in 1880 with a B.A. degree and in 1883 received the degree of M.A. While at Amherst he was widely known and exceptionally popular. He received the first Alexandrian Prize during his freshman

year, was vice-president of the class sophomore year, president of the class junior year, and president of the Baseball Association senior year. He was a leader of the class in the department of political science, thus early evincing an interest which continued through life and made him a most useful and high-minded public servant in state and municipal affairs.

He studied law at Columbia and in the offices of his brothers at Lafayette, was admitted to the bar in 1882, and immediately began the practice of law in partnership with his brothers, and at the time of his death was the senior member of the well-known law firm of Stuart, Simms & Stuart. He was for many years counsel for the Wabash Railroad, was also a vice-president for some time, and a director to the time of his death.

In speaking of his legal abilities the *Lafayette Journal and Courier* said:

"Mr. Stuart was recognized as one of Indiana's most capable business lawyers, a widely read student of the law, in touch with decisions of last resort, thoroughly conversant with all phases of legal procedure. While he seldom appeared before courts or juries in the rôle of pleader, his master mind and depth of learning figured prominently in many important cases, and his fellow members of the county Bar Association regarded him as an authority on many legal subjects."

Stuart never sought public office, but was mayor of Lafayette in 1887 and 1888, and was at one time county attorney. He never lost interest in public affairs and gave generously of his time and means for the public good.

For twenty-five years he was a member of the Board of Trustees of Purdue University and for many years chairman of the board, resigning only when his health failed. The service he gave to that institution was of the utmost value. He helped to shape its successful policies and to direct its growth and expansion. Its present prosperity is largely due to his effort. Equipped as he was with sound legal knowledge, business capacity, and fine culture, no better man could have been found to direct the growth of an educational institution. The trustees of Purdue recognized the

debt of the University to Mr. Stuart by appropriate resolutions and attended his funeral in a body. The Bar Association did the same and the courts of the city and county were closed during the funeral services.

Stuart was a member of St. John's Episcopal Church, Lafayette, and served for many years as vestryman. At different times he was director of the Lafayette Joint Stock Land Bank, trustee of the Lafayette Savings Bank, director of the Lafayette Union Railway Company, director of the National Fowler Bank and of the Star City Building and Loan Association. He assisted in organizing and was first president of the Lafayette Country Club, and was a member of the Lafayette Club and the Lafayette Lodge of Elks.

His family life was ideal. June 17, 1896, he married Miss Geneve E. Reynolds, who, with a daughter, Miss Sophie Wolcott Stuart, survives him. Miss Stuart was graduated at Smith in 1921.

Although living at a distance from the College Stuart never lost interest in his Alma Mater or in his class, and his letters always showed a keen desire to know all about his old college friends. Although in failing health, he attended the Centennial and was present at the Class Dinner held at that time. He rarely missed a class reunion.

Recognized through his entire life as a man of integrity, sincerity, kindness, culture, and large ability, a loyal man who made friends and kept them, his death brings sadness to very many hearts. He understood men. He possessed in marked degree the wisdom and sound discretion which comes from large experience.

To his close associates he possessed a graciousness and charm which succeeding years never diminished. In his presence one always felt his friendliness, his kindness and geniality, and at the same time realized the real dignity of his character.

His death breaks one of the most valued and precious bonds that have held the men of '80 together and comes as a distinct personal loss to every member of the class.

1881

FRANK A. PARSONS, ESQ., *Secretary*,
60 Wall Street, New York City

We have suffered another loss, the fifteenth in the last six years, in the death on April 5, 1922, of Rev. George R. Dickinson of Zanesville, Ohio, known to the class as "Little Dick."

He had been pastor of the Putnam Presbyterian Church of that city for nearly a quarter of a century and the following extract from one of the local papers expresses the opinion of the community relative to him and his work. "His influence was ever exerted in behalf of worthy endeavors affecting the welfare of this community. His daily life was an example and inspiration. A courteous, scholarly gentleman, he pursued the even tenor of his way in an unostentatious manner that won the lasting friendship of associates and the admiration and respect of the general public. His passing is a public loss, but this community is far better for the years he labored among this people and his memory will be cherished through the coming years."

Dickinson was born in Illinois on September 22, 1858, was a member of Phi Beta Kappa and *Ohio* editor in college, and later graduated from the Yale Divinity School. He had been pastor in St. Paul, Minn., Stafford Springs, Conn., and Cedar Rapids, Iowa, before his last charge.

He is survived by his widow and two children, George S. Dickinson, professor in Vassar College, and Edith M. Dickinson, who is a teacher in the Zanesville public schools.

A new work of special interest to Amherst men is "Characterology," by L. Hamilton McCormick. This volume, recently published by Rand McNally & Company, Chicago and New York, is a handsome book of nearly 700 pages with numerous illustrations in which the art of character reading or analysis is presented systematically and scientifically. Mr. McCormick has spent the greater part of his life formulating, proving, and systematizing the science of reading human character, and his book is said to be the last word on the subject.

Besides the single volume form, the same material is published in a "Student's Course in Characterology" in fifteen lessons with notes and questionnaires for the assistance of him who would become an adept in the science.

Frank H. Parsons is comptroller of the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association and vice-chairman of its Central Branch.

The honorary degree of Doctor of Letters was conferred upon Lawrence F. Abbott in June by Bowdoin College and also by the University of Vermont.

A tribute from the entire student body to the memory of the late Justice Ashley M. Gould of the District of Columbia Supreme Court, and a former member of the Georgetown faculty, featured the exercises during Commencement week of Georgetown University. A portrait of Justice Gould was unveiled.

1883

WALTER T. FIELD, *Secretary*,
2301-2311 Prairie Ave., Chicago, Ill.

H. A. Hammond Smith has recently been asked to identify himself with the Fogg Museum of Art of Harvard University as restorer and technical adviser. The management wish to make a record of Mr. Smith's technical methods for the sake of future workers in the same line. He is already associated as technical adviser with seven other large art museums, including the Metropolitan Art Museum of New York, the Art Institute of Chicago, and the Cleveland and Detroit Art Museums.

At the meeting of the Conference of Ohio College Presidents, held in Columbus during the Easter holidays, President Edward S. Parsons of Marietta College was elected president of the association for the ensuing year.

Professor Charles T. Whittlesey, head of the department of Latin and Greek in Philomath College, Ore., died April 2, at Corvallis, Ore., of heart failure. He had been connected with Philomath College for eight years and had recently completed a book entitled "What Words Mean," tracing the deri-

vation of English words to their Greek and Latin roots.

Professor Whittlesey studied for the ministry at Yale Divinity School. His first charge was at Carrington, N. D., whence he went to Oregon, preaching at Plymouth Church, Portland, then at Pendleton, Newport, and Eugene. For some years he was engaged in missionary work among the smaller churches of eastern Oregon and Washington, but the latter part of his life was devoted to teaching. He leaves a wife, a married daughter, and two sons, one of whom is a teacher in the American University at Beirut, Syria.

Clinton J. Backus, who has been principal of Baldwin Seminary, St. Paul, for more than thirty-five years, has sold his interest in the school and has moved to southern California. His address is 1953 Cheremoya Avenue, Hollywood, Los Angeles, Cal.

Dr. Howard A. Bridgman preached at the Amherst College Church in April, and President E. S. Parsons of Marietta College made an address at the Smith College Vespers a few weeks later. Dr. Bridgman acted as toastmaster at the annual banquet of the alumni of Deerfield Academy on June 15.

Rev. Charles H. Washburn has resigned the pastorate of the Linden Congregational Church in Malden, Mass.

1884

WILLARD H. WHEELER, *Secretary*,
439 Washington Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Judge William Parker Kinney died on March 4 of pneumonia at Colorado Springs, Colo.

He was the son of William and Deborah (Palmer) Kinney, was born in Hebron, Wis., March 11, 1860, and was fitted for college at the Cook Academy, Montour Falls, N. Y. After two years at Rochester University he entered Amherst as a junior.

After graduation he was a clerk of the United States Treasury, 1884-1887. He then studied law at Columbian University Law School, Washington, D. C., 1884-1886, receiving the degree of LL.B. in June, 1886. He was admitted to the Kansas bar in 1887, and practised

law in Kansas City, Mo., 1887-1891, and in Milwaukee, Wis., 1891-1895. In 1895 he gave up practising law and removed to Colorado Springs, Colo., where he was secretary of the Colorado Springs mining stock exchange, 1896-1913, and president, 1913-1922. In 1903 he resumed the practice of law in Colorado Springs, later going into partnership with Judge J. W. Sheafor, and still later with Judge Kinsley. This latter partnership continued until Mr. Kinney was elected county judge. From 1913 until his death he was county judge of El Paso County, Colo.

Judge Kinney was chairman of the Legal Advisory Board of El Paso County, Colo., for the selective draft, 1918.

In 1919 there came a vacancy in the district court and Governor Shoup tendered Judge Kinney the appointment. Judge Kinney, however, declined the appointment because of his desire to carry on the work of the county court.

He was a Mason, a member of Tejon Lodge No. 104, A. F. & A. M., of the Elks, and of the Chamber of Commerce; a member and at one time trustee of the First Baptist Church; had served on the board of education, had been secretary of the library board since the library was built in 1905, and was president of the Winter Night Club.

He was a pleasing and thoughtful speaker and was always in demand for addresses. His interest in the welfare of young men and women, and of boys and girls, is nothing less than proverbial in the Pike's Peak region, and known throughout the West.

Curtis R. Hatheway, one of the organizers of the General Motors Corporation and of the Chevrolet Motor Company, died of pneumonia on April 5, 1922, at Pinehurst, N. C., while on his way from Florida to his home in Litchfield, Conn.

Mr. Hatheway was born in Suffield, Conn., October 4, 1859. Following his graduation from Amherst College he studied law at Columbia University and entered the firm of North, Ward and Wagstaff, New York City, as managing clerk. He then went to Denver, Colo., where he practised law for about three years. On his return to the East he became a member of the firm of

which he had formerly been managing clerk.

Mr. Hatheway had an extremely keen, analytical, legal mind and was held in the highest regard by his brother lawyers. His marked ability was best shown, perhaps, by his drawing the articles of agreement creating the General Motors Company, the first great consolidation of automobile business.

In 1912 with W. C. Durant and other business associates, Mr. Hatheway formed the Chevrolet Motor Co., with his residence in Detroit. He retired permanently from business in 1916 and has since resided in Litchfield, making the Puritan Hotel in Boston his winter headquarters.

Mr. Hatheway was the president of the Litchfield Country Club and a member of The Sanctum. He was also a charter member of the Charles River Country Club and a member of the University and Algonquin Clubs, Boston, of the University Club, New York City, and of the Sons of the American Revolution.

Though quiet and retiring by nature Mr. Hatheway had an especially well-stored mind and was what is known as "a man's man". He drew, attracted, and held his friends, and this was a marked feature of his relations with his fellow-members of the class of '84. That class is recognized as one of the very strongest in the Alumni Association and has had a marked influence on the policy of the College as well as being strong financial backers. Mr. Hatheway was one of about twenty members of the class who always stood together and, hence, made their influence felt. Six of his classmates attended the funeral and acted as honorary pallbearers. They were: Joseph Spafford, Willard Wheeler, James White, New York; A. E. Alvord, Boston; Arthur Dakin, Amherst; W. S. Rossiter, Concord, N. H. Another classmate, Rev. Frank J. Goodwin, D.D., pastor of the First Congregational Church, assisted the Rev. W. J. Brewster, Rector of St. Michael's, in the funeral and committal services.

Besides his widow Mr. Hatheway leaves three daughters, Mrs. John H. Lancaster, Miss Elizabeth Hatheway, and Miss Winifred Hatheway, of Litch-

field, and one son, Curtis R. Hatheway, Jr., who graduated from Amherst last June.

1885

FRANK E. WHITMAN, *Secretary*,
66 Leonard St., New York City

Under date of March 3, 1922, Sir Herbert Ames writes from Geneva as follows:

"Certainly the 30th January, 1922, was an important day in the history of the League of Nations, for on that morning there assembled in the Balsaal of the Peace Palace at the Hague the judges who were to constitute the Permanent Court of International Justice. As representative of the League of Nations I had the honour of calling them together and officially declaring the Court to have come into existence. The official opening, at which the Queen of Holland and the diplomatic corps of forty nations were present, took place on the 15th of February."

He also enclosed a copy of *La Patrie Suisse* for March, 1922, which contained a picture of the Court of International Justice, with our classmate as Financial Director.

Richard Baldwin died at the residence of his son, Paul C. Baldwin, 325 White St., Hartford, Conn., on August 21, 1921, after an illness of only a few hours. Baldwin had lived in Bristol, Conn., much of his life, although during the war he was connected with the Sun Shipbuilding Company near Philadelphia. He had been agent for the New York Life Insurance Company in Bristol, Conn.; held several town offices, and represented the town of Plymouth in the Connecticut Legislature in 1897-8. He was married on October 1, 1885, to Miss Clara B. Crampton. Mrs. Baldwin died in 1901.

James B. Best, owner and publisher of the *Everett Herald*, Everett, Wash., died at Sierra Madre, Cal., on March 27, 1922, at the age of 57 years. Those who attended the reunion in 1920 will recall the very interesting talk which he gave at the class dinner when, for the first time in many years, he attended a reunion with Mrs. Best and his son. To quote from a classmate who has seen

Best occasionally on the Coast, "His death closes a career which at Everett had been genuinely heroic. When I hunted him out three five years ago, he and his rare wife treated me as if I had been a long lost brother and insisted upon my being their guest and extended most enjoyable hospitality. He told me the story of his strenuous struggle to make the *Everett Herald* succeed, a struggle waged against the fierce competition of the Seattle and Portland papers, involving the assumption of obligations amounting to \$100,000. It was told simply as all in a day's work but it was the story of a hero."

On Saturday, February 4, 1922, Mr. Warren M. Turner, son of Mr. and Mrs. George M. Turner, was married to Miss Rebecca O. Noer.

Irving H. Upton is enjoying a sabbatical year, largely in travel. He passed through New York in January, went to New Orleans and thence to California by the southern route, has visited various cities on the Pacific Coast, and expected to reach Chicago early in June. On this trip, he has called upon Longfellow at 85 S. Allen Ave., Pasadena, Cal., and on Vandercook at 582 Market St., San Francisco, Cal. While in Seattle, he endeavored to get in touch with Mrs. Best at Everett, but unsuccessfully.

Edward P. Vandercook's correct address is 582 Market St. (Hobart Bldg.), San Francisco, Cal.

Rev. Sherrod Soule was given the degree of Doctor of Divinity at Commencement, June 21, 1922.

James E. Tower has now a leading editorial position with the *Pictorial Review*. Owing to a threatened breakdown he quit the magazine business for nearly a year, but is now very well and enjoying his work.

Business Address: The Pictorial Review Bldg., 222 W. 39th St.

Residence: 33 W. 51st St., New York City.

Edward Ellms Skeele, formerly '85, died of heart trouble on August 19, 1921, in Beaver Dam, Wis., and the interment was in Oakwood Cemetery, Beaver Dam.

He was born in Kenosha, Wis., and fitted for college in a Chicago High School.

After five terms at Amherst College, 1881-1883, he left college and engaged in the lumber business with the Paepke-Leight Lumber Company in Chicago. Later he was with the Kemler Lumber Company in the same city. Mr. Skeele formed the Lumberman's Association of Chicago. Mr. Skeele was married December 31, 1891, to Edna Disbro, who survives him. There were three children: John, born and died in 1892; Ruth K. (Mrs Raymond M. White), Chicago, Ill., born July 21, 1894; Edward E., Jr., Beaver Dam, Wis., born September 26, 1896.

In a letter to the *New York Herald* not long ago, Lieutenant-Commander Edward Breck, U. S. N. R., mentions as perhaps one reason why Amherst takes the highest place in percentage of graduates in "Who's Who in America" the system of required physical education. Continuing, he says:

"One great improvement our country might well make, namely, to imitate Australia, which imitated Amherst, in compelling legally the physical examination of every boy at some certain age, 14, I think. This, while primarily a measure of national defense, cannot fail to be of the greatest value to the boy himself, as well as his family and his country, throughout his life."

1886

CHARLES E. MARBLE, *Secretary*,
4 Marble Street, Worcester, Mass.

Dr. Walter C. Wood of New Canaan, Conn., was recently appointed a trustee of the Connecticut Agricultural College, by Governor Lake. His term will expire July 1, 1925.

Dr. Wood is president of the Connecticut Farm Bureau Federation, and has taken an active interest in the organization of the Connecticut Valley Tobacco Growers Association.

1887

FREDERIC B. PRATT, *Secretary*,
Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y.

A. P. Alvord, who has been the guest of Arthur Curtiss James on an extended trip around the world, arrived in New York early in June.

1888

WILLIAM B. GREENOUGH, Esq.,
Secretary,
 15 Westminister St., Providence, R. I.

John E. Oldham spoke on "Transportation" at the annual meeting of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, Thursday, April 27.

Rev. J. A. Fairley, pastor of the First Unitarian Church at Jamaica Plain, Mass., was the essayist this year at the Berry Street Conference in the May Anniversary meetings of the Unitarian churches. His subject was "The Religion of Jesus and the Downmost Man."

1889

HENRY H. BOSWORTH, *Secretary,*
 387 Main St., Springfield, Mass.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the installation of Rev. Charles Sumner Holton as pastor of the First Church in Newbury, Mass., was observed on May 7 with special commemorative services. The other Protestant churches of Newburyport participated and a number of visiting clergymen were present.

It is an interesting fact that Mr. Holton is the eighth generation from Deacon William Holton, who left Ipswich, Eng., in 1634, with a company of colonists to found the colony in Ipswich, Mass., with whom the Oldtown Newbury settlers also journeyed across the ocean—all spending the first winter together in Ipswich.

The First Church in Newbury has greatly prospered during the quarter century of Mr. Holton's ministry, its membership being the largest in its history, its church and parish house, known as Parker Hall, being in excellent condition, and its treasury well supplied, with a surplus over current expenses. There is a high degree of concern among the members and much spiritual and social life.

Mr. Holton is a lover of music and for years was a member of the Newburyport Choral Union. He is a member of St. John's Lodge of Masons.

Arthur Curtiss James and party returned in June from a nine months' tour around the world in his private

yacht, the *Aloha*. The *Aloha* left New York on September 15, 1921, and covered 30,000 miles. It touched at India, China, Japan, Ceylon, and rode out a typhoon in the Pacific. The trip was made mostly by sail—the *Aloha* is a sailing yacht, but equipped with auxiliary engines.

1890

GEORGE C. COIT, Esq., *Secretary,*
 6 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

Frank Emerson Dunbar, prominent lawyer, identified with numerous business and other interests, died on May 19 at his home in Lowell, Mass., of pernicious anemia.

He was born in Pittsfield, Mass., on December 20, 1868, the son of John F. and Theresa (McDonald) Dunbar. Mr. Dunbar was president of the Boott Mills and the Appleton Company both of Lowell, vice-president of the Lowell Gas Light Company, treasurer of the Stoney Brook Railroad, counsel for the Locks and Canal Company, and was a director of the Newmarket Manufacturing Company, the Shaw Hosiery Company, the Middlesex Company, the Traders and Mechanics Insurance Company, and of the Union National Bank.

He was a trustee of the Five-Cent Savings Bank, the Hiram F. Mills estate, the Ayer Home, and the Lowell General Hospital. He was a member of the Eastern Yacht Club, the Yorick Club, the Vesper Country Club, and the Longmeadow Golf Club. He is survived by his wife, who was Miss Mary Carney Rogers, his father, and a brother.

Alden M. Bartlett, son of Rev. Walter R. Bartlett, who left college to serve in the Navy during the war, has resigned his commission as ensign and will return to Amherst in the fall to complete his college course. His sister, Priscilla, will enter Mount Holyoke College this year.

Former Governor Charles S. Whitman of New York was the Fourth of July orator at the annual public exercises of the Rhode Island Society of the Cincinnati. He served as vice-chairman of the celebration in May of the

fiftieth anniversary of the State Charities Aid Association. The former Governor's remarks before the Chicago Association of Commerce last spring have been widely quoted. He would force criminals to testify.

"Men in this country have come to the conclusion that there is in the United States a hostile mind that must be dealt with on some angle entirely different from that to which we have been accustomed," Mr. Whitman said. "Defiance of the law has reached a point where it becomes necessary for us to restate the first principles of social safety.

"Back of the breakdown of the law lies a fundamental breakdown. We who are intrusted with a preponderating influence in society are not living economical, healthy lives. Extravagance is the rule of the day and between bootleggers and income tax evasions our educative classes are unconsciously cultivating disrespect for the moral law that is bound to undermine any code of procedure."

1891

NATHAN P. AVERY, Esq., *Secretary*,
362 Dwight St., Holyoke, Mass.

H. Nelson Gay, founder and director of the American Library in Rome, Italy, is one of the American members of the committee in charge of the new summer school of the University of Rome, where American students on vacation will have the opportunity of following courses under the auspices of the Associazione Italio-Americana.

George Sawin Stewart died on April 17 in Watertown, Mass. He was the son of John B. and Nancy A. (Parker) Stewart, was born in Newton, Mass., March 30, 1872, and was fitted for college at the Newton high school.

After graduation he was a book-keeper with Estes and Lauriat, book-pUBLISHERS, Boston, 1891-1892, and with M. S. Ayer and Company, wholesale grocers, 1892-1911. He then engaged in genealogical research until 1921 when he became secretary and registrar for the Massachusetts Sons of the American Revolution.

Mr. Stewart contributed frequently to genealogical magazines and prepared

a number of family histories for the press.

Mr. Stewart was married, March 31, 1897, to Mary A., daughter of John F. Hedkman of Newton Highlands, Mass., who survives him, with four children.

Everett Prentiss Turner died of heart failure in Los Angeles, Cal., on January 29. Interment was in Oxford, N. Y. He was the son of Richard M. and Christiania (Walker) Turner, was born in Oxford, N. Y., June 9, 1867, and was fitted for college at Oxford Academy.

After five terms at Amherst, 1887-1889, he studied at Syracuse University, 1889-1892, and at Syracuse Law School, 1892-1894, being admitted to the New York bar, September 14, 1894. He practised law in Syracuse, 1894-1899, was in the fire insurance business, in the firm of Turner & Northrop, Syracuse, N. Y., 1899-1903; and engaged in the practice of law and also the real estate business, Buffalo, N. Y., 1903-1920. In 1920 he removed to Los Angeles, Cal.

1892

ROBERT L. WILLISTON, *Secretary*,
28 Henshaw Ave., Northampton, Mass.

M. Constance Tooker, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest W. Tooker of Riverhead, N. Y., died at Saranac Lake on June 12.

1893

FREDERICK S. ALLIS, *Secretary*,
Amherst, Mass.

Frederick W. Beckman, rector of the American Church of the Holy Trinity, Paris, has been for the second time elected the clerical deputy from the Episcopal Churches in Europe to the General Convention to be held in Portland, Ore., on September 6. Hon. Henry White is the lay deputy.

George D. Pratt is one of the incorporators of the newly-organized Adirondack Mountain Club.

1894

HENRY E. WHITCOMB, *Secretary*,
810 State Mutual Bldg.,
Worcester, Mass.

Rev. Albert W. Howes is president of the Men's Club of Fitzwilliam, N. H.

1895

WILLIAM S. TYLER, *Secretary*,
30 Church St., New York City

Dwight W. Morrow has been elected a director of the Bankers Trust Company to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Henry P. Davison. Mr. Morrow has also been appointed a member of the executive committee on which Mr. Davison served. Mr. Morrow has recently presented the Amherst library with seventy-six volumes, all of them miscellaneous publications of the Yale University Press.

1896

HALSEY M. COLLINS, *Secretary*,
4 Charles Street, Cortland, N. Y.

The Board of Education and Common Council of White Plains, N. Y., are working out details for a bond issue of \$1,000,000 for the erection of a new high school building on plans formulated by Superintendent John W. Lumbard.

Rev. J. Howard Gaylord recently closed a successful pastorate of eight years at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., to accept a call from the First Congregational Church of Branford, Conn. Gaylord writes, "Yale saw fit to get itself founded here. Later it saw fit to move to the neighboring city of New Haven. None the less there are many good folks left here."

Merrill E. Gates, Jr., accepted on May 1 a partnership in the law firm of Stewart and Shearer, 45 Wall Street, New York City.

F. S. Fales and family sailed June 15 for a two months' tour of the British Isles and France.

J. Van Kirk Wells, who has been the efficient principal of the Burnt Hills Luzern High School, resigned the position at the close of the school year in June.

The presence of President R. B. Metcalf in town was made the occasion of the Annual Dinner of the New York Bunch at the University Club on April 19. The usual array of the brethren graced the board with the exception of Gleason and Pratt who had

opera dates, Fales who had to preside at a directors' meeting of the Psi Upsilon Club, and Schiff and Sanderson who were in Europe at the time.

Rev. Edwin B. Robinson of Holyoke was recently presented with a touring car by thirty citizens, none of whom is a member of his parish, in appreciation of his service in the social betterment of the city.

His daughter, Dorothy, was graduated from Mount Holyoke College in June, winning one of the three Mary Lyon Fellowships, which are awarded on the basis of scholarship.

G. P. Putnam's Sons announced the forthcoming publication of a "Field-book of Common Minerals and Rocks," by Professor F. B. Loomis, in their series of Fieldbooks of Nature.

Professor Everett Kimball of Smith College is also writing for the same publishers a "History of the United States."

A *particeps criminis* in these two literary undertakings is William S. Thompson, who is a member of the Putnam's editorial staff.

James Gilbert Hill, Esq., announces the removal of his offices from 810 Sun Building, where he has practised for several years, to 404 Appleton Bank Building, Lowell, Mass.

Dean Archibald L. Bouton of New York University was given an honorary Doctor of Letters by Albion College, Mich. He delivered the Commencement address on June 15 on the subject "Is Culture Worth While?"

Dean Bouton sailed June 24 for Glasgow to spend the summer in completing certain collections of books for the University Library.

Ernest Olmstead's eldest son, Ensign J. L. Olmstead, was graduated with honor from Annapolis in June. A second son George is in the scholarship group of his class at West Point. Both boys were at the head of their respective classes.

Rev. Herbert A. Jump of Manchester, N. H., was one of the speakers at the annual banquet of the alumni of Deerfield Academy at Deerfield, Mass., on June 15.

John A. Rockwood is valuation engineer of the Portland (Ore.) Railway Light and Power Company.

John Dexter Hall was recently elected president of the General Missionary Conference of South Africa. At present he is stationed in Durban, South Africa, and is in charge of the city work of the American Board of Missions.

1897

DR. B. KENDALL EMERSON, *Secretary*,
56 William St., Worcester, Mass.

Gilbert Grosvenor presided at the exercises attending the unveiling and dedication of the memorial monument placed by the National Geographic Society at the grave of Rear-Admiral Robert E. Peary, discoverer of the North Pole, in the Arlington National Cemetery, April 6. Secretary of the Navy Denby and Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt were the principal speakers, and the guests included President and Mrs. Harding, Chief Justice Taft, Secretary of State and Mrs. Hughes, Ambassador Jusserand, and Dr. and Mrs. E. A. Grosvenor, '67. Grosvenor was elected president of the Cosmos Club, the foremost scientific and literary club of America, at the annual meeting in January, by the largest vote given for a nominee for that office in the history of the Club. The May number of the *American Magazine* published as a leading article a long interview with Gilbert Grosvenor, describing the work of the National Geographic Society, of which he is the president. Grosvenor is the author of the Foreword to Vilhjalmur Stefansson's "The Friendly Arctic," just published by the Macmillan Company.

Robert G. Perry has removed his law offices to 66 Broadway, New York City.

1899

CHARLES H. COBB, *Secretary*,
224 Albany St., Cambridge, Mass.

Emery Pottle, who writes for the stage under the name of Gilbert Emery, has written a new vaudeville sketch in the intervals when he was not engaged in playing the romantic literary critic in

"The Truth About Blayds." The one-act play is called "Captain Kiddie," and is now being produced in New York. Mr. Pottle was the author of several one-act plays—among them "Thank You, Doctor,"—before he made his triumph of last season in "The Hero."

Dr. Albert E. Austin and Mrs. A. C. Boothe, both of Sound Beach, Conn., were married in May at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va. Dr. Austin is health officer of Greenwich, a member of the Greenwich Hospital staff, and Worshipful Master of Acacia Lodge 85, F. and A. M.

The marriage is announced of C. F. Merrill to Julia Weir Marghetic, on June 17 at New York City. Mr. and Mrs. Merrill will reside at Warwick, N. Y.

1900

WALTER A. DYER, *Secretary*,
Amherst, Mass.

Rev. T. Valentine Parker of Binghamton, N. Y., is the author of an article in the April number of the *School Review*, entitled "The Classics as Cultural Studies."

Rev. Horace C. Broughton has moved with his family to 328 Parkwood Boulevard, Schenectady, N. Y. He plans to spend this year with the Swarthmore Chautauqua Association as platform superintendent, delivering a series of four lectures a week. After a year or so he expects to take another pastorate.

Walter A. Dyer of Amherst lectured before the Art Association of Newport, R. I., on March 25, on "Early American Crafts and Craftsmen." He is contributing a quota of editorials each week to the Springfield (Mass.) *Union*, and a Sunday feature called "Notes of a Connecticut Valley Observer." He is also writing editorials for *Collier's*. A story of his, "The Dog Doctor," appeared in the *Delineator* for June.

Professor Harold C. Goddard of Swarthmore is spending the summer months with his family at his farm in Cummington, Mass.

George S. Bryan of Brookfield Center, Conn., is the author of a volume of verse entitled "Yankee Notions," to be brought out this fall by the Yale University Press. He is also acting as editor of a set of books on practical applied science, being prepared by Little, Brown & Co. On June 12 Bryan read selections from his "Yankee Notions" at the annual meeting of the Nu Chapter of Phi Beta Kappa at Hunter College, New York City.

Loriman P. Brigham has been appointed assistant superintendent of agencies with the National Life Insurance Company, Montpelier, Vt.

1901

W. W. EVERETT, *Secretary*,
76 Winter St., Norwood, Mass.

Nathaniel L. Goodrich of Dartmouth College has been elected councillor of the Appalachian Mountain Club. His particular subject is trails.

Dean Franklin F. Moon of the State College of Forestry at Syracuse, N. Y., is one of the incorporators of the Adirondack Mountain Club, which was recently organized. Its purpose is to open, develop, extend, and maintain trails for walkers and mountain climbers, to construct camp sites, to maintain a bureau of information and to gather data of value.

Loren Rockwell has moved with his family from Rockville Center, N. Y., to 172 North Euclid Avenue, Westfield, N. J.

Maitland L. Bishop has been elected treasurer of the William Wilson Co. of Pasadena and Los Angeles.

1902

HARRY B. TAPLIN, *Secretary*,
59 Cottage St., Wellesley, Mass.

Arthur Wilson Dennen died on May 8 at the Brooklyn Hospital after a short illness. He was well known as an attorney and settlement and civic worker. Interment was at West Gloucester, Mass.

Mr. Dennen was born in West Gloucester on January 10, 1880, the son of Jacob W. and Minnie Wilson Denuen. He graduated in 1902 from Amherst

and in 1906 from New York Law School. While at the latter institution he was head resident of the Chrystie Street Settlement in New York and later head resident of Maxwell House, Brooklyn, which later became merged in the United Neighborhood Guild. He organized the Brooklyn Neighborhood Association and the Fifth Ward Civic League. His law offices were at 19 Cedar Street, New York.

During the World War Mr. Dennen organized the Welfare Committee and the Police Reserves at Sheepshead Bay. He was a captain and later regimental adjutant of the reserves. He was chairman of the Court of Honor of the Boy Scouts and vice-president of the District Council of Sheepshead Bay. He also helped to organize the Bank of Sheepshead Bay, which will open shortly. He was a member of the Phi Delta Theta fraternity.

Mr. Dennen married Sarah Stebbins, head worker of the school settlement on Jackson Street, Brooklyn, and for the past twelve years they have resided at Sheepshead Bay, where Mr. Dennen was active in all civic affairs. He was president of the Sheepshead Bay Board of Trade for three terms and had been chairman of the executive committee and an officer of the Community Association. He was a member of the Sheepshead Bay Chamber of Commerce, Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce, and of Tyrian Lodge No. 618, F. & A.M.

Mr. Dennen is survived by his wife, his mother, and a brother, Ralph W. Dennen, both living at West Gloucester, Mass., and another brother, Dr. Edward H. Dennen of New York City.

At the annual banquet of the alumni of Deerfield Academy on June 15 at Deerfield, Mass., attended by over 400 alumni, Principal Frank L. Boyden received an ovation in recognition of his remarkable work in raising his school to the first rank. On June 17 he acted as toastmaster at the dedication banquet in the new Phi Kappa Psi house at Amherst, and on June 21 he was awarded the Master of Arts degree by Amherst College.

A daughter, Janet Esther Giese, their fourth child, was born May 1 to Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Giese of Boston.

Meredith N. Stiles and family, who came north to attend the 1902 reunion, will remain in this country until early fall when they return to Buenos Aires.

With the purchase of Eaglebrook Lodge, Deerfield, Howard B. Gibbs will open a boarding school for boys from eight to fifteen years of age. Mr. Gibbs has for a long time been interested in educational work, having served as instructor at Deerfield with his classmate, Frank Boyden, and also for seven years as principal of the junior department of Worcester Academy.

Louis R. Herrick, professor of Romance Languages at Cornell University, Mt. Vernon, Iowa, is conducting a travel party through western Europe this summer.

1903

CLIFFORD P. WARREN, *Secretary*,
53 State St., Boston, Mass.

Alfred L. Armsby died at Millbury, Mass., April 19, 1922, of pernicious anemia, after an illness of more than a year.

Armsby was a loyal and enthusiastic Amherst man, attended all alumni gatherings within his reach, and assisted generously in movements for the support of the College.

As an undergraduate he acted as secretary of his class for the last three years of its course, was on the varsity track team for two years and the class track team for three years, and was manager of the senior dramatics. He was a member of Delta Upsilon fraternity.

Following graduation, Armsby attended the engineering course at Worcester Polytechnic Institute, and later at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where he received his degree. He then built up a very successful electrical engineering business with the many mills in and near the town of Millbury, and was considered the most reliable and efficient power transmission engineer in that section. He also operated a store in Millbury.

Mr. Armsby was unmarried. He leaves two sisters: Miss Lauribel Armsby, with whom he lived, and Mrs. Margaret Montague, also of Millbury.

Funeral services were conducted by the local Masonic order of which he was a member. The Amherst representatives at the funeral were W. D. Eaton, '05; Edwin A. Wright, '06; and A. F. Noble, '05.

Mrs. Foster W. Stearns was in this country in February, and at that time collected a considerable amount for the benefit of Russian refugees in Constantinople and elsewhere. She returned to Constantinople, where her husband is stationed in the diplomatic service. This summer Mr. Stearns' father and mother met him and his wife in Paris for a tour of the continent.

Rev. Paul S. Phalen, of Newton, Mass., took an active part and spoke on several occasions at the anniversary week of the Unitarian denomination held at Boston in May.

1904

PROF. KARL O. THOMPSON, *Secretary*,
11306 Knowlton Ave., Cleveland, Ohio

A son, Heman B., Jr., was born on April 27 to Dr. and Mrs. Heman B. Chase of Westfield, Mass.

Alfred F. Westphal has left the Buick Motor Car Company to become physical director at the Michigan School of Mines, Houghton, Mich., and secretary of a hardwood lumber company.

The following new addresses have been recorded since the last issue of the QUARTERLY: A. F. Dodge, Board of Education, Grand Rapids, Mich.; A. A. Livingston, 48 Morton St., New York City; C. A. Porter, 16 Norwood St., Winchester, Mass.; Prof. S. M. Salyer, of the University of Oklahoma, 540 Lahoma Ave., Norman, Okla.; J. B. Shay, representative of the Western Electric Company, 814 Spruce St., St. Louis, Mo.

1905

JOHN B. O'BRIEN, *Secretary*,
309 Washington Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Ladies' Night was observed by the class of 1905 on Saturday evening, April 22, when a dinner and dance were given at the Forest Hills Inn on Long Island. Those attending the affair voted

it a great success. The committee in charge consisted of Charles T. Hopkins, Edward A. Baily, and Leslie R. Fort.

Maurice A. Lynch has resigned as assistant district attorney in New York to resume the practice of law at 350 Broadway. He was married on February 25 to Miss Elizabeth Stens of New York City. Mr. and Mrs. Lynch are making their home at 212 West 69th Street.

W. Virgil Spaulding has resigned as a director of the Graton & Knight Manufacturing Company.

A son, George Herbert Utter, was born on June 3, 1922, to Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Utter of Westerly, R. I.

John G. Anderson competed in the amateur British Golf Championship tournament in May and made an excellent showing, being the last of the American entries to be eliminated. He has since given several interesting golf talks over the radio.

The correct address of William R. Benedict is Cia Minera de san Patricio, S. A., Apartado No 7, Parral, Chich., Mexico.

The Boston *Transcript* for June 14 contained a very interesting article by Dr. Claude M. Fuess on "As Dr. Stearns Rounds Out Two Decades at Andover!" With Mr. Harold C. Stearns, Dr. Fuess has compiled "A Little Book of Society Verse," which appeared on April 22 from the press of Houghton Mifflin Company. On April 15 Harcourt, Brace and Company published "Good Writing: A Modern Rhetoric and Composition," a new text book by Dr. Fuess and Arthur W. Leonard.

Evidently they think well at Amherst of Charles Ernest Bennett. Thereby they show that modern education is not so bad as some people make out, for not only did the class of 1922 vote for Professor Bennett as their favorite for Dean, but they all elected him an honorary member of their class. It's all right, 1922, you can have him as an honorary member, but bear in mind his real affiliations are with 1905.

At the Amherst Commencement in June Dr. Walter W. Palmer, Professor of Medicine in Columbia University, was given an honorary degree of Doctor of Science—an honor richly deserved.

John J. Raftery is now with the Curtis Publishing Company, in the *Saturday Evening Post* division, at its New York offices.

No response has as yet been received by the secretary regarding information concerning George Hayes, Cartier, McPhee, or McMillan.

1906

ROBERT C. POWELL, *Secretary*,
Moylan, Rose Valley, Pa.

On April 15 Frederick S. Bale retired from membership in the well-known banking and commercial paper firm of George H. Burr & Co., Equitable Building, New York, to become associated with the Bankers Trust Company of New York, as assistant to the president, Mr. Prosser. Figuratively speaking, the bunch of flowers in the green vase Fred found sitting in the northwest corner of his desk on the morning of April 15 was labelled "Our best wishes go with you—1906."

Philip A. Bridgman has left the Manning Abrasive Tool Co., Inc., at Troy, N. Y., to become the head of the department of advertising and publicity of the American Optical Co., at Southbridge.

Dr. Mark H. Ward has returned to this country after a most exciting experience. He was expelled from Anatolia, Harpoot, Asia Minor, by the Turkish Nationalists and by request of the foreign powers went both to Paris and London on his trip home to recount his observations of alleged Turkish barbarities. In London he was in conference with the Earl of Balfour and afterwards was summoned to meet Lord Robert Cecil and Ambassador Harvey. Arriving in this country, he went direct to Washington for a conference with President Harding and Secretary Hughes.

It was largely upon the reports of Dr. Ward that the British authorities de-

cided to investigate conditions in Anatolia, and invited the United States, France, and Italy to join in an investigation of the alleged atrocities.

As the United States Government had already agreed to participate in the investigation, which will probably include Greek activities against the Turks as well, the State Department was much interested in what Dr. Ward had to say, and gave close study to the facts he presented.

Dr. Ward took to Washington full authenticated reports of his experiences and observations, which he showed to President Harding and Secretary of State Hughes. He said he smuggled all these reports out of Turkey at the risk of his life.

"There are approximately 2,000,000 Turks and 1,000,000 Christians in Asia Minor," Dr Ward stated. "Indications are such as to leave no doubt that the Turks are planning the extermination of this Christian minority. I have practically been warned that if we continued the work of helping Armenians and succeeded in putting them on their feet, they would be forced to massacre the whole Armenian population. 'We have been too easy in the past. We shall do a thorough job this time,' an official told me.

"Official actions justify these declarations. Soon after coming into power the Kemalists appointed a liaison officer to work with us at Harpoot, and orders were sent to me that we could not admit any orphans or give the poor relief without his consent. When we refused, they ordered the deportation of all Near East officials in Harpoot who spoke Armenian.

"The condition of the Greeks is as bad as that of the Armenians. There are approximately 500,000 of these people in Turkey. They have retained their religion. They are now being indirectly massacred by the thousand. They are not permitted to leave the country and are being deported from the coast to the extreme interior under conditions under which they cannot survive. During the winter one band of 20,000 was driven through Harpoot. From Diarbekir, our last station, only a hundred miles further, I learned that only 10,000 passed there. Probably not

a thousand reached their destination. These deportations are going on constantly.

"The attitude of the Kemalists can be seen in the fact that in the Harpoot district, with a population of approximately 100,000, there are 1,000 Christians who have received passage money from relatives in America, but are not permitted to leave. There are also 200 American citizens by marriage, naturalization, etc., who are being held. Two naturalized American citizens, carrying passports, were refused permission to leave.

"The situation is tending daily toward a general massacre, which the Turks have proved they are not averse to and which can be prevented only by strong action by America and the other world powers."

1907

CHARLES P. SLOCUM, *Secretary*,
109 Harvard St., Newtonville, Mass.

Much to the regret of the many friends he has made in Worcester since assuming the pastorate of the Adams Square Congregational Church in that city, Rev. Edward C. Boynton has resigned to become pastor of the Congregational Church at Rutland, Vt.

Chilton L. Powell of the Amherst faculty has been promoted to be associate professor of English. He was married on July 6 to Miss Theodora Duval Sumner, who is a graduate of Newcomb College and Tulane University. The ceremony was in Jersey City at the home of the bride's sister, William Haller, '08, was one of the ushers.

Harry E. Barlow has moved with his family from Amherst to 65 Longmeadow Street, Longmeadow, Mass.

H. R. Crook is general athletic director at the Nicholas Seminary High School, Chicago, Ill. Mr. Crook is also a member of the Board of Control of interscholastic athletics in Chicago.

Merrill P. Walbridge was recently appointed by United States District Judge Faris as foreman of the Federal grand jury of the Eastern District of Missouri.

1908

A. MAYNARD STEARNS, *Secretary*,
Box 71, Westwood, Mass.

Henry Stockbridge, 3rd, has been elected treasurer of the Manufacturers Finance Company.

1909

DONALD D. MCKAY, *Secretary*,
6 Aberdeen St.,
Newton Highlands, Mass.

A third child and second son, David Edward, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth R. Cunningham, at Pittsburgh, Pa., on June 3, 1922.

A son, James B., Jr., was recently born to Mr. and Mrs. James B. Melcher of Newton Center, Mass.

1910

GEORGE B. BURNETT, *Secretary*,
Amherst, Mass.

A daughter, Barbara, was born on April 26 to Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Francis of St. Louis, Mo.

George F. Whicher has been promoted to professor of English on the Amherst faculty.

John Case Taylor died of septicæmia on October 15, 1921, in Frankfort, Ky. His wife, who was Elsie S. Montgomery, survives him, with a daughter, Anne, born October 6, 1913.

Taylor was born in Chicago, June 24, 1886, the son of George W. and Ella (Travers) Taylor. He prepared for college at Phillips Exeter Academy. In Amherst he was a member of the Chi Phi fraternity and business manager of the *Olio*. After graduation he spent four years as sales agent for the Corn Products Refining Company. In 1914 he entered the employment of the Travers Company, shoe manufacturers of Cincinnati, as sales agent, and continued in this position until his death. He was married on November 6, 1912.

In memory of Ralph Waldo Rice, who was a member of the class during his freshman year, his sister, Mrs. May Rice Jenkins of Chicago, has given the College a prize of forty dollars to be awarded annually for the best essay

on "The Liberal College and Christian Citizenship," or any other subject named by the faculty. The Ralph Waldo Rice Prize was awarded this June for the first time to Wallace W. Anderson of the class of 1922.

1911

CARLETON B. BECKWITH, *Secretary*,
100 Woodland St., Bristol, Conn.

John Lamb is with the Union Special Machine Co., 400 North Franklin St., Chicago, in personnel work.

Phil Lilienthal, located in the Marine Bldg., San Francisco, writes, "If any of the gang contemplate coming out this way, I would appreciate it if you will let me know beforehand." We presume this is intended as an invitation, though it is capable of another construction!

"Pop" Kernan has opened "The New Wall Paper Store, Inc.," at 205 West Water St., Syracuse, N. Y. His brother is associated with him in the venture. Their place is said to be second to none in that section.

C. R. Belden and George Seymour, '88, are two of the owners of a new general store to be opened this coming summer in Elgin, Neb. Seymour, '22, is to be manager, and the establishment will be a thoroughly modern country store.

Jean Chase Snow was born, February 22, to Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Snow. Their new address is 93 Summer St., Boston.

The *Japan Mission News* features in its February, 1922, number, the work in Hokkaido. In connection with this, it not only runs a brief survey of the characteristics of the district by Frank Cary, but gives a picture of Frank and Mrs. Cary and their three children, Otis, 2nd, Martha Jean, and Helen.

Leigh Thompson, principal of Swampscott (Mass.) High School, expects to complete work in the Graduate School of Education at Cambridge this coming summer, to get a Master's Degree.

Lloyd Bates has been elected first president of the Lions Club of Port-

land, Ore., which received its charter on March 17. Mayor Baker attended the dinner at which this ceremony took place.

Al Fairbank, pastor of the Congregational Church at Edgemont, S. D., finds a variety of jobs; in addition to running his church, he is helping push Lyceums, American Legion affairs, Boy Scouts, revival meetings, and the building of a new church—and is preaching in four other places as well. His parish is half the size of Massachusetts. He comments on his work thus: "Either the small town will be made liveable, or our country will go to the dogs—for the large cities must be backed by a due proportion of rural population. In endeavoring to solve some of the problems of Edgemont, I am helping to solve the problems of hundreds of towns like Edgemont. If our new church building, with its equipment for socials, dinners, entertainments, and gymnastics, is a success, it will stimulate others to do the same."

Jack Stevens, who has been with the State Mutual Life Assurance Co. in their Chicago office, has become assistant to the general agent of the National Life Insurance Co., of Montpelier, Vt., in the Chicago Branch, located at 219 Marquette Bldg. The company is part Amherst; its secretary, O. D. Clark, is the father of DeWitt Clark, '09. This branch is planning a broad campaign of expansion in its territory. It is with the National that Jack began his insurance career. Incidentally, he is president of the Chicago Field Men's Club.

1912

C. FRANCIS BEATTY, *Secretary*,
160 Front Street, New York City

George A. Carlin was married on Wednesday, April 26, in Brooklyn, N. Y., to Miss Mary Carr, daughter of the late Supreme Court Justice and Mrs. William J. Carr. They are making their home at 77 Washington Place, New York City.

R. L. Gideon has removed his law offices to 36 Pearl Street, Hartford, Conn.

A letter from F. S. Pease has been received by the secretary. Pease represents the Shanghai and Canton Silk Corporation and lives in Shanghai.

Burt, Vollmer, Cushing, Madden, Davenport, and Beatty were at Amherst during Commencement.

Merritt C. Stuart was married on June 23 to Miss May Hunting Bruce at Andes, N. Y., the summer home of the bride's parents, ex-Lieutenant Governor and Mrs. M. Linn Bruce. Mr. and Mrs. Stuart will live in Corbett, N. Y.

Edmund Browne is back in Washington for the summer, after a year teaching in the School of Business Administration of the University of Richmond, Va. Next fall he will assume charge of Transportation and Marketing courses at the University of North Carolina.

A son, William Siegrist, 3rd, was born on Sunday, June 11, to Mr. and Mrs. William Siegrist, Jr., of Brooklyn, N. Y.

A daughter, Margaret, was recently born to Mr. and Mrs. C. Kingman Perkins of Manchester, Vt.

Harold G. Storke and Edward C. Mason have formed a law partnership with offices at 150 Congress St., Boston.

1913

LEWIS D. STILWELL, *Secretary*,
13 W. Wheelock St., Hanover, N. H.

Harvey Rothberg has been elected president of the Lions Club of Plainfield, N. J.

W. J. Wilcox is now connected with the eastern office of the National Metal Trades Association, in the Grand Central Terminal Building, New York City.

A son, Anthony Birdsall Brown, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Wayland H. Brown on April 5, in Minneapolis, Minn.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh W. Littlejohn have a daughter, Nancy, born April 23.

John L. King has recently become a partner in the farm engineering business of Burlingame, Hutchins and King, 7 Water Street, New York City.

Samuel H. Cobb has changed his address to 2222 Indianola Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.

Alfred Newbery was married on Thursday, June 8, to Miss Helen L. Edwards in New York City. Mr. Newbery is now a general secretary in the nation-wide campaign department of the presiding Bishop and Council of the Episcopal Church. Mrs. Newbery was graduated from Wellesley in 1918.

Professor Geoffrey Atkinson, now on the teaching force of Amherst College, is the author of a volume which appeared in Paris last January, entitled "The Extraordinary Voyage in French Literature from 1700 to 1720." The work is a sequel to "The Extraordinary Voyage in French Literature Before 1700," which was published some years ago, and was favorably reviewed in a recent issue of *Revue d'Historique Littérature*. Professor Atkinson is now engaged on a discussion of the Literature of Discovery and Travel during the eighteenth century.

James A. Tilden, Jr., was married on June 24 to Miss Marion Whittemore, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Willard Pratt Whittemore, at the summer home of the bride's parents, North Cohasset, Mass.

1914

ROSWELL P. YOUNG, *Secretary*,
140 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.

A prize of \$1,000 has been awarded to Marvin K. Curtis by the *Daily News* of Chicago for a scenario he composed in a contest held by that energetic newspaper. The subject of the picture was "Quinn's Millions for Millions of Quinns." Mr. Curtis is teaching at Snyder's Outdoor School for Boys on the famous Captiva Island off the coast of Florida. His winning scenario was his first and thus far his only attempt to write for the movies.

Harold E. Jewett has recently taken a position in the advertising department of the Providence Journal Company, Providence, R. I.

Louis B. Deveau, Jr., is now with S. W. Straus, investment house, New York City.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Van Riper announce the marriage of their daughter, Evelyn Amelia, to Thomas King Patterson.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Eunice Elizabeth Chase to Walter F. Green.

Mrs. Margaret Robinson announces the marriage of her daughter Elizabeth Helen to Kenneth Buffington on May 10, at Pittsburgh, Pa.

John Tilney Carpenter, formerly of the legal staff of the American Steamship Owners Mutual Protection and Indemnity Association, Inc., on June 1 became associated with Rumsey and Morgan, 20 Exchange Place, New York City.

George E. Washburn has been transferred from the Cleveland office of the Library Bureau to become manager of the St. Paul office.

1915

LOUIS F. EATON, *Secretary*,
210 Ash Street, Brockton, Mass.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard F. Reed announce the birth of a son, Robert Breckinridge, on the 12th of June. Reed is assistant plant manager of the Ohio Brass Company at Mansfield, Ohio.

Doc Agard writes that he has been touring Greece and studying the country. He returned to the United States in July and will resume his teaching at Amherst next fall.

A third son, Allen Ayres, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Louis F. Eaton on May 30.

Paul Weathers has moved to Amsterdam, New York, where he is now the assistant to the vice-president and general manager of the Adirondack Power and Light Corporation.

1916

JOHN U. REBER, *Secretary*,
242 Madison Avenue, New York City

The French Government has bestowed the medal of the Chevalier of the Legion of Honor upon Lieutenant

Charles F. Weeden, Jr., of Newton, Mass., for distinguished service in the town of Urfa, Asia Minor, when the French garrison of 500 were besieged for sixty-three days by 5,000 or 6,000 Turks under Mustapha Kemal. The French garrison, some of them veterans of Verdun, were loath to surrender, but were starved out and compelled to evacuate Urfa. Under a flag of truce they were promised a free passage to the next French garrison, about twelve miles away; but they were treacherously murdered shortly after they left Urfa, about five miles from the town. Only a few escaped, nearly all the French officers falling victims; and the "Victory" parade of the Turkish army consisted in marching through the streets of Urfa, driving some of the French prisoners stripped of their clothing and naked, and Turkish soldiers marching with the heads of French officers impaled on pikes and sticks. Lieutenant Weeden walked through the excited crowd a bit later, and it is believed only his American uniform saved him, while the crowd shouted, "Why don't you kill him, too?" He went to the prison and provided clothes and food for the French prisoners, and for this service, told to the French Government by General Gerreau and Lieutenant Deloire, the French have bestowed this medal upon the American boy.

Lieutenant Weeden was an aviator in the war, and afterwards joined the Near East Relief as assistant commissioner under Dr. James L. Barton, chairman. He spent eighteen months in ministering to the needs of the Armenians and building an orphanage, which sheltered twelve or thirteen hundred of these suffering and unfortunate children.

The medal was intended to be pinned on by Marshal Joffre, who suddenly terminated his American tour without visiting Boston.

Lieutenant Weeden is the son of Dr. and Mrs. Charles F. Weeden, '84, of Old South Church, Worcester.

The engagement has been announced of Henry W. Barnes and Miss Miriam L. Rowell, daughter of Mrs. Eugene P. Rowell of Plymouth, Mass.

A daughter, Marjorie, was born to Mr. and Mrs. William G. Avirett of Chicago on March 31.

1917

DAVID R. CRAIG, *Secretary*,
6027 Walnut St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Richard L. Masten, who has been a member of the editorial staff of the *Springfield Union* for almost a year, has been given a position as editorial writer for that paper.

Carroll B. Low has been successful in passing the New York State bar exams. He graduated from Columbia Law School in June, was one of the six James Kent honorary scholarship winners, and was awarded the famous Ordroneaux prize, the annual income from a fund of \$2,000 for general proficiency in legal studies.

The marriage of Irving L. Spear to Miss Wilhelmina Zacharias took place on April 19 in Roanoke, Va. Mr. Spear is at present executive secretary of the Virginia Tuberculosis Association in Richmond, Va.

The engagement is announced of Alfred Dewitt Mason, Jr., of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Miss Alice Mary Burnet, daughter of Mrs. Alice Dana Burnet of Cincinnati, Ohio.

Walcott E. Sibley was married on Saturday, June 10, at Union Theological Chapel, New York City, to Miss Harriet Fanshaw Bull, Vassar, 1918, daughter of Mrs. Clifton D. Bull of New York. Beeman P. Sibley, '12, acted as best man and the ushers included Theodore F. Appleby, '17, and Robert A. Middleton, '17.

1918

GARDNER JACKSON, *Secretary*,
The Boston Globe, Boston, Mass.

Carter Goodrich, after a year of research in the coal fields of Pennsylvania, will return to Amherst in the fall as instructor in the Economics Department. Freshmen are hereby advised to take his course in S. and E. I. Carter will bring with him to Amherst, besides his wife, a daughter, Janet Carter Goodrich, born May 26.

F. C. McGarrahan fulfilled the hidden promise of his college days recently by being elected treasurer of Malone Village, N. Y.

Alfred C. Haven is to be married in September to Miss Mabel Waller of New Rochelle, N. Y.

George Bennehan is now a research manager for the New York *Herald*, and has written a book entitled "The New York Market." He also announced his pending marriage on July 8, but did not identify the bride.

R. Ken Godwin is dwelling at Deerfield, Mass., and is assisting the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children in its work.

Arthur F. Tylee has announced that he will sail for Brazil next March as a missionary. He also made known his engagement to Miss Ethel M. Canary of Tennessee.

Mr. and Mrs. Dexter R. Hunneman are the parents of a son, Dexter R., Jr., born recently.

Philip See is now assistant manager of the Parks and Woolson Machine Co., at Springfield, Vt. He is engaged to Miss Mildred A. Pring of Orange, N. J.

"Chet" Seamans has transferred his teaching ability from Boston to Buffalo, N. Y., for next year. He will be at the Nichols School there, and during the summer will be at the Thorn Mt. Tutoring Camp, Jackson, N. H.

"Sig" Thayer is back in this country, and has been a prominent figure about Boston recently. He's little changed except for a finished, black mustache, a cane, a gentle suavity of voice and a persuasive polish that wins him more attention than ever.

Allan F. Saunders was married April 8 to Miss Dorothy F. Lynch at her home in Wayne, Pa. Saunders is teaching in the University of Pennsylvania, and the couple are making their home in Philadelphia.

1919

WALTER K. BELKNAP, *Secretary*,
The Spur, 425 Fifth Ave.,
New York City

William L. Brunt has recently been appointed principal of the Frankfort High School, Frankfort, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Emory Stevens of South Norwalk, Conn., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Mary Elizabeth Stevens, to Warren Thompson Mayers. Miss Stevens is a graduate of Wellesley, class of 1920.

The engagement has also been announced of Halvor Richardson Seward and Miss Lisbeth Blake MacPherson, daughter of Mrs. Edith Blake MacPherson of Brookline, Mass.

At the class dinner held at the Nonotuck on June 18, Halvor R. Seward was reelected president and Walter K. Belknap, secretary-treasurer. Robert J. Davis was elected the class representative of the Alumni Council.

On Thursday, June 29, Miss Helen McMillan, Smith, '20, and Edmond H. Hendrickson were married in the Westminster Church, Yonkers, by the bride's father, Rev. A. C. McMillan. Walter K. Belknap was the best man and the ushers included A. E. Cavart and Robert J. Davis. Hendrickson is associate editor of *American Lawn Tennis* in New York City.

The Kings County Buick Inc., 1606 Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn, of which Theodore Southworth is the general manager, has recently opened sub-stations in Bay Ridge and Williamsburg. Charles R. Chase is manager of the former and Frederic L. Yarrington of the latter.

The class numbers three new barristers. Paul R. Reed graduated in June from the Law School of the University of Pittsburgh, and Leonard P. Moore and Warren L. Marks from Columbia. Moore is traveling in Europe this summer.

James W. Bracken is with the Bankers Trust Company in New York City.

W. L. Godwin recently returned from Ireland and is selling insurance in Northampton.

L. D. Hallock is secretary of the Ohio Rubber Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

J. M. Lyman is city editor of the *Hampshire Gazette* in Northampton.

Reginald D. Manwell is principal of the high school in Waterport, N. Y.

1920

DELOS S. OTIS, *Secretary*,
40 Vick Park A., Rochester, N. Y.

Miss Marjorie Tower Platt, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John G. Platt of Baltimore, Md., and Charles Coulter DeKlyn were married at the Plaza Hotel, New York City, on Wednesday, April 19. They are making their home in Miami, Fla.

Robert A. Eckles has become a partner of the W. G. Eckles Company, architects and engineers, New Castle, Pa.

Roland A. Wood was married on April 25 to Miss Elizabeth Griffith Wyandt in Abilene, Kans. She is a Smith College graduate.

Kenneth B. Low has been elected decisions editor of the *Columbia University Law Review*.

Professor and Mrs. George B. Churchill of Amherst have announced the engagement of their daughter, Hildegarde, to Willard L. Thorp. She graduated from Wellesley in June, where for two years she was a Durant scholar and was recently initiated into Phi Beta Kappa.

Raeburn Hughes Parker and Miss Alice R. Lawrence, daughter of Mrs. Benjamin Bowden Lawrence of New York City, were married in the Centennial Chapel of St. George's Church on April 17. James Carey Warren was the best man and D. S. Otis was one of the ushers. Mr. and Mrs. Parker are making their home at 170 West Fifty-ninth Street, New York City.

Carter White has completed the full course of the Harvard Graduate School

of Business Administration and is with S. S. Peirce Company, Boston.

Announcement has been made of the engagement of Miss Elizabeth Hammond of Brooklyn to Kenneth B. Low.

G. Donald Cobb has returned from the West and is working in New York City. Mail addressed to 308 Keys Ave., Watertown, N. Y., will be forwarded.

On June 17 Edward B. Wright was married to Miss Dorothy Bull of Montclair, N. J.

Gustav H. Diechmann has been studying for his M. S. at M. I. T. His Cambridge address is Riverbank Court.

J. Stockwell Skeel is working for the F. B. Stearns Co., automobile manufacturers. He lives at 13405 Claiborne Ave., East Cleveland, Ohio.

Stephen P. Mizwa has been teaching Economics at Drake University, Des Moines, Iowa.

Burton E. Hildebrandt is now working in New Britain, Conn., and resides at 31 Harrison St.

J. M. Z. Mitchell is now studying in Bordeaux. His address is c/o Mme. E. Courrier, 269 Rue Turenne.

Millard S. Darling has been for the past year principal of the high school at Contoocook, N. H.

Thomas H. McCandless is working in Bellevue, Pa. His address is 601 Madison Ave.

James D. Crawford has completed his second year at the Harvard Medical School. He lives at 1071 Beacon St., Brookline, Mass.

Hugh L. Hamilton is with the Western Electric Co., 195 Broadway, New York City.

Announcement has been made of the engagement of Miss Margaret Gallinger, daughter of Professor Gallinger of Amherst, to Robert A. Eckles. Robert is an architectural engineer with an office in the T. S. & T. Bldg., New Castle, Pa.

George D. Haskell of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Miss Elizabeth Gibb DeWalt, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Albert DeWalt of Deland, Fla., were married in that city on Wednesday, June 14. She is a graduate of Stetson University. Mr. and Mrs. Haskell are spending the summer in Wolfboro, N. H., after which they will reside in Columbus, Ohio. William M. Cowles, '20, acted as best man.

1921

HARRY W. CASE, *Secretary*,
Box 43a, R. F. D., East Granby, Conn.

Remington A. Clark was married on Saturday, May 6, at Winchester, Mass., to Miss Marion Adams Reynolds, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank W. Reynolds of that city. Edward O. Clark, '20, acted as best man, and the ushers included Arthur B. Schell, '22, and Robert K. Metcalf and Bradford LeBaron Church, '21. Mrs. Clark is a graduate of Smith College. Mr. and

Mrs. Clark are making their home in Springfield, where he is connected with the Milton Bradley Company.

C. G. Wray is filling a responsible position in the trust department of the Lincoln Trust Co. in New York City.

The engagement was announced this summer of Miss Lucy Agnes Mc Hale, daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. H. S. Mc Hale of North Egremont, Mass., to John F. Willmott of Roxbury, Mass.

1922

ROBERT B. DAYTON, *Secretary*,
332 Campbell St., Williamsport, Pa.

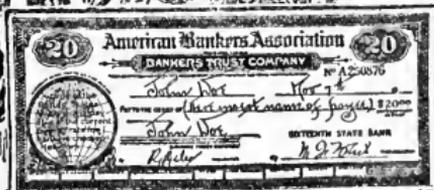
Forty-four per cent of this year's graduating class will enter business. Sixteen per cent are going to law school, an unusually large number, and most of them are bound for Harvard. Only five members will teach. Three will enter the ministry.



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